

SOME SPANISH SECRETS

Letters Stolen at Montreal Reveal Plans to the United States Authorities.

A Foolish Diplomat Who Wrote in Disparagement of His Own Government's Officers.

Suggestion That Cuba Be Given Up for the Assumption of Its Own Debt.

Washington, June 4.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States treasury secret service, today made public a letter which was recently written by Mr. Carranza, formerly of the Spanish legation in Washington, now in Montreal, to the Spanish minister of marine at Madrid and secured by Mr. Wilkie's operatives and brought to Washington. The letter was received here about one week ago but for public reasons it has been withheld until today. Copies this morning were furnished to the minister's action, and it is altogether probable that action will be immediately taken to secure the instant capture of the Spanish contingent on Canadian soil. The letter is of a sensational character and discloses the more elaborate system which has been conducted in this country in the interest of Spain.

Since the departure from the city, Chief Wilkie's agents have been fully cognizant of every move of the Spaniards and for the last several weeks he has had agents employed in the house where they lodged, and nothing of interest has apparently escaped their vigilance. The letter, however, was secured by an operative who called at the house in the capacity of a health officer, while Mr. Carranza was at dinner. The letter was found on his table addressed to his mother, and the handwriting was to another in waiting and he to a third who instantly started with it to Washington. The party under suspicion in Montreal of having sent the letter to Chief Wilkie is entirely innocent, the official who has had knowledge of Chief Wilkie's moves regard it as one of the most clever pieces of detective work ever done in this country. The letter is as follows:

"Montreal, Que., 26th May, 1898, 'Tupper St. 42, 'To His Excellency Senor Don Jose Gomez Izay.

"My Dear Don Jose.—It was my belief that you would have appointed you to command the Cadiz fleet and it was my intention to have sent you a telegram asking the position of the fleet and to meet you in the Antilles or wherever you might say. The case has not turned out thus, however, and it seems as though God were not so merciful because the selection of Senor Camara I feel would be fatal although he may have a good chief of staff. No one could possibly suit him better than you, and besides, I am not a hard worker, on the contrary. You will not take this for flattery, but you are as honest as day and your chief, Don Pasquale, should have command of our fleet, and this is the belief of the younger element of the party. Now, there is another matter which may God shed his light upon him and keep him in his hands.

"I wrote to the minister and with the confidence due to my special duties said to him, on sending a clipping from a newspaper containing a telegram from Cadiz, speaking of our fleet and of its admiral, that this was not the man who should command it, and that we, the lower personnel who have travelled most to Britain, know you very well. It may be that this action may have made a bad impression on him but I do not care, because if I can do so, I shall leave this service, and I am quite ready to leave." "I have been left here to receive and send telegrams and to look after the spy service which I have organized, or I had better say, the network which I have organized, until a very short while ago, I was not permitted to do as I pleased. We have had bad luck because they have captured our two best spies, one in Washington who hanged himself or they did it for him, and the other the day before yesterday in Tampa. The Americans are showing the most extraordinary vigilance. I do not wish to remain here without taking an active part in the war, but I desire duty in which I can take the initiative and do something. I shall be extremely gratified to have a ship in order to run the blockade or a torpedo boat or a submarine, or even a second fiddle. However, if there is no remedy I would perfectly willingly go on board a large ship. I am very sorry that this war might go so low in rank, for it offers opportunities for one who wishes to work and risk himself.

"I cannot believe that Don Pasquale could be in Santiago as reported by the American press. He entered on the 19th, and if he had gone immediately to Havana, he would have met only two monitors in front of it. I make out that they entered that place only to coal and for the moral effect it would produce in Spain. Suppose the news had reached the 20th, if he had gone to the north and through the Providence channel he would have 'passed' Havana right under the noses of the Americans, who had only small cruisers, for Schley was at sea on the night of Thursday, and Sampson on that Friday, and on that of Sunday, the 22nd, he took the lower channel for the east and on Wednesday turned back towards Havana. Schley's squadron has been reinforced by the Iowa and Sampson's by the Oregon. I believe in war one has to tempt fortune. If it had not been because Sampson was afraid that Don Pasquale might go to Havana and that Schley would not be there, or our confidence is well grounded that he found himself very short of ammunition when the bombardment was through the stealing in the ordnance department, the fact remains that it was logical to remain near Santiago and Cienfuegos, and if he could not protect the entrance of our squadron, to shut it up and thus close its campaign as the people over there already believe it closed, but I cannot believe such a stupid thing possible. I suppose he went to the south of Porto Rico and that he ordered a cruiser or two there to cover the rear and he will appear at San Juan on the 27th or 28th. He will coal there and will rest a day or two and will then return to delay and annoy them and delay the invasion. The Viscaya and the Oquendo at least need to go into drydock. I telegraphed to Don Pasquale on the morning of the 20th, when I knew he was at Santiago, saying that the squadron was at Key West. He did not answer me. That afternoon there came another telegram from Madrid, saying he had left Santiago. I continued sending messages to General Blanco in respect to all the moments and days, as far as I know. Don Pasquale has arrived at Porto Rico, where I shall try to communicate with

RELICS OF THE WRECK

Bodies of the "Jane Gray" Victims Reported Cast Ashore off Kuyquot.

Four of the Schooner's Boats Also Found, and All in Seaworthy Condition.

A special telegram from Alberni to the Journal-Examiner correspondent here, states that several bodies of white men, supposed to have been victims of the Jane Gray disaster, have been picked up on the beach near the Kyquott reservation, by Indians of the resident tribe; while a sack of clothing with an Italian name on it was washed ashore not far from Clayoquot. Coupled with this information comes the news by the return of the C.P.N. steamer Willapa that considerable wreckage from the lost schooner, inclusive of four of the boats, has been recovered at different points along the coast.

Captain Foot, the master of the Willapa, states that on Wednesday last the Ahousiet Indians picked up a tub of butter and two small mats, presumably from the ill-starred schooner. These were an ordinary sailing or whaling boat, and a small canvas craft, both being found floating in the bay. The tub of butter, marked 'Johnson & Dixon'—probably the manufacturers, was the sighting of a dead whale by those on board the Willapa, and more important wreckage. The monster steamer was seen in the bay of the same name at Clayoquot, where she was seen to be listing on her side and she had capsized, the body of the vessel high out of water. Captain Foot accordingly set a couple of miles towards the west, and he discovered that the ship was a dead whale, continued his trip on to Kuyquot, 15 miles distant, where he told the Indians of his find.

The natives went out at once—four or five—to the wreck, and there they found a trunk containing a box of soap, a comb and a razor, a tin of shaving cream, a box of matches, a box of cigars, a box of pencils, a box of pens, a box of paper, a box of books, a box of papers, and a box of letters. They also found a box of tools, a box of instruments, a box of clothing, and a box of food. The trunk was found in a hole in the hull of the schooner, and it was the only one of its kind that had been found since the disaster. The trunk was found in a hole in the hull of the schooner, and it was the only one of its kind that had been found since the disaster.

When the Willapa touched at Endeavour, it was reported to her master that the bodies of the Jane Gray crew were lying on the beach. The bodies were found in a hole in the hull of the schooner, and it was the only one of its kind that had been found since the disaster.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST

Spice Mills Burned—Townsite in Boundary Country—Sir Hibbert Tupper Coming.

Winnipeg, June 4.—(Special).—One of Dyson, Son & Co.'s spice mills on Cooper street was destroyed by fire this morning. The damage is estimated at \$10,000 and there is insurance on the whole of the property of \$15,000, distributed as follows: \$5,000 in Royal, Quebec, Union and Sun fire companies; \$6,000 in Atlas and Guardian; \$4,500 in Canadian Fire.

L. A. Hamilton and F. W. Russell, of the C. P. R., had a meeting last night to-morrow for Boundary Creek district in Southern British Columbia to lay out townships along the new railway line from Hobson to Penikese. The Assiniboine Lumber company's mill at Shell river was burned yesterday.

The first regatta of the year of the Winnipeg Rowing Club was held today. There was a large turnout, the weather being fine. The contest was between the club and the other members of the club. The contest was between the club and the other members of the club.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

Ten Cents a Pound on Tea—Huge Estimate of the Cost of the Struggle.

The United States senate, by a vote of 38 to 32, has passed a tax of ten cents a pound on tea, from July 1st. The last cable strands binding Cuba to the outside world were cut yesterday by a cable vessel conveyed by the United States dispatch gunboat Dolphin. This boat was at work all day along the coast, hour by hour, and its powerful claws at length brought up the barbed-covered cable strands and snapped them.

A LANDING IN CUBA.

United States Troops with Heavy Siege Guns Obtain a Footing Near Santiago.

New York, June 6.—The ticker service at 2:05 this afternoon sent out the following: "Mols. June 6.—The cruiser St. Louis arrived here this morning with dispatches for Washington. She brought news that troops were successfully landed west of Santiago on Saturday. The troops were one battalion of engineers, three batteries of artillery, and a company of infantry and heavy siege guns, which were disembarked by the use of pontoons.

NEWS OF THE CAPITAL.

Yukon Supply Contracts [Pledged] to Remote Town in the Minister's Constituency.

Senator Macdonald to Move for Cash Subsidy to an All-Canadian Railway.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) Ottawa, June 6.—The minister of justice stated to-night that no application had been received from the United States government for the deportation of Caranza and Dubosc. He added, however, that informal despatches had been exchanged regarding their status in Canada. The Premier said he was not aware that either possessed credentials which had been recognized by the Imperial government.

It appears that only merchants in Ottawa, Montreal and Hamilton and the small town of Kentville in Dr. Borden's constituency, got orders for Yukon military supplies. Liberal firms in other cities who had tendered for the same supplies, were told that their tender had been rejected. Other less vigorous protests are likely to be made from the more conspicuous line of supporters to return to the senate.

The Macdonald monument on parliament hill was artistically decorated with flowers to-day, this being the seventh anniversary of his death.

The house spent the morning sitting in supply. Mr. Foster pointed out that the government had appropriated for the passage of a further appropriation for the Soo canal contractors, but protests by Liberals as well as Conservatives insisted that it be dropped.

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.

Mr. Mann on Railway Prospects—Tartar Sails on Strict Discipline.

Vancouver, June 6.—(Special).—The steamer Coquitlam arrived from Skagway and Wrangell today. Construction has commenced on the Dyea railway to connect with the aerial tram at the summit. Skagway is very quiet at present. On Memorial Day a great celebration took place in the opera house, patriotic orations being delivered, and the graves of the Skagway pioneers were decorated. The steamer Tartar sailed today for Seattle. The crew of the vessel are under strict discipline.

D. M. Mann arrived here to-day. He leaves to-morrow for Victoria to interview Premier Turner and Vice-President Shaughnessy. He says that when he returns from Victoria he may be able to say positively whether the road can be built or not. Mr. Mann confirmed the statement that his firm had obtained the contract for building a portion of the Port-Portland railway.

There was a meeting on the C.P.R. steamship Tartar to-day. Ten men were present, claiming that the captain was an insubordinate and a lawbreaker. They thought that according to British law they could quit 48 hours after reaching port.

Mr. Baker, the magistrate, explained that the law was different in British Columbia, and that the men were given the choice of jail or returning to the ship, and returned.

Last night the residence of Mr. Baker, on the corner of Commercial and Victoria streets, was broken into by burglars while the family were at church. Everything of value was stolen, including a considerable quantity of money.

Three men were arrested yesterday before the burglary, which occurred in the children's room where Mr. Baker lived. One of them carried a rifle.

SPANISH MANOEUVRES.

A Fleet Exercising at Sea Out of Halm's Bay.

Gibraltar, June 6.—It is reported today that the Spanish fleet, commanded by Admiral Camara, has returned to Halm's Bay. The fleet will be exercising at sea out of Halm's Bay.

PLEW THE WRONG FLAG.

British Authorities Arrest a Revolutionary Leader for Violation of Navigation Laws.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, June 6.—The American steamer Saginaw of the Clyde line has just arrived here. She touched at Inagua, where it was learned that Senator Jimons, the leader of the revolutionary expedition which recently landed in Santa Domingo from Hayti, on his arrival there from Monte Cristi, was arrested by the British authorities in violation of the navigation laws in flying a Clyde line company six months before.

Chris. Roberts, the pilot of the expedition, made a complaint on the above grounds, and the American consul also prosecuted, Senator Jimons alleging that the expedition was illegal inasmuch as the 'Fania's' papers were ostensibly for service in Cuban waters.

MINISTERS IN POLITICS.

Discussed in the Conference and Recognized as a Good Joke.

Montreal, June 6.—(Special).—A resolution to prohibit Methodist ministers becoming candidates for parliament came up at the conference here. It had been referred to the committee on memorials, which had rejected it. Rev. Dr. Jackson moved the adoption of the resolution. He said the Methodist church should be free from politics and if a minister were elected to parliament he would be a disgrace to the church. He moved that a resolution be passed to the effect that no Methodist minister should become a candidate for parliament. The resolution was adopted.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.

The Officer Who Braved the Santiago Torpedoes May Have Such Advancement as He Requests.

Washington, June 6.—The promotion in store for Lieut. Hobson, the hero of Santiago, is under consideration by the navy department. Acting Secretary Allen and Commodore Hichborn, chief of the bureau of naval construction, talked it over in a general way to-day, but no conclusions were reached. The department is desirous of knowing what would be more acceptable to Hobson himself, and when this is learned a recommendation will be made to congress. The present indication is that Hobson will be taken out of the staff and made a line officer, as this ensures not only an increase of pay but an opportunity to rise to the more conspicuous line position of admiral. At present Hobson is an assistant constructor with the relative rank of lieutenant, junior grade.

CROW'S NEST GRIEVANCES.

Chief Government Organ Thinks the C. P. R. Should Recompense the Sufferers.

Toronto, June 6.—(Special).—To-day the Globe has an article on the Crow's Nest Pass commission matter, calling on the Canadian Pacific to recognize the wrong it has done to the people of the province so far as it can and to see that such discredit is never cast on the company again. That, says the Globe, is the only straight-forward course that will satisfy the country and restore confidence in those whom we are asking to come to Canada and cast in their lot with us. It is no case for trifling or trying to break the force of facts.

THE SPANISH STORY.

Affair at Santiago So Pictured as to Arouse Enthusiasm in Madrid.

Madrid, June 4.—The minister of marine, Capt. Anson, went to the palace at noon to-day and read to the Queen Regent an official despatch on the subject of the recent fight at Santiago de Cuba, the text of which is as follows: "At three o'clock on Friday morning one of the enemy's large cruisers and an auxiliary cruiser attempted to force an entrance into the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. They surprised the scouts guarding the entrance, but the artillery of Fort Morro, the guns of the cruiser Reina Mercedes, a battery from the Reina Mercedes, which had been placed in Seacoast fort, a torpedo boat destroyer and a torpedo boat, opened fire on the enemy. The American cruiser, the Merrimack, was sunk by our vessels and torpedoes, and the large American cruisers were repulsed at the entrance of the channel. The Reina Mercedes captured one lieutenant and seven sailors of the Merrimack. The fate of the crew is not known. The official despatch adds that twenty American ships are before Santiago de Cuba and that the Spanish fleet is overcrowded and very active. One hundred and fifty men were working on the wagon road, which was expected to be completed by the 15th inst. Great enthusiasm prevails in the city over the Spanish reports of the engagement. Premier Sagasta and Capt. Anson, the minister of marine, upon leaving the palace, told the reporter that the object of the Americans was not to force but to block the entrance of the channel. Admiral Cervera, they allege, was aware of the intentions of the Americans and ordered his squadron outside to defend the entrance.

In the chamber of deputies to-day, Senor Silveira, the Conservative leader, congratulated the government upon "the good news from Santiago." And Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, proposed that the congratulation of the house be sent to the Spanish leaders in Cuba. The motion was carried.

DEATH OF DR. EBERTS.

The Brother of the Attorney-General Dies at Montreal of Blood Poisoning.

Sad news came from Montreal yesterday to Hon. D. M. Eberts, news which will be received with sorrow by all the friends of that gentleman and of his brother, Dr. Eberts, whose sudden death is announced. The doctor was for some time a resident of this province, and during his residence in Wellington became one of the best known and most generally esteemed citizens of the mining community. He was a younger man than the Attorney-General, being born in the province of Ontario, 39 years ago, and received his medical education at McGill, from which university he graduated in 1864. In 1869 he was superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, coming from Manitoba to Wellington some years ago, and becoming the best friend of the miners during his professional career in that midst. From British Columbia he went with his family, Mrs. Eberts and two young children to Vienna, Austria, for the purpose of studying special branches of his profession, returning from Europe to Montreal, where he was engaged in practice at the time of his demise. The cause of death was blood poisoning, the result of an operation at the Montreal General Hospital.

Only unofficial news has been received from the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Puerto Principe, but it is known that all the efforts of the colonial government to prevail upon the insurgents to come to terms have failed. As everybody expected, the autonomists are daily giving more proof of their utter inability to govern the island. Capt. Blanco is compelled to do most of the work for them. Autonomy therefore is nothing more than mockery and the captain-general has the reins of government entirely in his own hands.

The rainy season has not yet commenced and the health of the Spanish soldiers, it is said, has greatly improved.

A PRESIDENT IN PERIL.

Another Insurrection in the Islands in Which Insurgents are Successful.

Cape Haytien, June 4.—It is rumored here that President Heucreux, of Santo Domingo, has been overthrown. It is rumored here that the insurgents of Santo Domingo have captured the town of Santiago de los Caballeros, on the Yaque river, 102 miles east of this place.

Robert F., son of Frank James and nephew of Jesse James of Missouri, has enlisted in the United States Cavalry and gone to Chicago. He did not tell his father and mother anything about his enlistment, and had passed the physical and mental examinations and was safely enrolled. He is just of age, and since graduating from college, which he did with honor, he has been employed in the office of an auditor's department of a railway running out of St. Louis.

THE KIND YOU NEED.

The True, Reliable and Easy Working Diamond Dyes.

When the Diamond Dyes are used the work of home dyeing is a pleasure to every woman. Doubts and fears regarding results are never entertained. There is a confidence in every woman's heart that perfect work will crown her efforts. It is an established fact that all colors of Diamond Dyes come out in fulness, richness and beauty. For long, long years Diamond Dyes have been the favorite family dyes in every civilized country, and although imitation package dyes are now being offered for sale by dealers who think more of big profits than of giving satisfaction to the public, the great superiority of these imitation dyes in strength, fastness, beauty and brilliancy was soon discovered, and they are now avoided and condemned by all who prize good, bright and durable colors. Thousands of testimonials are coming in from all parts of the country testifying to the excellence and vast superiority of the Diamond Dyes. Refuse all poor, worthless and imitation dyes when they are offered to you. Ask for the "Diamond" and see that the name is on each packet. Book of directions and card of 48 colors free to any address. Write to Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, P.Q.

AWAITING AN INVASION

Spanish Authorities Consider Cuban Defences Much Improved Since War Began.

Confidence in Ability to Resist Attack but Supply of Food Becoming Very Short.

Insurgents Enrolling as Volunteers in Spain's Service—Autonomists Urnt to Govern.

Havana, June 6.—(Via Vera Cruz, Mexico.)—Havana and the rest of the island of Cuba so far as heard from are officially pronounced quiet. Preparations for defence are being rushed night and day, and work is going on without ceasing on the fortifications all over the island. The Spanish officials here claim that if 50,000 men were needed to attack Havana when the war broke out, at least 100,000 men will be required now in view of the new and strengthened fortifications and also because of the so-called "cultivation zone" that has been added to Rincon, Calabara and Juca, which are inside of the line of defences now. In spite of this outwardly cheerful aspect of affairs bitterly anxious feelings exist. People go so far as to charge Senor Moret, the former minister of marine, with the role of a traitor and having "sold Cuba to the United States." This causes discontent to prevail and if the Spanish fleet does not arrive before food becomes really scarce rioting may be reported. There are hardly any business transactions and the city looks very lonesome, there are no people on the streets. The families remain at home, excepting when the sound of a gun from one of the forts, when they rush to their windows and into the streets to see if the American fleet is approaching. The Spanish comment continually upon the tactics of the enemy and upon the fact that they are very severe in their criticisms, for they do not understand the method of warfare adopted. Many of them go so far as to say that the United States is not prepared for war, that no plans have been decided upon and that the authorities at Washington are not serious in the steps taken. Indeed, the Spanish military and naval authorities are beginning to nurse themselves into a belief that the military power of the United States has been exaggerated by the newspapers, and they are deluding themselves with the idea that Spain is showing herself able to fight the United States.

Advices from Calbaren and other towns show that a scarcity of provisions exists. Were it not that the city people would hardly believe that war was in progress, at least so far as the country side is concerned, the inactivity of the insurgents and the concentration of Spanish troops in the coast towns, cannot be accounted for by the Spanish press. The main point of interest at present is as to when and where the American troops will effect a landing in Cuba. The Spanish press is so confident of being able to repel any invasion. Eggs, cornmeal and flour are becoming more scarce in Havana, and the prices of all articles of food are rising. Though very many families have left Havana and a large number of houses are to let now, you find fifteen or twenty persons living in a single room and all the houses about the bay and along the sea shore from La Punta to San Roberto are unoccupied, their former occupants being in fear of bombardment.

As Esperanza a rich coal mine has been discovered in the mountains of the work for naval purposes. There is still considerable coal in Havana. The gas company is using little coal at present, as only the houses and the streets are used. All the stores and business houses are without gas light, and the state of semi-darkness into which the streets are thrown in Havana is a weird appearance at night. The number of unemployed increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without work. The commercial houses have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent, as a rule and many of them are not paying wages at all, but are giving clean clothing and food to their employees as the price of labor. The number of unemployed increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without work. The commercial houses have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent, as a rule and many of them are not paying wages at all, but are giving clean clothing and food to their employees as the price of labor. The number of unemployed increases every day. Thousands of laborers of all classes are without work. The commercial houses have been compelled to reduce wages 50 per cent, as a rule and many of them are not paying wages at all, but are giving clean clothing and food to their employees as the price of labor.

The Spanish officials have discovered in the house of an English nurse Sister Mary, who attended the sick and wounded survivors of the battleship Maine, in the house, a considerable quantity of American relief supplies. Because she did not notify the authorities of the existence of these provisions Sister Mary has been ordered by the military governor to leave Havana for England the first opportunity.

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