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THE SUNDAY WORLD WILL BE A LITERARY GEM. READ IT WITHOUT FAIL.

AND PERLEY WEPT BITTERLY

MR. MULOCK OPENED FIRE AND THE WITNESS BROKE DOWN.

The "Something" Sir Hector Wanted for the Elections—The Privileges and Elections Committee Resembles a Bear-Garden Over a Dispute as to Whether Subscribers Should be Named.

OTTAWA, July 31.—Henry F. Perley, the suspended engineer, was the first witness called before the Privileges and Elections Committee this morning. He seemed to be in wretched health and spirits—haggard, pale and emaciated to an extreme degree. Questioned by Mr. Tarte in reference to the books containing letters between himself and the Quebec Harbor Commission he said they were in the pigeon-holes in his late office in the Public Works Department, but he was forbidden to touch them.

Mr. Robell, the Deputy Minister, was then summoned to produce these before the committee.

Mr. Osler read to the witness the words, "Added by Boyd 160,000 yards," as written in R. H. McGreevy's diary. He told Mr. Perley that Robert stated in evidence that he wrote these words in accordance with a report made by him (Perley).

Witness said that he had no recollection of making such a report.

To Mr. German: He said that he had not made the estimates in regard to the south wall prior to the awarding of the contract.

Mr. German reminded him, however, that in a letter to Sir Hector he said that Gallagher's tender was lower than the work could possibly be done for.

Witness replied that his opinion as to Gallagher's tender was based on his knowledge of the work in 1883, and not any estimate. Mr. Perley then produced the date on which he based this letter to the Minister. He denied that he ever saw the tenders before the opening of them.

Mr. Edgar: He said he must have concluded that Gallagher's tender was too low from a conversation he had with Boyd, the engineer.

Mr. Edgar: Did you have no other information besides this talk with Boyd? You could not have decided on a question involving a loss of $100,000 to the country merely on a desultory conversation with Boyd?

The witness, who had been sitting on account of his weakness, rose to answer, but immediately fell back in his chair, exclaiming, "I know nothing about it. I know nothing about it." He did not absolutely faint but his head fell forward on his breast, and then slightly recovering he threw both hands upwards as far as he could reach and again cried out, "I know nothing about it." Tears rolled down his furrowed face and his whole appearance was one of uncontrollable agony. He sank again in his chair, and the committee, moved to compassion, adjourned the examination. Mr. Perley was given some water and brandy, assisted from the room, and the next witness was called.

After his examination Mr. Perley was taken into Mr. Chapleau's room, where he gradually recovered under the attention of Dr. Sproule. When fully recovered he wept like a child and said repeatedly: "My God, to think that all this is coming on me!"

Promised to Send Something.

Simon Peters, contractor of Quebec, produced this letter, which he had received from the Minister of Public Works:

QUEBEC, June 17, 1888.

MY DEAR MR. PETERS,—You promised to send something for the elections. will you kindly do it to-day? Yours very truly,

(Signed), H. L. LANGEVIN.

Asked if he had complied with the request contained in the letter, witness said: "Yes, I gave Sir Hector $1000, $400 of my own money and $600 of my colleagues', Moore and Wright. When he was asked to subscribe to the Langevin testimonial he was known as a contractor and had at that time accounts against the Harbor Commissioners for contract work. His claim against the Government amounted to $170,000. The list of contributors to the Langevin testimonial fund of $22,000 was produced. Collection began April 8, 1880, and ended in November, 1888. It took nearly four years to collect the amount and the bulk came from contractors. The $1000 contributed by Larkin, Connolly & Co., Mr Noel explained, is included in the amount returned as collected by Mr. McGreevy in Quebec.

The list is as follows: Cash $100, Goodwin $1000, Davis & Sons $500, William Smith $250, Lemoine $25, Ryan $100, Starnes $25, Chanteloup $100, Allan $100, cash $10, cash (small sums) $40, Cochrane $500, Oswald $50, Manges $500, Coghlin $25, Gault $25, Nelson $272, Hickson $250, Foote $100, Hogan $25, cash (small sums) $50, MacDonald $50, cash $500, Hamilton Bros. $500, Schultz $50, Murray $500, N. F. Davin $50, Ferguson $25, Douglas $25, P. Mitchell $100, cash $50, cash $1000, Dunsmuir $250, Clarke $100, Woodburn $25, Robertson $100, Fuller $100, Armstrong $100, Dielle $100, Graveley $200, Gunty $100, Beemer $1000, H. Bulmer $100, J. Simard $100, A. W. Ogilvy $100, E. Murphy $100, J. L. Beaudry $100, Lacoste & Globensky $150, Araize $20, cash $100, Senecal $1000, Langevin $1000, Rogers & Kelly $100, Onderdonk $505, Beaty $20, Esmonde $55, Perrault $20, Thibault $100, Patterson (Essex) $25, cash $200 Gordon $200, McNutt $30, Ives & Co. $250, Clark $100, Howe $50, Senecal, Dansereau, $100, Dowes & Son, G. Scott, $25, cash $50, J. A. Grant $50, M. Lincennes (W. McN. & Co.) $50, cash $25, Chapleau $100, Carriere $164), D. E. O'Connor $100, H. V. N. (Mr. Noel, no doubt) $95, Hamel $600, McGreevy (collected at Quebec) $1840, Robitaille $250, Harper $10, Foote (again) $250, Askwith $60, Booth $1000, Chabot $50, C. Martin $100, Cook & Son $499, Caines & Sons amount not given, A. Cole $1100, cash $100. Total $22,731.

The next witness was Charles McGreevy, son of Robert, who corroborated in full the testimony given by his father and Murphy.

Larkin on the Stand.

P. Larkin was examined in the afternoon by Hector Cameron. He said that there was a good deal of prejudice against the firm in Quebec because they were outsiders. They had some complaints to make to the commission. For these reasons Robert McGreevy, a Quebecker, was brought into the firm in order that the firm might have more influence with the commission. With regard to the famous $25,000 notes, he said that Mr. Murphy came to him about the time of signing the crosswall contract and said Robert McGreevy was badly in need of money, and suggested this way of giving it to him. He said he had no objections provided Robert McGreevy retired the notes when they became due. The notes were made and signed in an office which he thought to be Robert McGreevy's. He did not enter through a trap door and saw nothing of it. He heard nothing more of these notes until the audit of 1885, when he found the notes were charged to the firm and not Mr. McGreevy. He strongly objected, but none of the others objected. He saw he could do nothing and had to submit to the charge. The first he heard of the Esquimalt dock was when he saw in a newspaper that the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. had been awarded the contract. He was unwilling to go into this contract because he wanted to get out of the firm. But he finally consented to Nicholas Connolly's arguments and went into the contract. Sir Hector Langevin also met him at the Graving Dock, Quebec, and asked him when he was coming to Ottawa to sign the contract. After considering the matter with Nicholas he concluded to go into the contract. He came to Ottawa and after looking over the specifications called on Sir Hector. He told Sir Hector that one-half the material at Esquimalt they were required to pay $50,000 for was useless. Mr. Perley was called in. He (witness) wanted a clause inserted that they should pay only for what they used. Mr. Perley refused and some warm words ensued. Finally Sir Hector said the matter of a reduction on the $50,000 would be considered, and it was on this condition that he signed the contract. Regarding the Levis Dock he described how he came to sign some of the $22,000 notes out of the $74,000, the amount of the contract. Mr. Murphy came to him one day and said this amount would have to be paid. He asked why? Mr. Murphy said it was not for him to know, and that was all the satisfaction he got. Mr. Murphy said he had promised these notes and it would be very injurious to the firm if they were not paid. Witness had a suspicion the notes were going where they ought not to go and made up his mind to get out of the firm as soon as possible. He always felt very sore about the $22,000 and told Robert McGreevy one day that it was $22,000 taken out of that dock. Regarding the payment of $25,000 in notes in Feb., 1887, he said he was summoned to Quebec on important business on Feb. 1. They had a meeting in Nicholas Connolly's house. The question of giving $25,000 for election purposes came up. Those present were Nicholas Connolly, O. E. Murphy, Robert McGreevy and himself. He thought so much of it at the time that he immediately made a memo of it. He produced the memo, which read:

QUEBEC, Feb. 1, 1887.

Memo of meeting this afternoon at residence of N. K. Connolly, between N. K. C., O. E. Murphy, R. H. McGreevy and P. Larkin. And agreed that twenty-five should be given and charged to dredging contract if obtained. If not obtained to be charged to B. C. and O. H. I., and that a former proposed memo of which was taken by Mr. Connolly be cancelled.

Their Testimony Doesn't Agree.

This testimony of Mr. Larkin is in direct opposition to that of Nicholas Connolly. When the latter was questioned about these same notes he was asked: "Do you know that any money was paid for elections out of the firm's funds?" and answered, "I do not." Connolly was asked again: "Is it not possible you were asked to sign these checks for political subscriptions?"—A. "I do not remember."

Q. "Were you aware at the time you signed the check they were requested for that?"—A. "No."

Witness said he had no personal knowledge of payments made to dredging inspectors. In February, 1888, the day before he left the firm, Mr. Murphy told him that these payments had been made. He went to Nicholas Connolly and told him of Murphy's statement. Nicholas simply said: "Murphy is the last man to say anything of that kind." Nicholas neither denied nor admitted the statement. He was bound to get out of the firm.

Mr. Murdock: What was the reason you wanted to leave the firm?

Mr. Larkin: Well, in the first place, I did not like my associates. I did not like Murphy or Robert McGreevy. Then there was a little transaction of Michael Connolly's that I did not think fair. He wanted to charge some things in British Columbia to my account which I thought was not just. I also told them that it was a very dangerous thing to tamper with inspectors.

To Mr. Mulock he said this transaction of Michael Connolly's was a business matter relating to some horses he had.

To Mr. Osler witness said he never heard that any of the firm's money was ever paid to Thomas McGreevy or Sir Hector Langevin. But there were large items in the expense account which were unexplained, and if any sums were paid to these parties the fact would not be mentioned to him. The firm gave Bennett, the resident engineer at Esquimalt when he left Canada in February, 1888, a ring worth $113.

Mr. Osler read from a letter written by Mr. Larkin to O. E. Murphy, dated St. Catharines, Feb. 19, 1886, in which he said: "Our friend's call for another $5000 on account of British Columbia is not in accordance with the agreement we had when the $50,000 was divided. Should we get an order to lengthen the dock 100 feet, or even 75 feet, I would be quite willing that $5000 should be given at once. If we continue donating as we have been doing there will be nothing left to pay us except on the plant." Mr. Osler asked who "our friends" were.

"One of these friends, he said, he took to be Thomas McGreevy and the other he did not want to know. This $5000 was to go to the same parties who got the $25,000 and the $22,000 and various other sums.

TURN ON THE LIGHT.

The Public Accounts Committee Resembles a Bear Garden.

OTTAWA, July 31.—The Public Accounts Committee had three hours of a wrangle that at times filled the room with the disturbance of a bear garden. A local lawyer, D. O'Connor, who has done considerable work for the Department of Public Works, was called by Mr. Mulock. He was employed in the purchase of the site of the Langevin block, and Mr. Mulock questioned him with regard to how he came to be employed. He was asked if he had contributed to the Langevin testimonial of 1887, and his reply was that he had.

He was asked if any of the contractors on the block had contributed.

This question raised the row. The Government objected to the investigation of the testimonial on the ground that it was not a public account.

Sir Richard Cartwright claimed that while the amendment was in order it was very injudicious for any member to oppose the question whether or not they should enquire into the contractor's reasons why the persons mentioned should not appear before the committee and say why they gave the plate to Sir Hector Langevin.

The two sides argued with raised voices and exchanges of hot words.

Mr. Mulock contended that the testimonial was a feature of the Langevin block, into which the committee was enquiring. The Government denied this.

Mr. Mulock moved that the House be asked to widen the scope of the committee to allow them in this matter to investigate the testimonial and the accounts so paid to Sir Hector by tenderers for work on the block. This was voted down by 18 to 13, by the Conservatives.

At 1 o'clock the committee rose, having done nothing but spend the morning in a fiery and contentious debate. Mr. Barron was prepared to go on with the postoffice scandal, but did not have an opportunity to do so.

The Sheffield House Importing Company (Registered).

65 Yonge-street (below King). English Spoons and Forks, Side Dishes, Solid Silver Ware, Fish Knives and Forks, etc. C. E. Robinson, Manager

Just a few left of the natural wool underwear at $1.50 a suit; everybody uses it. Regular price $2.50 a suit. A. White, 65 King-street west. Ordered shirts our specialty.

A maker of the best English Carpets wishing to introduce his goods into this country has consigned to the C. F. Adams' Home Furnishing House these three special lines: Tapestry 65c a yard, tapestry 85c a yard, Brussels $1 a yard. To push them C. F. Adams have been allowed a certain amount for advertising, which they do by giving the making and laying for nothing. Housekeepers who want to have the newest and prettiest carpets and to save the cost of making and laying, should buy in 177 Yonge-street, before Sept. 1.

Mungo

cigars need no recommendation, no baits, no prizes. A superior article at a fair price. The best value in the market to the consumer. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. tf

Are you a hearty eater? If so, then use Adams' Tutti Frutti as an aid to digestion. Sold by all druggists and confectioners.

"El Padre" Pins.

Beware of vile imitations of this size of 'El Padre." Every genuine cigar has a gold embossed band, upon which is printed the words El Padre Pins. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. tf

HURLED INTO THE DITCH.

SEVENTY PASSENGERS WERE MORE OR LESS INJURED.

A Train on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati Narrow Gauge Railroad Leaves the Track and Amid the Shrieks of Those on Board Its Occupants Are Piled Up in An Indiscriminate Heap.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, July 31.—At about 10 o'clock this morning passenger train No. 4 on the Bellaire, Zanesville & Cincinnati narrow-gauge railroad left the track three miles south of Bellaire, two cars being overturned and dragged some distance by the engine. There were 70 passengers on the train, and the two cars that turned over were crowded with well-known people of this section. The train was running at the rate of 35 miles an hour and as it reached a curve the cars were noticed to sway violently. Somebody shouted to the passengers to keep their seats, but a rush was made for the doors. Many passengers had reached the platform when the cars jumped the rails and then they turned over. These were hurled into the ditch in an indiscriminate mass of men, women and children, the latter shrieking fearfully as they went down. The shock was awful. Many who clung to the seats were hurled from one side to the other, those not badly injured being terribly shaken up. Assistance was soon at hand from other passengers and the trainmen, and when all were taken out of the wrecked cars it was found 14 people had been injured, four of them seriously and one fatally. The seriously injured are: John Morris, baggage master, hurt internally, badly bruised and will probably die; Charles McElroy, leg broken and otherwise bruised; William McElroy, head hurt and internal injuries; John Irwin of Bethel, Ohio, head crushed and scalp injured; J. P. Wilcox of York, Pa., head badly injured. To-night all except Morris are reported to be in a fair way of recovery.

SLAIN IN A SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

With a Weapon Used to Kill Ugly Cattle Brought to the Shambles.

DETROIT, July 31.—This afternoon Charles Bigly, aged 52, shot and killed Fred Garand, a clerk at John Bigly & Co.'s slaughter-house. Charles Bigly, who is a brother of the members of the firm of John Bigly & Co., is a worthless, drunken fellow, whom the brothers have been compelled to discharge several times from their employ. Last time was about six weeks ago. Charles blamed Fred Garand for his discharge and told Fred May, a friend of his, a few days ago that he meant to kill him. This afternoon Garand and John Pazik were standing in the door of the slaughter-house when Charles Bigly came in and passed through into the office. In a few minutes he came back with an old brass-mounted army rifle used in the slaughter-house to kill any ugly cattle. There were a few men standing between him and his victim, who had his back turned to his murderer. He told them to get out of the way, at the same time raising the rifle and firing at Garand, the latter falling to the ground mortally wounded. He only lived a few minutes. Bigly was arrested.

THE DOXOLOGY IN COURT.

A Novel Demonstration at the Acquittal of Pastor Tate.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 31.—The trial at Jamestown of the Rev. H. W. Tate, pastor of the Baptist Church and editor of The Voice, on a charge of attempted assault on Mrs. James McCord, a member of his flock, has ended in a vindication of the pastor. The court-room of Justice Clark before whom the case was tried, being inadequate to seat all who desired to attend, the Town Hall was rented and court held therein. People of all classes went to the trial as if it had been a rollicking farce. When the Justice announced that there had not been sufficient evidence to convict the accused a shout went up that fairly shook the building and the audience sang the long-metre doxology. It is said the charge was trumped up as a result of a schism.

ELOPED AT EIGHTY.

Runaway Match of an Octogenarian and a Girl Fourteen Years Old.

MEDINA, N.Y., July 31.—Jonathan White of Shelby, N.Y., is sought by the police charged with abduction. White, who is 80 years old, induced little Clara Bissell, only 14 years old, to elope with him, and after driving to a neighboring place succeeded in inducing a justice to marry them.

When the facts were learned the girl's relatives promptly went in search of the aged bridegroom, but getting wind of the disturbance White allowed the girl to return home and fled for parts unknown.

Ireland's Prepared Barley Food for infants and invalids, only 25c. It has had eight years' test and beats them all. 246

Upon the maturity of a 7 per cent. guaranteed income bond of the North American Life Assurance Company the full face thereof becomes payable and an amount ranging from 10 to 50 per cent. is guaranteed in addition thereto; also a full share of the profit accumulations, or, if the holder desires, he may withdraw the profit accumulations and receive a guaranteed income of 7 per cent. annually during life, the face of the bond being payable at death. Upon the decease of the holder at any time the amount of the face value of the bond becomes payable. 246

Big Haul of Cash From a Pig-Sty.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., July 31.—Fifteen hundred dollars, which had been paid on Monday to James Scheirer, an old citizen of Ironton, Lehigh County, and which he believed was just as secure in his pig-sty as in bank, was found to be gone when he came to look for it to-day.

If you want a tourist suit well made at reasonable prices try Watson, the tailor, 88 King-street east. 246

No Idle Boast.

We make no idle boast when we state that our "La Cadena" and "La Flora Perfecto" size (packed 25 in a box) is equal in *quality* and workmanship to any imported *Perfecto*, at from twenty to twenty-five dollars per *hundred*.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
246 Montreal.

Gluten Flour and Gluten Biscuits for diabetes and indigestion, the very best in Ireland's make. 246

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" Perfectos.

The smoker who has been in the habit of using a Perfecto size in well-known Havana brands will readily appreciate the "La Cadena" or "La Flora," which will be found *equal* to the finest imported and *at a much lower figure*. 246

Ireland's Desiccated Wheat in 4-lb. packages, only 25c., the very best thing for breakfast porridge. 246

Mungo. tf

The finest 5 cent cigar extant. Millions sold annually. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

I offer a Truss which is waterproof, never even touches your hips. Requires no straps, and positively safe, will hold any rupture. Also largest stock of hard rubber, celluloid and spring trusses, 119 varieties. Suspensories in 34 varieties. The only shoulder brace which presses shoulder blade and does not cut under arms. Patented. Prices down. Only one price house. Charles Cluthe, Surgical Macninist, 194 King-street W., Toronto.

Catarrh—Hay Fever—Catarrhal Deafness

A New Home Treatment has been discovered whereby the worst cases are permanently cured by a few simple applications made forthnightly by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular. J. G. Dixon & Co., 345 West King-street, Toronto.

Summer shirts in silk, flannel and cashmere all sizes ready for use. Treble's, 53 King-street west.

RAT AND TORTOISE IN BATTLE.

The Novel and Exciting Combat Witnessed by a Party of Clerks.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 31.—One of the clerks in a Market-street clothing store captured a land tortoise a few days ago and turned it loose in the yard in the rear of the store. Yesterday afternoon the clerks were attracted to the yard by an unusual noise. On repairing thither they were surprised to find that a big gray rat had attacked the tortoise and that a battle royal was going on. In a few minutes quite a crowd had gathered, but the combatants were so deeply engaged that they paid not the slightest attention to the men.

The rat, being much the quicker, would dart at the tortoise and bite at it, jumping back each time to avoid the vicious snap made by the tortoise. The rat at last appeared to realize that the shell was an impenetrable armor, and then turned its attention to the rest of the tortoise. The fore feet were too near the scaly mouth of its enemy, and in endeavoring to bite them the rat got several savage snaps. It then began to attack the tortoise in the rear, seizing its hind feet and legs and then springing away as the tortoise reared up and endeavored to throw itself upon its enemy. The tortoise soon learned that it wasn't quick enough to catch the rat by the head or neck, but perceived that when the rat made a snap at its legs the rear of the rodent would be within easy reach. It now became a question whether the rat would be able to disable one of the tortoise's legs before the latter chewed off the rat's tail, which had already been severely bitten.

They had fought for half an hour; both were bleeding from wounds and both apparently more determined than ever to conquer. At this point, unfortunately for the sport and to the disgust of the onlookers, Eldridge Warthen's rat terrier got into the yard and made a dart for the rat, which saw its hereditary enemy barely in time to make its escape through a hole in the fence.

MR. PURCELL'S BODY.

Are the Ghouls Hopeful of Obtaining Higher Rewards, or Have the Remains Drifted Away?

CORNWALL, July 31.—Considerable interest in the Purcell body-snatching case was revived in Cornwall and the vicinity of Summerstown when it became known that certain parties had offered to deliver the body to Constable Cameron on consideration of the reward offered for its return being increased. Since the detectives failed to produce the body, or to fasten the crime on the guilty parties, the executors of the Purcell estate have offered rewards ranging from $500 to $5000 for its return, but so far without success. Several times since the release of Derochie from prison have the Purcell family received communications offering to hand the body over to the friends, and about six weeks ago the solicitors of the Purcell estate had papers drawn out with certain persons living in the vicinity of Flanigan's Point to pay over the reward and guarantee that those implicated would not be prosecuted. A diver was engaged and the spot pointed out searched, but no body was found, and the general opinion was that either the body broke its fastenings and drifted down the river, or that those who placed it there were looking for a bigger reward. Since then the Purcell family have offered two rewards of $2000 and $5000, the former holding good for seven days and the latter for twenty-four hours. It was generally conceded that the body would never be found till Constable Cameron received a communication from Summerstown telling him that the spot would be pointed out where the body could be found and telling him to search in a certain well on the Purcell farm where the body was sunk. The well and vicinity was searched, but no trace of the body was found and he returned to Cornwall. It is now said that the ghouls will not produce the body or point out the spot where it is hidden unless they are paid $2000 over and above the $5000 reward, making in all $7000, and it is altogether likely that they will get what they ask. But no faith is put in the promises, as the family have been disappointed so often, and many are of the opinion that no one knows where the remains lie, and that they will never be returned. The executors and relatives will hold a consultation some time this week and it is thought they will once more engage the most skilful detectives in the country to work up the case. Had the body been recovered as expected a large funeral was to have been held and the remains interred beside the grave of the deceased's brother near the residence of Mythial Purcell.

Stolen Drinks Killed Them.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., July 31.—A fatal poisoning occurred early this week at the State Farm, just over the line in Bridgewater, which the officers of the institution have kept very quiet. Wood alcohol is used in the painting of the chair manufacturing department and several of the workmen have been drinking it on the sly. As a result it is stated that one man died in terrible agony Tuesday, another on Wednesday and that a third now lies at the hospital in a critical condition.

20 Per Cent Off

all purchases of gents' furnishings at Bonner's Branch Store, 211 Yonge-street, opposite Albert. Sale commences Aug. 1, and will be continued until the whole stock is cleared out. See our prices. 25c four-in-hand ties now 15c or 2 for 25c. 50c scarfs now 25c, black socks 20c per pair, 7 per cent. annually during life, the face of the bond being payable at death. Upon the decease of the holder at any time the amount of the face value of the bond becomes payable. 246

Use Judgment.

Smokers who can appreciate *fine goods* will serve their own interests by purchasing our "La Cadena" or "La Flora" Perfecto, which costs considerably less and is equal in quality to the very finest Imported Perfecto made in Havana.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
246 Montreal.

New Paper for Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that a new distinctive paper has been adopted for new designs for United States notes, National Bank notes and certificates. It is cream-white paper, the distinctive feature of which is a localized red and blue silk fibre, so placed as to form a perpendicular stripe on either side of the centre portrait or vignet.

On the Square.

When you go to New York stop at Hotel Bartholdi, corner 23rd-street and Broadway (Madison-square). European plan. Office: Alex B. Craig, late of Rossin House. 246

Perfectos.

The name Perfecto is used by the leading Havana factories to designate a particular size and (generally extra fine) quality of a brand of cigars. It is well known to connoisseurs and in great demand in the principal clubs in Europe and America. A great many factories, owing to the great popularity this size has obtained, are using the word Perfecto on all classes of goods; some as low as $20 per thousand; therefore, we caution the public to be particular when purchasing and see that they obtain the genuine size and quality that should be represented in the Perfecto size. Our "La Cadena" or "La Flora" will be found a creditable example.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
246 Montreal

Impossible.

It would be just as easy to advertise on the moon as for any importer to give the same value in imported cigars as we offer in our "La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of clear Havana cigars. The higher the price the greater the duty. *Cheap* cigars made in Havana are in the majority of cases offered to the Canadian public as fine goods.

S. DAVIS & SONS,
246 Montreal.

SHE IS HIS NEMESIS NOW.

MRS. GILMER TESTIFIES IN THE BAKER MURDER TRIAL.

She Recites to a Jury the Story of Her Own Dishonor and of the Plot to Kill the Wife of the Accused Man and Her Husband—Though She Once Loved Dr. Baker, Her Testimony May Hang Him.

ABINGDON, W. Va., July 30.—The trial of one of the most remarkable murder cases that has ever occurred in this section of the country was begun here yesterday. The accused man was Dr. A. J. Baker, who was indicted last May for the murder of his wife, in order, it is alleged, to remove one obstacle to his intimacy with a Mrs. Gilmer, wife of a neighbor. Mrs. Gilmer, in a statement to the grand jury, charged him with this crime and also with conspiring with her to murder her husband.

The Bakers and the Gilmers lived only two and a half miles apart, their farms almost adjoining. Dr. Baker and Mrs. Gilmer were members of the same church, and the doctor was the family physician in the Gilmer household.

About three years ago rumors of the doctor's intimacy with Mrs. Gilmer resulted in a church investigation, the outcome of which was the confession of both Dr. Baker and Mrs. Gilmer and their quiet withdrawal from the church. Mr. Gilmer finally forgave his wife, for their children's sake, and they continued to live together in apparent harmony up to the day of her arrest on May 3 last.

Shortly after the church investigation, however, according to Mrs. Gilmer, she and Dr. Baker renewed their intimacy, but the doctor complained of not having opportunities to see as much of her as he wanted to, and that her husband was in the way. He then proposed that they should remove the two obstacles to their unrestricted intimacy—he to poison his wife and she to poison her husband. She says she demurred at first, but was finally persuaded to yield. The doctor said he would give her a prescription for her husband when he should complain of feeling unwell. It would be small doses of poison, which would result in slow death and not arouse suspicion. He said he would kill his wife with strychnine and phosphoric acid, administered under pretence of building up her nervous system, and that at the proper time he would increase the dose till it produced paralysis and kill her.

Mrs. Gilmer weakened ultimately and her part of the compact was not carried out. In the time, however, Mrs. Baker died, and, it is alleged, by poison administered by her husband in the manner which Mrs. Gilmer says he described to her.

After his wife's death Dr. Baker berated Mrs. Gilmer, she says, for her lack of "backbone." According to her statement before the grand jury he got down on his knees in her parlor and fairly prayed to her to administer the medicine; that he (Baker) had killed his wife and she ought to carry out her part of the compact.

Dr. Baker's defence, it is said, will be that the prosecution is the result of a conspiracy, and that the animus is shown by the fact that Mr. Gilmer, the husband, has brought a $10,000 damage suit against him, and by the further fact that over a year ago the husband had notice of the fact of her infidelity.

The announcement that Mrs. Gilmer would take the stand to-day to testify for the prosecution drew an immense crowd, and the court-room was packed to the point of suffocation. It was 10 o'clock when she appeared, attired in black and leaning on the arm of her brother.

In answer to questions she said she was thirty-three years old and the wife of William R. Gilmer, to whom she was married thirteen years ago. She first met Dr. Baker at a festival at Maple Grove in 1878. Her criminal relations with him began about five years ago, during her illness, her husband being away from home at the time. Dr. Baker's attentions while in the sick room were of the kindest imaginable, and long before he declared his love she believed from his conduct that he thought a great deal of her. She said she loved him dearly.

Mrs. Gilmer then told about the plans for poisoning her husband, and described the private postoffice through which they received letters from each other. It was a small house near the Gilmer dwelling-house, where they deposited their letters almost nightly.

The witness was asked how many children she had. She answered five, and completely broke down at this point. Some minutes were required for her to regain composure to proceed.

Resuming, she told how Dr. Baker had visited her frequently, sometimes every day, until it became very unpleasant for him to do so on account of the jealousy of her husband.

Her counsel asked her if Dr. Baker had ever made any threats concerning the taking of his wife's life, to which she replied that his identical words were: "Every barrier shall be burned away."

An exhibit of jewelry and trinkets was then made by the attorney for the Commonwealth. It consisted of a gold watch, a gold pen, a ring and some other articles, all of which the witness identified and told when, now and where they had been presented to her and how a portion had been concealed from her husband. Engraved in the ring were these words: "Love for Maggie." When asked who Maggie was Mrs. Gilmer said it was herself and that Dr. Baker told her that if anyone asked her about it to say it was for "my little Maggie."

She also told of her trip to the Hotel Fairmount at Bristol, Tenn., where Dr. Baker met her and spent the night with her.

Seven letters were put in evidence. The first, dated Aug. 26, 1890, began: "My own little guardian angel, my little love for ever and ever. God knows this is from my soul as purely as one of his angels could utter it." It was signed "L. W.," which the witness explained to mean little wife.

Another began: "My own little sweet precious, darling angel. My heart is bleeding at every pore." It was dated Aug. 28, 1890.

At 4 o'clock the court adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Hats Blown Overboard.

Windy July afternoons must have a booming effect on the retail hat trade, if one can judge from a few trips across the lake on the various steamboats and the sights usually witnessed on them. "I want a hat, I lost mine overboard," said a bareheaded young fellow as he entered Dineen's hat store, on corner of King and Yonge. "Mine went scooting into the lake before I could grab it; it's not the value of the hat I think about, but it's the walk from the boat up here bareheaded that bothers me." He bought one quick and left. There is not a day, says Dineen, but two or three in the same fix report themselves here, this being the nearest hat store to the landing places of all the steamers.

A Challenge.

Everybody who uses the goods of the York Soap Company, limited, now admits their superiority.

We leave the issue to the public and challenge any unprejudiced person who tries our Leader bar, Wonder or Magnetic laundry soaps to deny that they are purer and will last longer than any other soap in the market.

Our Lily White Washing Compound has been declared superior to all others and it is only half the price. Try it and see what it will do. 246

Patronize the Cheapest and Best.

The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co. is noted for the fairness and equity of its dealing and liberality of its policy conditions. Its rates are lowest and results unequalled by any of its rivals. Office, 22 Church-street.

"GAMBLING IN LIVES."

The Pall Mall Gazette Sheds Light on a Hideous Traffic.

LONDON, July 31.—The Pall Mall Gazette prints a sensational article this afternoon entitled: Gambling in Lives. It describes the system of fraudulent insurance, which it declares forms as hideous a traffic in human life as ever disgraced a civilized community. The business chiefly centres in the towns of Lancashire. The insurers, in collusion with agents of companies, select drunken, diseased or feeble persons, represent them as robust and take out policies which they keep paid up. The parties insured are paid a small sum for their acquiescence, and for the trouble of signing papers.

In one case a wretched old hanger-on at Manchester taverns was insured for £1800. Another had a policy for £9000 taken out in his name. An inmate of a poorhouse was insured for £9880 at a time when the insurers believed him to be moribund, but he still lives. An old sot was insured for several thousand pounds some years ago and doggedly continues to live, though his insurers make him drunk daily in the expectation that he will drink himself to death. Some policies on his life have been allowed to lapse, and one speculator has already paid £40 beyond the face value of his policy; but such cases are rare. The profits are generally large. The companies are reluctant to dispute payment of claims, but the growth of the evil is beginning to arouse a disposition to take energetic measures for checking it. One case at Manchester has in fact been successfully contested, and there is talk among the companies of combining to protect themselves against such frauds. The investigation is conducted by The Pall Mall Gazette, and the revelations made in its columns will doubtless stimulate this defensive movement.

THE DEATH OF MISS FOTHERGILL.

She Was the Author of the Popular Novel "The First Violin."

LONDON, July 31.—Jessie Fothergill, the novelist, died to-day. Miss Fothergill was the author of "The First Violin" and other works.

As Walter Scott was known by his "Waverly," Dickens by "Pickwick," Campbell by his "Pleasures of Hope," so Miss Fothergill was known as the author of "The First Violin." Although she had published two previous works, "Healy" and "Aldyth," it was that that made her famous and established her reputation among readers of fiction. "The First Violin" was first printed in Temple Bar and afterwards passed through several editions. Her subsequent works, "Kith and Kin," "Peril," "The Well-Fields," "Probation" and others, took the same course and were well received by reviewers and public. The strength of Miss Fothergill's work lay in her hatred of shams.

In personal appearance Miss Fothergill was moderately tall and slight in figure, with dark brown, curly hair brushed back from her forehead, and she had fine grey eyes, which indicated a keen sense of humor. Just previous to her lamented death a friend said she "looked like a girl."

"Good fight, good rest!" was her motto, which she engraved on a signet ring. It was her religion. She had the fight; she now has the rest.

DROWNED BY INDIAN FLOODS.

The Water Breast High in the Towns in the Province of Gujerat.

BOMBAY, July 31.—Fifteen inches of rain have fallen within the last 24 hours. The towns of Mahooda and Bhownugger, in the province of Gujerat, are flooded with water, which rises breast-high in the streets. Three hundred people and a countless number of live stock have been drowned.

One of Them Caught.

BERLIN, July 31.—The sensation caused by the fact that forgeries to a large amount on the Deutsche Bank had been discovered is gradually disappearing as the facts in the case are made public. A clerk named Franck, in the employ of the bank, and a stockbroker named Schweiger were the guilty parties. Franck, it appears, who was allowed to draw bills of exchange, forged some bills and with them purchased Russian rouble bills through Schweiger. Schweiger was arrested last night and Franck is believed to be on his way to the United States.

An Erring Countess.

VIENNA, July 31.—Count Strachwitz, who married the widow Makart, formerly Bertha Linde, a ballet girl, has begun divorce proceedings against her. The countess will make no defence.

Several Failures, All Small.

LONDON, July 31.—There have been several minor failures on the Stock Exchange to-day in connection with the fortnightly settlement, but not any of them have any significance. The highest amount of liabilities was $17,500.

Quiet Reigns in Samoa.

SYDNEY, N.S.W., July 31.—Advices received here from Samoa dated July 21 state that Mataafa remains peacefully at Mafle and that all was quiet when the despatch was sent.

Chat From Over the Sea.

Thousands of bales of cotton have been destroyed by a fire which broke out in Grundy-street, Liverpool. The damage is estimated at $250,000.

The motion of Sir Henry Parkes in favor of granting the rights of suffrage to women in New South Wales has been rejected by a vote of 57 to 34 by the Legislative Assembly.

The British steamer Godmunding collided with the Norwegian schooner Norma off Dover last night. The schooner sank and 8 of her crew were drowned.

Prince Edward Island Crops.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., July 31.—We never saw a finer appearance of grain and root crops in this Island. Hay in some places will be light, but in most fields the yield will be quite an average. The grain harvest will be late, but the deep green of oats and wheat all over the country betokens plenty of straw and full grain. In the turnip field not a miss is to be seen, and potatoes look exceedingly well. This province will have an immense quantity of potatoes to ship this autumn, if the rot, bug or any other destroyer does not blast the farmer's hopes.

He May Be Drowned.

KINGSTON, July 31.—This morning the hat worn by Eddie Merrison, son of Frank Merrison, who left home Tuesday and has not since been seen, was found by Officer Varbeck floating near the G.T.R. wharf. It is supposed the boy was trying to walk a plank which leads from the foot of Johnston-street to the wharf and fell off. Men were engaged to-day with grappling irons looking for the remains.

Gold Nuggets for the Picking.

TACOMA, Wash., July 31.—The excitement over the gold find near Swank continues. Many nuggets the size of a thimble have been brought in. The vein is four feet wide and 80 feet below the surface. Gold can be seen sticking out on the croppings. Only a little shovelling is necessary and two men are able to take out five tons a day.

Customs Returns at Toronto.

July, 1891	$402,881 42
July, 1890	366,470 33
Increase 1891	$ 36,411 09

BIRTHS.

HOWELL.—At 55 Melbourne-avenue (Parkdale), on July 31, the wife of George How