

# Weekly Messenger

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## THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

All eyes have for a week past been directed to Chicago, where the convention of delegates from all over the United States is meeting to decide on a Republican candidate for President. The convention met on Tuesday afternoon, and was opened by prayer. The Hon. J. R. Lynch, a colored delegate from Mississippi, was elected temporary chairman by 431 votes, against 387 given to the Hon. Powell Clayton, a carpet-bag politician who was nominated by a committee. Mr. Lynch, in taking the chair, said that his election did not signify a preference for any presidential candidate. Little business was done at the first meeting, but a great petition from the National Women's Christian Temperance Union was handed in by the Hon. W. G. Donnan, of Iowa, asking that the Republican candidates should declare themselves in favor of amending the national constitution, so that the liquor traffic shall be absolutely prohibited throughout the United States.

Everybody is discussing the probable decision of the convention, and we hope to be able to give it next week. In the meantime, nothing is certain. There are 820 delegates to vote, so 411 votes must be given to a candidate before he is successful. Blaine and Arthur are each likely to have more than 300, but the supporters of Edmunds reckon upon 100, and can prevent either of the two first from being nominated. If they do this, and if the Logan and Sherman parties each stand by their men, the Convention may end in a deadlock. It is possible, however, that when the Blaine and Arthur delegates find it impossible for either to succeed, the Convention will fix upon some "dar's horse," such as Secretary Lincoln, or General Hawley, or perhaps some one even less well-known.

The Greenback party has been having a convention too, in Indianapolis. A telegram was sent to General Butler asking if he would consent to be nominated, and in his answer he seemed to think it an insult to doubt his willingness for one moment.

The Democrats are waiting to see what the Republicans will do. Mr. Tilden, who was the opponent of Mr. Hayes at the last election but one, is again spoken of, though he is old and in very bad health.

Altogether, the only thing about which there is not the slightest doubt is this: that the election of a new president for the United States every four years damages trade and is a general nuisance.

## DYNAMITE AT WORK.

England has again been startled and enraged by a horrible attempt to destroy life and property. Some time ago the police received letters, with no name to them, saying that something would be done to the police offices themselves on the Queen's Birthday. Letters like this had been received before, and had not been fulfilled, so no attention was paid to them. But on Friday evening, May 30, about half-past nine, an explosion took place at Scotland Yard (the headquarters of the detectives) and the corner of the building was

blown off to a distance of thirty feet. Eighteen packages of dynamite were found about the place: if these had gone off, the destruction would have been terrible. As it was, no one was killed and very few hurt, though the streets were crowded with people returning from a great horse race. Many accidents of one sort or another were caused by horses taking fright.

At the same time, an explosion took place outside the kitchen of the Carlton, one of the largest and most aristocratic clubs in London, and a central organization of the Conservative Party. Some girls who were washing dishes were badly cut by the broken glass and porcelain, and had to be taken to the hospital. The whole building trembled, and the lights went out, making people think that another earthquake had come. Still another explosion was outside the house of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, a Welsh member of Parliament. Part of the wall was injured, but no one was hurt.

All these places are within five minutes' walk of the Houses of Parliament at Westminster. A few hundred yards further off is Trafalgar Square, where stands the famous statue of Admiral Nelson, at the top of an immense stone column. Sixteen packages of dynamite were found under the column, and if they had exploded the whole mass would have fallen, probably crushing hundreds of people to death, besides ruining one of the finest monuments in England.

There is no clue yet as to who the rascals can be, though a large reward has been offered for information, and the police say that some of the conspirators will open their mouths if their names are kept secret. There is no doubt that the criminals are connected with the Irish murderers: the question is whether the operations were planned in America or in France. Most likely, they were originally planned in America, and the final preparations made in France. The French government will no doubt do what it can to suppress such outrages, for France herself has had experience of them. The rulers of the United States have now another opportunity of saying whether they will allow their country to be used as a plotting ground and manufacturing by the open enemies of a friendly country. The people of the United States have no sympathy with ruffianism, and the people are supposed to rule. Let them rule in reality as well as in name, and make their servants, their representatives, insist upon the suppression of these dynamites, the enemies of all peaceable God-fearing mankind.

## PRACTISE WHAT YOU PREACH!

In charging the Grand Jury at New York on Monday Judge Gildersleeve referred to the revelations lately made in connection with banks and other money businesses. He said: "While, in obedience to law, we are punishing low thieves from the sloughs and slums of the city for stealing small sums, let us not forget the guilty in high places who steal large sums and are amenable to the same laws."

## GOOD FOR EVIL.

While some cowards are making secret and bloody warfare with dynamite against the men and women and children of England, on the pretence of getting rid of England's "tyranny," the English government goes on its way, and removes one after another of the grievances which still remain, and of which Ireland certainly has not a monopoly. A bill has just been introduced by the Irish Secretary in the House of Commons, to simplify the process by which tenants may buy the land for which they now pay rent. The government will advance the whole of the money required,—when the security is good and the price fair,—up to \$25,000,000 in a year. The tenant is allowed thirty-three years to pay, with interest at 3½ per cent. If a tenant likes to pay a quarter of the price in cash, the interest will be only ½ of one per cent.

## THE CRIMINAL'S REFUGE.

On Saturday last, John C. Eno, President of the Second National Bank, of New York, was arrested on board the Dominion Line steamer "Vancouver" at Quebec. He had gone on board at Montreal, where he had taken passage for England. He was accompanied by a man dressed like a priest, but their jovial habits betrayed them. The warrant was granted by a Montreal police magistrate, and the arrest was made by the High Constable of that city, on a charge of bringing stolen money into the country. Eno's friends at once went to his assistance and engaged some of the best lawyers of Montreal and Quebec to defend him. United States Marshal Holmes also arrived and engaged learned counsel. On the case coming into court, the judge discharged the prisoner, as the name of the wrong bank had been mentioned in the warrant. However, the High Constable was ready for this, and as soon as Eno got outside the court-house he was arrested on another warrant charging him with stealing \$156,000 from the Second National Bank, New York, and bringing it into Canada. The Police Magistrate before whom he was then taken decided to remand him till the Montreal magistrate could be communicated with. Eno refuses to return to the States of his own accord, and it is not likely that he can be taken back against his will, or punished at all if he is not found guilty of an offence against the law of Canada.

This event, and many others like it, are making people see that the relations between the two countries ought to be changed. The Extradition Treaty which now exists only refers to a few great sorts of crime; when a banker defrauds and swindles his customers out of their money, he has only to skip across the line which divides the two countries, and he can live in the most luxurious way on the money of those whom he has ruined, and who are left to starve at home. This applies to both countries: there are rascally bank presidents now enjoying freedom in the United States, who ought to be in Canadian penitentiaries.

Whose fault is this? Probably there is some fault on both sides, but the United States must take the larger part of the re-

sponsibility. The State Department has more than once called the attention of Congress to the matter, but nothing has been done, though the representative of the British Government has declared that Canada is ready to change the treaty. The people of the United States and of Canada can, and ought to, compel their representatives to concern themselves with great questions like these. Both countries are disgraced so long as the man who swindles the people of one can find a safe refuge among their neighbors.

## THE MONEY TROUBLES.

Plenty of black spots are coming to light as the affairs of the unfortunate New York institutions are being examined. The Penn Bank's books, so far as yet seen, show a deficiency of \$1,260,000, about a million dollars having been stolen. By the bank's charter, the shareholders are not liable for more than the first value of their shares, but lawyers are trying to find some way of making the shareholders pay all the bank's debts. Mr. Riddle, the President, is under arrest; he is seriously ill, so a policeman simply remains with him. The Cashier, Mr. Rieber, has also been arrested, and there are eight other defendants in the criminal prosecutions now begun by the directors. Riddle says the trouble was caused by transactions in oil, and that the directors knew all about it.

The West Side Bank has resumed business.

Andrew Bruon, president of the suspended Hot Springs Bank, has been arrested for embezzlement.

The Union Deposit Bank, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, has suspended payment with liabilities of \$100,000. It is said that the assets consist of one iron safe!

D. W. Middleton & Co., bankers, of Washington, have made an assignment.

Frank H. Cushing, teller in the Merchant's National Bank, Providence, Rhode Island, has disappeared. His accounts were \$5,000 short.

The receiver of the Marine Bank says there will be some interesting revelations when his investigation is completed.

Col. Fred Grant, of New York, has sold his horses and carriages and dismissed all his servants. His wife says she lived on army rations once and can do it again.

Mr. George I. Seney, of New York, has turned over all his paintings to his creditors. They were valued at \$350,000.

GREAT INTEREST is taken in the plan of the Canadian government to discover whether ships can get in and out of Hudson's Bay for long enough in the year to make navigation profitable. The steamer "Neptune" will sail about the straits, at the bay's mouth, all September, and will land six parties at different points on the coast to make observations all winter. The steamer will return for them in the spring. Many applications are being sent in from England and the United States, for permission to go with the expedition.