



# LORD KILLEEN'S REVENGE

CHAPTER XI. (Continued.)

"Miraculously, I command you to take it," said she.

"Command away," returned Mulcahy valiantly, whose thimbleful had now taken strong effect, and caused her to break all bounds. "But that blue rag I don't touch. I haven't fallen so low as that, the saints be praised."

"What do you mean, woman?" demanded Miss MacGilluddy, with sudden indignation.

"Them as takes the pledge — owns up," returned Mulcahy, with deep solemnity. "Not that I blame ye miss; far be it from me. 'Tis in the blood, I'm thinkin' There was the ould masher, an'—"

But the door closed upon her further revelations. Miss MacGilluddy, fearful of her tongue, had pushed her outside the door and followed her into the hall, thus relieving those inside the room of her presence.

"Well, I expect now is our time for skeddadding," said Mrs. Douglas, rising with slow grace to her feet, and looking round to where Lord Varley was standing at the open window. He was outside still, but was leaning against the window-frame. "I shall walk," she said; "the evening is charming and through the wood—"

"I am glad you have elected to go through the wood," said Featherston, in a calmly friendly way. "It will give me the opportunity of pointing out to you the special little points of interest on the coast below."

He turned to Constantia and took her hand, and pressed it, very gently, and murmured something that brought a bright flush to her pretty cheek. Then he went back to Mrs. Dundas.

She had been watching him, and had been rather amused by Constantia's flush. So that was his little game! He would play fast and loose with her and with Constantia. She knew at that moment that she hated Featherston, and she therefore turned and bestowed upon him a bewildering little smile, rich in friendliness.

"Come," she said, and stepped with him toward the window, which, as has been said, was almost level with the ground. Lord Varley was holding her parasol, and now handed her her gloves, and turned as if to accompany her. "Are you coming too?" she asked, with a gesture of surprise. "But this is too kind. It is altogether out of your way. Lord Varley, and—well, if you will come, I'm kind, and—well, if you will, Connie. There could hardly have been a pleasanter afternoon, I think, specially the termination of it. Did you arrange it beforehand? If so, it was admirably clever; to spring upon us, without warning, a little comedy affair like that was worthy of Toole himself. Good-by again. Remember you are due to me when my guests arrive."

She stepped through the window and, accompanied by Varley and Featherston, turned a corner, and was gone. Mrs. Blake arranged to walk home with Mrs. Blake, and soon they all disappeared. At the very last Stronge had torn himself away.

"I hope she won't be cross to you," he said diffidently to Constantia, as he held her hand at parting. He was alluding, of course, to Miss MacGilluddy, and he really looked miserably apprehensive of the worst.

Constantia laughed.

"She will not murmur me," she said. "You need not look like that. If—if you want to be assured of that fact, you can come and see for yourself to-morrow whether I am or am not in the land of the living."

This Stronge thought was a marvelously kind permission, and he went away as happy a man as there was in Ireland then.

The three MacGilluddys, Constantia, George, and Nora, when left alone, looked rather blankly one upon the other.

"Well, I'm jigged!" exclaimed George, who was rich in a vocabulary that any cotermonger might have envied.

"Just fancy her coming home like that!" said Constantia. "Was there ever any one like her?"

"Never, thank Heaven," responded George piously. "The thing now is to know what is the first thing to be done."

"Wash the glasses," said Nora, who was a careful young person of much promise.

"Good child!" said George approvingly. "And also to sequester the tell-tale bottles. Did any one notice the masterly manner in which I hid them away on her entrance? For that I deserve a vote of thanks. If I had lost my presence of mind then—if I had seen those fatal betrayers—I shudder to think where we now should be. In another world, beyond doubt."

"Oh, I saw you," cried Nora. "I was shivering with fright at the time. Just think, if she had turned her head and caught Barry, did not notice him when Aunt Bridget attacked him? Oh, he was all of a twitter. Did you see him twitter, Con? No? Oh, it would have done your heart good!"

"And there was Donna," said George. "How on earth should we have managed but for her? Twice she came nobly to the rescue. When she said 'lemnade' that time, I could have kissed her."

"I couldn't," said Nora, pursing up her small mouth disdainfully. "I wouldn't kiss her for anything. She is a snake with that red head of hers. Her knowledge of snakes is deep and profound, if a little startling," said George. "Where did you acquire it—from O'Grady? They say he has done all the East very conscientiously. Is it there that snakes are to be found with red hair?"

"Oh, stuff!" said Nora. She shrugged her shoulders at him and then went on: "Well, of all that were here to-day," she said, "give me Mr. Stronge."

"I would, with pleasure," declared George. "But he is not for sale. He is ticketed. He is Connie's own. Say, Con, he couldn't take his eyes off you. Whatever fixed them there is beyond doubt the strongest cement known. He'd make a second fortune if he could only put it into small bottles and sell it. It was tremendously funny to watch him. Mrs. Blake and I were de-

lighted. I bet he knows how many eyeballs you have, and the exact number of times you smiled to-day. You've made your own of the blanket man."

"He is a regular dear," said Nora; "and I like him twice as well not that I think he likes my Con."

"Andrew!" murmured George meditatively. "Andrew Stronge! In time, as I have already warned you, that will run to Andy. When one regards it all round, that simple name seems somewhat of a trial. And you'll have to do it, Con. Andrew will never draw the extra bob out of him. As his wife it will be your duty to call him by that small, endearing abbreviation."

"Well, I'd rather have him than Garrett, any day," exclaimed Nora, still on the defensive for Stronge.

"Better have neither," said Constantia, with a little uplifting of her chin. "Sets the wind that way," she said, "regarding the pretty thin still further heavenward, with all a brother's gentleness, the better to see her face. Is it that smooth-tongued Featherston, then? You know I said so."

"I know a young man fair to see— Take care! Trust him not, he is fooling thee— Beware! Beware!"

It is my settled opinion, my good child, that your gentle Featherston is a hypocrite.

"So do I," cried Nora, for once in her life agreeing with George.

Constantia's face flamed.

"How mean it is to speak so behind his back," she said. "It is abominable! You were fair enough to him when he was here, and now—"

Something rose in her throat that warned her to attempt no more at present.

"If it has gone as far as that," said George, calmly, "all I can say is, keep your weather eye open; because it strikes me he is uncommonly spooney on Donna Dundas."

## CHAPTER XII.

It was a glorious night, as special as though it had been ordered with the supper and the band. Nature must have been in sympathy with Andrew Stronge when it accorded him such a moon for his entertainment.

It was quite a new affair (the ball, but the moon, though it was brilliant too). Nearly all the county was present—the blankets having been forgiven for some time—and Mrs. Dundas, who wasn't in any way careful as to what she said, declared those who comprised it to be "the ugliest lot she had seen for quite a century or two."

Her own party mustered pretty strong. Her house just now, as she had hinted to Constantia would be the case, was filled with guests to overflow. All this was rather a trial to Mr. Dundas who was of somewhat reserved and silent disposition; but as it pleased Donna of course there was nothing to be said. He worshipped his lovely wife with an adoring passion, that was all the more intense because of its quietude, and the stern, calm nature of the man who felt it. He welcomed his guests with a kindly courtesy, and kissed his wife in a tenderly reassuring fashion when she hinted to him later on that "they were a dreadful bore to him, poor things."

There was a Mr. Luke and Lady Georjina. An Hon. Mrs. Blair, who didn't seem to have anybody belonging to her—certainly nobody who had any concern for her behavior. There were several unmarried men, and an Italian prince who was openly and miserably infatuated with his hostess.

This was terrible to the quiet country-side, which was only accustomed to legitimate flirtation, and was very often severe or that. They spoke of Mrs. Dundas and her Italian prince with bated breath; but Donna heard it all one way or another, and plucked up enjoyment out of the whispering, and encouraged it; indeed, by a dexterous word let drop irrelevantly here and there. It was of use to her, this small gossip. Did it not draw off the eyes of the watching many from the constant attention of Lord Varley?

She was careful enough to let them see that she cared nothing for the silly passion of this Roman noble, and as she was rich and outwardly respectable, she was even in that primitive spot, had shrewdness enough to know that it was their better part to encourage them. Her house was full of young men, all apparently moneyed, and the mothers round there had many girls to marry.

After a bit, too, they condoned even the card-parties that were incessant at Ballymore, and for some time quite scandalized the neighborhood. They were not so bad, of course, as the fact of a married woman having a lover, but they were bad enough, and matrons with their heads bowed before them. But, after all, the interests of the daughters were paramount, and possible marriages lay in the entertainments at Ballymore, where the strange young men from the other side of the water congregated. If there were cards, there was also dancing, and an extreme and liberal hospitality; and the younger members of the austere county families declaring in favor of Donna the elders gave way, and the possible iniquity was wisely pushed into the background, and consigned to silence.

This position was helped by the discovery that play of mild sort was, of late, largely patronized at Araglin. Indeed, it had become a rather distinct feature in the amusements there since—well, since the arrival of Mrs. Dundas in the neighborhood. And if dear Lady Varley who was quite all that any one should be, made no objection—why—!

Mild play! That was insisted upon. It was that in both houses, or else the boys and girls could not go. Sixpenny points, or so, at that good old Tory game, whist! They never went into the room, which perhaps was fortunate for the junior members.

Everything at present, therefore, went on as of old, and as Mrs. Dundas entered Andrew Stronge's ball room to-night a silent ovation was accorded her by the men. She looked superbly lovely, in a bright, sparkling style—animation being a chief charm of hers, and one that lifted her high above the usual run of faultless beauties. She was extraordinarily full of life; and every movement, gesture or glance, betrayed it. To find a woman capable of being amused is much. To find one who can amuse is more. Mrs. Dundas to most men was amusing.

She was dressed in black lace—a rich, soft, clinging gown, that rendered her already perfect complexion even more

dauntingly fair. "Le noir est flatteur pour les blondes." It made Mrs. Dundas like a bit of living marble, so purely white she shone, so exquisite were the long, shapely naked arms as they fell, now one, now the other, against her own gown.

The women grew spiteful about her red hair, and strove diligently to think it hideous; but none of them honestly succeeded. They sneered at it to any man who chanced at the moment to be near them, and their tempers were not improved when their partners returned the sneer either with a glance of blank amazement or else a studied survey of the polished floor at their feet—and silence. It was impossible to deny her the beauty—a very vision of loveliness, though perhaps of a rather unholly order. With all her vivacity, she was, too, very distinguished-looking, and had all the air and carriage of one well-born, which, of course, came naturally to her, her birth being unimpeachable. Just now she was standing in a recess, talking to Featherston. She was as usual, animated; and Featherston, who was grave as a rule, was laughing.

"How full of life Mrs. Dundas seems!" said Lady Varley, glancing at O'Grady, who happened to be beside her. "It is a wonderful charm. When I see her, I envy her always more than any woman I know. She seems ever so entirely happy."

O'Grady regarded her keenly. Why should there be envy? Did she guess? Was this an allusion to Mrs. Dundas's charms for— He checked his suspicion with a sense of heavy self-contempt as he gazed at the pure, calm face near him.

To be always happy is to be without feeling," he said. "Mrs. Dundas, I should say, is so far fortunate; yet I think she misses a good deal. Ah! there goes some one of an exactly different mind."

He was indicating Constantia, who had come into the fuller light, and now stood for a moment looking at Mrs. Dundas, who was still talking in a soft, vivacious way to Featherston. The girl was dressed in a simple white gown that hung in straight folds upon her, and that somehow suited her, in spite of its lack of fashionable frills and furbelows. A little color crept into her face as she saw Featherston's undoubted enjoyment of Donna's somewhat racy conversation; and as she turned to pass on with her partner who was Barry, the smile she gave to Lady Varley was slightly forced.

"You mean Constantia," said Lady Varley, answering O'Grady's last remark, as the girl went by them. She has grown very friendly with O'Grady of late, and indeed the distinguished Irish traveler was quite a favorite at Araglin. Lord Varley insisted upon his going there as often as was possible. I think of all the women I know, I like her best. I have sometimes thought—"

She paused and smiled softly at O'Grady.

"Well," said he, "what have you thought?"

"May I speak? You will not be angry? You have always been so kind to me that now I want to be kind to you. And Constantia too has been kind. Why should I not requite you both? And it would be such a happy thing, it seems to me."

"Yes—but what?" asked he, with some faint sense of amusement, not understanding her.

"That you should marry her! That she should love you! Ah! yes, that would be easy. There is no other one to whom I would so readily give her, and I think—I know—you would be quite happy!"

She regarded him with her gentle eyes, and did not in the least understand why he should blush; her earnest gaze, and turned from her and pretended such a sudden interest in a plant near him.

"You are not angry? You think, perhaps, I have interfered—"

"No. Oh, no! It is not that, it is only that I shall never marry," replied he, quickly.

"But—"

"And besides," he was laughing now, though his face was a little pale. "If I were to dare to think of Miss MacGilluddy, what do you think would be the end? How should I escape the vengeance of those already in the field? Is it my death you are seeking? Think of Barry's mighty fist, of our host's superior weight."

"Ah, I see," said she, regarding him with gentle sympathy, "there is some one else, somewhere. I am sorry I spoke to you; but you will pardon that, and—ah, I hope it will be well with you some day."

O'Grady's brows contracted.

"You don't know what you are saying," he exclaimed, rather brusquely.

(To Be Continued.)

## TOMMY'S ESSAY.

He Divulges Some Mighty Interesting Information About the Breath.

Breath is what we breathe. If we didn't have breath we couldn't breathe, and if we didn't breathe we wouldn't have any breath, and the result would be that we wouldn't be.

You will often hear people say that they were out of breath, or that they were breathless. It's only the unthinking people who speak so, usually women. If a person once runs out of breath that person ain't going to tell many people about it. When you get out of breath you can't send to the grocer for two cents worth, like if you got out of taters, or something like that. I heard pa ask pa where he got his breath the other night, and pa said he got it down to the corner, but I know pa only meant that he got flavouring for his breath at the corner. When pa wants a friend to drink with him, he doesn't say, "Let's a drink," but says, "Let's have a breath."

It's a cold day when we see our breath. Usually we cannot see our breath, but we know it's there. If it weren't there we wouldn't know anything about it.

Everybody has breath. A person doesn't have to see breath to know that other people have breath; 'cause what the eyes don't see the nose doesn't grieve after, in a great many cases.

## POOR PAY.

Italian army officers are wretchedly paid. A sub-lieutenant's salary is 1,890 lire (\$240) a year, which, after paying the taxes and official expenses, including his uniform, leaves him about \$17 a month for his board and lodgings.

## SHOULDER CUT OFF.

Remarkable Operation on a Bengal Man in Get as a Tumor.

A very extraordinary operation was performed recently in India by Dr. G.C. Hall, Sergeant Lieutenant Colonel of the Indian Medical Service at Bengal. This operation consisted of the removal of a man's arm and shoulder blade for the purpose of getting rid of a tumor. It was entirely successful.

Some years ago a tumor had developed on the shoulder of the unfortunate, and had grown to such enormous dimensions as to cause him not only great inconvenience, but also considerable pain, by the mere effect of its weight. The surface of this tumor was ulcerated in places, and after he had applied at various hospitals and had been rejected as a hopeless case by the dispensary assistant surgeons, he had determined to commit suicide.

It was, perhaps, a very reasonable determination, for there seemed to be no other course left, and he was on his way to the River Jumna, where he had decided to take his life by drowning, when Dr. Hall met him by accident. The doctor, after a brief investigation thought that he should at least have the chance offered by surgical intervention, and he decided to try to remove the tumor.

The man's physical condition was as bad as it could be. His habits of life were not conducive to a robust condition. He was suffering from anemia, bloodlessness, and among other things his heart action had been considerably impaired. This rendered it rather a hazardous matter to put him under the influence of chloroform, but it was a cure or die, and the doctor determined to take the chances.

He put him under the influence of the anesthetic cautiously, and began the operation by making an incision along the back in the region of the shoulder blade, carefully securing the arteries on the way. Having loosened the attachment of the scapula, he then attacked the front and tied the sub-clavian artery. At this point he discovered that the tumor had no attachment to the thorax, as had been thought to be the case. He then disarticulated the collar bone from the shoulder blade and removed the arm.

The patient had not been informed previous to the operation that he was to wake up minus an arm and a shoulder blade, and he was therefore astounded when he discovered, in an effort to scratch his head, that he was unable to do so. He was not, however, inclined to be indignant, but seemed rather to rejoice that the tumor had been disposed of, although its removal involved the loss of two important members of the human frame. He had no bad symptoms, and made a rapid recovery, and went to bathe in the Ganges, according to the custom of the natives, in order to thank his special deity for the favor vouchsafed to him, having had his mind firmly made up that, as the physician had removed his arm, he would be obliged to support him for the remainder of his life.

THE TABLES TURNED.

They are still telling stories about the late Prof. Blackie. A wiry-framed old patriarch, with strikingly handsome features and long hair that fell in ringlets about his shoulders, no one once having seen him could forget him. Passing along one of the principal Edinburgh streets, he was accosted one day by a very dirty little street gamin with "Shine your boots, sir."

The urban boy was impudent, and the professor, being impressed with the extreme filthiness of the boy's face, remarked:

"I don't want a shine, my lad, but if you go and wash your face I'll give you a six-pence."

"A right, sir," was the lad's reply, and going over to the adjacent drinking fountain, he made his ablution. Returning he held out his hand for the money.

"Well, my lad," said the professor, "you've earned your money; here it is."

"I dinna want it, auld chap," returned the gamin, with a lordly air, "ye can keep it and git yer hair cut."

## SAD STATISTICS.

Italy Has a Frightful Record of Violent Deaths.

A homicide occurs every two hours in Italy. This was one of the many startling statements made by Baron Garofalo, a distinguished Italian criminologist, in a lecture delivered on "Criminology in Relation to the Education of the People," in the Roman College. His audience included Queen Margherita.

In Italy the annual loss of life by homicide (usually by lethal weapons) numbers about 4,000 souls. (Compared with France, for instance, she has 10 homicides a year for France's one; and 35 for Denmark's one. The Latin populations, indeed, in both hemispheres have a bad pre-eminence over the Teutons in crimes of violence, if not in crime generally, and if these Latin populations the Italian is the worst.)

Baron Garofalo proceeded to give the reasons why. In the first place, vendetta, which in Greece was heroic and in mediaeval Europe a laudable custom, has lingered longer in Italy than in any other country; duelling, also, is more frequent in Italy than elsewhere. To the religious instruction given in Great Britain and the United States of America he attributed the fact that these countries have in 40 years diminished by one half the annual proportionate increase of delinquency and mendicancy, while in Italy the want of similar instruction has resulted in the positive increase of delinquency and mendicancy since 1862. "When to these considerations we add the increased hardness of the living in the young kingdom, the strain put upon the moral resisting power by a crushing poverty, the squalid dwellings, the defective aliment, by which the brain is starved, when it is not actually poisoned by the stimulants in which relief from misery is sought, and the depreciation of life as it exists under such conditions, we arrive at an ensemble of causes which quite accounts for these sad statistics."

## AN ARCH FRIEND OF PARIS.

REVELATION AT AN OLD SADDLER'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

A Rare Criminal Degenerate—A Stenographer of Evidence Leads Him to the Guillotine for Child Murder.

Every once in a while from one of the old centres of civilization comes a story of criminal degeneracy which shows what a monster the human animal may become when its mind is thoroughly perverted and degraded by heredity and an environment of depravity and crime. Such a story is that of Voiguiet, the saddler, just convicted of the murder of little Alice Neut, a crime in which one discovers absolutely no trace of even the criminal human being as we know him on this side of the water.

It appears that this saddler was a horrible old wretch who employed a young degenerate named Robin to do a certain class of atrocious crimes for him. One day in the early summer of 1890 this Voiguiet, strolling through the Place Notre Dame de la Croix, not far from his lodgings at No. 48 Julien-LaCroix street, saw a beautiful little golden-haired child of eight years playing with the children of the neighborhood.

The next day he took young Robin with him, and when they saw the child, he told him that he would give him

TEN FRANCS

to bring the child to his room. Robin agreed to do it. But it was not until July 21 that he had the chance. That evening this little girl, whose parents lived in the Passage d'Eupatoria, was sent on an errand to her grandmother. Robin was lying in wait and went up to her and asked her to come and play with him. He was then only fifteen years old and small for his age. The child walked along with him. "I have to deliver a message here," he said when they came to Voiguiet's house. "Come up with me." The little girl hesitated and at last agreed to go. Old Voiguiet opened his door and Robin and the child went in. Robin came out alone with the ten-franc piece in his hand. Voiguiet locked the door behind him, telling him to come back in about two hours.

Half an hour after Robin left, the printer Boileau, who lived just under Voiguiet, heard the screams of a child and a heavy dull fall. He went into the hall. "Don't disturb yourself/neighbor," said Voiguiet, who was standing on the landing above. "I upset my hot water stove, Boileau went back into his room and heard no more sounds."

About 7.15 p. m. an hour after the screams, Boileau, sitting at his window, saw a hand-cart at the door. Soon Voiguiet and the boy came out of the house carrying a filled sack. They tossed it into the hand-cart and together pushed it down the street.

Early the next morning a customs officer, walking on the bank of the Seine, a long distance from the quarter of Paris in which Voiguiet lived, saw the body of a child floating on the surface of the river. It was taken to the Morgue and soon identified as little Alice Neut. All Paris was talking of

THE TERRIBLE MURDER.

but not one fact was brought out which in any way attracted suspicion to Voiguiet or Robin. An old clerk named Farier was arrested and almost convicted on general principles. But he made his innocence so clear that he escaped in spite of his bad reputation.

Several months ago Robin, serving a long sentence in a prison in the south of France, confessed the whole business. But even then Voiguiet might have escaped had it not been for the cord with which he had bound the little girl's hands to her sides. This was a green window cord, with a peculiar knot in the middle, and certain worn places where it had caught the roller of the blind to which it was attached. A neighbor of Voiguiet's identified that cord as one he had seen in Voiguiet's room a few days before the murder.

In the course of making the case, the prosecution introduced testimony as to Voiguiet's past life. This aside gave two days of morbid pleasure to the crowd that packed the court-room. Robin's description of Voiguiet's conduct and his own doings filled the people with horror. It was clear that not the slightest sensation of pity or remorse or any other sort of human feeling existed in either of them.

Voiguiet, found guilty and sentenced to death, is in one of the cells reserved for condemned assassins in La Roquette. He will be guillotined.

## DOCTORS STARVING IN FRANCE.

In the British Medical Journal a Paris correspondent says at least 2,500 physicians in France are battling with starvation, and he adds that physicians themselves are largely responsible for this state of affairs. They "have taught lady patronesses of different societies to diagnose diseases, to dress and bandage wounds, to vaccinate their own children and those of their neighbors. Medical science is vulgarized in every way. Doctors write in important daily papers explaining how bronchitis and cramps of the stomach are to be cured, and in fashion journals they teach how to cure pimples and avert headaches. Five hundred gratuitous consultations are given yearly in Paris dispensaries, and in this way a large amount of fees is diverted from the medical profession."

## MIND CURE FOR LEPERS.

Interesting experiments in mind cure have recently been made in the new \$20,000 hospital for lepers at Trabadie, N.B. The patients were treated with colored water and, in every instance there was immediate and marked improvement. It lasted but a short time, however, when the patient relapsed into his former condition.

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting News About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

**CANADA.**  
The total collections on account of Crown lands in the Province of Ontario during 1895 amounted to \$69,690.03.

The defences in Esquimaux are again being strengthened. Seven new heavy breech-loading guns have just arrived from England.

A school trustee at Dartmouth, N.S., is being sued for libel because he pronounced the writing of a number of school teachers bad.

Ex-Detective Flynn, formerly of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who is now in the Montreal jail under a conviction of perjury, is dying of consumption in the infirmary of that institution.

It is now believed that Mr. Frank W. Brown, collector of taxes for the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, who was found dead in his office, was murdered, as two bullets had passed through his heart.

Adolph Davis, who was dismissed from the service of the Montreal corporation as water works superintendent has been awarded \$6,000 damages and \$457 salary to the end of the year for wrongful dismissal.

It is stated in Montreal that the Dominion order-in-Council passed on February 20th compels the Allan and Dominion steamship lines to make their winter terminal port in Canada instead of the United States, as at present.

The value of the output of the nickel and copper mines in the Sudbury district during the past year, as reported to the Ontario Legislature on Friday, terminated at \$56,073, and the amount paid out in wages to the miners at \$210,000.

Mr. J. Wickert, of Bowmanville, Ont., was killed almost instantly on Friday at the Grand Trunk railway station. He was standing on one of the tracks, looking at the morning express from Toronto, when the local from Peterborough came along and hurled him against the other.

A resolution has been passed by the Kingston, Ont., Board of Trade, protesting against the proposal to bridge the Detroit river, and Mr. H. A. Calvia, M.P., was appointed to co-operate with other deputations opposing the bill to bridge the river when it comes before the Parliamentary Committee at Ottawa.

At a meeting in Ottawa on Wednesday evening of the Executive of the Knights of Labour, and other prominent labour men of the city, it was unanimously decided to form a Canadian Federation of Labour, which is to be entirely separate from the United States labour organization.

While Mr. Albert Bright was holding one of the braces of the pulpit plate, which was spiked, at the raising of Mr. Hugh Russell's barn in the township of Bosanquet, on Thursday, the plate broke, throwing Mr. Bright to the frozen ground, twenty feet below. Both legs and his hip bone were broken, and he also sustained internal injuries, which resulted in his death a few hours afterwards. The deceased, who was 26 years of age, was to have been married soon.

Among the latest changes on the Grand Trunk staff are the appointment of Mr. Charles J. Haight to the position of freight claims agent, vice Mr. J. Broughton, resigned, and the dismissal of Messrs. MacFarlane, engineer of wooden structures, Stratford; A. J. Bailey, inspector of wooden structures, at the same place, and F. W. Hatcher, inspector of wooden bridges, Montreal.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army has returned to London from his tour in London from the Riviera in excellent health.

Members of the University of Cambridge will elect a committee to consider under what conditions women may be admitted to degrees.

It is related of Millais, the Royal Academy's new president, that when as a boy he took his first prize for drawing he had to stand on a chair to make himself visible to the audience.

Lord Beaconsfield's brother, Ralph Disraeli, is still living. He bears no resemblance to his distinguished brother, and has always lived a quiet, retiring life, having been for many years clerk of the House of Lords.

The Archbishop of Canterbury says that westerners can never convert the Mohammedan world. Islam is an iron-bound, absolutely fixed religion, and cannot be grafted on the civilization of the nineteenth century.

The late Prince Henry of Battenberg, who was quite versatile, left the score of an operetta that is said to possess great merit. The London managers are anxious to know more about this work, but there are difficulties in their path.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is very fond of all kinds of animals and birds, and at her Highgate home she has an extraordinary collection of them. Goats, llamas, ponies, donkeys, nightingales, parrots, robins and a variety of others are among her pets, and all share her favour.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the Imperial House of Commons, said that the Government had received a strong protest from Canada in regard to the proposed permanent exclusion from the United Kingdom of store cattle. The protest, he added, would receive careful consideration.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying the other day to Mr. John Redmond said that it was absurd to suggest that the increase in the navy was intended to menace the United States, as the naval programme was settled in November, before the Venezuela question had arisen.

The British imports from Canada in February were four and a half times greater than the imports of February of the previous year. The imports for January and February were two and a half times greater than for the corresponding months last year. The exports from Great Britain to Canada increased 21 per cent. in February.

In the Imperial House of Commons Mr. Hanbury, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, said that there had been no agreement to subsidize Canadian mail ships to the amount of seventy-five thousand pounds yearly, but the Government of the Dominion and the Imperial Government were discussing the question of an Imperial grant for that purpose.

Admiral Sir Leonard McClintock, the Arctic explorer, who commanded the Franklin relief expedition in 1850, is living in London, a hale and active man at the age of 77. He is sceptical about the story of the discovery of the North Pole by Nansen, pointing out that the report, to be entertained seriously should have come from Greenland, instead of the Siberian side.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Montague, has had an interview with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and has urged that the evidence is conclusive that Canadian cattle are free from disease, and stated that Canada is confidently expecting that the existing restrictions should be removed, and not made permanent. Mr. Chamberlain promised that the Imperial Government would carefully consider the matter.

Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated in the British Parliament that 72 cases of contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been found in cattle imported from the United States and sixteen in the cattle imported from Canada since October, 1892. Whatever view the Canadian and United States authorities might take he could only say that it had been conclusively proved that the disease was infectious.

## UNITED STATES.

An agency is to be opened in Omaha for the purpose of enlisting recruits for the Cuban insurgents.

Calvin Flint, of Williamstown, Vt., who was 88 years old last January, has split forty cords of tough firewood this winter.

The Goulds have escaped paying taxes on ten million dollars assessed in the city of New York, on the non-residence plea.

Thirteen thousand tailors are out on strike in Chicago, and eight thousand union-garment-workers will go out on a sympathetic strike.

The Hon. A. C. Coxe, of the United States District Court of Utica, N. Y., handed down a decision on Friday, declaring natural gas not dutiable.

A 70-year-old citizen of Ellsworth Falls, Me., has had a severe attack of whooping cough during the past week, and is slowly recovering from it.

Four men were killed and one injured by the blowing up on Wednesday of an engine on the Delaware, Susquehanna, and Schuylkill railway, near Hazelton, Pa.

Evangelist Moody, who has not visited the Pacific coast within the past ten years, is soon to conduct a series of revival meetings in San Francisco.

Senor George Gomez, nephew of Gen. Gomez, who is in St. Louis, Mo., at present, said that if the United States recognizes the insurgents they will win.

In the United States House of Representatives a bill has been passed making one year's continuous residence in a territory prerequisite to obtaining a divorce in such territory.

Dr. A. V. Burghill, of Chicago, read his discourse on Wednesday, and remarked that the stars foretold his blindness before death, and on Thursday night while making experiments with explosives he destroyed both his eyes.

Dr. Arthur Dugshon, the so-called millionaire murderer of St. Louis, who was convicted in the Circuit Court, a short time ago of killing his wife and baby in St. Louis, has been sentenced to be hanged on April 22nd.

Lieut. J. F. Thompson, Ordnance Officer of the Department of the Missouri, points out that Chicago people the utterly defenceless condition of the city in the event of war between the United States and Great Britain.

Forty members of the Italian Club in Chicago on Sunday night offered themselves to the service of the country of their birth, and declared their willingness to proceed to Rome and join the Italian army fighting in Abyssinia.

Dawson Oldham, a 78-year-old resident of White Hall, Ky., never has missed a sermon in the Methodist church in that place in the forty years he has been a member. He never has used tobacco in any form, nor has he tasted whiskey.

Owing to appeals before the Supreme Court, Theodore Durrant, of San Francisco, California, who was convicted last November of the murder of Blanche Lamont on April 8, is still alive, and it is not expected that his case will be decided before the close of the present year.

Last August Barnum's widow was married to Demetrius Callias by his own priest, and went to reside with him on his plantation on the island of Meletia. It is now reported that Mrs. Callias is returning to the United States, the happy home among the islands of the Grecian archipelago having failed to materialize.

It is thought probable in Washington that Congress will vote one hundred million dollars for coast and lake defences. It was pointed out in a subcommittee that the United States lake towns would be utterly helpless against British warships, which could be taken into the lakes through the Welland canal.

Another attempt was made on Saturday to kill Mr. P. D. Armour, the famous Chicago pork-packer, by means of an infernal machine, which was sent through the local post. The package was regarded with suspicion at the Central post-office, and opened, when the nature of the contents was discovered.

Commercial advices from the two chief business agencies in New York as to the general situation in the United States are not of an encouraging nature, and certainly have not come up to expectations. The larger business we have been so much told of as being almost within sight has not so far materialized. The reasons advanced are various, but storms and extreme cold weather appear to be largely responsible. There are in several lines growing enquiry and increasing demand, but this is often accomplished by, or consequent on, concessions in price. There is notable growth in the insurance business, which is said to be larger than ever before. Hardware, shoes and boots, millinery, paints, and chemicals are in better and more immediate demand, but the ordinary spring trade is of a waiting character. Cotton and wool are dull.

## GENERAL.

The Czarowitz continues to gain strength.

A despatch from Bombay says that Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) is seriously ill at Jeypore.

A despatch from Peking says the reported conclusion of a treaty between Russia and China is confirmed.

Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Prime Minister, before leaving Berlin for Vienna, was given the Order of the Red Eagle by Emperor William.

The Anglo-German Chinese loan of one hundred million taels has been issued at ninety-four, with interest at five per cent.

The railway trains crossing the French frontier from Italy are crowded with Italians, who are leaving to escape military service in Africa.

The merchants of Barcelona have agreed not to sell American products in the event of President Cleveland approving of the Cuban belligerency resolutions.

As a result of a heavy snowfall, lasting three days, followed by a sudden thaw, floods in many parts of Austria have caused great destruction of property.

A St. Petersburg despatch says that two hundred fishermen belonging to Reval, with their horses and carts, have been blown out to sea on a piece of floating ice.

An American student in Athens claims to have interpreted the inscription on the architrave of the east front of the Parthenon which has hitherto been an unsolved problem.

For the first time the Finster-Aarhorn, the highest of the Bernese Alps, has been climbed in winter. Professor Fischer, with the guide Almer, accomplished the feat a couple of weeks ago.

The Rome Tribuna denies that King Humbert has expressed his intention to abdicate. The report grew out of the fact that the King said: "My son may negotiate with the Negus, but I will never do so."

The Paris Radicals and Socialists are angry because the cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed upon Prince Henry of Orleans, the explorer, and the matter will be debated in the Chamber of Deputies at the earliest opportunity.

The Emperor of Austria dislikes German cooking, and cares only for French cuisine. When his relatives of the House of Tuscany visit him, they serve their taste he has Italian dishes served. On certain occasions the Emperor, who is a Bavarian, orders German dishes.

Professor Rontgen is the hero of the hour in Germany. Honors are showering upon him in his Wurzburg home, and the university students organized a grand torchlight procession through the town to his house to congratulate the professor on his wonderful discovery.

Gen. Barattieri explains his reasons for attacking the Abyssinians by stating that supplies were becoming short, the roads being infested with Abyssinians. To retreat would have exposed the Italians to an attack which would have been difficult to withstand. He held a conference with the officers under him, and they concurred in his opinion that it would be safer to attack the enemy than to retreat.

## QUEBEC IS DEFENCELESS.

Dilapidated Condition of the Citadel and the Levis Forts.

The Chronicle recently employed an expert to investigate the condition of the citadel and Levis forts. His report is now published, and it shows the defenceless and dilapidated condition of the so-called Gibraltar of America.

The walls of the citadel have in many places been permitted to crumble away, and its garrison has been reduced until it is inadequate to maintain it in proper efficiency. And yet within its decayed fortifications no kodak is permitted to enter, and not even a pencil sketch may be made by a visitor.

When erected these now useless fortifications cost \$20,000,000. Now they could be stormed, without the slightest show of resistance from within, by an invading foe, either from an iron-clad lying in the St. Lawrence off the island of Orleans, seven or eight miles below, or by an invading land force from the west by way of Montreal.

The poor old citadel has but two armour-piercing guns in all, and the extent of their penetration is but four to five inches. Neither of them is a very modern piece of ordnance, one being an eight-inch and the other a seven-inch muzzle-loading Palliser converted gun. Their effective range is only a little above two miles, and they could do but little, even at that range, against hardened steel and Harveyized armor.

The remainder of the citadel armament is even less modern, and would be less effective than the two guns already mentioned. It consists of eight 61-pounder Palliser converted R. M. L. guns, two 7-inch R. B. L. Armstrong guns of an old pattern, and three 40-pounder siege guns. The only weapon covering the western approach is one of the 4-inch Armstrong guns.

In the event of becoming involved in hostilities with other powers, Quebec might be attacked from three different sides. To protect it from a naval attack from below the authorities count on the ability of the British North American squadron to keep a hostile fleet out of the St. Lawrence, and in the event of this failing, they rely upon their ability to prevent the advance of hostile ships by using torpedoes in the Traverse, a narrow portion of the channel a little above two miles from the city. At present Canada has neither torpedoes nor a torpedo station.

In the event of an American attack upon Quebec, it was expected that the route adopted would be a direct one from Maine through the valley of the Chaudiere, which was that followed in 1775 by Gen. Arnold and Montgomery, and so the imperial authorities expended over \$7,000,000 in the construction of three forts at Levis, one of which commands the St. Lawrence and two of them the approach from the Chaudiere Valley.

They are much more modern than the citadel, their outer side being earth-work, but these, too, have been allowed to fall into partial ruin, and in the forts there is but one gun mounted, a 7-inch Armstrong in No. 1 fort, which commands the river, but which could not pierce even the lightest-armored ship now afloat.

## THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

PROGRESS IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION DURING THE YEAR.

Great Britain Leads in the Number of Ships Under Construction, with France Second - Russia, Germany, Italy, and Japan Adding to Their Naval Strength.

Great Britain's naval policy, as usual, is by far more liberal than that of any two other naval nations combined. The estimates for new work during the past year and for the fiscal year ending April next amount to over \$21,000,000, or upward of \$6,000,000 more than was voted the previous year. The increase is due to new construction, increased progress in ships already laid down, increased personnel, new naval works improvement and increase of coal and other supplies, both at home and at outlying naval stations, and general equipment of the entire service in every direction, in order that it may be brought to the highest degree of efficiency. The programme for new construction includes four protected cruisers of the highest type, of 11,900 tons displacement, 4 protected cruisers of about 6,900 tons, 2 cruisers of about 2,100 tons, 20 first-class torpedo boats, so-called "destroyers," and 19 first-class torpedo boats of smaller size. This does not, however, show the actual number of ships now building for the British navy. There are now in Government yards building 8 first-class battleships, 8 first-class cruisers, 2 second-class cruisers, and 4 sloops, and in private yards, under contract, 2 first-class battleships, 11 first-class cruisers, and 45 first-class torpedo boats. This fleet under construction is alone almost equal to the strength of the German or American navy. Within the last few months work has begun on four first-class cruisers, Homed, Diadem, Europa, and Niobe, each of 11,000 tons, 435 feet in length, 68 feet beam, and a draught of 25 feet. Their engines will develop 20,000 horse power, which is believed will give the vessels a sustained speed of 20.5 knots. The capacity of the coal bunkers is one of the extraordinary features of these ships, each having room for OVER 2,000 TONS,

which should give a great steaming radius for vessels of their machinery power. The reduction in the calibre of guns by the British service is shown by the armament of these vessels, all of which will carry fifteen 6-inch rifles, fourteen 12-pounders, and two submerged torpedo tubes in the side, and one stern tube. They will resemble the Terrible in the protection of the armament and arrangement for the transport of ammunition to the fighting stations.

Four first-class protected cruisers, the Arrogant, Furious, Gladiator, and Victorious, are to be built at Government yards, designed to be of the highest speed and fighting efficiency for ships of their class. They will each be 350 feet long, displacement of 5,750 tons, and are expected to develop 19 knots an hour. Their armament will consist of six-inch guns and a number of rapid fire rifles.

Two powerful battleships, Magnificent and Majestic, were launched during the year and completed in the quickest time on record for ships of their size. They are looked upon as the most formidable vessels in the world. A few years ago practically all battleships built for Great Britain carried 13-inch and even as high as 15-inch guns. The loss of the Victoria settled the question of heavy ordnance for England.

The old battleship Sultan, was wrecked six years ago near Malta and afterwards raised, towed home, and rebuilt at a cost of \$1,000,000. The vessel now has a speed of 14 knots. Nearly all the torpedo boats of the Havock class are shown to have been launched and nearing completion. These number seventeen, and each is designed to make over 26 knots. So far the Daring has eclipsed them all by showing a speed of 28.4 knots, with a draught of a little over six feet, the Havock and Hornet each making over 27 knots. The gun armament of these boats consists of one 12-pounder and five 6-pounders, and all are fitted with tubular boilers.

## FRANCE COMES NEXT.

to Great Britain in its outlay for the navy and in the number of ships of all classes under construction. The total amount appropriated for the last fiscal year, ending Jan. 1, was \$28,180,000, an increase of only half a million over that of the previous year. Seventeen new vessels were begun during the year, and when they are in hand France will have 76 ships and torpedo boats on the stocks, distributed as follows: Nine battleships, 7 building in Government yards and 2 by private contract; 3 coast defence vessels of the monitor type, of which two are building by contract; 8 first-class cruisers, 10 second-class cruisers, 5 of the third-class, 2 torpedo depot ships, 2 torpedo vessels, 3 despatch vessels, 1 gun vessel, 7 first-class torpedo boats, 26 smaller torpedo boats, and a submarine boat.

France will this year ask for \$52,000,000 to continue the work of building her navy. The new programme comprises one first-class battleship, to cost \$5,531,000; two first-class cruisers to cost \$3,184,000; one second-class one third-class, one station despatch boat, one gun vessel, two large torpedo vessels, and two first-class coast defence ships. The keel of the battleship will be laid down at Brest, and she will resemble the battleships St. Louis and Charlemagne. She is expected to be completed in 1900.

Germany's naval programme provides for the construction of one first-class battleship to replace the Bruesen, one first-class armored cruiser of 7,700 tons, three second-class protected cruisers of improved type, and also for refitting three of her old battleships, and extensive repairs to four others. The total amount expended on the increase of her navy for the year just ended was \$48,989,000. The battleship, when completed will cost, exclusive of ordnance, \$3,380,000. She is to be finished in four years. During the year ten torpedo boats were delivered to the Government,

eleven having greater displacement, higher speed and better accommodations for the crew than any yet constructed for the navy. During a five hours' run in a rough sea at load draught the average speed maintained was 23.67 knots. With the torpedo boats in course of construction Germany will have

## TEN DIVISION BOATS.

of 280 to 300 tons, and 112 first-class torpedo boats. Her torpedo boats in future will be armed with 3-pounder and 8 millimetre machine guns. All Hotchkiss revolving cannon now carried will be removed as fast as possible and the new armament substituted.

Great strides have been made by Russia in strengthening her fleets in the last year, the total amount expended in new construction having amounted to \$13,279,520. The report of the naval attaché at St. Petersburg shows that Russia has under construction three sister battleships of 11,000 tons, two battleships of 5,000 and 9,000 tons, respectively, three coast defence vessels of the size of the Monterey, an armored cruiser of 12,500 tons, two small battleships of 8,850 tons, one battleship of 12,480 tons, one protected cruiser of 3,228 tons, 9 transports, one gun vessel, one torpedo vessel, and one yacht of 5,200 tons, presumably for the royal family. One of her cruisers is to have engines of 17,000 horse power, twin screws, and a speed of 19.5 knots. The length of this craft will be 45 feet, beam 65 feet, and draught of 25 feet. Her complement will consist of thirty-five officers and very few free-board.

Italy has completed a submarine torpedo boat with a length of 49 feet and a beam of 11 feet. She is designed to make a speed of ten knots when wholly submerged, but so far no record has been received of her trial.

Japan intends materially to strengthen her navy. The increase will be chiefly in battleships, coast defence vessels, and

## ARMORED CRUISERS.

Argentina has ordered two armored vessels of 3,500 tons and twenty knots speed. Austria has building a first-class cruiser and two torpedo vessels and launched a coast defence vessel during the year. Brazil's programme includes two small coast defence vessels, three torpedo boats, and two light draught armored vessels, with the possible addition of one cruiser. Chili proposes to add to her navy three ships, one, a very fast cruiser of 6,000 tons, having already been ordered abroad.

The record of the Chinese navy has been disastrous. Its only additions since the crushing defeat by Japan has been four first-class torpedo boats. She has during the war in port down at twenty-two vessels of all classes. The Emperor's navy consisted of one small gunboat but last May her boilers exploded, killing the commander and fourteen men, and it is probable that no attempt will be made to support another war ship. Liberia's navy consists of a small gunboat built last year in England.

The tendency in the development of gun construction is undoubtedly in the direction of guns of moderate dimensions, which may be man handled, but developing enormous power, and improvements in breech mechanism, tending to increase the rapidity of fire. The vista of modern artillery fire, as exemplified in the Chinese war, is that the Japanese fleet, with 59-inch, four 7-inch, and eight 6-inch guns were opposed to a Chinese fleet with practically none. The Japanese guns were purchased in England, and are reported to have been fired seven times in twenty-five seconds. Rapid ammunition supply is regarded as of vital importance. In some navies it is the practice to store a sufficient number of projectiles near each gun to supply through action. Some of the Japanese officers taking part in the Yalu battle, while admitting the additional risk involved in carrying a large number of loaded shells on deck, considered this practice essential to the development of the full usefulness of the rapid-fire guns.

## ABYSSINIA.

Facts About the Country in Which the Italians Fall.

The chief exports are gold, ivory, slaves, coffee, butter, honey and wax. Abyssinia is a very mountainous country. Many of the peaks are always covered with snow.

The literature of Abyssinia amounts to little. What there is deals with religious matters.

The country is so situated that the climate is one of the most salubrious on the face of the globe.

The area of the country is about 200,000 square miles. Its inhabitants number a little over 4,000,000.

Adowa, where the Italian met defeat, is the second city in Abyssinia, having about 7,000 inhabitants.

The people are mostly agriculturists. Cotton, cloth, leather, parchment, iron and brass are manufactured.

The majority of the inhabitants of Abyssinia are of the Caucasian race and are well formed and handsome.

The language of the religion and literature of the country is the Gees, which belongs to the Bithopic class of languages.

According to the Abyssinians the Queen of Sheba was their ruler and from her son Menelek their kings are descended.

The Galla race, which came from the south, constitutes a large part of the soldiery. They are fierce and turbulent.

The name Abyssinia is derived from the Arabic word Habesch, meaning mixture, and refers to the mixed character of the people.

Abyssinia is one of the most ancient monarchies in the world. Until recently, however, the king was generally afraid of his chiefs.

The prevailing religion of Abyssinia is a very corrupted form of Christianity. It is professed by the majority of the people and the reigning prince.



# The Pickering News

Published every Friday morning at its office  
Pickering, Ont.

TERMS  
\$1.25 per year; \$1.00 if paid in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:  
First insertion, per line 10 cents.  
Each subsequent insertion, per line 5 cents.  
This rate does not include Legal or Foreign advertisements.

Special terms given to parties making contracts for 3 or 6 months or by the year. Half-yearly or yearly contracts payable quarterly.  
Business cards, ten lines or under, with paper, one year, \$5.00, payable in advance.  
Notices in local columns ten cents per line, five cents per line each subsequent insertion. Special contract rates made known on application. No free advertising.  
Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbidden and charged accordingly. Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing and sent to the publisher.  
Job Work promptly attended to.

W. J. CLARK PROPRIETOR.

Our Politics—Strict Independence.  
Our Aim—A First-class Local Paper.  
Our Expectations—The hearty support of the people of Pickering and vicinity.

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1896.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Hon. A. S. Hardy's municipal bill does not appear to meet with the approval he had anticipated for it.

E. A. McDanald has been allowed to appeal his case in connection with his trouble over holding a seat at the city council board.

About three hundred settlers together with their effects, left the Union depot for Manitoba and the North West Tuesday.

Hon. John Dryden did not give the Ontario Trotting Horse Association deputation much encouragement when they applied for a Government grant. The Legislature will not bonus such sport.

The relatives of Brown and Lawr, the young men sentenced recently at Whitby to the central, are now circulating a petition asking that they be reprieved. The effort will scarcely prove successful.

It has been officially stated that April 24th is the last day upon which the present Government can do business. The probabilities are that the general elections will be held in the latter part of June.

The coroner's jury at Lindsay Wednesday brought in a verdict to the effect that James Agnew came to his death by being shot by John Carney. The prisoner is about eighteen years of age and has an unsavory character. His brother Patrick is being held as an accessory. Detective John Murray has the case in hand.

A bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords empowering judges to order evidence which they think would be prejudicial to public morals not to be published. Such a bill should be introduced and carried through Parliament in Canada, as our newspapers are day by day developing into sensational sheets, rather than newspaper.

It will be remembered that Cain killed his brother. This is the crime charged against John Findlay, of Toronto, he and his brother Frank, while returning home from parade Tuesday night, disagreed John striking the other over the head with his scabbard. The man never regained consciousness. They were both married men and steady, although at the time of the accident they had been drinking some.

There is much excitement at Wingham just now over the death of a man named Field. He died the other day from injuries received at the hands of an infuriated mob, assembled to punish him for immorality. The matter has been placed in Detective Roger's hands, and those who composed the mob are now much alarmed as to their own safety. The man's death was due to exposure more than to anything else.

The notorious remedial bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons, and the different clauses are now being considered in committee. Sir Donald Smith, Hon. Mr. Dickey, and Senator Disjardins have been appointed a commission to confer with Premier Greenway as to a settlement. These parties are now in Winnipeg for that purpose. In the meantime the Dominion Government will push the bill for all there is in it. There is little doubt in our mind but that Greenway will refuse to compromise, and when he does yield it will be because there is no other way out.

## UXBRIDGE.

T. G. Gould is attending the spring assizes at Whitby this week in the capacity of jurymen.  
W. A. Broddy has purchased A. G. Elliott's bankrupt stock at Richmond Hill, and moved it to his Uxbridge home. A Lacrosse club has been organized in connection with the Y. C. C. with H. Chapman as captain, and C. E. Ralby Sec-Treas.  
The Crosby store property was put up at auction on the 16th inst., but as bidders were scarce it was withdrawn for private sale.  
On Friday evening last, Oliver Dusty, our fast skater, met M. McLain, of Orillia, on the Lindsay rink, in a two mile race, best two in three heats; but owing to a bad fall while stating a few fast rounds before the race was called, and which crippled him to a very considerable extent, Dusty was unable to keep pace with his opponent, to whom he lost in two straight heats. However, at Fenelon Falls on Tuesday night last, Dusty again redeemed his reputation by defeating McLain and Brady, of Lindsay, by two straight heats. It must also be remembered that Dusty is but a boy 16 years of age.—Times.

## OSHAWA.

The contribution of Simcoe St. Methodist church mission band was second largest in the Bay of Quinte conference.  
Wm. Bambridge who has been confined to his house for some months by a serious attack of typhoid fever is able to be about again.  
Arrangements are well under way for a monster I. O. O. F. demonstration at Prospect Park on May 24th. Toronto Oddfellows are promoting the program and will be assisted by the local brethren.  
The Hibernian Dramatic club will produce the Colleen Bawn at Whitby on Easter Monday night. The play was creditably presented here and the club profiting by their first effort will make a better showing at the neighboring town.  
Geo. Farewell was on the coroner's jury at the "Soo" that inquired into the cause of death of Treasurer Brown who was short in his accounts and was found in his office dead with a revolver in his hand. It is claimed that there was foul play and the Attorney General is investigating the case.  
The church union question is progressing favorably. At a meeting of the Medcalf St. George's last Friday the action taken by Simcoe St. was heartily endorsed. There is no desire to rush proceedings but the committees are to meet again this week. At the present time the indications are that a basis of union will be arrived at that will be acceptable to all parties concerned.—Vindicator.

F. W. Hodson, supt. of Farmers' Institutes for Ontario, will meet the officers of West Durham and neighboring institutes at the Bennett House, Bowmanville, on Thursday, April 2nd, at 1.30 p. m.

## MARKHAM.

The case of Hogle and Carter v. W. B. Robson, an action for damages for false arrest, came up at Whitby assizes Monday. A verdict was rendered in Robson's favor. A glass-blowers' show is holding forth in the town hall this week, and considerable interest is being taken in the exhibitions of blowing, spinning and designing given every afternoon and evening.  
Gus. Jerman, who for nearly three years has held a responsible position in the tailoring establishment of Mr. J. R. Hoover, and who was highly respected by all who knew him, left last week for Acton, where he has secured a permanent position with one of the leading merchant tailors.—Economist.

The assessorship of the east half of Markham township, left vacant by the death of Mr. Thomson, has been given to a son of the late Mr. Thomson.  
The farm lately occupied by John Robinson, Hagerman, was sold at the Franklin House under a mortgage, on the 11th inst. for \$3,100 with H. C. Marr purchaser.  
The band played several tunes in front of the town hall on Saturday afternoon. The secretary of the band, Mr. B. Eck, shortly leaves for Oshawa and as a remembrance of his companion musicians had a photo of the band taken by Mr. Ferguson.  
Master Edmund Burk was brought from Claremont, where he has been ever since his painful accident, to his home here on Monday. His many friends and well wishers will learn with pleasure that he is improving daily and none the worse for his trip.

No new developments in the new building. The contractors are still trying, however, to make an arrangement with the others interested to finish the building. How it will come out it is hard to say but we hope an amicable settlement will be reached and the buildings finished.  
On Thursday evening of last week three young men let their appetites get the better of their judgement and off they went on a drunk. In their travels the spirit of destruction broke out and the glass front of Johnston & Megill's paint shop suffered. Not content with breaking the windows one of the number started in to thrash Mr. Johnston for which he next morning paid the preliminary costs of a Magistrate's trial.—Sun.

**Sale Register.**  
FRIDAY, MARCH 27th, 1896.—Credit sale of farm stock, seed grain and other articles, the property of Thos. E. Pugh, at lot 13, 9th concession of Pickering, a mile and one half east of Claremont. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock. See bills. T. Poucher, auctioneer.  
MONDAY, MARCH 30th.—Post-poned credit sale of farm stock, implements, grain etc., the property of James Lawson, at lot 25, con. 3, Pickering, near Cherrywood. Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. See bills for list. Thos. Poucher, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31.—Post-poned credit sale of 30 Brood sows, seed grain, horses, cattle, and implements, the property of John A. White, at lot 20, con 6, Pickering, half mile west of Brougham. Sale at 1 o'clock. See bills. Thos. Poucher, auctioneer.  
THURSDAY, APRIL 7th.—Auction sale of house, household effects, etc., the property of the estate of the late Peter Nisbet, at Dunbarton. Sale at 1 o'clock, sharp. See bills for particulars.

## New Advertisements.

FOR SALE—A feather bed in first class condition will be sold at reasonable price. Apply at this office, where sample of feathers may be seen. 23-25

FOR SALE—A first class dwelling for sale in the village of Pickering, cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. For particulars apply to W. V. RICHARDSON, Pickering. 23-24

FOR SALE—A Shorthorn Durham Bull, aged 14 months, eligible for registration. Apply at lot 13, con 5, Brougham, or address JOHN LAWRIE, Malvern P. O. 23-23

FOR SALE—Fresh milk cow, large and good in every particular, also three fattening heifers. Apply at lot 28, con 3, Pickering, or address A. ALLISON, Cherrywood, P. O. 23-23

FOR SALE—House and two stores for sale on King street, Pickering. For full particulars apply to A. B. DOWSWELL, 474 College st., Toronto. 911

TO RENT—On reasonable terms, a comfortable seven roomed house, situated on King street, Pickering, near the Church street. Good garden adjoining. For particulars apply to MRS. ELLIAB BOB-WICK. 21-24

MISS CHARLOTE GREENWOOD—Will give lessons in Chaucer's English and penmanship, Water Colors and Oil Painting, from Copies, Nature Objects. For terms and date apply to MRS. G. W. DECKER, Pickering.

SEED FOR SALE—About 2,500 bushels BERRY and Rustler oats and 500 bushels of small peas, Branch-rins and Multipliers. A quantity Rural New Yorker potatoes at reasonable prices at lot 15 con. 7, Pickering, or address JOHN RUSSELL, Brougham P. O. 23-41

MISS MARGUERITA LIDDELL—teacher in vocal and instrumental music; also open for concert engagements. Soloist of College street Baptist church, Toronto. For terms and other particulars address Whitevale P. O. 20-3

SEED FOR SALE—Black Tartarian oats, two years from imp; Banner oats, Prussian Blue Peas and Mendelsbouri six rowed barley, a quantity of good hay, and a quantity of red clover seed. For price and full particulars apply to STEPHEN WESTNEY, Pickering P. O. 23-23

TO RENT—A comfortable dwelling with four acres of ground attached, situated at east end of Pickering village. Known as the King street, Pickering, is also a good stable and driving shed on the premises. Some fruit, hard and soft water. For particulars of whatsoever nature, apply to ROBERT MILLER, Pickering P. O. 23-24

FOR SALE—A desirable nine roomed house, situated on Church street south, Pickering. On the premises are all kinds of choice fruits. Hard and soft water in abundance. The outbuildings are in good state of repair, as are the fences. For price and full particulars apply to W. D. GORDON, on the premises, or address Pickering P. O. 13-3m

POTATOES, POTATOES.—Grown especially for seed. We have for sale over 50,000 choice and standard varieties of potatoes, besides having tested 40 others not for sale. Also seed oats, bulbs, etc. Catalogues free on application. We will take 90 per cent. of catalogue prices to customers who take seed to this address. Address C. GIBSON BROS., Highland Creek, Ont. 15-2m

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A farm containing 50 acres, more or less, being the south west quarter of lot 15, con. 8, Pickering. On the premises are a good frame house, commodious barn with stock raising utensils, and a driving shed attached. The place is well fenced and all fall plowed. An abundance of water. Possession given April 1st next. Full particulars may be obtained by applying to Mrs. MARY GIBSON, on the premises, or address Claremont P. O. 1911

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A store and dwelling house attached, both comfortable and commodious, situated in Dunbarton. The store is well stocked with general merchandise, which will be sold at a per cent. on the dollar. There is also on the premises a good stable and driving house, also an open shed. Half acre of land with splendid orchard. Hard and soft water, all modern conveniences. Possession when desired. For terms and other particulars apply to ANDREW ANNAN on the premises, or address to Dunbarton. 17-23

John E. Gee, wishes to state that he has a quantity of first-class berries for sale. When season opens he will be pleased to furnish any quantity of first stock berry bushes. Address, Pickering P. O.

SITINGS OF THE DIVISION COURTS, COUNTY OF ONTARIO, 1896.

Place of Holding	Quarter	Address	Month
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Jan
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Feb
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Mar
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Apr
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	May
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	June
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	July
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Sept
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Oct
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Nov
Whitby	D. O. Medcalf	Whitby	Dec

A PERFECT TEA  
**MONSOON TEA**  
THE KING OF PAIN.

ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.  
If your grocer does not keep it, tell him to write to STEEL, HAYTER & CO., 107 Front Street East, Toronto.  
For sale by John Dickie & Co. Pickering  
**Ka-No-Ta Oil.**  
THE KING OF PAIN.  
Why suffer pain, when you can get a bottle of the Ka-No-Ta Oil for 25c at the Pickering Pharmacy.

# Our Fish Menu.

- Frozen.....
  - Deep Sea Herring,
  - Pan Haddock.
- Smoked.....
  - Scaled Herring,
  - Finan Haddie.
- Pickled.....
  - Labrador Herring,
  - Boneless Cod.
- Canned.....
  - Salmon, Lobsters,
  - Herrings, Sardines.

## W. T. Dunbar.

# SMOKED HADDIE, SALMON TROUT.

Our New Japan Tea at 25c. cannot be beat.  
GEO. PARKER, Dunbarton.

# Security and Contract...

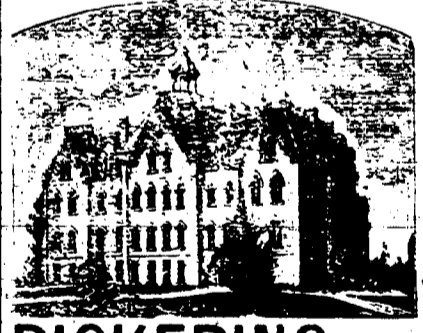
The two practical elements to a successful Life Insurance Company.

- 1st. Have Security.
- 2nd. Have the most liberal contract

These two features are to be found in

## The United States Life Insurance Co.

Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Apply to R. D. STANLEY, Inspector of Agents, Rooms 6 & 7 Quebec Bank building, Toronto.  
T. N. STEPHENSON, Agent, Pickering, Ont.



# PICKERING COLLEGE

Re-Opens for Winter Term—  
Tuesday, January 7th, '96  
TORONTO FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

Authorized Cap. \$2,500,000  
Subscribed Cap. 628,500

This Company has opened a branch in the Village of Pickering in the office lately occupied by the Ontario Bank, under the management of the undersigned.  
Deposits will be received and interest allowed at highest rates.  
Drafts issued on all parts, collections made on very liberal and other securities.  
W. J. STARK, Mgr.

**W. J. STARK!**  
Agent for leading English, American, and Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.  
No increase for rates. Losses paid promptly. Also agent for  
**The Canada Life.**  
Office of Stark & Williamson, Bankers, Stouffville.

## Rolston Laundry Co.

If you want your Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Etc., nicely done up, send them to the Rolston Laundry.  
W. J. GORDON, Agent, Pickering.  
Parcels sent every Wednesday.

## TIME MEANS MONEY

Why waste time and labor working the pump handle when the wind will do it without expense.

For the small sum of \$30 you can get one  
**RIDLEY'S Improved WINDMILLS**  
(patent applied for)

This machine can be attached to any pump handle without change.

## DECKER'S LIVERY!

First-class vehicles and horses for hire day or night. Teaming done promptly by day or job. Bus in connection meeting all G. T. R. trains. Freight and express delivered to all parts of the village.

Board, sale and commission stables in connection.  
**Geo. W. DECKER.**  
Prop., PICKERING.

## Queenston Cement

For building—  
Concrete Walls, Silos, Stable Floors, Hog Troughs, Cisterns, Culverts, Etc., Etc.

With the Cement farmers can build their own walls and therefore save half the cost. Write for particulars to  
**W. J. Devitt,**  
Agent, Greenwood, Ont.

# Alger on Trial

Seven long years in Kingston's House of Correction. The Jury returned a verdict of "guilty" after being out one hour and thirty-five minutes.

The court resumed on Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, with Dr. Ferguson in the box; but under the closest questioning the doctor remained firm to his former declaration.

Dr. Bingham, of Toronto, was the next witness. He was present at the post-mortem examination of Mrs. Alger's body in the Brougham churchyard, and he corroborated Dr. Ferguson's testimony. Charles De Rosa, head clerk of the Equitable Insurance Co., produced the company's books and papers regarding the insurance deals of the company with Alger. Then the deposition of George Brougham, the Ontario manager of the Equitable Life, was read in the same connection.

W. J. Stark, a Stouffville private banker, testified that in 1894 Alger's financial condition was very poor. This evidence was corroborated by John Elliott, manager of the Standard Bank at Stouffville. His farm was heavily mortgaged and he was otherwise deeply in debt.

Edward Wilson testified that he was a first cousin to Mrs. Alger, but he could not swear that Mrs. Alger and her husband ever lived separately, but he said that Alger was constant in attendance on his wife during her last illness. Witness knew that Mrs. Alger was sickly, but did not know what her ailment was.

Theo. Willis testified to being the postmaster at Brougham and that about a year ago Alger said a letter would come for his wife, and he did not want her to receive it. This letter came and was sent to Alger's house, Mrs. Alger being away at the time.

At this juncture the jury retired while counsel argued regarding admission of evidence referring to the policy applied for in the Home Life Co. a month before Mrs. Alger's death. His Lordship ruled that the evidence was not admissible.

L. G. Cassella, a clerk of the Dominion Bank at Ottawa, testified to business done at the bank in reference to the case and spoke of a note endorsed by Henry Trull.

"Do you know where Trull is?" asked the Crown Attorney.

"I do not," replied the witness.

Here Mr. Clute remarked: "I suppose if he would turn Queen's evidence he would soon be back."

B. Hal Brown, of the London and Lancashire Co., was recalled and was questioned whether his company would countenance such conduct as Dr. Eastwood's. Witness thought the circumstances surrounding the taking of Mrs. Alger's application by Dr. Eastwood justified the manner in which it was done. The case for the Crown was closed at 8:05 and a few minutes afterward the defence opened the prisoner, Geo. Elisha Alger taking the stand. He denied in substance the evidence given by Dr. Francy and also that of Dr. Eastwood, particularly regarding the statements of both doctors to the effect that they had notified him of his wife's condition. Alger swore positively that he did not know that his wife was a sufferer from consumption until June, 1895. He repudiated the charge that he had been concerned in any conspiracy and swore that his doing as any of his actions during his life. He had no intention of defrauding the insurance companies and the reason he entered action for the money was because he thought he was entitled to it, the risk having been accepted by them and he had paid the premium with no dishonest intentions. He stoutly denied that he ever directly or indirectly agreed to give Francy or anyone else \$1000 of the \$5000 policy on Mrs. Alger's life. He was of opinion that his wife's death was caused by cholera morbus. With reference to the forged application for the Home Life, Alger said he knew absolutely nothing about it. The reason he was interested in getting a policy for his wife in the London and Lancashire was because he was dissatisfied with the Equitable and the agents had told him that it was not so good a company as the other. To Crown Attorney Farewell, Alger said that there was no doubt in his mind that his wife was in good health until a very short time before her death. Alger admitted an arrangement between himself and Francy regarding \$2000 of the policy in the Equitable. His explanation is that, when the application of his own had been rejected by the company for some reason that Francy said he could not tell him, he threatened to drop the whole lot of his wife's insurance. Francy said that sooner than have this done he himself would pay the premium on the extra \$2000 and receive the benefit. Alger agreed and Francy afterwards wanted the policy assigned to him. To this Alger would not consent and he evidently paid the premium himself. He told how Francy and Trull approached him and said that it was owing to them that the policy in the Equitable was placed. He thought his wife a fair risk, not having any knowledge of the fact that the questions on the application of Mrs. Alger were untrue. Both Trull and Francy were exceedingly anxious to get the insurance, and Mrs. Alger said she was quite willing to carry as much as her husband, who at that time had \$8000 in the I.O.F., and had applied for \$2000 in the A. O. F. He could not give any reason why Dr. Eastwood should swear falsely. Then he has committed "gratuitous perjury," has he? asked Mr. Farewell. "Yes he has," replied the prisoner. He never, even to this day told me that my wife had consumption. He contradicted the evidence of Banker Stark, who, he says, must have misunderstood him. After being in the box a couple of hours, the prisoner stepped down and Clarence Russell Fitch, Alger's solicitor told of interviews with parties concerned, which corroborated Dr. Francy's evidence in some parts. Dr.

Anderson, pathologist to the Toronto General Hospital, was called, but his evidence appeared to be practically the same as that of the medical experts called by the Crown. The court adjourned for supper at 8:30.

At the evening session of the court, Daniel Forsyth took the stand. He lived at Claremont and was a mill owner and farmer. He knew Mrs. Alger well, and when visiting at the Alger house in May last year thought her to be in good health. He was much surprised on hearing of her demise in August.

Isaac Littlejohn, a neighbor of the Algers, knew Mrs. Alger over 20 years. When he saw her last May, witness says that deceased was doing house work and looking as well as ever she did. In cross-examination he said that deceased was a spirited woman, who would work no matter whether she were well or ill.

Mrs. Alice Connor, aware that she was a neighbor of Mrs. Alger, and knew her for six years. She frequently visited Mrs. Alger, often saw her working. Witness did not think deceased was in ill-health up to last spring.

Similar testimony was given by Alpheus Hoover, William Hagerman, Charles Brodie, V.S., and Alex. Burrell.

Dr. Robinson, reeve of Markham, was present at the post-mortem examination, and was of the opinion that death had been caused by consumption, but witness would not swear that it was chronic.

Dr. H. H. Alger, a brother of the prisoner, deposed that he was totally unaware that his sister-in-law was suffering from consumption until four weeks before her death, when she was visiting his house at Frankford, and as she appeared weak, he examined her. Witness expressed himself as being thunderstruck when he found her true condition, and the discovery so unmanned him that he postponed her examination till the next day, when he obtained a consultation. He was present at the post-mortem, but stated that it would be almost impossible to say the length of duration of the illness.

Dr. Brodie, Claremont, testified that Mrs. Alger's condition was very bad, but he would not say from examination that her disease was chronic consumption. An adjournment was made at 10:30 p.m.

Mrs. Mary Hubbard, mother of the deceased woman, was next called and questioned as to her daughter's health and general condition, her answers substantiating what had previously been sworn to. In cross-examination witness said her husband died of cancer of the stomach, her father of consumption, and a brother also died of the same disease, though whether Mrs. Alger ever knew the cause of her grandfather's and uncle's deaths witness swore she was unable to say. Asked as to the cause of an estrangement which occurred between deceased and the accused early in their married life witness admitted, with great reluctance, and after much questioning that it was primarily caused by Alger's endeavors to get pecuniary assistance from his wife's father, and witness further admitted that there had been some difficulty of a similar trouble between her husband and the accused at intervals, almost down to his death in 1894. Witness had never told any one after her daughter's death that she died of consumption. She knew nothing of the \$7,000 life insurance policy nor of any insurance on her life. Cod liver oil and oil of smoke were prescribed for her daughter in 1894. In re-examination witness denied that she was at Dr. Eastwood's place with her daughter more than once, and at that time the doctor made an examination, but said nothing about her lungs being affected.

Nellie Alger, the eighteen-year old daughter of the prisoner and the dead woman, was next called. She went over much the same ground as previous witnesses, and corroborated the various assertions made as to her mother's good health up to house cleaning in the May previous to her death, when she took the heavy cold from which she never recovered. Witness repeated the story of the visit of Dr. Francy at that time, when he told her mother that her lungs were weak but not affected, and if she took care of herself for a year or two she would be all right. In cross-examination witness repeated this story, declaring she remembered it well, being present at the interview. This closed the defence, and at 10:40 o'clock the evidence in rebuttal began.

Dr. Warren swore that the medicine, oil of smoke, was given for consumption, and to Mr. Clute he admitted that it was given in minute doses to stop vomiting.

Dr. Eastwood, recalled, said that Mrs. Hubbard remarked to him, after Mrs. Alger's death, that deceased had no right to any insurance, for she had had consumption ever since the twins were born. The twins are eight years old. This closed the evidence, and at 11 o'clock Mr. Clute began his address to the jury.

The learned counsel for the defence made a concise and explicit review of the evidence, insisting emphatically that Francy's story was essential to conviction, and it being not corroborated in its vital points could not be accepted as sufficient to send the accused to a felon's cell.

The evidence of the dozen of neighbors and of the dead woman's own mother that there was no sign of consumption in her until months after the policy in question was taken out was dwelt upon, and it was argued that the indications and proof of fraud were lacking, and without such proof conviction was impossible. Counsel spoke for an hour and a quarter, closing with an impassioned appeal for his client's acquittal.

Mr. Farewell then took up the Crown's case, and addressed the jury at length. He said Mr. Clute had dwelt almost entirely throughout his address upon the conduct of Dr. Francy, avoiding all references to the post-mortem examination, held upon Mrs. Alger's remains and the spectacle presented by the unfortunate woman's emaciated and diseased body. Counsel for the defence left this evidence alone, because he could not handle it. This evidence, above all others, proved the cause of Mrs. Alger's death.

His Lordship, in his charge to the jury, complimented them upon the unflinching attention they had given to the case throughout. He explained to the jury the sworn duty they had undertaken to discharge on behalf of themselves, the public, and the Crown. The charge was strongly against the prisoner.

The jury retired at 4:50 and at 6:15 returned a verdict of "Guilty."

After stating to the jury that the finding was a just one His Lordship asked the prisoner to stand up, when he pronounced a sentence of "seven years in the Provincial Penitentiary at Kingston." These solemn words fell upon a hushed court-room, and for a time the silence was painful, broken at last by the sobs of the women and the sighs of the men. His friends crowded around the condemned man and engaged in a few words of farewell, amidst much lamentation.

## Pickering Council.

The above council met according to announcement in Township Hall, Brougham, on Monday, March 29th. Members present, Beava-Gerow in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

A number of accounts were presented and referred to the various standing committees.

The contingent committee recommended the following amounts to be paid: W. J. Clark for auditors' reports and blank forms \$17.50. On motion of Mr. Mowbray, chairman, report was adopted.

The committee on Roads and Bridges, recommended payment of the following amounts: George Richards for 3 toise of stone on Kingston road opposite lot 9, \$8.70; W. Harris for breaking 2 toise of stone opposite lot 5 on Kingston road, \$10; W. H. Gulliver for breaking one toise of stone on Kingston road between lots 2 & 3, \$5; W. A. Milne for lumber supplied by Vanhorn and Arthur Jackson, for repairing roads in their road division, \$14.68; A. Courtney for ten toise of stone near Dunbarton, \$19.50. On motion of Mr. Pondifer, chairman, report was adopted.

Mr. Pondifer, seconded by Mr. Richards, moves that the Reeve grant his order on the treasurer in favor of the parties recommended in the reports of the various committees as presented this day.

On motion of Messrs. Mowbray and Hills, a by-law was introduced appointing township officers for the year 1896. The by-law was put through its several readings and finally passed. Here is a list of the officers appointed thereby.

### PATHEMISTERS.

No. 1, W. Kemp; 2, W. J. Stanley; 3, W. Coombe; 4, Thos. Field; 5, Ira Orvis; 6, P. Gorman; 7, E. Balsden; 8, J. Greenlaw; 9, Arthur Gormley; 10, Joseph Gordon; 11, H. Westgate; 12, J. King, jr.; 13, Geo. Smith; 14, Owen Strickland; 15, W. Cowan; 16, John Crust; 17, S. Austin; 18, W. J. Dale; 19, E. Geo. Richards; 20, John Gordon; 21, J. Gormley; 22, Geo. Parker; 23, C. Holmes; 24, W. Lawton; 25, J. L. Palmer; 26, C. Palmer; 27, W. Gilchrist; 28, W. Taylor; 29, James Lawton; 30, N. J. H. Burkholder; 31, S. H. E. Foynter; 32, W. Hollinger; 33, John Clark; 34, E. Bryan; 35, P. Doyle; 36, E. Haight; 37, H. Calvert; 38, Amos Orvis; 39, F. Smith; 40, John Ferry; 41, John Mitchell; 42, N. J. Kaye; 43, S. Geo. Hoop; 44, E. Jas. Nowlan; 45, W. Menno Stover; 46, W. Squire; 47, Thos. Madden; 48, E. W. Badger; 49, W. Oliver Badgerow; 50, Geo. D. Linton; 51, W. Major; 52, J. Hagerman; 53, W. S. Major; 54, Joseph McNelly; 55, N. S. Mackey; 56, W. Sadler; 57, J. S. P. O'Grady; 58, P. Teffy; 59, E. M. Gleeson; 60, Geo. Phillip; 61, W. E. Holtby; 62, Geo. Weg; 63, J. H. Michell; 64, Geo. G. Harbort; 65, R. Wilson; 66, W. J. B. Madill; 67, E. Geo. White; 68, R. Wright; 69, J. V. Spears; 70, A. Pipper; 71, G. T. Wilson; 72, T. C. McAvoy; 73, W. J. Barnes; 74, W. Joseph Pitkey; 75, M. Beatty; 76, A. Whitson; 77, H. B. Lott; 78, J. Anson; 79, Geo. Mitch; 80, A. B. Holden; 81, D. Forsyth; 82, Geo. Cooper; 83, W. J. Coulter; 84, E. Nos Nighswander; 85, Wilfred Sadler; 86, Thos. E. Pugh; 87, John Forgie sr.; 88, James Slack; 89, Ralph Forsyth; 90, J. H. Connor; 91, Thos. Knox; 92, Richard Medd; 93, John Cowie; 94, C. A. Barclay; 95, T. Michell; 96, F. Hutchison; 97, S. Westney; 98, N. S. Disney; 99, A. Rogers; 100, James Lidgett; 101, J. Cochran; 102, Ezra Roach; 103, H. Remmer; 104, John Anderson; 105, W. Monney; 106, S. King; 107, John Adamson; 108, John Gray; 109, John A. Jones; 110, John W. Dunn; 111, Geo. Coylicke; 112, Thos. Burns; 113, W. S. Dunsheath; 114, A. Wideman; 115, H. Gordon; 116, Thos. Beate; 117, W. G. Barnes.

### POUND KEEPERS.

S. Austin, S. Linton, S. McConochie, C. Downing, I. Puckerin, W. Peebles, W. S. Besse, O. B. Ferrier, Joseph Harbort, J. B. Madill, John A. Jones, John White, R. Forsyth, G. B. Hartrick, Thos. Holbourne, W. O'Leary, E. Roach, P. J. Rowe, Geo. D. Dinton, Theo. Hagerman, J. M. Gerow, H. Mowbray, Jas. Underhill, R. Underhill, W. H. Coates.

### FENCE VIEWERS.

Thos. Field, D. B. Gormley, Thos. Chester, W. Hollinger, C. S. Palmer, C. Rogers, John Sligh, W. H. Burk, E. Meyer, W. Scott, D. W. Carruthers, W. McCausland, John Annan, J. L. Palmer, Geo. Wilson, jr., John Cober, R. Milne, R. Ward, M. Nighswander, Joseph Slack.

Mr. Richards, seconded by Mr. Poucher, moves that this council do now adjourn to meet again on Monday, the 20th of April next, at 10 a.m. for the transaction of general business.

J. C. O'Neil, the Chatham man who attempted suicide at Brandon several days ago, died of his injuries.

The wife of Rev. T. Albert Moore died at the Methodist parsonage, Kingston.

The Chandler block at Newcas, destroyed by fire. The loss is \$25,000. Old Mr. Carney, father of the young man in custody at Dundas on the charge of murdering James Agnew, is losing his reason through grief.

## Ka-No-Ta Balm.

Ka-No-Ta Balm is the greatest remedy on earth for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Try the great Blood Purifier. Sold at the Pickering Pharmacy. \$1 a bottle.

## Signals.

The Prof. has been a little indisposed of late. J. C. Smith, our genial young milk man, was the guest of Mr. Thomson on Sunday. Most people thought that the shamrock was dead, but here he is once more in life size.

Miss Lillie Young, who has been seriously indisposed for some time past is recovering slowly.

Our worthy post master is about to take his departure elsewhere, and no doubt he will be missed.

Geo. Cook was the guest of Mr. Burns, Millbank, on Sunday. We think George means business.

Some of the young people took in the dance at Frank Weir's last week and report a good time.

Any one travelling our roads just now could not do better than hire a guide and run no risks than getting lost in a snow bank. SHAMROCK.

## Ka-No-Ta Complexion Tablets.

There never was a remedy introduced to the public, like the Famous Ka-No-Ta Tablets for all skin diseases. The great cure for dandruff in the hair. Try it 25c for a package of two tablets at the Pickering Pharmacy.

## At.....

## Kennedy's Stove and Tin

## EMPORIUM

## THE BEST

Stoves and Tinware Always on hand.

Pedlar's Metal Roofing and Siding furnished on shortest notice.

Eavetroughing and furnace work promptly attended to.

D. W. Kennedy, Pirie's Block, Pickering.

## BROUGHAM TAILOR SHOP

I have just received a full line of samples of Spring Suitings, also a number of choice lines of overcoatings. Call and see them and get prices.

A. URQUHART, Brougham.

## THE CELEBRATED LEHIGH VALLEY COAL

acknowledged to be the best coal mined.

I AM IMPORTING DIRECT FROM THE MINES.

Why buy inferior coal when you can get the best for same price.

OFFICE AND YARD, KING ST., PICKERING.

(opp Gordon House.)

G. W. DECKER.



**Ladies Favorite**  
Cook's Cotton Root Compound  
Manufactured by The Cook Co., Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich., is the only known safe, reliable monthly medicine on which ladies can depend in "the hour and time of need." Every lady who reads this is requested to inclose two postage stamps, with her address, for

and full particulars, which will send by return mail in plain sealed envelope.

An old physician, 35 years continued practice treating diseases of women, has charge of the office, and can be consulted by letter or in person. Address our main office

**THE COOK COMPANY,** Room 3—No. 253 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound is sold by all responsible wholesalers and retail druggists in the Dominion of Canada and United States for One Dollar per box.

## TRAINS GOING EAST DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 6 MAIL 7:58 A. M.  
" 14 LOCAL 2:24 P. M.  
" 8 LOCAL 6:28 P. M.

## TRAINS GOING WEST DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 7 LOCAL 9:14 A. M.  
" 18 LOCAL 3:09 P. M.  
" 1 MAIL 8:22 P. M.

## TRAINS GOING EAST DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 6 MAIL 7:47 A. M.  
No. 14 MIXED 2:18 P. M.  
" 8 LOCAL 6:23 P. M.

## TRAINS GOING WEST DUE AS FOLLOWS:—

No. 7 LOCAL 9:18 A. M.  
" 18 MIXED 3:15 P. M.

## ...Notice!...

Buggies, Cutters, Carts, Etc.,

For sale and repaired at moderate prices.

Guns bored and otherwise repaired. "A new branch of our business."

A lot of cheap Boots, Rubbers and Dry Goods left. Must be sold.

W. H. JACKSON, Brock Road, Ont.

## FARMERS' MARKET

Toronto, March 26, 1896

Wheat, fall,.....	\$ 0 81 to	0 00
Wheat, spring.....	0 78 to	0 00
Wheat, red winter.....	00 81 to	0 00
Wheat, goose.....	00 61 to	00 00
Barley, bush.....	00 36 to	00 41
Oats, bush.....	00 27 to	00 38
Peas, bush.....	00 58 to	00 00
Hay, new, ton.....	17 00 to	18 00
Straw, ton.....	10 00 to	11 00
Dressed hogs.....	4 70 to	5 00
Beef, forequarters.....	2 50 to	3 75
Beef, hindquarters.....	5 00 to	7 00
Mutton.....	5 56 to	6 00
Veal, carcass.....	5 50 to	7 50
Butter, lb.....	00 17 to	00 21
Eggs, doz.....	00 13 to	00 14
Potatoes, per bag.....	25 to	30

## DOMINION BANK

Capital Paid up, \$1,500,000  
Surplus, \$1,500,000

## WHITBY AGENCY.

General Banking Business Transacted. SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. Interest allowed at highest current rates. No notice of withdrawal required. Special attention given to the collection of Farmer's Sale and other Notes. E. J. THORNTON, MANAGER.



**STOP WEARING A TRUSS**  
By a new device recently patented in U. S. and Canada by CHAS. CLÖTTE  
ESTABLISHED 1871  
**RUPTURE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS**  
WITH NO INCONVENIENCE  
CHEAP BY MAIL  
Your name on means comfort to you. A Post Card will do it.  
Age of person or case immaterial. CHAS. CLÖTTE 134 KING ST. WEST TORONTO, CANADA

First class Job Work done at this office. When you want any work done give us a call.



**BRANTFORD ALL STEEL PUMPING MILL**  
THE NEW WAY  
M.Y. WIND & CO. PATENT PUMPING MILLS

**IDEAL! STEEL WINDMILL - WITH - STEEL TOWER -**  
no wood used in any part of its construction.  
**CHEAPER THAN WOOD.**  
All nicely painted and guaranteed.  
First Class Spray Pumps.  
**- GEO. GEROW, - CLAREMONT.**

# HAYTIAN OBEAH ORGIES.

## THE FETICH WORSHIPPERS' SHOCKING RITUAL.

Horrible Human Sacrifices and Cannibalism Witnessed by a Swedish Scientist—Sad Retrogression of a Race Into Savagery—Leading Men of the Country Engaged in the Affair.

The Swedish ethnologist, Prof. C. G. Andersson, whose studies of shamanism in Siberia excited so much interest among European scientists three years ago, has been supplementing that work by observations upon fetishism in Hayti, which will be of at least equal importance to ethnologists. It is not his purpose, however, to publish them in detail, until after his return from the South Sea Islands and Alaska, which, in his estimation, are valuable fields of correlative inquiry. Upon his Haytian experiences he said:

"The mass of negroes in Hayti are as completely savage as those in Africa. The civilization that has touched them has been merely an incident, not an influence. The Christian teaching they have had has simply added more fetiches to their already abundant supply, and, as is perhaps natural, they have most faith in those with which they have been longest familiar. They belong to a still undeveloped race, not yet advanced mentally to a point where it is able to grasp our distinctions in moral questions. They are still so near to the purely animal stage in evolution, that they are controlled wholly by their sensuous perceptions. Their strongest impelling influences are gluttony, indolence and lust, wholly selfish impulses, and, as the tendency of all selfishness is the isolation of the individual, these forces operate upon the rudimentary minds subject to them, so that cruelty to all weaker beings and cowardly fear of all stronger are naturally inevitable results. There you have the foundation of the fetishism that is their only real religion—the only one their minds are capable of entertaining. Of course my remarks do not apply to every person of color in Hayti. I believe, indeed, I may say, I know—that there are among them some good and intelligent exceptions to this general rule, but I very much doubt if any of those exceptions are of unmixed negro blood.

"Out of ignorance the fetish is born. The iron nail, egg-shell, cock's feather and animal's claw in a snakekin bag that he wears about his neck are severally fetiches, each inhabited by a spirit that he thinks is in some way able to serve him, or if offended harm him. So he seeks to propitiate these spirits.

### THE OBEAH PRIEST'S SECRETS.

Minor fetiches are supposed to inhabit such small objects as may be more or less conveniently carried upon the person of the devotee, but the 'Great Fetich' is too big for such quarters. He abides in some gloomy solitude in the forest, remote from the haunts of men. To hold their initiation orgies and revels at night—which are known as obeah ceremonies—and it is affirmed that he frequently attends in propria persona, visible to all, and participates in the proceedings.

"It is exceedingly difficult for a white man to get sight of these orgies. They are forbidden by law, but the fear of enforcement of the law is not what causes their privacy to be so strictly guarded, for I am assured upon what I believe to be good authority that some of the most prominent officials are frequent guests and even rank high among the obeah priesthood. But I do believe that the Great Fetich would be very angry if any person other than a worshipper were present and the fanatic savages who serve him would not hesitate to kill an intruder. A young Frenchman was caught witnessing the obeah rites and was killed, after being miserably tortured. Despite this warning, I felt I must, at all hazards, see an obeah orgy. I succeeded by bribing a black with one hundred gourdes (a silver coin of value 90 cents in American money) to give me the money for taking me to the scene, but for bringing me safely back.

"Carefully blacking my face, neck and hands, he finally conducted me one night to a very secluded spot nearly half a day's journey from Port au Prince, and there, when night fell, climbed with me into a big tree where I could look down into a very little valley nearly a hundred yards distant and much below.

"The hills around were steep and high. The darkness was intense. After an hour I saw two men carrying torches, going slowly through the forest. They passed not more than ten yards in front of me, bending low and both seemed to be muttering. They were making the magic circle. Meanwhile a little flame flickered up in the middle of the level open space below, fed by one man. Presently others appeared. There were figures both of men and women. The flames grew high as they threw brushwood upon the fire, and I found that with the aid of my glasses I could see them perfectly. A huge iron kettle was swung from a large tripod over the fire and materials thrown into it. My guide informed me the next day that the component solids of the stew I then saw made were the flesh of a she-goat, a snake, a hen and a child, but he professed inability to tell why those things were used in preference to any others. Bottles of liquor were handed about and emptied rapidly.

"A strange, weird chant was started, growing louder and louder, with the booming sound of a couple of magic drums—large tympani—beaten by the bands—marking its measure.

### A SCENE OF HORROR.

By twos and thens by dozens, men and women, and then by the smooth ground around the fire and danced, with violent convulsions, frantic yells, mad leaps and wild gestures. As their excitement grew, the booming of drums swelled

more strongly, the chant grew louder and the dance became swifter. Clothes were thrown off until few were more than one garment, and many were nude. Around the dancers stood others holding calabashes and bottles, which the leaping and writhing figures from time to time clutched and drank from. Suddenly the dance stopped. Some threw themselves on the ground to rest. Others took the great kettles from the fire and ladled out its contents into calabashes. All ate of the stew, whatever it was.

"It was by this time near midnight. The dance, the chanting, and the beating of the drums recommenced, but lasted only a short time when an obeah priest, carrying a great pale-green serpent, sprang into the open, and the dancers drawing backward on each side left the space around him clear. The serpent was twined about his shoulders, neck and right arm; with its head resting on his outstretched right palm. He knelt on one knee, chanting in a solemn voice words not in any African speech I had heard, and seemed to be invoking the huge, low-branched trunk of a dead tree standing before him—the abiding place, as I was afterwards told, of the Great Fetich. From time to time the others joined in a few syllables, like a refrain, all low, in a minor key, producing a strangely thrilling effect even at the distance where I was, and though I did not understand a word of it or even its purpose, it caused a curious excitement and horror that made me shudder.

"After a long time one of the drums began a low, murmuring rumble. The obeah man who had been beating the other, laid it down and stood up, uttering a cry of command. He was the most hideous hunchback I ever saw. Two brawny black fellows rushed into the fire-lit space, dragging a young girl between them. She was slender, lighter in color than any one else in the assemblage, and perhaps her contrast with those surrounding her, seemed handsome. Her hands were bound behind her and her only clothing was a short skirt about her loins. She seemed paralyzed by terror.

"The hunchback put one of his enormous hands upon her shoulder and chanted in a harsh voice, fixing his gaze intently upon her eyes. I believe he hypnotized her. Suddenly he sprang upon her and cut her throat. Her blood poured in a torrent over his breast as he lifted her corpse in his arms and carried it to the root of the dead tree, where he laid it down, a sacrifice to the Great Fetich.

### THE GREAT FETICH APPEARS.

"Now, believe it a delusion of my overstrained nerves, the effect of my horror, or what you will, I positively affirm to you that I saw sitting in the low, broad fork of that deserted dead tree, not more than two yards above the murdered girl and the obeah priest, somewhat shadowy, yet perfectly distinct, the figure of an enormous grinning negro. The frenzied chant burst forth again—a chorus in which all the worshippers joined; the drums boomed louder, the dance grew madder and wilder momentarily. After a time I missed the body of the girl, though when it was taken, how, the figures of the dancers had hidden from me. The sticks were piled on the fire. The dancers staggered. Some of them fell. While the orgy was at its height the kettle was again swung over the fire, and after an hour or more, when sheer physical exhaustion seemed to be tempering down the general madness, its contents were served out and eaten. After that there was no more dancing, and gradually the throng diminished, but not until daylight began to dawn did the last black figure fade away into the shadows of the forest. Almost noiselessly the obeah priest and the giant black shade upon the tree throne vanished. I do not know.

"Not until daylight would my guide let me descend from my perch. I was so stiff and sore that I could scarcely walk. As we returned to the city I asked, 'What was done with the body of that poor girl?' She was the second kettle,' he replied.

### THE BRITISH PREMIER.

Something About Lord Salisbury Which May Interest You.

Personally Lord Salisbury is a deeply read and cultured man. He spends a good deal of time in his laboratory, is very fond of chemistry, possesses much practical knowledge of electricity, and has delivered more than one able address before such bodies as the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is not physically as strong as he looks, and the immense volume of work he accomplishes, coupled with very little exercise, makes him in reality a somewhat delicate man. In appearance he is impressive without being handsome, and his ordinary demeanor is one of apparent indifference and aristocratic hauteur. Like himself in character, his oratory is imperious, forcible and effective. At his famous seat in Hertfordshire—Hatfield House—Queen Victoria has been more than once entertained by Lord Salisbury, as in a past century his ancestor entertained Queen Elizabeth, and there he thoroughly enjoys, whether in or out of power, the generous country life and open hospitality of the historical and typical 'fine old English gentleman.'

Taken altogether the present British Premier is an extraordinary and interesting figure in the politics of this period. His patriotism is strong and sincere, but it rests upon the forms of the Constitution and upon loyalty to the Crown rather than upon the modern principle of loyalty to the immediate and changeable will of a popular democracy. And Lord Salisbury, in this case, undoubtedly embodies the natural hereditary and inherent conservatism of the English people. For that reason and none other he to-day controls, for good or ill, for greatness or weakness, the destinies of the British Empire.

# HOUSEHOLD.

## LITTLE HELPS.

Many times some little hint or scrap of knowledge will save time, steps and worry. More than that, it may save the necessity of giving up the making of some dish that has been planned for and then some ingredient found lacking.

When boiling a soft custard of any kind, it will save worry to know that if a spoonful is lifted and then poured back, little lumps will stick to the spoon if the custard is done, while if it is not done the spoon will be left clean.

When a pudding is to be boiled in a bag, be sure that the water is boiling when it is put in, and that the boiling does not stop for an instant until the pudding is done. When it is done, transfer it instantly from the boiling water and then turn it out as quickly as possible. This rule applies to puddings boiled in a mound as well as to those in a bag. A plate turned upside down in the bottom of the kettle will prevent the bag from sticking. When the pudding must be turned, do it under the water. Nearly all puddings may be boiled instead of baked, but it takes double the time.

When mixing a custard where the eggs are to be added to the scalded or boiling milk, reverse the usual order of proceeding, and instead of adding the eggs to the milk, add the milk to the beaten eggs. Add a spoonful at a time until all danger of curdling is past, then add the milk beating all the time. Return to the fire and cook until of the right consistency.

If a cake is ready for the icing and the discovery is made that there is no chocolate in the house, don't give up the chocolate cake, but use cocoa, and if any one knows the difference he will only know that it is extra good.

If a salad is wanted that calls for celery, and the celery is not at hand, then comes in the helpfulness of another makeshift. Take a head of cabbage and strip the center stems out of the leaves. Soak them in very cold water, cut them into dice, and then pour extract of celery over them. If the extract is not at hand use celery vinegar. In the dressing, or lackign either, use celery salt.

If a cabbage head is to be shaved it can be done very much more easily and finely if the head is first soaked in cold water for several hours, then shaken thoroughly and dried just before using. It will also be of much more delicate flavor.

## SOME GOOD RECIPES.

**Egg Timbale.**—Beat six eggs without separating. Add to them half a cup of thick cream, a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon of pepper. Grease ordinary custard-cups, pour in the mixture, stand in a pan of boiling water, and cook in the oven slowly until timbales are 'set' in the center. Turn into a heated dish, and pour around cream sauce.

**Dumplings for Fricassee of Chicken.**—Take one pound of flour, sifted; two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one tablespoonful of suet, chopped fine, and salt to taste. Stir in just enough milk to moisten the mixture so as to handle it easily. Mold into small balls and drop in with your fricassee, or, if you prefer, you can bake them in the oven and then garnish your dish with them.

**Macaroni with Apricots.**—Bring to boiling point a pint of milk and two ounces of sugar; throw into this one-half pound of macaroni (which has previously been par boiled) and allow to simmer until the milk is well absorbed. It will be necessary to stir frequently to keep the macaroni from sticking to the bottom of the pan. Drain all the liquor in a can of apricots from the fruit and add one cup of the juice to the milk and macaroni. Cover for fifteen minutes, after which take it off altogether and let it cool. In arranging on the dish on which it is to be served form a pile of the macaroni in the center of the dish and cover with the apricots, laying the pieces in layers around and over it.

**Stuffed Potatoes.**—Bake potatoes of equal size; when done and still hot cut the potatoes in two. Scoop out the inside, work very smooth, and to each four good-sized potatoes allow two tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of cream; salt and pepper to taste. Put the mixture in a saucepan. Stir over the fire until hot, and if not soft, add more cream or milk. Remove from the fire; stir in one egg beaten light without separating. Fill the shells and brown in quick oven. One tablespoonful of grated cheese may be added to the mixture if desired.

## SPRING GOWNS.

Materials for spring gowns will not be shown in such varied diversity and profusion as in recent years. Manufacturers no longer fabricate novelties and throw them in such quantities on the market, thinking that uncultured taste and desire for novelty will insure their sale. At last they are recognizing the fact that all sorts of showy, bizarre designs and high colors are not necessary to gain the favor of American women. The latter no longer choose their gown fabrics according to the taste of some variety-loving dress, and public taste is now educated beyond the need of doing so. Women are the more enabled to feel satisfaction in buying inexpensive goods now, because they are made and colored so much more artistically than heretofore.

Smooth, light-weight chevots will be chosen rather than loosely woven Scotch homespuns. They are firmly woven, and shed dust. After having been worn one season, made over a second, and perhaps a third time, there is still enough left in a chevot gown to make a suit for a small member of the family. All smooth-faced cloths such as are known to tailors as 'faced' cloths, will be in order this spring, but just as much so will the rough weaves.

## CARE OF CUT GLASS.

Cut glass for table wear is one of

the fads of the day with wealthy housekeepers, but its high cost puts it out of the reach of modest families. Fortunately, 'pressed' glass is now made so pretty, and sold so low that almost any one, however small their bank account, can have sufficient of it to make her dinner table glisten almost as brilliantly as that of her millionaire sister, provided she takes care of it. After using a piece of 'pressed' glass wash it in clean sopsuds warm enough to slide off the grease, and do not rinse it with clear water, but wipe it quite dry with a clean crash towel. Then make a strong lather with a good soap powder, rubbing it well on the glass and leaving the latter to dry well. Then take a soft dry cloth and rub off the lather and polish the glass with the cloth till it fairly glistens. This process will make a fifteen-cent glass piece almost rival a 'cut' glass one in brilliancy.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

New York city has seventy-two hospitals.

Half of the human race, it is asserted, live almost entirely upon rice.

Masonry smeared with boiling tar is thus made impervious to water.

Several of the convicts in the Indiana State prison at Warsaw are employed in the manufacture of bicycles.

Bank-tellers disinfect dirty looking notes by sprinkling camphor in the receptacles where the money is kept.

Nevada's population is only about one one-hundred and tenth that of New York State. Nevada has about 60,000, and New York 6,680,842.

The Pennsylvania Railroad employs over 55,000 persons. The largest salary paid to any man in the United States is received by its President, George R. Roberts.

Some of the Parisian restaurants supply camels' flesh to their patrons. The meat is white, like veal, but tastes like beef. The Arabs consider the hump a delicacy.

John Pursell, of Bennington, Vt., a poor peddler, has just been informed that he is the heir to one-seventh of an estate worth \$1,500,000. An uncle in the East Indies was the testator.

The Yellow River of China has changed its course twenty-two times during the present century. Its mouth is now three hundred miles distant from the place it was a hundred years ago.

Charles Darwin was a great reader, and also a great worker. One book was too heavy to be conveniently handled, he used to cut it in halves, and lay aside the part he did not just then need.

A lawyer in Hardinsburg, Ky., shot a neighbor's hog, and in excuse said that the animal was in the habit of entering his parlor, and rooting in his piano, and even interfering with his nightly devotions.

Martha Monroe, of Callicoon, N. Y., heard a noise in her house, and imagined it was made by a burglar. She crept cautiously toward the intruder, blazed away at him with a pistol, and shattered her brother's arm.

J. D. Feeney, Sr., and J. D. Feeney, Jr., of Richmond, Ky., are father and son, and are members of a Masonic lodge there. At a recent election the son was elected senior deacon, and the father was made junior deacon.

A sidewalk made entirely of defective pins was laid before the house of a gentleman in Seymour, Conn. When the pins have become rusted, and been pounded down, he expects to have the finest pavement in the United States. He owns a pin factory.

## A BOER'S COURTSHIP.

How the Young Man Wins the Heart and Hand of His Fair One.

Courtship among the Boers is a novel proceeding. A young man, having of course, asked permission of his father to court the hand and heart of some neighboring damsel—by neighboring, we mean anywhere within 50 miles—proceeds to purchase the most loudly colored and decorated saddle cloth for his horse that he can possibly find. He will spend large sums on this article of equine adornment, and one knowing the country can never mistake a young Boer going out courting. Mounted on his most spirited steed, he approaches the house of the father of his lady love. Unlike the youth of more civilized life, he avoids the lady and seeks her father, from whom he reverently asks permission to court his daughter. The old man returns no answer, but consults his vrain; and the youth joins the young folks. No more notice is taken of him during the day, but if his request be agreeable to the parents, when the hour for retiring comes the mother solemnly approaches the young man and maiden with a long tallow candle in her hand. This she places on the table, and bidding the couple an affectionate good night, retires. This is the silent signal to the lover that his suit is successful. The young couple are permitted to sit up together in the kitchen, so long as the candle lasts, when the lady retires to the one dormitory of herself and sisters, and the youth shares the bed of the brothers or male portion of the family.

## LONGEVITY OF THE TORTOISE.

It is generally agreed among naturalists that the tortoise is the longest lived of all animals. There are many instances of them attaining the extraordinary age of 250 years, while one is actually mentioned as reaching the unparalleled age of 405 years. Notwithstanding these examples, which, of course, are exceptionally rare, the ordinary tortoise only lives, on an average, from 100 to 150 years.

## NEW FUEL FOR OCEAN STEAMERS.

A French naval engineer has invented a pressed oilcake for use as fuel on ocean steamers. It is not affected by temperature, is smokeless and odorless, cannot evaporate or cause explosions, and burns only on the surface, giving out intense heat, and leaving only from 2 to 3 per cent of ash. A ton of this fuel is equal to 30 tons of coal, and costs between £1 and £2.

# ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

## BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S REPORT TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

At Least 25,000 People Have Been Massacred by the Ruthless Turks—Washburn Would Resist Any Attempt of the Powers to Interfere in Turkish Affairs, and to That Country Belongs the Responsibility for Most of These Murders.

Incredulity has played some part in quieting public opinion on the terrible events occurring in Armenia. It has been difficult for the ordinary mind to shake off the feeling that such happenings are impossible in this age, and there has been consequently an undercurrent of thought that the extent and range of the massacres were exaggerated. The publication in England within the past few days of the blue book on Turkish affairs will administer a shock to the public, the effect of which would be hard to accurately gauge.

With respect to the extent of the massacres, Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador at Constantinople, says in his report to the Foreign Office:—"The total loss of life, respecting which accurate information was obtainable, amounts to about 25,000 persons, and, if we add to this the massacres respecting which there are no details, the estimate may be increased to a much higher figure." In this one sentence we have confirmed an incontestable official authority's series of events so shocking that it must forever stain with shame the closing years of the nineteenth century. Had this wholesale destruction of human life taken place through earthquake, flood or any of the other destructive and uncontrollable forces of nature, the whole world would have grieved and mourned. Such a disaster would, however, be tame compared with this. In such convulsions and excesses of nature death is usually sharp and decisive in its execution. The

## WORK OF SLAUGHTER.

in Armenia has been accompanied with every circumstance to make it most repulsive, most shocking, most inhuman. Suspense, famine, homelessness, privation, and outrage were the terrors that preceded and accompanied assassination. Wives saw their husbands backed to success before their eyes, mothers saw their children ruthlessly slain, while the infamy to which they were themselves subjected made even death seem like a merciful stroke.

It is impossible to read these papers without a feeling of deep indignation. It appears that at the beginning of last year the great powers, particularly England, Russia, and France, seemed disposed to act in concert in compelling the Sultan to undertake some measures of reform in Armenia. It was soon quite apparent that the only influential power outside of England was Russia. Austria was distinctly cold as to the whole matter, Germany, while willing to give good advice and indulge in reflections of the cheaply humane order, was quite unwilling to take any action to compel the Sultan to do right. France from the beginning expressed her intention to do whatever Russia did. This plan of handing her conscience over to another's keeping, and a questionable keeper at that, is but little credit to the Republic. This left but England and Russia in the field, and when it came to the point of bringing pressure to bear on the Sultan

## THE CZAR BACKED OUT.

But he did worse than that. "The idea of the employment of force," writes Prince Lobanoff to Lord Salisbury "was personally repugnant to the Emperor," and the communication went on to say that "the employment of force by any one of the three powers would be equally distasteful to the Russian Government." This meant that Russia would help the Porte to resist any attempt to interfere by force in Turkish affairs. Lord Salisbury appears to have considered that this precluded any intervention on the part of England, and that on Russia the responsibility must lie. Whether this attitude of affairs is satisfactory to the British people remains to be seen. It may be that Britain, in face of these circumstances, could not protect the Armenians, although it will not be as readily admitted that she could not inflict a well-merited punishment on the murderous nation that only fear can restrain from indulging its barbarous impulses. The bombardment of Constantinople would not bring the butchered Armenians to life, neither does the hanging of a murderer restore justice to his friends, and the infliction of the punishment is salutary and preventive, and in like manner the cannonading, and, if need be, the seizure and holding for ransom of Constantinople, would be an occurrence that future Commanders of the Faithful would not be likely to forget.

The contents of this blue book (red book an English paper calls it, enigmatically as it is with its 'tale of blood') brings out clearly the vast space that morally divides the British people from their fellow-Europeans. We have heard a good deal about 'splendid isolation.' It is quite evident that in moral purpose she is

## SPLENDIDLY ISOLATED.

The Ministers of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are able to play their cold-blooded diplomatic game, but the stirring of a humane public opinion, such as Lord Salisbury has little or nothing to hope for from the partition of Turkey. Indeed, all traditions tell for upholding the tottering trunk. Nevertheless, at the cry from Armenia she has shown herself willing to stake much and go to great expense so that red-handed slaughter might at least be terminated. She is frustrated whose borders, notwithstanding the faintest hope of indignation or protest, has been heard and whose statesmen treat the circumstance of the annihilation of a brave and gallant nation as one of the points in their colossal international game. Let us hope, at all events, that the Czar's repugnance to the employment of force for the prevention of murder will find a more worthy scope within his own kingdom, where force of the rudest kind has had time out of mind its ancient abiding place.



★ TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS: By referring to the address label on your paper you can always ascertain the date to which your subscription to *The News* is paid. Remittances are acknowledged by a change of date on label on the first page following receipt of money at this office. Always keep the date paid ahead.

## The Pickering News.

PICKERING, ONT., MARCH 27, 1896

### LOCALISMS.

—5000 rolls wall paper, 8c. W. Logan's  
—Ka-No-Ta Balm and oil. W. Logan's  
—Miss Jennie Dale, of Toronto, is here with her numerous friends just now.  
—Mrs. Conner, of Brougham, has rented the Dufosse dwelling and is now in possession.  
—Our butchers are doing a lively wholesale trade just now, shipping much dead meat to the city.  
—Dr. M. F. Cross, dentist, will be in Pickering the second and last Tuesday's in March, 19th and 31st.  
—Charles Fawkes, of Toronto, is here with his people for a fortnight, the piano works having shut down for repairs.  
—G. Y. Smith, Barrister Whistby, will be at Pickering every Tuesday. Office over Mr. Kerr's Bank. Money to loan at 5 per cent. Appraiser to Canada Permanent Loan Co. 19 3m  
—W. J. Miller, who intended leaving last Friday for Indian Head, N. W. T., did not get away until Monday. Even then he was not sure of getting through without blockades.  
—Owing to ill health Rev. Philip was unable to conduct services in the Methodist church Sunday. J. H. Rogers filled the pulpit in the morning, while Principal Firth officiated at the evening service.  
—T. W. David, of the 3rd concession, has rented Mrs. L. O'Leary's residence on King street for a number of years, and will take possession at once. He intends conducting a wholesale butchering business.  
—A meeting will be held in the parlors of the Gordon House, this (Friday) evening for the purpose of re-organizing the Pickering Cricket Club for the incoming season. The meeting will commence at 7:30 sharp. All lovers of the game will be welcomed.  
—D. Hall, of the Base Line, drove his team to W. Powell's on Wednesday for a load of shop. While standing near the mill the animals became frightened and ran away. While crossing the railway they were overtaken by a train and one of the animals killed, while the other was somewhat injured.  
—Messrs. George and Company will give a concert in Pirie's hall on Friday evening. This is part of the band of Frenchmen camped in the woods north of Clarendon. While these people have suffered much from cold and exposure during the present winter, and are deserving of sympathy and charity, it is said that their show is worth seeing. They have performing bears, engaging monkeys, and many other special attractions.  
—The remains of John McBrady, aged 72 years, were brought here from Toronto on Tuesday morning, and after service in the R. C. Church, were interred in the cemetery of that denomination in the south west portion of this place. Deceased has been in poor health for some time, and about two years ago went to the city for treatment, hence his demise in the city. For many years he has resided with his brother Daniel at Audley.  
—The general opinion all over the township is that Judge Falconbridge gave G. E. Alger a sentence much too severe for the crime of which he was proven guilty. We have no sympathy with any attempt to defraud, yet we must express the opinion that half the term would have served the ends of justice just as well as seven years. In all probability an attempt will be made to have the term shortened. There is a rumor that a new trial will be asked for. Such a rumor has no foundation in fact.  
—A very melancholy accident happened at Whistby Monday morning, resulting in the death of John Tremear, teamster for E. A. Blow. The unfortunate man was drawing coal, and in crossing the G. T. R. track on Byron street, the horses became stuck. Knowing that the west bound local train was about to pass Tremear endeavored to draw the bolt and remove the horses from danger, but before he had accomplished his purpose the train came along and struck the outfit one horse was killed, while the other was severely injured. The man was thrown against a telegraph pole when a small artery at the base of the brain was torn open. He only lived a short time. The deceased at one time resided in this village being employed on the G. T. R. section. Much sympathy is felt for the family, and particularly for the bereaved widow, who is in delicate health. Mr. Tremear was a Mason as well as a member of the Sons of England.  
—Did we have a storm here, well yes. Thursday arrived with a beautiful snow fall accompanying it. For many hours the beautiful descended, and then the wind took a hand in and in many places drifts twenty feet high were constructed in a few hours. The G. T. R. was blocked completely, there not being a train arrive or depart from Thursday night until about 11:30 Saturday night, when the mail train from Toronto due here at 7:47 Friday morning, arrived. We were therefore cut off from all communication for two whole days. This too when the people were anxious to hear how the vote at Ottawa resulted. Those of our people who were at Whistby as jurors or witnesses were compelled to remain there until Saturday, when the roads were made passable by shovelling them out. In some cases all the statute labor for next season has already been expended. This is considered the worst block from snow that has been experienced here for the last forty years.

—Pins 2 cents paper. W. Logan's.  
—Mrs. Robt. Gordon is confined to her room with the gripe.  
—Fred Linton, of Toronto, is here with his father this week.  
—A sure sign of spring is the advent of mables and skipping ropes.  
—Good Friday will be with us one week from to-day. Easter Sunday falls on April 5th.  
—Gradually the vacant houses in this village are being filled up, but rents are on the decline.  
—Robert Miller is desirous of securing a suitable tenant for the Dale homestead at the east end.  
—C. Stotts is by no means improving in health. In fact his condition daily grows more alarming.  
—A few young folks spent a pleasant evening with J. S. Barker and wife on Tuesday of this week.  
—Miss H. B. Peart has returned from the city, where she has been spending a few weeks with friends.  
—Mrs. Gibson, of Newcastle, returned home on Tuesday after spending a fortnight with her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hiltz.  
—We may expect a huge flood within the next few hours. The snow is passing from sight at a rate that baffles comparison.  
—W. Westlake and Robert Boyes, of Toronto, were here over Sunday. They were among the crowd that came from the city to relieve the G. T. R. of its block of snow.  
—Many are the applicants for the vacant registership at Whistby. Dr. Rae, of Oshawa, appears to have the inside track it is said.  
—In the illustrated supplement of last Saturday's Globe appears a very good half-toned engraving of the late Peter Nisbet, of Dunbarton.  
—There has been a coal famine here for the past week. On Thursday Decker received a carload which was soon retailed out to eager purchasers.  
—Two hundred snow shovellers had meals at the Gordon House on Saturday. They were a jolly lot of fellows with appetites in keeping with their work.  
—John Hamilton has rented the Burk property in the 3rd-concession, and the family will move there very soon. Miss Burk will leave for the States shortly, there to reside.  
—Found last fall in front of Gerow's hotel, Brougham, a cuff-button, evidently the property of a member of the Mason fraternity. Owner may see same by calling at this office.  
—The monthly Consecration meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. will be held next Monday evening. The topic is—"Things which keep us from God." The leaders are Miss Nellie Law and Miss Mary Dale.  
—The office of the Port Perry Standard with its contents, was consumed by fire on Saturday near midnight. We deeply sympathize with our cotem. in the hour of trouble. The plant was the property of Newton Bros.  
—Pickering council met on Monday last. The previous adjournment named Monday the 30th., but owing to some misunderstanding the notices were issued for the 23rd. There will therefore be no meeting next Monday.  
—J. F. Buchan's household effects were loaded and shipped from this station on Wednesday. The family did not depart until Thursday morning. They will be all nice y settled in their new home before spring work commences.  
—R. A. Carpenter passed through the village Wednesday evening with a wagon loaded with wood. This is the first wheeled vehicle of the season. We must congratulate Brock Road upon having such a distinguished inhabitant as Mr. Carpenter.  
—The prospects are that Pickering will have a bicycle club next summer. A number of wheels have already been ordered. We should like to be one of the members, but such is impossible, "all because subscribers linger and won't pay us what is due."  
—David Houghton, of Broadview ave., Toronto, was up the police court, the other day charged with feeding to hogs the meat of dead animals that had not been boiled or stewed previously. The case was adjourned until to-day (Friday.) Evidently the authorities are determined to put a stop to this practice, not however, any too soon.  
—Inspector Barker paid the post office in this district a visit last week. He was also enquiring into the advisability of granting the request of a number of people in that place, who ask that Highland Creek be given two mails per day. It is intimated that the office in Liverpool Market will be done away with. While perhaps the office does not pay very well, it is nevertheless a very great convenience to those who use it. The removal will meet with hearty opposition.  
—Mary Ives, relict of the late Robert Wise, passed away on Tuesday, at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years and six months. Deceased who has lived with her son Isaac for many years, has been for a considerable time in poor health, due to a general breaking up of the system. Mr. and Mrs. Wise came to this country in 1825, and after residing in Oshawa for about two years settled in Pickering, and the deceased lady has resided in this locality continuously ever since. Mr. Wise died some twenty eight years ago. Mrs. Wise had a family of eleven, only three of whom survive her. The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when the remains will be conveyed to the Methodist cemetery for interment.

and Mrs. Beese, who is a very sickly looking woman, supports his statement.  
John Ham Perry, registrar of Ontario County, died at his home, "The Shelter," at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He had been ailing a long time with a complication of diseases. Mr. Perry was appointed registrar of this county when it was set apart from the Home District by the Hincks-Rolph Government in 1855. His father, Peter Perry, represented the district in Parliament. Mr. Perry leaves a widow and five children, Peter Perry, headmaster of Fergus High School; Geo. D. Perry, secretary and auditor of the G. N. W. Telegraph company; Mrs. Loos, of New York and two infant children.  
At a special meeting of the Whistby Presbytery, held in Whistby last Monday, the committee appointed at the last regular meeting to visit Clarendon, Ashburn and Utica, with a view to a re-arrangement of the field, reported that Ashburn and Utica desired to remain united if practicable. Presbytery in compliance with their desire, agreed to grant them continuous supply for one year—securing a graduating student if possible. Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Boston, Mass., was unanimously nominated for the vacant chair of Old Testament Literature, in Knox College, and Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Owen Sound, for the chair of Apologetics and Church History.  
**STOUFFVILLE.**  
A farmer near Newmarket resisted payment of a note given the "wrought iron range" company, and won his suit.  
By the Aurora Banner we see that out of 520 convicts in Kingston Penitentiary there is not a printer. Did we hear some one say that there are a lot that ought to be?  
A young lady becomes of age at 21 years, just the same as a young man. But a young lady is competent to give her consent in marriage at 18, and if she does so her parents cannot prevent her from marrying the man of her choice.—Free Press.  
Mrs. W. A. Clark is very ill from inflammation of the lungs.  
Harry Sangster, who has been attending the Philadelphia Dental College, arrived home this week.  
Mr. and Mrs. Spofford went to Buffalo on Monday, being summoned thither on account of the serious illness of Miss White, Mrs. Spofford's sister.  
The case of Yake vs. Rusnell, which was up before the court in Toronto a few days ago and dismissed, has again been put on the list and some interesting developments may yet take place.  
Stouffville and Clarendon cyclists played another friendly game at Clarendon on Tuesday last, being four games played this season, resulting as follows: Stouffville winning two and Clarendon two, making a tie in games, the tie to be played off sometime in the future.  
We understand that several flocks of sheep a few miles west of town are infested with scab and some of the sheep have died. This is a disease which should be stamped out at once as it is highly contagious and will result in great loss unless heroic measures are adopted to eradicate it.—Tribune.  
The Sutton electric lights will be in full blast a week from Saturday night.  
The death occurred at the residence of his son-in-law, 67 Markham street, Toronto, Tuesday evening, of Jas. H. Curry, a retired farmer of Orangeville. For years he resided on lot 5, town line, between Mono and Amaranth. Three weeks ago he came to Toronto to undergo an operation, which terminated fatally.  
**CEDAR GROVE.**  
Our little town is very quiet at present. Albert Hare has moved to Cherrywood. Benj. Burkholder has moved to the Grove.  
Jim, of Brown's Corners, was in town on Sunday night.  
Zion graveyard is covered with snow fifteen feet deep.  
Messrs. A. F. and J. Dimma have bought two fine yearling colts.  
Messrs. Milroy and Reesor are going to start syrup making, success boys.  
John Milroy is going to raise the east end of his barn to make more room.  
Our pastor, Mr. Thyme, did not get out on Sunday on account of the bad roads.  
Messrs. Marsh and Sizs are going to Virginia where they do not have to shovel snow.  
Mr. Pilkey had a very bad day for his wife on Friday and he postponed it till Monday.  
**GREENWOOD.**  
Geo. Sadler, of Ashburn, visited friends on Sunday.  
F. W. Neen visited with friends in Whistby on Tuesday.  
We noticed Miss Nellie Alger in our village on Monday.  
Mrs. Stevenson, of Kinsale, is visiting at F. E. Green's this week.  
N. Brignell is improving the Brown place since he moved thereon.  
The Adamson family move from the homestead to the Larkin farm this week.  
With pleasure we announce the permanent recovery of Wm. Wilson, who has had a severe attack of inflammation.  
Stewart Corbett has rented the McKittrick place and will take possession April first.  
It is understood that there is a difference between two of our people, which will have to be settled before Squire Phillips on Friday.  
Friday and Saturday the limits of our town furnished us with our entire world. Mails were prohibited and from Thursday until Monday we lived alone.  
Owing to the heavy snow-storm, F. L. Green's Mills were for a time compelled to stand and rest. Operations at the creamery were from a like cause materially injured.  
A meeting of the Greenwood Football club was held at Gleeson's hotel on Saturday March 21st. R. E. Johnston was voted to the chair and, after hearing the secretary's report, the members elected the following officers for 1896. Pres., M. Gleeson; Hon. Pres., Hon. John Dryden; Vice Pres., J. D. Edgar; Hon. Vice Pres., Robt. Graham; Sec., W. Gleeson; Treas., Geo. Law; Captain, Fred W. Meen. It was also decided to hold another celebration on May 24th, even larger and better than last year.

# New Spring Suitings.

Young Man!

Kindly step in and have a look at our new Spring Suitings. Scores of pieces to choose from. We have the newest and most fashionable goods in the market and never before could we offer you clothing so cheap as now.

**JOHN DICKIE & CO.**

Have your Spring Clothing made by

## N. B. Margach,

.....Pickering's Tailor.....

Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

### Skates, Skates

And a large stock of Skate Straps.

Also a stock of COW CHAINS, SNOW SHOVELS, AXES and AXE HANDLES, SAWS of all kinds

We have the "Duplex" Washboard in stock the best in the Market. Saves half the work on wash day.

**W. J. Reagin, Pickering.**

WE STILL HAVE IN STOCK SOME OF THOSE.....

**Fashionable..... Hats and Bonnets,**

With all the Material for Making More. So that all can be suited.

We have also a full stock of all that is required in a FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

**Mrs. I. Wise, Pickering.**

## Dry Goods.....

We are offering special value in this department in the lines of Blankets, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Flannelettes, Etc.

OUR GROCERY department is full of the best and freshest goods at lowest prices.

# R. A. BUNTING.

Call..... And see our \$25 Parlor Suits

The Best Value in The Market.

We have all kinds of Rockers and Easy Chairs, also Dining-Room chairs in the latest styles. Sideboards and Bedroom Suits in all designs. Extension Tables and Kitchen Tables always on hand. Cheap for Cash. ALL GOODS DELIVERED. UNDERTAKING—Our undertaking department is complete in every respect. Caskets, Coffins and Robes always on hand.

**HILTS & DILLINGHAM, Pickering**