## THAT WELSH TRAGEDY.

### Mrs. Duncan Was the Victim of a Murderous Attack by Her Husband.

## SMALL HOPE OF HER RECOVERY

A London cable says : The latest advices from Chester in regard to the lady found abookingly injured on the Snowdon moun-tain say that R. C. Duncan, of Washingtion, arrived three weeks ago at the Benar View Hotel at Bettws y Coed, accompanied by a young foreign lady whom he intro-duced as his wife. Duncan was already known at the hotel, where he stayed last summer with two other Americans. On Tuesday Duncan and his wife left the hotel ortengibly for the anymous of science hotel, ostensibly for the purpose of going to Liverpool, but having left their luggage at the railway station they returned to the hotel. They started at midday apparently on friendly terms to take a walk. At 6 e'clock in the evening a farmer passing through a plantation in a secluded spot saw Dancan leaning over a woman who was lying ground. Duncan shouted that the was his wife, who had fallen and on the ground. woman was his wife, who had think who hit her head on a rock. The woman, who was unconscious, was removed to a farm-house. The doctors who heard Duncan's story were unable to reconcile the natur of the woman's injury with his story. He of the woman's injury with his story. Her skull was fractured over the right ear, ob-viously from a blow. The operation of trephining was performed. Duncan, who was arrested, confessed on being informed that his wife was still alive that he had battered her head, and the police have found a stone covered with blood and hair found a stone covered with blood and hair near the spot where the woman had lain. Duncan on being taken before a magie-trate made no explanation of the affair and was remanded. Dancan is 27 years old, is short, slight and fair haired, and wears spectacles. He is a noted linguist. His family in Washington coupy a good social position. It is stated that he met his wife in Stockholm, and that her father is a cigar manufacturer at Abo, in Finland. Mrs. Dancan is still unconscious, and there is only the smallest hope of her recovery. Dancan's motive for the orime has not been explained.

### NEXT-OF-KIN FRAUDS

Beware of Big Stories of Money Awaiting Heirs to Claim It.

Heirs to Olaim It. A London cable says: Notwithstanding repeated warnings that have been sens out from time to time by the United States Legation here and by the press of America concerning the fraudulent oharacter of so-called English estate agents in America, recent developments show the number of dupes is increasing During the past few weeks more letters than ever before have been received from America, inquiring after imaginary estates of fabrilous some been received from America, inquiring after imaginary estates of fabulous sums awaiting the writers in the Bank of Eog-iand. In the case of many estates, such as the Jennings Lawrence, Townley, or Chase-Townley, Hyde Herne, Bradford Hedgee and others, special circulars have had to be printed to answer the numerous appli cants. The fraudulent agents inser cants. The fraudulent agents insert advertisements in newspapers regarding alleged estates and collect fees for pre-tended searches, etc., from the parties who are persuaded that they are heirs. The dupes often pay money to these agents for several successive years. During Mr. Lincoln's term as Minister here nearly all the letter here energy and country the letters have come from small country towns. Texas, Kansas, Iowa and the Far West seem to be especially productive. Among the letters recently received at the tion are communications from claim. ants to some thirty five estates. Of all the claims investigated by the English solicitors, not one has been found to have any validity. In any case the Legation here is powerless to help claimants or even investigate these cases. A statute of limi-tation fixes a period within which un-claimed estates revert to the Crown, and this period is twenty years. The limit within which action can be brought for the recovery of real property is twelve years. There are no large sums of money awaiting There are no large sums of money awaiting claimants in the Bank of England. There are very few amounts of £1,000 and none exceeding that sum by more than £100 or £200. The amount of money in Chancery belonging to unknown heirs is sltogether belonging to unknow less than £1.000,000.

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to am the Act for the prevention and suppress of combinations in restraint of trade. of combinations in restraint of trade. He said that the proposition was to strike out the word "unduly" in warsgraphs A, B, and O, and "unressonably" in paragraph D. Provision was also made that the Act should not be applicable to strictly legiti-mate trades unique. He

anothe not be approached the first state of the mate trades unions. Mr. McMullen asked if in view of the petitions for the prohibition of the liquor traffic the Government intended to intro-duce legislation to meet them. THE M'GREEVY SCANDAL.

THE N'GREEVY SCANDAL. Mr. Tarte, on the oriers of the day being called, rose to a question of privilege. Ho then said that he gave notice of his inten-tion a few days ago to the Minister of Public Works and the member from Que-bes West (Mr. McGreevy) to bring before the House this motion, and before doing so he might be permitted to offer a few remarks. Those charges were to the effect that since 1882 or 1883 the secrets of the Department of Public Works had been divulged for money considerations to pub-lic contractors by the member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy), who, according to the evidence he had in his hand, had been paid year by year, contract after contract, West (Mr. McGreevy), who, according to the evidence he had in his hand, had been paid year by year, contract after contract, large sums of money; shat during that period of sime Mr. McGreevy had used his influence as a member of this Parliament on a as a member of the Quebee Har-bor Commission against the public interest on numerous important occasions. It was admitted on all hands in Quebec that there was something ratten and wrong in the Public Works Department, and in the Harbor Board of Quebec. For years and years Parliament had voted large sums of money-many millions of dollars —and very little useful progress had been going on. Nobody could get evidence against the suspected parties. Look at the well-planned arrangement for covering the doings of the Canadian Tammany Hall. The member for Quebeo was an important member of Parliament, and at the same time a member of the Harbor Commission. Mr. Perley was the Chief Engineer of Public Works, and at the same time engineer of the Quebeo harbor works. Mr. McGreevy was known to be a very close triend of the Minister of Public Works, though he had never been an engineer in his life. This was a strong combination of men with

Minister of Pablic Works, though he had never been an engineer in his life. This was a strong combination of men with common interests. Members of both polit-ical parties were interested. The head of the firm of convractors was Mr. Larkin, who was a well-known Liberal. Then there was Mr. R. H. McGreevy, who was a strong Conservative. The other members of the firm were three American cuizens, who had large experience in the United States (Laughter.) States (Laughter.) Mr. Landerkin-But they are loyal to

the old flag. Mr. Tarte said that this combination had subsidized the organ of those who dared to resist it, and its political associated dared to resist it, and its political associates were charged with treason to the old party, the old leader and the old flag. The cor-respondence would show that for the last eight or ten years these men had the con-trol, direction and organization of the Conservative party in Quebec. Was it surprising that under these circumstances the old party should have been losing ground? With many others, he had been accused of having betrayed the old flag and the Conservative party because he had acoused of having betrayed the old flag and the Conservative party because he had thought proper to take the course he had taken here. He was elected as an inde-pendent Liberal Conservative. Mr. Laurier had never asked him to repudiate his party. He had never asked him to give up any of his principles. He would not have done eo. He had seid, "You are performing a great public duty: I extend to you my help." bublic daty; I extend to you my help." There was never any other sgreement be tween Mr. Laurier and bimself. With the permission of the House he would proceed to read the motion:

No read the motion : Mr. Tarte moves that Mr. Tarte, a member in this House, having declared from his seat in this House that he is credibly informed, and that he believes that he is able to establish by satisf.c-tory evidence, that in 1883 the sum of \$375,000 having been voted by the Parliament of Canada to carry out the works of the harbor of Quebec, the Quebec Harbor Commisioners called for tenders for dredging in connection with the said works; That Mesers, Larkin, Connolly & Co. tendered, and wore awarded the contract for the said

pared by the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., Beaucage being throughout de-ceived by the said Hon. Thos. McGreevy as to his position in the matter, as he alleges in an action recently entered by him against the said Thos. McGreevy in relation to the said contract in the Supreme Court of Montreal; That the said tenders were transmitted to the Department of Fublic Works of Canada for ex-amination and extension; That while all the tenders were being exam-

That the said tenders were transmitted to the Department of Public Works of Canada for ex-amination and extension; That while all the tenders were being exam-ined and the quantities applied in the Depart-ment of Public Works of Canada, the said Hon Thomas McGreey, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission by appeintment of the Government, promised to Ostain and dia obtain from the Department of Public Works of Canada and from officials of that department in relation to the said tenders the figures in con-nection therewith and the amounts thereof, in-formation which he offored to communicate before the result was officially known, and which he did communicate to the firm of Lar-kin, Connolly & Co., and to certain members of the said firm individually. That to the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy the tenders of Messrs. Gallagher and Beaucage were lower than those of Larkin, Con-nolly & Co., but that in consid-ration of the promise of the sum of twenty-five thomas dol-lars to be to him paid, he, the said Thomas Mc Greevy, spreed to secure the acceptance of the tenders of Larkin, Connolly & Co, and that he suggested to that firm, and to certain members thereof individually, to make arrangements in connection with the said Gallagher and Beau-cage, and to so manipulate matters as to render the tenders of those two parties higher than those of the saud firm, or, at at levents, to secure the contract for Larkin, Connolly & Co., and that said arrangement and manipulation were carried out as sugges:ed by him : That in consequence of the said Thomas and manipulations, wherein the said Thomas

that said arrangement and manipulation were carried out as suggested by him : That in consequence of the said arrangement and manipulations, wherein the said Thomas McGreevy directly participated, the contract for the cross-wall and lock in connection with the Quebec Harbor Works was awarded to Larkin, Gon ol y & Co. on a report to Council made by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, under date 26th May, 1683; That a few days thereafter the sum of 265,000 was, in talfilment of the corrupt arrangement above stated, paid to the said Thomas McGreevy in promissory notes, signed by the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., which said notes were duly paid;

in promissory notes, signed by the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., which said notes were duly paid; That about the same date, namely, the 4th of June, 1883, a sum of \$1.000 was paid by the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. towards the Laagevin Testimonial Fund-a fund destined to be given to Sir Hector Langevin; That in the course of the carrying out of the works the said Thos. McGreevy, caused changes contrary to the public interest to be made in the conditions of the said contract; That in 1884 Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canade, and a member of the Parliament of Canade, and a member of the Government, agreed with the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and certain members thereof individually, to secure for them a contract for the completion of the grav-ing dock of Levis, one of the conditions of the agreement being that he, Thomas McGreeyy, should receive any excess over the sum of fity thousand dolars in the contract price; That to the detriment of the public interests a contract was signed in or about the month of Jun-, 1884 for the prior stipulated in the corrupt arrangement above mentioned, namely, #33,000; That in 1863 and 1864 tenders were asked for by the Government of Canade for the completing

\$21000; That in 1883 and 1884 tenders were asked for by the Government of Canada for the comple-tion of the graving dock at Esquimalt, British

tion of the graving dock as Deputation of Columbia; That the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. were among those who tendered, and that the con-tract was awarded to them in pursuance of a report to to uncil dated 24th October, 1884, and signed by the hon. Minister of Public Works;

Report to to until tatent still Genoter, itser, and signed by the hon. Minister of Public Works; That before tendering the said Larkin, Con-nolly & Co. had with Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, communications and interviews wherein they secured his services to assist them in dealing with the Department of Public Works in order to secure the said contract; That he agreed to help them, and that he did in fact help them, in divers ways, and amongst others by obtaining from the Department of Public Works information, figures and calcula-tions, which he communicated to them; That to the knowledge and with the consent of the said Thomas McGreevy, and for the pur-pose of securing for themselves his influence, Larkin, Connolly & Co. took into rartnership with themselves his brother, Robert H. Mc Greevy, giving him a twenty per cent. interest

in their firm; That during the execution of the said contract the said Thomas McGreevy was the agent or one of the agents in the pay of Larkin, Connolly & Co., in dealing with the Department of Public Works;

Works; That he endeavored to obtain and did obtain for them, at their request, important alterations in the works and more favorable con-

itions; That the said more favorable conditions and he said alterations enabled them to realize, to he detriment of the public interests, very large

the detriment of the public interests, very large prof. s; That during the execution of the works large sums were paid by Larkin. Connolly & Co. to Thos. McGreevy for his services in dealing with the Minister of Public Works, with the fibers of the department, and generally for his influence as a member of the Parliament of Canada; That in consideration of the sums of money so received by him sud of the promises to him made, the said Thos. McGreevy furnished to Larkin, Connolly & Co. a great deal of informa-tion; sirove to procure and did procure to be made by the department and the hon Minister of Public Works, in the plans of the graving dock and in the execution of the works, alterations which have cost large sums of money to the pub-lic treasury;

sum insufficient, had to add thereto the sum of 92,000. That on the 23rd May, 1987, in fulfilment of the presents above mentioned and through the That on the Bird May, 1887, in fulfilment of the arrangements above mentioned and through the efforts, the influence, and the intervention of the said Thomas McGreevy, and without any public tender having been called for, a contract was made between the Quebec Harbor Com missioners and Larkin, Councilly & Co., for all the necessary dredging and removal of material in the west basin of the Quebec harbor works That in the execution of the works of this contract extensive frands were perpetrated, to the detriment of the public treasury, and sums of money were paid corruptly to officials under the control and direction of Henry F. Petley, and appointed by the Quebec Harbor Commis-lion;

sion; "Former of the Quebec Harbor Commis-That by an order-in-Council dated 10th May, 1886, the Government of Canada decided to pay a sum of \$12,500 yearly during five years to Mr. Julien Chabot, on the condition of his causing the steamer Admiral to ply between Dalhousie and Gaspe, forming a connection. with the Inter-colouial Railway; That the said sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars has since been paid in the man-ner preseribed in the Order-in-Council and the contrast made thereunder; That the said Julien Chabot was mercily a

Let prescribed in the Order-in-Council and the contract made thereunder; That the said Julien Chabot was merely screen for the benefit of the said Thomas Mc Greevy, who then was and continued to be for long time thereafter the proprietor of the Ad miral in whole or at least in great part; That previous to the 10th of May, 1888, to wit since 1883-84, the same subsidy of \$13,600 was paid for the said steamer Admiral, then also owned by men representing the said Thomas Mc Greevy;

Greevy, the said Thomas McGreevy receive That the said Thomas McGreevy receive in that connection a sum of about \$120,00 while being a member of the Parliament of Canada;

Canada; That in 1886 tenders were asked for by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners for the con-struction of a work called the "south wall, or retaining wall"; That Mr. Thomas McGreevy procured from public efficies the tenders received and showed them to Messra. O. E. Murpby, Connolly and H. H McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors;

H McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors: Trat they had the said tenders in their posses-sion during several hours, after which they were returned to Henry F. Perley, then in Quebec, by the said Thomas McGreevy; That the contract was awarded to one John Gallagher, a mref figurehead for the said Mur-phy, Connolly and B. H. McGreevy, who did the work for their own profit and advantage; That changes detrimental to the public inter-est, but of a nature to secure great profits to the contractors, were made in the plans and the contractors, were made in the plans and the contractors, were made in the conditions and securities set out in the contract, through the influence and intervention of the said Thomas McGreevy; That from the year 183: to 1890, both inclusive, the said Thomas McGreevy for the considera-tion above indicated received a sum of about \$200,000; That the period aforesaid he was 'te agent and paid representative of Larkin, Con-nolly & Co, on the Quebec Harbor Board of Commissioners in Farliament, and in connec-tion with the Department of Public Works; That the said Thomas McGreevy conced ab Parlia-ment for the construction of the Bad des Chaleurs Railway a sum of over forty thousand dollars;

mont for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway a sum of over forty thousand dollars; That the said Thomas McGreevy on several occasions demanded in the name of the Hon. Minister (f Public Works and received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. sums of money; That the moneys expended in connection with the works mentioned in the present motion are moneys voted by the Par iament of Canada, and amount o about five million dollars; That certain members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co, paid and caused to be paid large sums of money to the Hon. Minister of Public Works out of the proceeds of the said contracts, and that entries of the said sums were made on the books of that firm. That from 1682 to the present session the said Thomas McGreey has always lived in Ottawas in the same house as the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and that he seems to have done so in order to put in the mind of Larkin, Connolly & Co. the impression that he had over said Hon. Minister an absolute control, and that he was acting as his representative in his corrupt transactions with them.

Minister an absolute control, and that he was acting as his representative in his corrupt transactions with them. That in fact, on many occasions he used the name of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in his dealings with them, undertaking to obtain his dealings with them, undertaking to obtain bis dealings with them, undertaking to obtain his dealings with them and the land secured to the source of the said distances and the said Ministor: That select committee be appointed to enquire fully into the said allegations, and specially, but without limiting the scope of such inquiry, to investigate all the circumstances connected with the several tenders, contracts, and changes therein, and the payments and o her mat ers mentioned in the statements hereinbefore made, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses upon oat hor affirmation, and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all their proceedings on the reference, and the result of their enquiries; and that rule 78 of this House as to the selection of committees be composed of Messrs. Sir Heotor Langevin said this matter

Sir Hector Langevin said this matter being a matter of privilege, and this matter a court appointed by the House, which was the Committee of Privileges and Elections. this matter should be sent to that court. His name was connected with this matter of privilege by Mr. Tarte, and under these circumstances he thought he should make int to the House, which he would do as follows; "I never communicated in any way to any one tenders, or prices of tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or EXPELLED FROM E tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or names of tenderers, at any time before the contract was allotted and signed, and the work in progress; the only persons having the same information being the members of the Privy Council and such of the officers of the department as were intrusted with the opening of ten-ders after the period fixed for their recep-tion. I never found or knew any such or other officers of my department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract other cfileers of my department to be guilty of any indisorstion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract. Tenders accepted have been and are so accepted strictly according to law. If the parties named in the motion as having contributed to a testimonial presented to me some eight or ten years ago have so contributed to it, I never asked them to do so, and up to this moment I never knew them to have done so. Directly or indi-rectly, I never asked the contractors named in the motion for money, cheques, or notes, nor did I receive any such money, obeques, or notes from them for my use, profit, or ad-vantage. Continuing, he said that he had no reason to suspect Mr. Perley of having done wrong in connection with the matters laid before the House by Mr. Tarte If he thad done so it was out of his (Sir Heotor's) knowledge, and having known him for many years as a faithful officer of his department he could not make up his mind that he hed violated his trust and thereby rendered himself punishable by the Gov-ernment. In so far as Mr. MoGreevy was concerned the hon, gentleman was in his place, and it was for him to asy what he had to say. If the matter was referred to the Committees on Privileges and Elec-tions he would be there ready to give evidence. Mr. MoGreevy said he was not present when this matter was referred to in the

would not be their instrument in aiding them to obtain what they wanted. Those persons even forged his name to documents to gain their ends, and he was ready to prove it. In memory mantheaving man, his to gain their ends, and he was ready to prove it. In many unauthorized ways his name had been made use of. He was glad that at last this statement had been made on the floor of Parliament, and he hoped a speedy investigation would take place. He was prepared to defend himself, and could promise the House that the result of the investigation would be his complete vindi-cation. The member for Montmorenary (Mr. Tarte) had placed himself. Mr. Tarte denied himself. Mr. Tarte denied that he been associated with the men named in the correspond-

with the men named in the correspond-

Mr. MoGreevy-We will have more of

Mr. McGreevy—We will have more of that by-and-bye. Mr. Tarte—My sincere wish is that the words used by my hon. friend may prove true. He talks of forgery. Mr. Speaker, if the letters I have referred to as signed by him are forgeries, I will not only apologize to this House, but I will have no other ex-pectation than to go from this House, and to do it very quickly. (Applause.) The following bills were introduced and read a first time: To amend the Dominion Franchise Acts -Mr. Charlton.

-Mr. Charlton. Respecting the Nisgara and Grand Island Bridge Co.-Mr. Montague. Respecting the St. Lawrence & Ottawa Railway Co.-Mr. Taylor. To confer certain powers on the Canadian Paoifio Railway Co. in connection with its telegraph business, and for other purposes -Mr. Taylor. Respecting the F. B. Edd. Music

-Mr. Taylor. Respecting the E. B. Eddy Manufactur-ing Co., and to change its name to the E. B. Eddy Company-Mr. Mackintosh. Respecting the River St. Clair Railway & Bridge Co.-Mr. Montague. To amend the Act to incorporate the Empire Printing and Publishing Co.-Mr. Denison.

Denison. Respecting the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Company-Mr. Trow. Mr. Bergeron moved that the the time for presenting private bills be extended to Friday, 29th inst. Carried. Sir John Thompson, in moving the first reading of a bill to codify the oriminal law of Canada, said the object was expressed by its title. It was intended to codify the common law as well as the statute law of Canada. The bill was drafted on the lines-of the Imperial codification of 1879.

Canada. The bill was drafted on the lines of the Imperial codification of 1879. Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Lander-kin, said that the sale of registration stamps in 1890 gave a revenue of \$104,526. Mr. Perry, on a motion for a return re-garding the Government steamer Stanley, which plies between Prince Edward Island and the mainland completed of the obar which plies between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, complained of the char-acter of the service there. That service last year, he said, was shamefully neglected by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He contended that the Government was pledged to construct a tunnel beneath the straits.

The motion after being amended was carried The House adjourned at 4 45.

DECOYED TO RUIN.

The Victim of a Procuress Escapes and

Prefers a Charge Against Her. A New York despatch says : Frankie Belleau, a pretty 20-year-old girl who says she belongs in Troy, was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in the role of complainant against Madame May Leroy, who keeps a house of ill fame on Fortieth street. The girl stated in court that Madame Leroy met her in Troy some weeks ago, and by promises of fine clothes and easy life induced her to come to New York. When the Madame got her in the house on Fortieth street she took away all her clothes and only allowed her to have a low-necked dress to wear about the house. All the money the girl got the Madame took away from her also. The girl grew deepsrate over her situation, and on Wednesday she ran away from the house clad only in her wrap and slippers and Leroy, who keeps a house of ill fame on Fortieth street. The girl stated in court Wednesday she ran away from the house clad only in her wrap and slippers and went to the police station and made a complaint sgaines the woman of keeping a disorderly house. Justice MoMahon, before whom the case was brought, ad-journed the hearing until Saturday at the request of Madame Lercy's counsel. The judge released the Madame in charge of

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when this matter was referred to in the last Parliament, but he left the statement with Mr. Curran which was read on his behalf. To thet statement he still adhered. He characterized the whole statement which had been made by Mr. Tarte as a falsehood, and untrue from beginning to end. It was a foul conspiracy made to injure him by a certain clique, because he

her counsel, and ordered the girl locked up

### EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

A Scotch Member of Parliagent Ordered Out of the Country.

Out of the Country. A Calais cable says Mr. R. Cunning hame Graham, Gladetonian Liberal mem-ber of the British Parliament for North-west Lanarkehire, Sootland, who is promi-nent as a sympathizer with advanced thinkers, has been expelled from France by the authorities. After attending a Socialist meeting in Paris on Sunday night, on going to his hotel Mr. Graham was informed that Police Commissioner Brasseur wished to see him in an adjoin-ing room. On entering the denartment Brasseur wished to see him in an adjoin-ing room. On entering the department M. Brasseur, after reading the warrant of his expulsion, took his arm and informed him that he must proceed at once to Calais in order to catch the boat leaving for Dover at 1.30 this morning. Mr. Graham was not allowed to return to his room to obtain his. luggage or to say good-bye to his friends.

### Tobacco Smugglers Killed.

Tobacco Smugglers Killed. A Gibraltar despatch says: A patrol of Spanish soldiers and a number of the tobacco company's guards last evening surprised a smuggler near the frontier and attempted his capture. The smuggler drew a revolver and opened fire on the soldiers and guards. The laster returned the fire and killed the smuggler. To day the in-habitants of the neighboring village stoned and killed the smuggler. To day the in-habitants of the neighboring village stoned the tobacco company's guards and fired upon its employees, wounding two severely. The officials then fired upon their assail-ants, killing two and wounding many others. Finally the authorities were com-pelled to summon the military to quell the disturbance. Great excitement prevails on the frontier, and further trouble is antici-pated.