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TWELFTH YEAR. FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1891 ONE CENT.

HOW THE SITUATION LOOKS

THE SCANDALS, THE CENSUS AND THE TWO PARTIES.

Walter Barwick's Coup—The Effect of the Scandals on the House—The Census Returns Not so Discouraging as Appears on the Surface—The Growth in Wealth Matter for Congratulation.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—To-day has been somewhat sensational. In the first place the Government had their smallest majority, that of fifteen, and yet that has no significance. The Conservatives allowed a number of their votes to go off for the day and they were caught short-handed. As a matter of fact they can now command a majority of 28 at least and perhaps 30. Donald Smith and D'Alton McCarthy are back and voting with their party. The Conservatives further have not lost a man by reason of the scandals. They are solid and hope to increase their numbers when the vacant seats are filled and the bye-elections come off. Men like Tarte who professed to be Independent Conservatives are shown to have been working with the Liberals before the general election in March and are not counted on by the Conservatives. The one dominant idea of the Conservatives is that they are to stick together till the session is over and a reconstruction takes place. That readjustment will be rather sweeping so far as the Cabinet is concerned and Mr. Meredith will play a prominent part in it.

D'Alton McCarthy, in a little speech he made at the presentation of a purse to Organizer Birmingham this afternoon by his admirers in the two Houses, showed that he is well in accord with his party. The Conservative caucus yesterday was an enthusiastic one.

The Liberals, on the other hand, have made the most of their scandals, and irrespective of any impression they may have made on the country they have made none on the House. The Mercier-Pacaud scandal has hit them hard, and Mr. Laurier, who is a stockholder and director in Pacaud's paper, L'Electeur, will have to repudiate him sooner or later. The whole gang of Mercierites, the Langliers, the Pacauds, cut a low figure in the public eye. The pretensions set up in the Baie des Chaleurs Committee by them are of a flimsy character and will not hold water.

The way the young Toronto solicitor, Walter Barwick, has worked up this case reads like a romance. Mr. Cockburn, M.P., sent for Mr. Barwick and he came down. Both of them met with opposition at every turn. Even the Conservatives discouraged them. At last they got a start, and so skilfully did they work up the clue, so straight did they probe every allegation, that the tide was suddenly turned in their favor. The Conservatives hailed the revelations as the coup of the session, and they put the whole resources of the country at Mr. Barwick's disposal. Mr. Barwick, who is a Reformer in politics, is praised on all sides for the way in which he kept the issue down to the business one of the Ontario Bank's interests, and the result will be that Parliament will pass any amendment that he may chose to offer that will in his opinion protect the bank. The bank now stands to get its money.

As soon as Mr. Barwick closed his case ex-Governor Robitaille denied the charges that had been made against the old company and announced that Mr. Barwick would act as his counsel.

The Census Returns.

The census returns have also been a sensation. They are not as encouraging as was expected, but they are not discouraging, though the annexationists will be endeavoring to make them appear so. The census has been a careful one. No inflation was allowed, and the growth in wealth which the figures show is certainly matter for congratulation. There will be no increase in the membership of the House as a result of the census, but within a year or two there will be a readjustment of the constituencies and places like Toronto will get increased representation at the expense of smaller places.

It was confidently expected by the Liberals that Mr. Chapleau would be directly involved in the Printing Bureau scandal, but that has not taken place.

Senecal Got $15,000.

The evidence before the Public Accounts Committee to-day confirmed the confession of Senecal. He has been shown to have got nearly $10,000 so far and other witnesses will increase the amount to over $15,000. Senecal has fled the country. He stands a convicted boodler. The money is said to be salted away in Montreal real estate. Many names are mentioned as his successor, among them Mr. Sheppard of The Mail of Toronto and Mayor Clarke; Rufus Stephenson is also a candidate. The evidence before the Public Accounts to-day was most interesting to Torontonians, the examination of Messrs. Croil, Patterson, Ellis and Perriott taking place. It was expected, it was indeed alleged by the Opposition, that R. L. Patterson had paid Samuel Beatty and Alfred W. Smith $1000 each to promote Miller & Richards' type as against the Canadian type. Patterson swore that he gave Beatty $300, but denied that he gave Smith anything. It had been alleged that he accepted a $500 draft on him by Smith and deposited in the Imperial Bank in Toronto. This Patterson denied.

A Remarkable Letter.

Before Mr. Wallace swore Arthur W. Croil, the proprietor of the National Publishing and Electrotyping Company, this letter was read after messengers had been despatched to Mr. Senecal's office:

OTTAWA, Aug. 26, 1891.

To Clarke Wallace, Esq., M.P., Chairman Public Accounts Committee:

I have held myself at the disposal of your committee for several weeks, contrary to the formal prescription of my doctor, in order to furnish any desirable information as to the purchases and as to the expenses of the Government printing office. I should have been able in one sitting to have given that information, and immediately thereafter to have taken the rest I needed. But I see that the committee is not anxious to secure that information. I can no longer delay complying with my doctor's orders. It would have been easy to convince the committee that all the contracts were honestly and scrupulously made, and that no commission or advantage for myself or for others was stipulated for or taken into consideration. In any event it would have been easy to prove that the purchases were made for the Government at lower prices than any private individual could have made them for himself, but that was not, it seems, what the committee wanted. According to my understanding of the law, the Civil Service Act, as also the oath taken by employes, forbids the receiving from the Government of any other remuneration than the regular salary. But it does not forbid, it cannot forbid, testimonials of esteem and of cordial relations from friend to friend. Under these circumstances the system of low spying and vile anonymous information now so freely resorted to is of no utility. But the contrary opinion seems to prevail in your committee and elsewhere, and I have tendered my resignation. I have worked often, very often, late into the night to make the national printing office what it is, and my work will stand as my answer to the calumniators and fanatics who have sought my ruin. Your humble servant,

A. SENECAL.

Arthur W. Croil, the proprietor of the National Electrotyping Company of Toronto, had known Mr. Senecal for two or three years. His business dealings with him had been unimportant. While acting as agent for W. J. Ostrander of Chicago, he had sold the Printing Bureau, through Senecal, about $4000 worth of stuff. He had given him at one time or another about $150. There was no understanding between them as to Senecal's repaying the loan. The money was paid over in Croil's office in Toronto. Senecal had come in at various times and had told Croil that he was hard up and wanted some money.

"Now," said Mr. Lister, "was this a clear gift?"

"Yes, I never expected to get it back."

Mr. Croil went on to tell how McIlroy, the agent of the Potter Printing Press Company of New York, had told him that the bureau had bought 16 presses from his firm. With this transaction Croil had nothing to do.

To Hon. Mr. Foster the witness stated that the prices of the goods sold to the bureau were low. The money given to Senecal was given as commission; no discount was allowed.

Robert L. Patterson said the bureau had bought $66,542 worth of goods up to the end of last year. The total amount was between $80,000 and $90,000. He heard that Senecal was negotiating with the Dominion Type Foundry and went to see him.

What did Alfred W. Smith and Samuel Beatty get out of the business? asked Mr. Lister.

Alfred Smith did not get anything, and Samuel Beatty got $300. The reason Beatty got the money was that he was supposed to have a pull, and we thought he could do us some good. Smith was never offered anything. Senecal came into my office in Toronto several times and usually got money. He did not have any other reason to come. He was always hard up and usually said he was buying property and needed money. He got sums varying from $500 to $10.

Then Mr. Patterson told how he cautioned Senecal that he was going in for risky business in taking money.

"I was told," said the witness, "that the usual custom in dealing with the Government was to give a few honorary sums."

The total amount of money paid the firm of Millar & Richard by the Government was between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. The amount given to Senecal by Patterson was between $4,000 and $6,000. He gave the money to Senecal because he had got him the contract for supplying the type, etc., and would give any man a commission for bringing him an order. The Dominion Government was the largest type owner in the world now. As far as he could see they needed it.

"You're a nice fellow," said Wood of Brockville. "To my mind you're as bad as Senecal," at which there was Grit applause.

Mr. Patterson smiled blandly and said never a word.

Mr. Wood pursued Mr. Patterson. He wanted to know whether Senecal got more money than was usually given to one bringing over an order.

Mr. Patterson assured him he had not.

Mr. Chapleau then took a hand in, and showed that the Government had got the benefit of the commission. Mr. Patterson was the loser if anybody was. The Government got goods as cheap as any ordinary buyer could get them.

"Why," asked Mr. Mulock, "did Mr. Beatty get money and Smith nothing?" "Well, we had an idea that Mr. Beatty had more influence with Sir John and Mr. Chapleau than Smith had."

Mr. Lister: Is it true that Beatty and Smith got a note for $500 each?

"No, sir," said Mr. Patterson, with much emphasis.

Mr. Wood asked if Mr. Patterson had ever been asked for money by Mr. Beatty and was told that he had not.

P. T. Perrott, the vice-president of the Barber & Ellis Co., was the next witness. He had sold Senecal book-binders' leather, cloth, cords and other material. The total sales were about $18,000 or $19,000 in three years. Mr. Senecal had got presents to the amount of $3000, which, as Mr. Wood pointed out, is 10 per cent. of sales. That was about the usual commission paid on accounts. The money was given to Senecal when the latter was visiting Toronto. Six million enveloped had been purchased by the stationary department from the firm, but the orders in that case came by mail in the usual manner; no prices were mentioned and Senecal claimed that he had caused the order to be given. The department had a price list, so they could find out what any goods would cost.

"Now," asked Mr. Lister, "did not Senecal once go to your house and tell you that the Government was going to buy envelope machines?"

"Yes," said the witness, "but they never did. Senecal never got any money from me by check."

The witness then stated that he had paid Bronskill, who was superintendent of stationery, $400 at various times. He sent Bronskill's wife $200 to go to the seaside with when she was very ill, and gave Bronskill $200 in two instalments. Bronskill gave a note for the amount, but he never expected to get paid. The firm was charged for the money. It was not a private gift. Bronskill was never asked to meet the note.

Mr. Wood (Brockville): You gave the money because it would help you in your business, not because his wife was ill!

"Well, a firm sometimes gives presents, but not usually money," was the reply.

The next to testify was J. Dixon Craig, the member for East Durham. His brother has a big tannery in Port Hope and sells sheepskins wherewith to bind books to the department. Mr. Senecal suggested to Mr. Craig, the tanner, that he give him a contribution to the election fund. Mr. Craig is not that sort of man, and straightway went and told his brother, the M.P. Hearing the tanner's story, the M.P. became indignant and told Mr. Senecal he would not get a cent.

John F. Ellis, treasurer of the Barber & Ellis Company and managing director of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, acknowledged to Mr. Lister that he had, on behalf of the Barber & Ellis Company, gone to Riviere du Loup to get a contract from Sir John A. Macdonald. "but," he added mournfully, "I didn't get it." He had notning to do with the contract part of the business. He knew nothing about Bronskill's tips.

THE CATTLE EXPORTERS

Interview the Government Respecting the Slaughtering of the U. S. Cattle.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Mr. Abbott's announcement in the Senate that it was probable that the Government would admit American cattle for slaughter in Canada has raised a storm of indignation among cattle dealers all over the country. A deputation consisting of G. F. Frankland, J. Dunn and T. Crawford, Toronto, accompanied by Messrs. Sproule, Wood (Westmoreland), Henderson, Burnham, Carpenter and other M.P.s waited on Mr. Abbott and Mr. Carling this morning to protest against it. They pointed out in the strongest way that this action would completely destroy the cattle trade with Great Britain, for that country would at once compel Canadian cattle to submit to quarantine. Even the privilege now granted to Americans to ship cattle through Canada, from Windsor to the Suspension Bridge, caused Canadian cattle to be suspected in the English market.

The ministers were disposed to think that no danger was involved if proper precautions were observed, but, after listening to the arguments of the deputation, said they would again consider the matter.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Haggart said in reply to a question that application had been made for permission to import American cattle for slaughter at Three Rivers. The proposition was that no part of the product should be used in this country, but that it should be exported. The proposition was still under the consideration of the Government. He assured the House that if the proposition involved any danger to the cattle trade with Great Britain it would not be entertained.

Mr. Marshall protested against any action being taken until the House was put in possession of all the proposed regulations.

Mr. Haggart said all the correspondence would be brought down before any action would be taken.

In this connection it may be remarked that the International Abbatoir Company, which proposes to slaughter American cattle at Three Rivers, Que., will give notice in the next Canada Gazette for letters of incorporation with a capital stock of $1,500,000.

A MAJORITY OF 15

On a Motion of Censure Proposed by Sir Richard Cartwright.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—In the House this afternoon Mr. Wallace presented the report of the Public Accounts Committee, reporting that Andre Senecal, superintendent of the Printing Bureau, had been summoned to appear before the committee and had disobeyed the summons. Mr. Lister moved that Andre Senecal be ordered to attend the bar of the House on Tuesday next at 3 p.m. The motion was adopted without discussion.

On the motion to go into supply, Sir Richard Cartwright moved an amendment with reference to the use of Governor-General's warrants. He referred particularly to the warrant for $75,000 for the C. P. R. postal arrangements, issued April 28, 1891, one day before the opening of Parliament, and to the warrant for $300,000 on account of the Intercolonial issued about a month after Parliament prorogued last year. These expenditures could not have been the unforeseen and extraordinary ones contemplated in the act. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that the issuing of these warrants was a gross abuse of the power vested in the Governor-in-Council, and that the conduct of the Government in neglecting to apply to Parliament in due time for the money required, indicates great laxity in administration and deserves the censure of the House. The amendment was defeated by 82 yeas to 97 nays, giving the Government a majority of 15.

POPULATIONS OF CITIES.

An Interesting Return Brought Down in the House Last Evening.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—A return was presented to the House to-night of the population by electoral districts. In every district in which the population of 1891 is compared with that of 1881 the boundaries are the same. The figures for the cities of the Dominion are:

Cities.	1881.	1891.
Hamilton	35,961	47,892
Kingston	14,091	19,264
London	19,746	22,981
Ottawa City	27,412	37,281
Toronto Centre	32,843	36,626
Toronto East	34,867	43,564
Toronto West	38,555	73,832
York East	32,933	35,152
York North	21,730	20,284
York West	18,884	41,893
Montreal Centre	25,078	28,122
Montreal East	67,506	92,079
Montreal West	48,163	62,494
Quebec Centre	17,698	17,649
Quebec East	31,940	36,300
Quebec West	12,648	9,241
Three Rivers	9,296	8,824
Halifax	36,100	38,556
Victoria	7,321	18,538
Winnipeg	7,985	25,642
St. John City	26,127	34,184

LEADING CITIES.	
Montreal, 216,650.	Toronto, 181,220.
Ottawa, 44,154.	Halifax, 38,556.
Winnipeg, 25,642.	Victoria, 16,841
Vancouver, 13,085.	New Westm'str, 6,641
Brandon, 3,778.	Port'e la Prairie, 3,963

MANITOBA COUNTIES.	
Lisgar, 22,105.	Marquette, 36,068.
Provencher, 15,469.	Selkirk, 55,159.
Winnipeg, 25,642.	

NORTHWEST COUNTIES.	
Alberta, 20,056.	Assiniboia, 30,285.
Saskatchewan, 11,146.	

Winnipeg is the ninth city in the Dominion. It shows the largest increase per cent excepting Vancouver.

MR. BARWICK'S COUP.

He Sums Up the Case in Connection With the Quebec Boodling.

OTTAWA, Aug. 27.—Mr. Barwick told the Senate Railway Committee to-day that his case with regard to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway bill was closed and that the Ontario Bank would withdraw, as it had nothing to do with the Dominion subsidy and did not wish to be saddled with any extra expense. He denied that the bank exposed this matter for political effect. In reply to a question Mr. Barwick said that if the bill is passed without amendment the lien of the bank would be gone and their claim lost. If the bill was re-enacted their claim would be left to the tender mercies of the Quebec Government, and the new company would laugh at them. He wanted the committee to pass the bill with an amendment to protect their claim.

Mr. Robitaille denied the charge of embezzling $118,000 of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway funds preferred by Mr. F. Langelier and asked the committee to make the fullest investigation into the matter and to allow Mr Barwick to be his counsel.

Senator Pelletier's Explanation.

Senator Pelletier explained how the $5000 notes mentioned in connection with the payments made to Mr. Pacaud were endorsed with his name. He denied the statement of Mr. Barwick that the notes were used to meet his personal obligations. He knew nothing of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter until the present investigation and knew nothing of the settlement between Pacaud and Armstrong. After the election was over it was thought a great many elections would be protested. Some of his friends were unable to put up the necessary deposit of $1000. He therefore endorsed notes which were discounted, and the proceeds used as deposits. He never expected he would have to pay anything, because he thought the protests would result in their favor. If he did have to pay anything he was prepared to pay his share. He did not know how many election petitions there were.

Before adjourning Mr. F. Langelier said he would substantiate to-morrow the charge of embezzling $118,000 he had preferred against Senator Robitaille and the old company, and would in addition make a fresh charge. He will charge that Senator Robitaille and his friends got illegally another $140,000 out of the council of the city of Toronto.

EMPEROR MERCIER SCORED.

A Family Trouble the End of Which is Not Yet.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, is having trouble with some of his followers. L. P. Pelletier, M.P.P., wired to-day as follows: "To L'Etendard, Mr. Mercier is having me insulted and threatened in La Justice because I was audacious enough to go and speak in my county last Sunday. I am accustomed to render regularly an account of my conduct to my electors and the threats of Mr. Mercier will not prevent me from speaking publicly in my county when I choose to do so. Mr. Mercier threatens me with the production of small papers for next session. This will be an additional reason for me to be in my seat. The First Minister will find me there when he desires it. The game of small papers will not frighten me. I am not ashamed of mine and I have kept those of others."

L'Etendard says: "When will Mr. Mercier finish with his airs of a bully, which are as ridiculous as those of the potentate who assumes them. For our part we only await an occasion to show up this Emperor who has sworn to crush others and to bring about the downfall of the newspapers which are not willing to become his slaves."

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

Taps From the Telegraph.

The anthracite coal agents at New York yesterday decided not to make any change in the present rate.

"Old Chum" Plug Cut Smoking.

Needs no recommendation. It speaks for itself. A high grade tobacco at a reasonable price. D. RITCHIE & Co., Montreal.

The oldest Cut Tobacco and largest Cigaret manufacturers in Canada.

THE AGREEMENT UNSIGNED.

STILL TAKING EVIDENCE RE THE INJUNCTION APPLICATION.

Civil Engineer Coldwell Makes a Clean Breast of What He Knows—Charlie Miller Told Him that Boodling Was Rampant—Holt Promised Pay on Behalf of the Kerr-Brock Syndicate.

More evidence was taken yesterday afternoon before Special Examiner Bruce in connection with the pending injunction against the city ratifying the agreement with the Kiely-Everett syndicate.

Mr. R. W. Coldwell, C.E., who was attended by his counsel, Mr. S. W. Burns, was examined by Mr. Shilton.

Q. Did you ever say to anyone that you considered that the Kiely-Everett tender had been accepted by the City Council through corrupt means?—A. No, not in those terms.

Mr. Shilton: Put it in your own terms.

Mr. Coldwell: I did say to a party that I understood there had been corrupt means used.

Q. Who was that party?—A. I object to tell you.

Mr. Shilton: You must tell me.

Mr. Coldwell: Well, it was told to me by a gentleman while walking in King-street.

Q. Whom did you tell this to?—A. To J. Abner Holt. I never told any one else. I told Mr. Clissold, reporter of The Telegram, that I had some information about corrupt means being employed. I never said my information came from a gentleman possessed of considerable wealth, nor did I say that he had documentary evidence.

Witness continued: My friend said that he knew that a number of the aldermen had been bribed, and that if he were conducting the investigation he could prove this bribery.

On being closely pressed by Mr. Shilton to reveal the name of his informant Mr. Coldwell for a while declined. Reluctantly he stated: My informant is a professional man, a lawyer practising in Toronto.

Q. Is it Mr. Charles Miller?—A. I do not see that I have any reason to answer that question.

Mr. Burns: The informant might object to his name being mentioned.

Mr. Shilton stated that he had that day obtained an order in court compelling Mr. E. A. Macdonald to specify the aldermen alleged to have been corruptly influenced. He (Mr. Shilton) did not wish to go to Osgoode Hall for another order.

After consulting with his counsel Mr. Coldwell said: Well, it was Charlie Miller.

Q. Please repeat what he told you.—A. He said that if he were conducting this examination a number of aldermen would be proved to have been bribed. He said that after E. A. Macdonald received his famous check.

In further examination witness said: Holt came to my place and made himself a nuisance talking about the bribery business; so I had to tell him something and this is how it came out.

"I saw Coleman and told him I had been served with a subpœna and that I did not want to be bothered to give evidence. He said, 'Go on, and tell everything you know.'

"Charlie Miller said boodle was rampant and that he would have liked to have had the handling of that $15,000. [Laughter.] I was interested in no way whatever in the council's acceptance of the Kiely-Everett tender. I saw no aldermen respecting it. I know no one who got anything in relation to it except the $1 I got from you in your office, Mr. Shilton." [Renewed laughter.]

Then came a mild sensation in the next statement on oath of the witness. He deposed: Holt came to my office and said: "You do what is right, Coldwell, and tell us all about this thing, and if the Kerr-Brock people should get their tender accepted I will see you are paid for it." I wondered where Holt would get the money.

Q. You are certain that he held out a promise of reward?—A. He said: "I will see that you get something for it."

Working on the Agreement.

Mr. Caswell, for the city, and Messrs. Kingsmill and Laidlaw, for the street railway, were working yesterday on the agreement as finally amended at the meeting of the City Council. There have been no serious objections urged on behalf of the company to the alterations.

E. A. Macdonald to Answer.

Upon application to Mr. Justice Falconbridge, in chambers at Osgoode Hall yesterday, by the plaintiff in the action of Phillips Thompson v. The City of Toronto, an order was made for E. A. Macdonald to attend again, at his own expense, for examination as a witness upon a pending motion for an interim injunction, and to answer certain questions which he refused to answer when pressed by counsel for the plaintiff, viz: As to the names of persons who had told him that money was used by the Kiely-Everett syndicate to get their tender approved by the council of the city of Toronto.

The Street Railway Contract.

Editor World: Should the Mayor refuse to sign the contract, is there any power that can compel him to do so? His attitude throughout has been at once faithful to the people and honest towards the aldermanic majority, but the question has now reached a point at which he ceases to be merely a president of the council's deliberations and becomes the sole actor. He now enters upon the consideration of his duty as an independent and uncontrollable representative of the people. He is not a mere puppet in the hands of the council, as is the Governor General in the hands of the Government of the day, who being the representative of nobody must act as a nobody. The mayor is the chosen representative of the people and is not subject to the advice or control of the council.

Now I ask what can be done, should the Mayor refuse to execute the bylaw and contract, to compel him to do so? He has not a veto power such as a Mayor in an American town council has, but he can refuse to assent and without that assent no corporate act can take place. The council cannot by a two-third or any vote override his decision to withold his assent.

There is an appeal, but that appeal is to the people at the polls. The court cannot mandamus him.

The court would not do so if it could, and if it did so it would be ineffectual, as the people with a proper opportunity could override it.

The Mayor has here an opportunity to step in and save the interests of the people and once more be the champion of their rights.

Aug. 27, '91. ANTI-BOODLER.

The Nationalists and the Press.

President Howell presided at the meeting of the Nationalist Association last night, when, after routine business, an animated discussion on the question of the usefulness of the press took place. The press of the city, with the exception of The World, was severely criticised for the stand taken on the street railway question and the misstatement of facts and suppression of anything in favor of civic control, this side of the question being never fairly looked into by the other dailies. In its broader aspect the two functions of the newspaper were examined and as a news gatherer it was admitted to be most useful, although continued misrepresentations and sensational exaggerations had made the public sceptical. The necessity of a newspaper to be supported largely by its advertising, as well as the interests of its stockholders as capitalists, made its editorials in most important questions, aside from party leanings, of very little real worth to the community, and in many instances were prejudicial to the people's welfare. The question resolving itself into present press or no press, it was decided that what we have was better than none. The need for reform was felt to be very great.

Loans on Favorable Terms.

Owners of central productive property can secure loans on most favorable terms and lowest current rates by consulting Mr. Troy, Ontario Mutual Life office, 32 Church-street

THE FOREIGN NEWS OF A NIGHT.

The Disaster to the Loch Lomond and What May Result Therefrom—The Storm in England.

VIENNA, Aug. 27.—A terrible thunderstorm swept over the Trieste district yesterday, causing several fatalities. Lightning struck a church at Tualis on the Italian frontier while the building was crowded with women. A fearful scene followed, women and children shrieking and praying on their knees or rushing wildly for the church doors. The priest who was celebrating mass at the time, acted in a most praiseworthy and courageous manner and vigorously reassuring the terrified women he succeeded in restoring order. Subsequently it was found that three women, who were supposed to have fainted from fright, had actually been killed by the lightning which had struck the church.

At Piasa a hunting party was struck by lightning and one of the party was killed and four others were paralyzed by the electric shock.

CHINESE PIRATES.

Five Hundred of Them Perpetrate the Most Atrocious Cruelties.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 27.—Advices from Shanghai state that a gang of 500 armed pirates are creating havoc in the Province of Wenchu. Their progress through the country has been marked with the most cruel and cold-blooded crimes. Villages have been burned right and left by them when refused hospitality, and the inhabitants, men, women and children, slaughtered. The object of the pirates seems to be the capture of influential people and hold them for ransom. Recently the gang has been traveling southward, looting, burning and murdering as they proceed.

An Extraordinary Meeting.

DUBLIN, Aug. 27.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of The Freeman's Journal Company, limited, took place here to-day. The call for the meeting was signed by 59 shareholders, and the meeting was held for the purpose of considering the position which the directors have taken in respect to the division now existing between the national parties and to decide whether there should not be a change made in the constitution of the Board of Directors. The meeting was stormy and hot words were exchanged between the supporters of E. Dwyer Gray, son of the founder of the paper, who was desirous that The Freeman's Journal should no longer support Parnell, and the present directors, who recently overruled Mr Gray when he took his stand against his former friend. Finally a vote of censure against the directors was passed by a large majority. The directors were blamed for the policy which they had adopted in regard to Parnell and it is expected they will tender their resignations.

The office of The Freeman's Journal is now guarded by police. The paper will appear to-morrow as a Parnellite organ, but on and after Saturday it will be published in the interests of the Nationalists.

The Loch Lomond Disaster.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The Agricultural Department is investigating and is expected to take action shortly in regard to the British steamship Loch Lomond, which arrived Aug. 23 at Dundee from Montreal, after having lost a large number of cattle during the passage. The Loch Lomond encountered very heavy weather on the Atlantic, and for two days cattlemen were unable to approach their charges. There was a horrible scene when the Loch Lomond's cattle were being discharged. A number of butchers had to be engaged to kill disabled cattle aboard the steamer and on the quay. It appears from the investigation made that the Loch Lomond was not originally intended for the transatlantic trade, and stalls improvised on her decks for the accommodation of cattle were hastily and flimsily built. When the steamship met with bad weather these stalls were soon demolished, and by the cattle rocking and pitching up against each other 120 head were killed. The matter has revived the discussion as to further and more stringent regulations in regard to the shipment of cattle from America.

Fines Instead of Prison.

CHRISTIANIA, Aug. 28.—The International Congress now in session here, which is considering the question of the treatment of criminals and the best means to be taken to improve the criminal classes, has passed a resolution in favor of the adoption of the principle of fines. The congress holds that instead of sentencing criminals to terms of imprisonment that fines ought to be determined upon and inflicted in proportion to the position of the criminal, when such a course is deemed advisable. The resolution also says these fines should be payable in instalments and when a sentence of imprisonment is imposed the offenders ought to be granted the option of a fine as a means of reducing such term of imprisonment.

The Czar Uneasy.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A Copenhagen despatch says that the Czar is surrounded with more restrictions than on previous visits to Denmark. The reason for this is not made public, but rumors are rife of fear of Nihilistic plottings. It is known to the Russian police that many of the exiled Jews swore vengeance against the Czar after they had got safely beyond the frontier, and that these threats were not passing expressions of anger.

The Mermaid's Mishap.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Capt. Andrews of the dory Mermaid arrived at Antwerp to-day on the steamer Elbruz from Baltimore. It is supposed he gave up his race with the Sea Serpent or that some accident happened to his boat.

Gladstone on Gambling.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter denouncing gambling as a formidable and growing national evil. Mr. Gladstone declares he is ready to give his aid to any efforts aiming at the extinction of gambling.

Piracy on the Mediterranean.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 27.—The steamer Senegal reports a revival of piracy in the eastern Mediterranean. Vessels of the Messageries Maritime Company, trading with the Levant, have therefore been ordered to carry guns of small calibre and other arms.

Lost All Hope of a Harvest.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Rain continued in torrents to-day in the Midland and southern counties, but ceased at night fall. Farmers have now lost all hope of a harvest.

Waterloo's Last Officer Dead.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The only surviving officer of the battle of Waterloo, General Whichcote, died to-day.

Chat From Over the Sea.

The wind blew a hurricane at Boulogne yesterday. Thirty houses were unroofed.

Miss Leonard Mitchell, the American actress who was found shot under mysterious circumstances in a railroad carriage between Leicester and Bedford about two weeks ago, died this morning.

Fakes, Prizes, Seductive Offers, Etc.

We have none of the above-mentioned things to offer the consumer to induce him to buy our manufactures.

Our offers are an unbroken success of nearly half a century in our business.

A superior article at a fair price.

A reputation for honest goods, the best value in the market. Brands of Cigars such as have been a household word with smokers for many years, and which to-day stand unequalled in quality or value, as is attested by the millions of "Cable," "Mungo," "El Padre" and "Madre E Hijo" Cigars that are sold annually.

"A word to the wise is sufficient." S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. ed

MANGLED TO DEATH BY A DOG.

Desperate and Bloody Struggle with a Vicious Brute at Montreal.

MONTREAL, Aug. 27.—The little son of Omer Frechette of No. 108 St. Hubert-street, this city, was bitten to death by a ferocious dog last night. Mr. Frechette, who is an amateur fancier, recently purchased three dogs, one of which was a cross between a hound and a bulldog. The latter was considered peaceable and gave no sign of being dangerous. Shortly after 7 o'clock last evening while Mrs. Frechette was entertaining a visitor she heard her 4-year-old son, who was playing in the yard, scream. Rushing to a window she was horrified to see the dog attacking the child and tearing great pieces of flesh from its body. With all the heroism of a mother's daring, the woman flew to the rescue. The sight she met was a horrible one. The yard was covered with blood, while pieces of flesh were scattered around. Though fainting she attacked the infuriated brute and a terrific struggle ensued. A. J. Masse, who resided hear by, came to her assistance. At this moment the woman fainted and the brute turned his attention toward the new intruder. Another desperate battle followed, but Masse was armed with a knife, which he wielded to good purpose, but the dog having secured a grip on the man never let go until its head was nearly severed from its body and almost cut to pieces.

Medical assistance was summoned, but the child was beyond all human aid and soon expired. The face was almost unrecognizable, while over a dozen pieces of flesh had been torn from the body. The injuries sustained by Mrs. Frechette and Masse, while serious, are not dangerous.

THERE CAME A NIPPING FROST

But the Damage is Not so Great as at First Supposed—The Latest Reports—A Big Crop Assured.

Reports from Manitoba yesterday did not bring good news. They told of frost to a more or less extent all over the province. Had it been intelligence of an invading army crossing the border it could scarcely have caused more alarm. On 'Change the grain men shook their heads as the despatches from different sources confirmed the unwelcome news, and remarked in effect: "It's too bad."

As the situation, however, was viewed with mature consideration much of the gloominess disappeared. In the first place the temperature had only indicated anything like killing frosts in a few localities, 1 and 2 degrees being the rule. Then harvesting, which began two weeks ago, has been general for a week. During this time the weather has been generally favorable and operations have been pushed forward with an energy born of the knowledge that frost might be expected any night. As a result, Manitoba grain men tell The World 50 per cent. at least of the wheat has been harvested. That which is still standing is as a rule pretty well matured, and of course the nearer it is to that stage the less danger is there of damage by frost.

One thing is certain, Manitoba's yield of wheat will be large, and a goodly portion of it is out of the reach of Jack Frost. Some of that uncut is undoubtedly damaged and in some sections seriously so, but there is a degree of consolation in the fact that the berries have filled out so well as to ensure at least a good grade of frosted wheat. The quantity cannot be diminished to any appreciable extent. The country around Minnedosa seems to have suffered the most, but a crop was never known to escape unscathed thus. Next to Minnedosa, the district around Brandon appears to have been nipped the hardest.

Jack Frost's depredations were not confined to Manitoba. The Northwestern States were sufferers, and that merrily too. Frost does not seem to have touched the Canadian Northwest Territories.

Phillipp & Richardson of Portage la Prairie to J. L. Spink: "General frost. Expect serious damage; three degrees here and worse west."

C.P.R. advices: "Light frost pretty general all over province last night; clear and warm this morning."

Toronto Meteorological office: "No frost in Northwest Territories last night; killing frost in Northwestern Manitoba. Temperatures Wednesday night: Qu'Appelle