

GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

O'Gorman, Mulloy, Wiley and Reid
Convicted.Defendants Allowed Their Liberty
in Heavy Bail.Appeal to be Made on Question of
Jurisdiction.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE.

London bye-election, between Hon. Charles Hyman and William Gray, Nov. 13th, 1905.

John O'Gorman arrested on conspiracy charge in Toronto, Sept. 28th, 1906.

First Police Court hearing, Sept. 28th, 1906.

Joseph Ardy, William Serviss, W. J. Mulloy, Daniel Wiley, Geo. Reid and E. I. Sifton under arrest, Sept. 28th, 1906.

Tale of Pritchett told in Police Court, Oct. 11th, 1906.

O'Gorman, Mulloy, Wiley and Reid committed for trial by Police Magistrate Denison, Nov. 27, 1906.

Trial commenced before Judge Winchester, Nov. 19th, 1907.

Defendants found guilty, Nov. 29th, 1907.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—"Guilty of conspiracy" was the judgment against the four defendants, John O'Gorman, William J. Mulloy, Daniel Wiley and George M. Reid, in what has come to be known as the London bribery case. The end of the trial came with dramatic suddenness late yesterday afternoon. The Judge granted a reserve case to the Court of Appeal on the question of jurisdiction. In the event of the higher court upholding Judge Winchester's ruling as to his having a right to hear the case, the four prisoners will come up for sentence on the first Tuesday in March at the Spring Assizes. Meanwhile they are out on bail, which was renewed at the termination of yesterday's session.

Judge Winchester's words: "I, therefore, find the four defendants guilty," caused something of a sensation in the court room. For the first few minutes in his Honor's summing up of the evidence he gave little or no inkling of what the end was to be. Then he stated that he would grant a reserve case to the Court of Appeal. Continuing to sit in a quiet way the doubt from the truth in the testimony, one after another, he implicated the defendants in wrongdoing. At first all but O'Gorman were freed from any blame prior to 1901. Then Wiley and Mulloy were tangled up in the Collins evidence, which had been corroborated. Lastly, the fact that Reid had paid Sifton money implicated that defendant. The evidence of Pritchett and Farr, Judge Winchester refused to accept unless corroborated. For the prisoners Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, K. C., made an appeal three-quarters of an hour in length, while Crown Prosecutor Lynch-Staunton had spoken for a similar length of time.

Was Oath Against Oath.

Yesterday's testimony was in itself rather unusual, since by it oath had been placed against oath. Alexander Smith, of Ottawa, the ex-Liberal organizer, was on the stand for over an hour, and he repudiated the witness Pritchett in practically every instance where the latter had referred to him. The ex-organizer stated frankly that he had never seen the ballot-switcher, Pritchett, before, and had never assisted him in concocting election schemes. The testimony of Mr. W. T. R. Preston, which had been taken by a special commissioner in Sydney, New South Wales, was read in court. It, too, was a pointed and unequivocal denial to that part of Pritchett's testimony in which reference had been made to Preston.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon Mr. Johnston suddenly announced that the defence case was concluded. Then the crowded court room settled down to intently listen to the final stages. The four prisoners, who had followed every word of evidence, were visibly nervous. After a year of waiting the end of the celebrated case seemed near at hand. That the prisoners were disappointed at not being released was shown by their careworn expressions, but still it will be a few months before anything definite can be decided.

It was 6 o'clock before all the bail bonds had been signed. Three of the prisoners, Wiley, Mulloy and Reid, each gave their personal bond for \$5,000. Mr. W. H. Wheeler went \$2,500 surety for the former, H. B. Donovan \$2,500 surety for Mulloy, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, K. C., \$2,500 surety for Reid. O'Gorman had to put up a personal bond for \$10,000, and Mr. H. B. Donovan went \$5,000 surety for him.

After the noon adjournment Mr. Johnston read the evidence of W. T. R. Preston, which was taken in Sydney, N. S. W., last May. Mr. Preston said he was in South Ontario at the bye-election in 1898.

"Do you know J. G. Pritchett?"

"I do not."

"Did you ever meet a person of that name?"

"I never met him."

The statement of Pritchett that he had met Preston in the Commercial Hotel at Whitby, where money had been passed, was characterized as absolutely false.

"Is J. G. Pritchett an absolute stranger to you?"

"Yes, he is."

The witness had never discussed with O'Gorman anything regarding election, but he had talked with Vance and Smith, though no mention of any corruption was ever made in these conversations.

The evidence of W. L. Horton, manager of the Standard Loan Company in Goderich, was read by Mr. Johnston as it had been given in the police court. This closed the case for the defence.

The Preston Evidence.

After arguing and quoting legal authorities in support of his plea that the court had no jurisdiction to try the

case, Mr. Johnston, for the defence, asked if the Crown had proven conspiracy in Toronto or the county of York. Referring to such evidence as Farr and Pritchett had given, Mr. Johnston said:

"If men are to be convicted on evidence like this, then no man's liberty is safe, and every man's life would be in danger."

Mr. Lynch-Staunton argued that Pritchett would not go to places like Hastings and Brockville without receiving instructions and advice from some one. He stated that certain of the defendants had certainly been entangled in North Waterloo. Throughout his address the crown prosecutor brought out dozens of pieces of testimony that have been heard day by day as the trial proceeded.

Regarding Jurisdiction.

In beginning his summing up of the evidence, Judge Winchester pointed out that the defendants were committed for trial before the assize court, and subsequently moved to have the venue changed from Toronto to London. In this connection he stated that the expense of the trial would have been much less had this been done, because numerous witnesses had been brought from London every day. It was contended, he proceeded to say, by the counsel for the defence, that there was no jurisdiction for the county court to try such a case unless some of the offence had been committed in Toronto. Sub-section 577, he argued, however, provided that every court of criminal jurisdiction, subject to the provisions of the act, was competent to try all offences. These defendants, he said, had applied to this court to have the trial take place in Toronto, and, therefore, he thought that this court had jurisdiction.

"Intend to allow the defence to go to the Court of Appeal," said his Honor, "because I have a doubt about it. In view of Mr. Johnston's argument, and it should be disposed of by a higher court."

Continuing, he stated that prior to 1904 there was no evidence connecting the defendants with corrupt acts other than the evidence with reference to O'Gorman. The testimony of Pritchett came from a man who was degraded, he said, a man who admitted having perjured himself. Vance he believed to have told what was true, and Smith's testimony was along the same lines. Where Pritchett was corroborated, however, his evidence should be taken. Then his Honor briefly traced a portion of Pritchett's career where there had been corroborative evidence in. There was no doubt, he said, Pritchett had taken the oath in West Elgin, though he had denied it. So far as O'Gorman was concerned with Pritchett, he paid him money from time to time in Brockville, West Huron and West Elgin. The London evidence, observed his Honor, no doubt fully sustained the statement that men had been bribed right and left. That was the disgraceful statement of fact, as in Pritchett's case the evidence came from a source one might expect. Collins was found, he continued, anxious to turn over a dishonest penny. He got money and spent it illegally, and Wiley knew at the time what was going on. The scheme was entered into with Mulloy's assistance, said Judge Winchester. Regarding the attempt to prove an alibi for Wiley, his Honor said the evidence was quite far enough. Sifton's evidence connected Reid with the same. Reid had paid Sifton money, and when the latter had received it he was told not to pay too much to Serviss or his friends. Regarding Farr's statements, the Judge said they could not be depended upon, as they were corroborated.

"I hold I have come to a conclusion, evidence to establish a form of conspiracy among the four defendants. I therefore find the defendants guilty," he concluded.

It was stated after the trial that the Court of Appeal proceedings might be taken in January.

Mr. Johnston Talks.

(Toronto Word.)

"The case will be taken to the court of appeal just as soon as it can be argued," said E. F. B. Johnston last night.

"It seems to me that it is about time to have it determined by some final tribunal whether men on either side of politics can be convicted on the perjured evidence of political opponents or not, without greater corroboration than appears in this case."

"I say, perjured, for it was admitted under oath that much of the evidence was perjured and nearly all of the crown evidence was that of a guilty crime. The political object evidently, and I am not saying improperly, sought in the first instance was surely sufficiently attained by the exposure and punishment suffered by these defendants. Why seek by a technical process of perjury to substantiate crimes barred by statute, a further prosecution of these men? What safety is there for any man who may be the victim of criminal prosecution, if he is liable to be convicted on a sideways charge on evidence of witnesses who, according to the judge's findings, are guilty of perjury in many material parts of their story? The law regarding this matter ought to be settled by the highest court in this country."

"However, there is the judgment and if there is no remedy the defendants must suffer. Parliament ought to deal with the matter and remove an absurd anomaly by preventing charges of conspiracy being laid when the subject matter of the alleged conspiracy is outlawed by the statute."

"Has this been a case outside of politics, do you think it would have gone on at all? And had it not been for 'newspaper trial,' do you think it would have got beyond the police court? We are fast falling into 'headline' procedure similar to the United States."

"What will the newspapers say? It is more important than any other question in the esteem of our neighbors, and we are apt to be an imitative people."

"Ask Mr. Foster what he thinks of modern methods of indirect prosecution. The World I do not complain of. It has generally tried to be as fair as possible in cases of a criminal nature, at least so far as my experience goes. In this case your paper has been reasonable and impartial from your own standpoint."

"As to the merits of the case I have nothing to say beyond what I stated to the court. The result comes as part of the general average, and we can't expect to be ahead every time. It is difficult enough to defend cases of late date, and it is more than difficult to defend when nearly ten years have elapsed and the admittedly guilty parties hold the crown's protection."

FIVE GENERATIONS.



Mrs. Peter Filman. Mr. William Yeo. Mrs. Thomas Yeo. Mrs. Isaac Terryberry and Baby Yeo.

The above group shows the five generations which joined in the celebration of the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Terryberry, Hunter street, this week. The photograph was taken at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Land, 383 Main street east.

RAILWAYS' TOLL OF LIFE.

FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY PER-
SONS KILLED LAST YEAR.Report of the Railway Commissioners—
Business of the Board Largely In-
creased—Enormous Number of
Freight and Passenger Schedules.

Ottawa, Nov. 29.—The second report of the Board of Railway Commissioners, presented to the House this afternoon by Hon. Geo. P. Graham. In respect to train accidents the report shows 460 persons killed and 603 injured. Of the killed 42 were passengers, 212 employees and 206 other persons. Passengers injured numbered 210, and employees injured numbered 317. In detailing the character of the accidents the report shows 95 killed and 33 injured by trespassing, 46 killed and 15 injured working on the track, 44 killed and 109 injured by head-on collisions, 2 killed and 16 injured by rear-end collisions, 41 killed and 22 injured at level crossings, 15 killed and 102 injured by derailments. Fifty-one bodies were found on the track or bridges, 12 were killed and 15 injured while attempting to get on trains in motion, 29 were killed and 30 injured while switching.

Of the killed 160 were on the Grand Trunk Railway, including 11 passengers, 213 were on the C. P. R., of whom 24 were passengers, 39 were on the C. N. R., of whom there was one passenger, 29 were on the Michigan Central, only one being a passenger. On the G. T. R. 99 passengers were injured; 70 were injured on the C. P. R., and 11 on the C. N. R. Of employees 67 were killed on the G. T. R. and 107 on the C. P. R.

A comparative statement of the killed and injured for the year ending March 31, 1907, as compared with 1906, and an increase of 167 in the number of passengers injured.

The total number of cases heard took up 20,595 folios of testimony. There were altogether 2,936 applications made to the board during the year, an increase of 1,449, or over 100 per cent., as compared with the preceding twelve months. The number of filings made was 26,933, an increase of 9,280, and the number of orders issued 1,741, an increase of 1,127. The aggregate of freight and passenger schedules received was no less than 57,617. The total expenditure in connection with the commission for the year was \$38,664.

The decision of the board in regard to telephone and express rates is promised at an early date.

Stored Bones in Town Limits.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 29.—A local Hebrew junk dealer was this morning fined \$10 without cost for committing a breach of the Health Act, by storing bones inside the town limits without a permit from the Medical Health Officer.

The Grand Trunk Railway has ordered a hundred new locomotives.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Terryberry
on their jubilee wedding day:

For fifty years you've traveled together on the way
This your golden wedding we celebrate to-day;
With presents and with feasting and
With happy hearts aglow,
We gain the common greeting till
Cups of joy o'erflow.

The old farms were adjoining where
Often you have played
The same old school attending where
Promises were made,
But friendship soon was ripened into
A warmer glow,
And now your gathered offspring arise
To call you blessed.

Though death has spread his shadow
Across the dear abode
You still have loving children to
Cheer you on the road,
And now your gathered offspring arise
To call you blessed,
And your little great-grandson is
Here among the rest.

No stain has ever fallen upon the
Family name,
We pray that such a record may al-
ways prove the same;
And while to-day you welcome the
Relics of the past
You say these scenes are fading, for
Nothing here can last.

Long may this day be cherished
Through all the coming years,
We cannot read the future that brings
Both joy and tears,
But we can trust His bounty for it
Can never fail,
Supplying every blessing, outriding
Every gale.

—W. F. Stuart.

Hamilton, Nov. 26th, 1907.

OVER OREGON TRAIL.

Ox Team's Long Trip From Washington
State to Washington City.

Washington, Nov. 29.—President Roosevelt stepped out of his office to-day and made a critical examination of Ezra Meeker's yoke of oxen and prairie schooner, which has accomplished a three-thousand-mile trip from the State of Washington, the route being over the old Oregon trail. Mr. Meeker was introduced to the President by Senator Ryles and Representative Cushman, of Washington. He made a plea to have the Oregon trail made a national highway, and to this the President listened with interest, but suggested that if done the project would have to be on a commercial rather than a sentimental basis.

A WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

Great Northern Sleeper Rolls Down Bank
Near Nelson, B. C.

Nelson, B. C., Nov. 29.—The Great Northern express from Spokane, due to reach here at 1.55 a. m., met with an accident at Troup Junction, five miles east of here, resulting in the sleeper being derailed and subsequently burned. The accident was caused by a broken rail. The car turned over and went down the bank to the lakeside. All the passengers and crew escaped without injury.

AGAINST A
QUIET SUNDAY.WERE THE GREAT TRANSPORTA-
TION AND OTHER CORPORATIONS.Lord's Day Alliance—Successful Con-
vention Held in Toronto Yesterday—
Rev. W. M. Rochester Claims That
the Alliance is Misrepresented.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—The membership of the Lord's Day Alliance of Canada, as reported yesterday by the retiring General Secretary, Rev. Dr. J. G. Shearer, at the triennial convention of the Alliance, in St. James' Parish Hall, now numbers 40,000, as compared with 8,000 six years ago, when it was organized in its present form, and 25,000 three years ago. There were 210 branches of the Alliance in Canada two trienniums ago, and 510 at the beginning of the triennium just closed, but there are 673 branches now.

The clause in the report noting the progress in legislative matters, in referring to the securing of the passage of the Lord's Day act, caused some little discussion. It read as follows: "The principal forces arrayed against the passage of this measure were the great transportation and other corporations that desired on various grounds to continue the running of their industries and in employing their men seven days in the week. They were aided in their opposition by Jews, Seventh Day Adventists and many who would like to see the Christian institution of the Lord's Day turned into a secular Sunday holiday."

Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Armitage of Halifax thought that inasmuch as a considerable number of peoples calling themselves Christians did not see eye-to-eye with the Lord's Day Alliance in their method of operation in regard to this measure, it might be better to modify the wording of the clause, as they would not like to be classed as opposed to the Christian institution of the Lord's Day and favoring a secular Sunday holiday. The Archbishop thought the Archdeacon referred to the organization working for a so-called "rational" Sunday, but the latter disclaimed reference to any organization. Dr. Carman thought the less they looked at these organizations the better; they should not countenance them in any way. Dr. Shearer suggested that the word "openly" be inserted in the clause before "arrayed," and it was so adopted.

Two amendments to the act were mentioned as desirable, to be sought at such time as the Legislation Committee may think most opportune. These were adopted by the convention, and call for the abolishing of the requirement of the official consent of the Provincial Attorney-General before prosecution be begun, and to the securing of the legal rights of workmen to one day's rest in seven by providing that employers not only shall not require their employees to work seven days a week, but shall not permit them to do so.

Rev. W. M. Rochester, the Western Secretary, said that there was a deliberate attempt, especially in the west, to misrepresent the Alliance in its aims and methods. Statements were being circulated tending to confuse the

thoughts of the people. The convention was presided over by Archbishop Sweatman.

Premier Whitney expressed his sense of being honored, in being a Vice-President of the Lords Day Alliance of Canada. "I will never," he declared, "recommend the Legislature of Ontario to pass any law that asks anybody else to enforce it. I am ready to go the whole way when I start." Mr. Whitney urged them to believe in his earnest and hearty desire to co-operate in preserving the Day of Rest.

A resolution was adopted, asking the Dominion Government to call the attention of the Attorney-General to their obligation in enforcing the act already in force, being limited to scrutiny of individual cases, refusal to issue writs being only for cause shown. This responsibility, it was pointed out, was not for enforcing the law, as some seemed to think, but for not enforcing it.

Mr. Paterson announced that he had yesterday received a letter from Mr. A. J. Aylesworth, Minister of Justice, written from his sick bed at Clifton Springs, giving his consent for proceeding with the Grand Valley case now pending, the consent of the Attorney-General of the Province being already secured.

The Treasurer, Dr. C. J. Copp, reported a balance on hand of \$18,056, slightly less than at last meeting. The receipts from the Provincial Alliances amounted to \$11,743.31, and other sources brought the total receipts to \$12,980.01. The disbursements included salaries of General Secretary, \$2,000; of Eastern Secretary (part) \$500, and of Western Secretary, \$2,000; travelling expenses, \$2,457.50; salaries of office assistants, \$1,088; outlay on "Lord's Day Advocate," \$2,197.04; contribution to International Federation of Sunday Rest, \$60, and minor items, totalling \$12,190.45.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Honorary President, Most Rev. Arthur Sweatman, D. D., Archbishop of Toronto and Primate of all Canada; President, Rev. Professor T. B. Kilpatrick, D. D.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. Principal D. M. Gordon, D. D., LL. D., Hon. J. P. Whitney, Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Hon. Geo. W. Ross, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Mr. John Charlton, Mr. Ralph Smith, M. P., Mr. C. D. Massey, President R. A. Falconer, LL. D.; General Secretary, Rev. T. Albert Moore; Associate Secretary (western), Rev. W. M. Rochester; Associate Secretary (eastern), Rev. W. G. Hanna; Treasurer, Chas. J. Copp, M. D.; Auditors, Miles Vokes and G. H. Wood.

TALKS FOR MOTHERS

Interesting Series Will be Continued
This Season.

All those Hamilton ladies who had the privilege and pleasure of listening to the talks given last season by Mrs. Hughes, of Toronto, at the home of Mrs. Woolverton, will be delighted to learn that arrangements have been made to continue the talks to mothers this season. They will be held the first Friday of each month, at 4.30 in the afternoon, beginning on Friday next, Dec. 6. So many requests have been made for a broadening of the scope of this good work, and so many ladies who were not privileged to attend them last year have asked to be included this year that it has been decided to hold them in the Y. W. C. A., and to invite all mothers. Mrs. Hughes will take up "Letters of a Mother," by Susan E. Blow, and will teach how to read it.

SOCIAL CRISIS.

Dr. Chown Will Speak Before Min-
isterial Association.

Rev. S. D. Chown, D. D., of Toronto, secretary of temperance and moral reform for the Methodist Church in Canada, is to be the speaker at the regular meeting of the Hamilton Ministerial Association on Monday morning, Dec. 2. Mr. Chown's subject, "The Social Crisis and How to Meet It," is of such general interest and importance that it has been decided to throw the meeting open to the public on Monday at 10.30 a. m. in the board room of Centenary Methodist Church.

HAMILTON BEST.

Committee Visits Toronto but Awards
Hamilton Firm Contract.

The beautiful and homelike new quarters of the Hamilton Club are nearing completion, and are going to be substantially comfortable and elegant in their interior appointments and furnishings. The carpets and furnishings will be supplied by Thomas C. Watkins, to whom the order has been given, and will be richly elegant.

Before placing the order a committee of the Hamilton Club visited Toronto, and it is pleasing to Hamiltonians to know, were unanimous and strong in their conviction that the order could be placed to best advantage with Thomas C. Watkins, of this city.

A few pieces, including a rich heavy pile carpet at \$8 a yard and another in Indian effect at \$3.50 a yard, are being specially woven in Europe.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, O. M.

Crimean Nurse Decorated With the Order
of Merit.

London, Nov. 29.—Florence Nightingale, the English philanthropist, has been decorated with the Order of Merit by King Edward. She is the first woman to receive this distinction, which up to the present time has been bestowed only upon nineteen men, each one of marked eminence. The Order of Merit was founded by King Edward in 1902 for the recognition of especially distinguished services in all walks of life.

Explosion in Store.

Pictou, Ont., Nov. 29.—Word comes from Mountain View that in an explosion in Fralick's general store the Grand Wainmaker was seriously injured by falling bricks and is still in a serious condition. The cause of explosion was an accumulation of coal gas.

CZAR REMAINS
AN AUTOCRAT.Duma Dismayed by Declaration
From the Government.Excesses of Radicals Will No Longer
be Tolerated.What Premier Stolypin Sees in
Emperor's Absolute Power.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 29.—The declaration of the Government read by Premier Stolypin before the Duma to-day was received with dismay by the Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats, and with open exultation by the members of the Right party.

The keynote of the address was reiteration of the idea of the autocratic power of the Emperor as the sole guarantee of security and welfare in an era of disorder. The announcement was made; also that the Duma is expected to take its cue from the administration in the matter of legislation, and the Premier outlined what the future legislation was expected to be. He exhorted the Radical parties as fomenters of crime and sedition, and he said their exposure would no longer be tolerated in Russia. This statement is taken to show that the administration looks with disfavor upon any alliance between Octobrists and the Constitutional Democrats.

The Premier was constantly interrupted by applause from members of the Right party, but at the conclusion of the address there was scarcely a handclap from the Octobrist ranks.

Premier Stolypin began by saying that the pernicious agitation originated by the Radicals had to-day degenerated into open brigandage. Criminals, he said, had come to the foreground in a movement by which the industries of the country were being ruined and the younger generation demoralized. Any weakness in handling this situation would be a crime, and the Government in the future as well as in the past would continue to crush disorders with an iron hand and insist upon loyal service from all State officials.

The Premier attacked university autonomy and said that nothing would be permitted to stop the Government from taking an active course in introducing order and discipline in the schools. The Government was convinced of the necessity of the speediest possible abandonment of martial law and a return to normal conditions, but had decided to strengthen judicial procedure and hasten its operations.

Once order had been restored in the country the Government would be able to devote all its attention to the internal development of the empire, and the settlement of the agrarian problem.

The Premier then outlined other administrative projects, including the reform of the Zemstvos, the extension of the Zemstvo system to Poland and other borderlands, reform of the courts, legislation favorable to the orthodox church and the clergy and measures for the development of the army and navy to a degree commensurate with Russia's position among the nations of the world. Money would be needed for these projects, and this the Duma was expected to vote. The ratification of the budget of 1908 would be its first task. The Government on its side would do everything to assist the work of the Duma and the council of the empire.

In conclusion, Premier Stolypin said: "The Emperor often has shown in the face of extraordinary difficulties how highly he prized the basic principles of the new regime of representative government within the limits established by himself. Nevertheless, the historic autocratic power and the unshaken will of the monarch shown as the desired possession of the Russian royal family. Solely by this power and this will, which were created to defend existing institutions, can Russia be saved in an era of danger and demoralization and brought to the path of order and historical truth."

ACCIDENTS AT COBALT.

Paul Deware Fatally Injured—Allen
Allore, of Tweed, Killed.

Cobalt, Nov. 29.—At Cobalt Station this afternoon, when the northbound train was pulling out, Paul Deware, a Frenchman, wood culler from Gilles' depot, single, about 25 years of age, fell under the moving train and was run over. His right arm was broken above the elbow, one foot was cut off and both legs badly injured. He died this evening at the Red Cross Hospital. The victim had just returned a few minutes before the accident from a visit to the injured and married Roy at Cobalt Lake. Last night about 0.30 a serious blasting accident occurred in the north shaft of the Cobalt Lake mine. Allen Allore, unmarried, about twenty-five years of age, from Tweed, Ont., was killed instantly. Arrangements are being made to send the remains home for burial. Philip Roy, working with Allore, is believed to be fatally injured. Roy's home is at Cacouna, Que. He is unmarried, and aged about 25 years.

It appears the day shift had warned the night shift that one hole had been missed. The unfortunate man evidently picked into it, causing a fatal explosion.

ROBERTS TOLD STORIES.

Stevensville Hold-up Manufactured Out
of Whole Cloth.

Niagara Falls, Nov. 29.—The latest Stevensville sensation, the alleged hold-up of James Roberts by three highway robbers, of whom he shot one and by one of whom he was shot in the left arm, proves to be a complete fake. There was no highwayman. Consequently Roberts did not shoot one. The wound in his left arm was accidentally self-inflicted. He was walking in a lonely place at night with a cocked revolver in his right hand. He stumbled, the revolver went off, and the bullet lodged in his left arm. Then he told the story of the attack by three highwaymen and the revolver battle following.

Five Years for Robbery.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—Judge Choquet this morning sentenced Arthur Boyer to five years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for having robbed Napoleon Theoret, a farmer, of \$200. Boyer has a bad police record.