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TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR | TEN PAGES—TUESDAY MORNING DECEMBER 6 1904—TEN PAGES | ONE CENT

Senate Reading Room, Dec 6 1904, SENATE P.O.

SIFTON, PREFONTAINE AND FITZPATRICK
(AS SCANDAL STORIES EVOLVED)
MARKED MEN IN BLAIR-RUSSELL PLOT

Montreal Liberals Determined to Connect up Russell With Blair, Russell and Graham of the Star, and Graham With the Conservative Organization—Government Intends to Fight Everybody in Order to Clear the Air.

SYNDICATE OF RAILWAY MEN AT BOTTOM OF THE CONSPIRACY
—MINISTER EMMERSON.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The World's exposure of the circumstances under which A. G. Blair resigned the chairmanship of the railway commission is the talk of Montreal to-day. There is no longer any attempt at scoffing at The World's story.

The Montreal Herald, in an article, evidently inspired, goes even further than The World, and throws additional light on what is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable political developments of modern times.

La Presse maintains a significant silence.

Blair's reticence and Russell's hollow and indifferent statement go further to reinforce The World's story.

The scandal as roughly outlined involves three ministers,
SIFTON,
PREFONTAINE and
FITZPATRICK.

Whatever justification there may be for these allegations of scandal, it may be safely said that the names of the three above-mentioned ministers are actively canvassed. Fitzpatrick's defiant words do not dissipate the charge. Liberals are clearly determined to connect up Russell with Blair, Russell and Graham of The Star, and Graham with the Conservative organization. Moreover, the government is determined to clear the air of charges. It intends to fight Blair, to fight Hugh Graham, and, if necessary, to fight The Montreal Star.

Not Last Heard of It.

To-night's Herald gives prominence to The World's story. It says:

"Public interest in the situation caused by the resignation of Mr. Blair, and the sale of La Presse, has suddenly re-awakened, and from all parts of the country statements are being made about it, none of them very positive, all of them differing somewhat as to details, but all showing agreement as to certain features of essential interest. Mr. Emmerson has made a statement. Senator Dandurand another, The Toronto World, and Le Nationaliste of Montreal have printed long and detailed accounts of what took place. All these statements point more or less directly to the formation of a company, with large capital, Canadian and American, organized by David Russell with the object of securing the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Putting the various stories together, it would seem that the plans of the syndicate were laid before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and rejected by him, ultimately, with some show of contempt for threats addressed to him. Then it seems to have been decided to beat the government. The first move was to secure newspapers in Montreal and St. John. This having been done, great secrecy being observed in the process, Mr. Blair was to resign and take the stump. Then, three cabinet ministers were to be forced or induced to resign, several Liberal candidates were to resign, the lately acquired newspapers were to lead a stampede and the Conservatives were to be elected. Mr. Emmerson alleges that R. L. Borden had met Mr. Russell and his friends in New Brunswick. How the plot failed makes interesting reading, so interesting that it is impossible this should be the last heard of it."

Emmerson Sees Conspiracy.

The Brandon Sun prints the following interview obtained by its Ottawa correspondent from Hon. Mr. Emmerson:

"I have no hesitation in telling you all I know about it," said Mr. Emmerson. "I was in New York on Sept. 18, and a gentleman approached me at the hotel I was staying at and asked me if there was no chance of getting a contract for the construction of the transcontinental railway. The elections, he said, were coming off, and if a contract was obtained there would be lots of money to swell the campaign fund. I told him that the work would have to be done by Canadian contractors, and refused to have anything to do with him.

"He told me that they were working thru Montreal people, and I knew afterwards that Montreal parties acted very suddenly and peculiarly during the campaign. At the hotel was J. N. Greenshields of Montreal. The Montreal people were said to be friends of David Russell. During the elections David Russell, J. N. Greenshields, two Americans, Dr. Kennedy and a Mr. Green, said to be an Englishman, who resided in the States for some years, visited my province. They were riding in a magnificent private car, and at Fredericton Junction, on Oct. 22, met R. L. Borden, apparently by appointment. Mr. Borden went on board, having been met at the station by Mr. Dowling, private secretary of David Russell.

"During the run to St. John, Mr. Borden, Mr. Greenshields and others were closeted together.

When David Boasted.

"Immediately afterwards David Russell was boasting and betting of carrying the whole Province of New Brunswick for the Conservatives. His newspaper, formerly the Liberal organ of the party, was turned into a campaign sheet against the Liberals. I was to be defeated at any cost. Mr. Russell's party was also met by Mr. Powell and other candidates and leading Conservatives in the province. New life was thrown into the Conservative cause, and while I don't know where the money came from, I do know plenty of it found its way to the constituency and was handled by the Conservatives.

"In the Province of Quebec, La Presse was captured. But this was only preliminary work. There was, so I am told, to be on nomination day some twenty-five Liberal members who would retire. In this way twenty-five Conservatives would be elected in that province by acclamation, and this would secure the return of the Conservatives, when R. L. Borden would have charge of the construction of the transcontinental line and the giving out of the contracts. In connection with the resignation of Mr. Blair it may be mentioned that four days afterwards there appeared in a New York financial paper that he was to be the head of a syndicate for which the capital had been secured to control the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. But something went wrong, and the plan of campaign fell thru.

"That," said Mr. Emmerson, "is what I know, and what I have heard about it."

Another story is given by Le Nationaliste, the Montreal Sunday paper which brought down the house of cards by prematurely announcing the sale of La Presse. After outlining the statements of The World and Senator Dandurand, it proceeds:

"The Blair-Russell plot had its beginnings during the course of the last session of parliament. Mr. Russell, who had long been acquainted with the leading railway contractors, and also with the Vanderbilts and Dr. Webb, had thought over, with Mr. Greenshields, advocate for Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann at Montreal, the formation of a syndicate with $40,000,000 capital stock, which would undertake big public works, and, in particular, the construction of the G.T.P. The director of La Presse, Mr. Dansereau; the proprietor of The Star, Mr. Graham; and certain federal ministers (Mr. Prefontaine and Mr. Fitzpatrick have been mentioned) were soon informed of the project, either personally or by the intermediary of friends. The proposal was submitted to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who showed a lively interest, and asked that it be submitted in writing—which was done. Sir Wilfrid's answer not being forthcoming, Mr. Greenshields displayed some impatience, but Sir Wilfrid would not allow his hand to be forced. He asked explanation of Mr. Prefontaine and Mr. Fitzpatrick, got them to withdraw from the project, and, when others insisted on a favorable reply, he tore up the memorandum and threw it in the waste basket. Mr. Greenshields stayed on for three weeks at Ottawa, threatening ministers and plotting with Mr. Russell, Mr. Blair and others, the overthrow of the ministry.

Project Grew.

"Little by little the project grew. Russell got hold of The St. John Telegraph and also acquired The St. John Gazette. The Star, Montreal, was sold to the syndicate. Mr. Dansereau being in the party, they organized also the purchase of La Presse. All went so well that a month before the general elections Mr. Russell brought together his Canadian and American friends at his Caledonia Springs Hotel to celebrate by anticipation the downfall of the Laurier cabinet and the triumph of the big scheme. The Montreal correspondent of The Toronto Globe relates that this bacchanalian festival lasted two days. The hero of the occasion was in appearance, at least, Mr. Pugsley, solicitor-general for New Brunswick, and a former lieutenant of Mr. Blair. Mr. Pugsley, of whom they believed themselves sure, was made aware of all the machinations; he took careful note, and some hours later let Sir Wilfrid know all about it. He was to have followed in Mr. Blair's footsteps when the latter had made his revelations and begun his campaign; neither before nor after the elections did he make any move against the cabinet; he is on better terms than ever with the gods at Ottawa.

"Altogether, Senator Dandurand's account may be pretty closely followed with this addition, that cost what it might the election in Charlevoix was to be secured for Rodolphe Forget, who was to

Continued on Page 2.

Denial of Mr. Blair Covers Everything Like a Big Blanket

No One Ever Made a Threat to Him to Compel Him to Keep Silence During the Election Campaign.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Hon. A. G. Blair gave out the following statement anent The Toronto World's story:

His Statement in Full.

"Since my return from the Maritime Provinces, I have seen the full text with scare headlines of a flaring political statement in which my name is freely used, and in which I am referred to as not having been frank with the public as to the reason of my resignation of the chief commissionership of the railway commission—with having conspired with two important railways and other parties to damage the government—with having plotted to make an attack upon the administration of the interior department—with having co-operated with others to expose scandals against the government on the eve of the election—with being privy to an arrangement whereby several of the government candidates in the Province of Quebec, in consideration of $10,000 each, were to withdraw from the field on the eve of the contest—with failing to take the platform against the G.T.P. scheme—with having been sandbagged into silence, lest some secret which I feared to have come out should be exposed—and with having arranged that I should receive $100,000 as soon as the scheme outlined should be carried out.

Tissue of Falsehoods.

"Let me deal with these statements seriatim, first, however, giving to the public the assurance that these allegations constitute a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end.

"FIRST—That I was not frank with the public as to the real reason for my resignation. What I stated at the time was, and still remains true. I said I intended taking up more congenial employment, and so I do intend, and I more than hinted at that time that I had found my position on the board more uncomfortable than I feared I should when I accepted the appointment. I could enter fully into details on this subject, but do not think it necessary at least at present.

"SECOND—As to my co-operating in hostility to the government with two of the great railways—my answer is that I took no part whatever except by voting in the election, from the beginning to the end of the contest. It is true I resigned the office between two and three weeks prior to election day, but I was not of the opinion that my resignation would cause more than a few days' comment, and the result showed that my judgment in this respect was sound. I hear now for the first time that two of the great railways in Canada had anything to do with my resignation, and speaking for myself I do not know, and have no information which would lead me to believe, that the railways in question were antagonizing the government.

Not Against Sifton.

THIRD—That I conspired with others to make an attack upon the administration of the department of the interior. I pronounce this statement wholly devoid of truth. I never heard from any source whatever that such a movement was in contemplation by anyone. I most assuredly had no such thought in my own mind. No one ever mentioned the subject to me, nor did I to anyone.

FOURTH—As to my having conspired with anyone to expose scandals against the government on the eve of the election. The statement is wholly void of truth, such an intention on anyone's part I hear for the first time from The World's publication.

FIFTH—What is alleged as to the intended withdrawal of the Quebec candidates is, so far as I am concerned, or am aware, an entire fable. The statement is the creation of a very disordered, or a very malicious mind, and, indeed, the same may be said with almost the whole publication.

Didn't Intend to Speak.

SIXTH—As having failed to take the platform after my resignation from the board—I did not state at any time that I intended doing so. The telegram announcing my resignation said, in effect, that beyond reaffirming my objection to the railway scheme I intended to take no part in the campaign. I had not the slightest thought when I resigned of going into the fight, and my telegram contained all the reaffirmance of my views on the railway question I had at any time in contemplation.

SEVENTH—It is said the fear of the disclosure of some secret compelled me to silence, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was able to force me to pursue this course. If anyone either in or outside the government is in possession of a secret of the nature described I hereby not only give him permission to disclose it, but invite him to do so.

I MAKE THE STATEMENT IN THE MOST EXPLICIT TERMS, THAT NO LIVING MAN, EITHER SIR WILFRID OR ANY OTHER PERSON EVER MADE ANY THREAT TO ME OR BY ANY OTHER MEANS SOUGHT TO COMPEL ME TO SILENCE.

"I will say this for Sir Wilfrid, and he will bear me out in what I have said, and also in what I am now about to say, that he did not even suggest to me that I should not take part in the campaign, nor did any one on his behalf do so. I understand that a member of the government made a statement in Montreal that Blair dare not speak, that the government had the papers which shut his mouth. If there is any member of the government from whom this street report emanated he will do me a favor if he will produce the papers and let the public know what the nature of these potential documents may be.

No Question of Money.

"EIGHTH—As to the last allegation

Continued on Page 2.

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Rounders on rising rapidly reduce remorse with Radnor.

"A VERY DESPERATE GAME" PLAYED BY DAVID RUSSELL

Key to Situation Seems to Be the Mysterious Construction Syndicate Named by Emmerson.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Under the heading, "A Very Desperate Game" The Herald editorially says:

"Mr. Blair's resignation was timed and worded to convey a distinct menace to the Laurier government. The government so regarded it, and it now appears took prompt measures to defend itself. We now see that Mr. Blair's resignation was intended to be a trump card in a very desperate game that certain interests, business and political, were playing with the government of Canada, as the stakes.—Toronto World.

"Public interest has once more been attracted to the series of remarkable events, which, beginning with the resignation of Hon. Mr. Blair from the railway commission, continued in series until near the day of the general election. Mr. Blair has not yet spoken. Mr. Russell has not spoken. But Mr. Emmerson has let in a little light upon the subject, and newspapers here and there have supplied historical details which, if true, indicate the existence, as The Toronto World very well says, of a desperate game that certain interests, business and political, were playing with the government of Canada as the stakes.'

Another Pacific Scandal.

"Fortunately, the game was exposed in time, and the house of cards was brought down in an hour by the publication, in a little Montreal Sunday paper, Le Nationaliste, of the facts about the purchase of La Presse. Those who plotted, with every confidence that their plans would succeed, took every possible care to keep the public from knowing what they were about and as soon as the light was let in the whole scheme was frustrated, from beginning to end. Nevertheless, there is much to indicate that it deserves to take rank in Canadian history with the Pacific scandal of 1873, which also cost the Conservative party dear.

"It is not possible as yet, to know all that happened or to be quite sure about anything. Just enough is known to make the public want to know more. Naturally enough, every effort was made to keep secret what was done, and those who know most about it talk least about it. But still, enough is known already to indicate what else should be looked for.

Key to the Mystery.

"The key to the mystery would seem to be the mysterious construction syndicate, of which both Mr. Emmerson and Le Nationaliste speak. Mr. Emmerson heard of it in New York, where Americans who had been in touch with the plan naturally assumed that Mr. Emmerson, as minister of railways, would know all about it. There was present in Montreal just after Mr. Blair's retirement a gentleman who had before figured as confidential agent of some American railway financiers. Where Le Nationaliste got the information that the syndicate was to be capitalized at $40,000,000 does not appear. Not the least interesting features of the story, as now told, have to do with the relations of the manipulators, with the two political leaders. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it seems, was approached by the construction syndicate with certain proposals. When he did not do as was wanted he was threatened. He showed what he thought of it all, so the story goes, by contemptuously tearing up the memorandum and throwing the fragments into the waste basket. Mr. Borden was also, according to Mr. Emmerson, in personal conference with the active movers in the matter, the interview taking place in a private car in New Brunswick. What his attitude was remains to be learned.

Mysterious Newspaper Deal.

"With or without his participation, however, a plot was put in motion to get him into office at Ottawa. That's what he and his partisans have to explain, and what the Conservative party has to reflect upon now that there is again a question of the party's leadership.

"Mr. Russell had The St. John Telegraph; he secured The St. John Gazette, leaving Mr. Emmerson without a newspaper to represent his views in St. John.

"The Montreal Star went thru a process of change in proprietorship. The details of this transaction have been kept secret so far or nearly so. An explanation has indeed been made that it was a simple reorganization, for the benefit of employes, but half a million dollars' worth of stock in the hands of a notary seems to require a rather more ample explanation—especially in view of recent events—and besides, the secret is rapidly becoming a secret de polichinelle.

"La Presse was next secured, with the aid of local capitalists who did not approve of its attitude towards certain monopolies. Secrecy was the rule here,

Continued on Page 2.

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To Heads of Business Houses.

If you are thinking of sending a present to your customers, in remembrance of valued orders or services rendered, nothing is better than a box of good cigars; being a manufacturer and buying Havana leaf personally in Cuba, enables me to give you fine stock, also lower prices; 10 in box 50c and 65c, 25 in box $1.25 and $1.50. Alive Bollard, cigar manufacturer, 128 and 199 Yonge-street, Toronto. Write or call at once for samples.

To get a good shave, in a cool parlor go to Brunet's, 17 Colborne street. 246

No Premiums given with Union Label Cigars. 246

Toronto School Taxes for 1904.

Pay your taxes on or before the 6th inst., and save the five per cent. penalty. Collectors and receivers will be in their public offices until 7 p.m. on Tuesday, the 6th.

Office Furniture? "Ask Adams."

Pember's Turkish Baths remove all poison from the system. 229 Yonge-st. 246

Rounders on rising rapidly reduce remorse with Radnor.

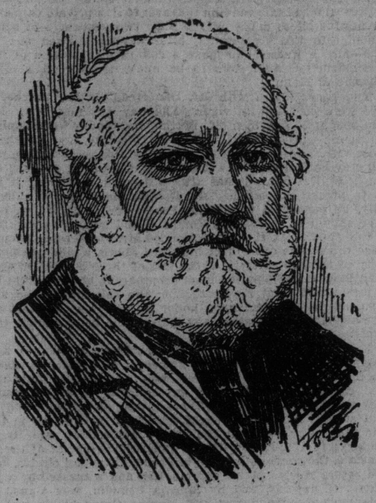
NEW CHIEF IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—Late Chief Campeau was this afternoon appointed chief of police by the city council. He has been on the force 30 years.

Use "Maple Leaf" Canned Salmon The best packed.

Office Furniture? "Ask Adams."

HON. A. G. BLAIR



Very Much in the Public Eye.

Secretary Payne's Denial Of Connection With Plot

Had Nothing to Do With the Means That Sir Wilfrid Laurier Used to Silence Mr. Blair on the Eve of Elections.

John Lambert Payne, private secretary to the minister of railways, sends The World the following letter from Moncton, N.B., where he now is with Hon. Mr. Emmerson:

Editor World: Since you have introduced my name into the controversy respecting Mr. Blair you will, of course, do me the justice to publish a word in answer to the imputation contained in your Ottawa despatch. Nothing could possibly be more discrediting to me than to suggest that any confidential information which I obtained while serving as Mr. Blair's private secretary has been divulged to anyone. If for no other reason than self interest I would not be guilty of this serious offence; if I were I should injure no one so much as myself. The moment I began to reveal Mr. Blair's secrets to Mr. Emmerson or to the premier that moment I should be demonstrating my utter unfitness to be the custodian of theirs.

Moreover, it is absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue to say that in any way whatever, directly or indirectly, I communicated anything either confidential or otherwise to the premier or to Mr. Emmerson respecting Mr. Blair. I have not seen the premier since the close of parliament, and anyone who knows Sir Wilfrid will realize with what scorn he would show me to the door if I approached him with a tale calculated to injure a minister to whom I had once been a trusted private secretary. The same would be true of Mr. Emmerson. The suggestion made in your paper is as absurd as it is untrue. Without equivocation in any degree I wish to say with the utmost positiveness that it is utterly lacking in foundation so far as I am concerned.

There are four men who know it to be an unwarranted invention, the writer of the despatch in your paper, the premier, Mr. Emmerson, and myself. I should not make this reply but for the fact that you have dealt me a blow in the one spot which I desire above all others to defend, namely, my honor as a private secretary.

(Signed) J. L. Payne.

The World's reference to Mr. Payne appeared last Saturday morning in a despatch from Ottawa thus: As yet there has been no definite explanation of the means which Sir Wilfrid took to silence Mr. Blair. The generally accepted theory is that the premier secured information which Mr. Blair was unwilling to have made public. It is further stated that this information was obtained thru John Lambert Payne, who was private secretary to Mr. Blair and is now secretary to Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

IF DAVID CARRIES OUT THREAT INTERESTING FACTS TO COME OUT

Montreal Witness Believes Time Chosen by Blair to Resign Suggests a Deliberate Attempt to Injure the Government and Repeats Emmerson's Charge.

Montreal, Dec. 5.—(Special.)—The Witness, in an editorial review of The World's story, says:

"If Mr. David Russell carries out his threat and exacts 'full retractions,' not only from those journals that have published 'extraordinary and foundationless' statements about him, but also from 'no less than four members of the Laurier administration,' there will then be some interesting revelations as to whether those who have fallen out be rogues on both sides or not.

"Events, a small weekly, printed on Nov. 26 what Mr. Russell describes as a foundationless and extraordinary story, charging Mr. Russell with having spent $80,000 in the city of St. John, in order to promote the return of a candidate hostile to Mr. Emmerson, the minister of railways and canals. It also charged him with stealing a newspaper and turning it against the government. He did all this and more, according to Events, because, under the regime of Mr. Blair, every contractor under the department of railways and canals was expected to take a few thousands of stock in Abbey's Salt Co., and this having been checked since Mr. Emmerson came into power, it was necessary to turn the government out. These charges are windy nebulous, but Mr. Russell regards Events as irresponsible, the article as inspired, and the editor as desirous of the notoriety resulting from a criminal trial. When, however, the article was reproduced by a Toronto paper of some prominence, namely, The World, of that city, he made up his mind that the time had came to 'vindicate my character and to disprove fully and completely the insinuations against my honor.' The World not only repeated the story, but carried it further. According to The World, Mr. Blair was 'the chief support of the arch of the political conspiracy, and, when he fell, the whole structure crumbled.'

What Emmerson Says.

"Mr. Emmerson, when enquired of by us as to these statements, stated that he had been approached in New York shortly before the general elections, in connection with the building of the new transcontinental railway. A former Canadian whom he saw there told him that certain wealthy American capitalists were negotiating with Montreal men to try to get the building of the new railway, and that a good fat contribution could be had for the Liberal campaign funds if the thing could be worked. Mr. Emmerson refused to have anything to do with the scheme, with the result that he believes an organized conspiracy was formed to beat the government in New Brunswick, and the conspirators, he says, did not shrink from enormous money expenditures.

"This statement is, as will be seen, impersonal and non-committal as to whether any Canadians were among the conspirators. It was generally held that the time Mr. Blair chose for his resignation of the chairmanship of the railway commission, whatever else it might portend, suggested a deliberate intention to injure the government. His resignation was hailed by the Conservative party press, which had come under the full assurance that it would be followed by an active campaign on his part against the ogvernment's railway policy, his speech against which, in the house of commons, had been as a gold mine to the opposition.

BIRTHS.

KILPATRICK—On Monday, Dec. 5, at 48 Harvard-avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kilpatrick, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

LARKIN—TROMAN—On June 25th, at St. Basil's, by the Rev. Father Martin, Mildred Troman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Troman, to Francis Larkin, both of Toronto.

DEATHS.

CROOK—In Toronto, at 325 Lippincott-street, Herbert Frederick, youngest son of Herbert W. and Hattie Crook, aged 20 years. Member C Company, 48th Highlanders.

Funeral from their residence Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

Brooklyn, Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., and Kingston, Ont., papers please copy.

HARRIS—On Monday, Dec. 5th, Sophia L. Harris, relict of the late William T. B. Harris, in her 69th year.

Funeral from her late residence, 55 Leonard-avenue, Wednesday, 7th inst., at 2 p.m., to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

HIGGINS—At his late residence, 715 Dufferin-street, on Monday, Dec. 5th, at 8 p.m., W. H. Higgins, assistant inspector of division courts; formerly editor of The Whitby Chronicle, in the 75th year of his age.

Funeral notice later.

MARSHALL—On December the 4th, at the family residence, 623 Sherbourne-street, Harriet Isabel, beloved wife of Noel Marshall and second daughter of the late John Hogg, J.P., York Mills.

The funeral will take place from the above address to Mount Pleasant Cemetery on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 3 o'clock p.m.

MITCHELL—On Dec. 4th, 1904, at Toronto General Hospital, Esther Mitchell, aged 35 years, long and faithful servant of Mrs. Thomas Meredith; deeply regretted.

Funeral on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m., from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chestnut-street, to St. James' Cemetery.

LASCELLES—At her son's residence, Annette-street East, Toronto Junction, Monday, Dec. 5th, 1904, Mrs. R. Lascelles, relict of the late Richard Lascelles, aged 74 years.

Funeral to Prospect Cemetery on Thursday, Dec. 8, at 2 p.m.

WALTERS—At the residence of C. Perkins, East Toronto, Mrs. Jane Walters, aged 66 years.

Funeral Wednesday at 2.30 p.m.

WALKER—At the residence of her son-in-law, E. Summerville, 29 Givens-street, on Monday, Dec. 5, 1904, Maria Walker, widow of the late Thomas Walker of Walters Falls, County Grey, aged 78 years.

Funeral from the above address on Wednesday, the 7th inst., at 2.30 p.m.

Office Furniture? "Ask Adams."

David Hoskins, F.C.A., Chartered Accountant, 27 Wellington St.E., Toronto

Brunet's Barber Parlors, 17 Colborne st., is the place for gentlemen 246

FOUND $1600 IN PILLOWSLIP MAY BE CHATELANE PLUNDER

All Sorts of Bills in Rolls Recovered by Police in Aged Woman's Possession.

Detective Harrison last night made one of the biggest hauls that have been pulled off in the history of the Toronto police department for some years. He recovered nearly $2000 in stolen cash. When he locked up Mrs. Catherine McArthur last night, the officers were certain they had in their toils the queen of the chatelaine thieves.

J. Graham, a roomer at 44 Wilton-avenue, complained to the police last week that $32 had been stolen from his room. At the time his money disappared, another roomer, Mrs. McArthur, also left. Detective Harrison was given the case. He traced Mrs. McArthur to 66 Ann-street. He visited the house in the afternoon, but the woman was out. He went back in the evening; she was still out. He waited until 10 o'clock, until she came in.

He followed her to her room, told her he was an officer and wished to search her trunk. She objected strongly and refused to give up her keys. He forced the trunk open. Among her clothes he found a pillow slip chock full of money, including bills of all denominations.

Took 'Em Three Hours to Count.

Harrison placed the woman under arrest and took her to No. 2 station. The station looked like a bank that had been struck by a cyclone. The desk was stacked high with bank notes, $1, $2, $5 and $10, a few $20 notes, but not many. They had all been thrown into the bag without having been counted, or any attempt having been made to assort the different denominations.

It took Sergt. Watson, Detective Harrison and Patrolman Wood nearly three hours to count it. Then they announced the amount to be $1664.

Found Some More.

Detective Harrison and P. C. Kennedy paid another visit to the Ann-street house and brought away her trunk and a number of paper boxes, containing expensive hats, furs and other wearing apparel, and a little glazed black bag in which they found another bunch of money tied up in a handkerchief, amounting to $200 or $300. When this stuff was brought to the station Mrs. McArthur denied being the owner of the packages of dry-goods.

Claims She Earned It.

The prisoner claims to be a hard-working woman, and that the amount found in her possession is her savings for years. She mentioned a number of prominent families for whom she claims to have worked. She is about 55 years of age, grey hair, slight, bright eyes and very quick and sharp in her movements. She wore a black dress, fawn coat with a fur collar, brown hat with a small red feather. She took her arrest coolly, but when she found the officers were going to make a second visit to her rooms, she became nervous. The room she occupied was small, cold and cheerless.

Has Worked the Departments.

The police are inclined to doubt her story, on account of the condition in which the bills were crumpled. They looked as if they had been pulled out of a purse and recklessly jammed into the pillow slip. There were rolls from $5 up to $50. The number of loose car tickets also looked suspicious to the police. Besides that they found a dozen different purses and chatelaines. The officers are positive that she is one of the chatelaine lifters who have been working the departmental stores. Her antecedents will be looked up to-day.

If the police suspicions are correct, Detective Harrison certainly did a good night's work.

Canadian Red Fox.

With the exception of South America and Australia, every country in the world has the fox included in its catalogue of native animals. North America, however, produces the richest of these fur-bearing animals, Canada, especially the Hudson Bay district, leads the list. These include the Isabella, grey, white, red and sable fox. For boas and muffs there is no fur so suitable as the fox, and no fox so good as the Canadian animal. The Dineen Co. have purchased some rare skins from the trappers, and these have been made into pretty garments suitable for Xmas presents.

FAIR AND COLD.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Dec. 5.—(8 p.m.)—Light local snowfalls or flurries have occurred from the lakes to the Maritime Provinces to-day, and it has been moderately cold everywhere. Stormy conditions are indicated for the Maritime Provinces.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 4—14; Victoria, 38—44; Kamloops, 24—32; Calgary, 18—32; Minnedosa, 2 below—24; Port Arthur, 10—18; Parry Sound, 26—30; Toronto, 19—32; Ottawa, 10—22; Montreal, 12—26; Quebec, 8—20; St. John, 14—24; Halifax, 18—28.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Northerly and westerly winds; mostly fair and cold; light local snowfalls or flurries.

Ottawa and Upper St. Lawrence—West to north winds; mostly fair and cold; snow flurries.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Strong westerly winds; cold, with snow.

Maritime—Strong winds and gales, with snow and colder weather.

Lake Superior—Fair and cold.

Broderick's Business Suits, $22.50 113 King Street West.

Pember's Turkish Baths will cure all diseases. 129 Yonge-street. 246

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Dec. 5	At	From
Ultonia	New York	Trieste
Minnehaha	New York	London
Liguria	New York	Genoa
Ontarian	Greenock	Montreal
Minnetonka	London	New York
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	New York
Prince Adalbert	Gibraltar	New York
Ionian	Moville	Montreal

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA
23 King St. West, Toronto.
Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

A Departure in Insurance.

The new British Life offices' mortality table, which represents the actual results of all the principal British assurance companies for the quarter of a century ending in 1893 is the basis of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company's calculations. Other companies use tables of mortality based on the experience of a smaller number of companies for a term ending away back in 1869. This is one of the points of modern superiority of the Sovereign Life.

"Ask Adams" about Filing Cabinets.

Smokers' presents—buy from Alive Bollard.