Weekly Colonist.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1886.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

Most people will agree with the London Times when it says that the decisive verdict of the Bulgarian people upon the regency and the pretensions of Russia to control their internal arrangements cannot but produce a considerable moral effect throughout Europe. In a normal condition of affairs, that effect would, indeed, be so great as conclusively to settle the status of the Bulgarian nationality. Popular sympathy everywhere must be enlisted upon the side of a people who to their abstract right to self-government have added a demonstration of their fitness to exercise it, and who, by the sobriety and self-restraint of their conduct, have offered the best guarantee that their emancipation would add to the securities for general tranquillity. The exigencies of politics, and the necessity imposed upon European statesmen of regarding the practical consequences of every event rather than its moral justification, undoubtedly reduce popular sympathy, however universal, to a position of secondary importance. Such sympathy, nevertheless, is recognized as being itself capable of producing practical effects, and a people who have proved themselves to possess a clear idea of what they desire, and no small amount of determination to secure it, must also enter as a factor into the calculations of practical men. The situation, in short, is appreciably different from what it would have been had the Bulgarians turned out to be merely afflicted with vague aspirations for an independence which they could neither rightly use nor energetically defend. They have acquired a certain weight and consideration in European politics. They will count in European combinations; and, although other causes may prove more potent, their sturdy assertion of their independence will enter into the composition of forces that must finally determine the course of European affairs. The national verdict, emphatically legitimising the actual government, even reduces the importance of the election of a prince, and points to the possibility of a reorganization from within, which will evade the difficulties provided for by the treaty of Berlin. It is true that both the government and the elections are declared by Russia to be illegal, but that declaration has no practical effect. It may serve, just as anything else would serve, as the pretext for occupation, but occupation has not yet taken place, though the danger of such a catastrophe is undoubtedly great. Until actual violence is used by Russia the Bulgarian position remains, thanks to the attitude of the people, a very strong one. The regency now occupies a great responsibility, in which the greatest moderation and circumspection are absolutely demanded.

THE TIMES WANDERS.

We think we have been successful in making the Times a laughing stock in the eyes of the public on the precedent question. After we had proven as strongly as possible the correctness of the position we had taken, our mercurial contemporary rushed off into a battle between the Montreal Gazette and Herald, and endeavored to prove something by the utterances of the latter. Upon our showing just how much importance should be attached to the "bibulous buffoonery" of the editor of the Herald, we are accused of drifting away into irrelevant matter, into which we were ledby our wandering contemporary. Yesterday we find the great constitutional authority of the Times, completely ignoring the question at issue, hunting up the old files of *The Colonist* in a vain effort to prove its inconsistency. We should like very much just for once to succeed in keeping the Times to the point, but we have given up all hope of ever being able to do so. Once we get our agile friend down to anything like argument he flies off at a tangent, and in sentences fearfully and wonderfully made, carries us off either to Behring's sea or Patagonia. We must be excused from following him into the remote regions he would lead us. What the political history of British Columbia has to do with the question of precedent in Ontario we have been discussing for some days we fail to see. We have proved, we think, to the satisfaction of our readers, the correctness of the ground we took with reference to the the precedents of 1861, 1863 and 1871, and having done that our duty ceases. We think, too, we have shown that the Times writer has been caught napping, and that his boasted knowledge of the political history of Ontario is vague and superficial. He undoubtedly knows something about political *methods* in that province, and could give us, did he so desire, quite a sensational article on the subject, but we shall not press him to do so. The extracts quoted from *The Colonist* of 1882 in his yesterday's issue must have been welcomed eagerly by those of his readers who like to see some good English occasionally. The great mind, which succeeded so admirably only a few months ago in wrecking the fortunes of his party by his rashness, will probably hesitate in future before inviting an attack which can only result in his discomfiture

SCIENTIFIC THOUGHT.

Science is usually considered the genius of the nineteenth century,—the distinctive feature which makes our time in important respects different from any other time in the world's history, and therefore a scientist counts for rather more than ordinary mortals. But it is often quite a puzzle for ordinary people to decide who have a right to claim this honor and who have not. So far as we can see there are scientists and scientists. A large number of individuals who obtain a certain amount of knowledge regarding the elements or something else, which is beyond the reach of the multitude. As such matters are now conducted, a person of this description finds no difficulty in obtaining a high-sounding title, and then the doctor or professor goes about the world delivering orations, writing so-called scientific essays and making predictions that never do any good and usually an immense amount of injury. This class has no connection with the real scholar, who studies long and carefully and never makes a public announcement until he has demonstrated his position. Books written by these true leaders of thought are apt to disappoint the ordinary reader, as they contain nothing of the sensational element, and the actual facts in almost any field are never so startling as the imagination broadened accounts of those who know a little and yet not enough to perceive how very little that little is. It is said by those who ought to know that with all that has been accomplished by the universities of Europe and America, very few men have been able to develop an ability to take a scientific view of any subject they might consider. The superficially educated half scientists are never agreed among themselves, and the theoretical structures which they erect with the utmost care are knocked into mental kindling wood by others who could do no better themselves. Most of these so called evolutionists are men of this stamp, and the controversies which they are continually conducting through the columns of semi-scientific periodicals are terribly mystifying and misleading to the average reader, who has neither opportunity or inclination to acquaint himself with the subject. All these advocates of development theories have lately received an unpleasant shaking up at the hands of investigators, who are bringing ancient Egypt forth into the light of modern wisdom. In the cases of mummies, wheat and barley and preserved flowers are found which could not have grown less than five thousand years ago, and yet every specimen is exactly the same as that produced to-day. A grain of barley taken from a case where it has remained ever since before the days of Abraham, cannot be distinguished from one grown in British Columbia this very summer, and the delicate violets that adorned the gardens of the Pharoahs are shown to be perfect patterns of those that decorate our summer landscape. This is pretty good evidence that if there ever was any evolution of plant life it closed up business some time before the beginning of history, which is equivalent to saying such a method of development never existed.

For cool effrontery and consummate impudence commend us to the Evening Times. After being worsted in argument, and shown to be as unreliable as un-grammatical, it claims to have had the best of the argument on the precedent question. We decidedly object to any such conclusion being drawn by our amusing contemporary. We stated certain pecedents proving that there was no reason why the Ross government should resign in Quebec. The sapient editor of the Times, who has an intimate knowledge of the *peculiar* methods which parish politicians in Ontario have recourse to in order to gain their ends, immediately rushes off into a quarrel between the Montreal Herald and Gazette, and when we remonstrate goes back into the days of long ago and furnishes his readers with some excellent selections from *The Colonist's* columns. When we object that we cannot follow him into the dim recesses of the past he claims that he has worsted us in argument and that we are literally annihilated. The fact is life is too short to follow our verbose contemporary in his meanderings. With that self-conceit which characterizes him, the Times writer still claims he knows all about Ontario politics after having made the terrible blunder of stating that a Macdonald-Cartier government succeeded the Macdonald-Dorion administration in 1864. If his language was not so abusive it would be excellent sport to follow him up and expose his ignorance and misrepresentation.

The population of a country by its rate of increase furnishes a very reliable criterion of prosperity. It has been found in a great number of cases that nations which most rapidly increase in population also make the most rapid advances in other respects, and by the combined forces of emigration and sterling character are most successful in extending their influence abroad. The land that finds its number of births constantly growing less as compared with the deaths is certainly out of tune in some portion of its social structure, and in more or less danger of national destruction. In France this unfavorable condition of affairs is constantly becoming more pronounced, and unless the tide speedily turns there will soon be an actual yearly decrease of population, even if no one emigrates. In 1881, with an estimated population of thirty-eight millions the surplus was only 108,229, and in 1885 it had fallen to 85,464. During this period several hundred thousand Frenchmen are known to have permanently left the country; and thus, in a time of peace, with every outward reason for true advancement, the number of inhabitants in this country has actually grown less. In marvellous contrast to the figures are the statistics which come from England. In 1883 the entire population was not above twenty-seven millions, and the surplus of births amounted to 367,000. The figures for the following years are not at hand: but the same rate of increase has doubtless been maintained.

The Times of last evening contains a contemptible reference to D. W. Higgins, late proprietor of this journal, at present in the east. That sheet "never misses a chance nor lets an opportunity pass" to render its columns nauseating with petty and splenetic attacks either upon *The Colonist* or Mr. Higgins. We are sure that all Victorians will agree that the latter's visit to the east, taken at his own expense, for the purpose, principally, of comparing the systems of civic legislation and economy practised there, is rather to be commended than otherwise; and what is there more natural than that he should speak glowingly of the province in which he has made his home for the last twenty-five years, and which he has seen advance from a wilderness to its present prosperity. With regard to this journal it can well afford to overlook the envious and silly gibes that so frequently appear against it in the columns of the Times—it is not desirable to encourage the gutter-snipe style of journalism practised by that paper.

Statistics of accidents in the United States for three months past show 2,119 of a fatal or disabling character. Doubtless many serious accidents fail to be recorded, so that it is safe to say that for every hour of the day or night some one is either killed or disabled by casualty in the states. Seven times as many men as women suffered in the recorded accidents, and seven times as many accidents occurred in the day as in the night. Railroad accidents were the most numerous, injuring or killing 599; accidental falls injured or killed, 314; carriage accidents and runaways, 241; explosions of powder, dynamite, etc., 175, and boiler explosions, 133.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, in the course of a few remarks at the recent political meeting in Truro, Nova Scotia, made a very cheering statement in reference to the finances of the Dominion. He is thus reported in the Acadian Mines Week's Doings:

"There had been a deficit last year on account of the war in the Northwest, but he was pleased to inform his audience that this year the balance would be on the other side of the books. This arose from an increase in the income, and a decrease in the expenditure. For the quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1886, the income had been $9,588,161, while the expenditure had been $7,488,000, thus leaving a surplus for the quarter of $2,150,161. After deducting the interest and subsidies, paid six months in advance, from this surplus, there would still be left over a million. The income from revenue and customs was over a million and a quarter greater than it was for the same period last year. There was a prospect of ending the year with a surplus."

The Indian Question.

To the Editor:—A few days ago we had the boastful assertion of the vast benefits bestowed by the government on the Indians, and yesterday we have the tacit acknowledgment that nothing has been done for them. "Open confession" is good sometimes. The government has no difficult duty; it is simple and plain—treat the meanest of Her Majesty's subjects justly. The Indian title is vital—not mythical. If mythical, why do governments go to the trouble and expense of quieting it—simply because it is vital to the peace and settlement of countries, and just to the first possessors of the soil.

The Canadian government has nothing to do with paying for Indian title in this province. Good wishes are a very cheap commodity, and if all the whites had given them that only, the Indian would not have been in his present condition. Why did some of those "well-wishers" not put their wishes in practise by going to Metlakahtla to see justice done?

The public schools of the country are not adapted to the first stage, in Indian teaching; if it were, would the white well-wishers allow their children to go to the same school as the Indian? I think not. I hardly expected government schools to be opened for Indians, and merely alluded to it to show that no government of British Columbia made an effort to raise the Indian from his primitive condition. If the term "misleaders" is such a sweet morsel it does not affect me very much to have it used.

If anything untoward happens, those who uphold the just cause of the Indian will not be to blame, but those who defer coming to an amicable understanding in the adjustments of rights, which cannot be ignored, will be very much to blame.

The law of England ignores the Indian title, but English governments, from the king down to the most petty colonial government (excepting this province) have acknowledged the Indian title for the last hundred years. W. J. Macdonald.

Nov. 5, 1885.

Correction.

To the Editor:—In my letter published to-day a sentence should have read: "It is a grievous blunder to make the *moral* and, perhaps, at present impracticable, duty of the government to civilize the Indians and make them profitable members of the community, to be dependent on, measured by, or indeed have any connection whatever with the fictitious, worthless and mythical "Indian Title."

The errors and omissions were mine.

Nov. 5th, 1886. J. S. Helmcken.

THE TORONTO MAIL INTERVIEWS MR. HIGGINS.

He Discusses the Progress of the Province as Well as Matters Political.

Mr. D. W. Higgins, of Victoria, B. C., who is at present in the city, favored a representative of the Mail with half an hour's interesting talk yesterday morning at the Queen's. Mr. Higgins is a man of many positions, but he seems hale and hearty under the weight of them. Besides being editor of *The Daily Colonist*, the leading paper in the Pacific province, he is a member of the provincial legislature, chairman of the school board of Victoria and a city alderman. He is a Nova Scotian, but settled in Victoria in 1858. He joined the reporting staff of *The Colonist* in 1860, and with the exception of an interval of three and a half years has been connected with that journal ever since. The paper became his property in 1866. Mr. Higgins' travelling companion is Mr. Fell, the Mayor of Victoria, who left for Ottawa on Wednesday.

THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

"When I first went to Victoria," said Mr. Higgins in reply to an interrogation, "it was then nothing but a fur trading village, consisting of a fort surrounded by palisades, a few houses and a sparse population. To-day it is a handsome city of 13,000 inhabitants, and growing very fast. Its situation is lovely and its drives superb. We can knock your streets all to pieces. The roads are macadamized and then a steam roller goes over them. The city is lighted by electricity; the telephone system is in full force; we have a mayor and council, consisting of nine aldermen; a paid fire department, and an abundant supply of water. A vast sewerage system is about to be undertaken, and a bylaw will shortly be submitted to the citizens for the raising of half a million dollars for this purpose. A public market is also under consideration.

"O" Battery, as you are doubtless aware, is to be located in British Columbia. It will be temporarily quartered in the agricultural hall at Victoria, but will eventually be removed to Esquimalt, three miles away, where the naval depot and imperial dockyard are. Fortifications are being surveyed there now."

"This, of course, is not your first visit east?"

"Oh, no! I was here three or four years ago, but this is my first trip over the Canadian Pacific railway. I am greatly surprised at the marvellous progress Toronto is making;" adding with a smile on his countenance, "your streets are very muddy though."

THE GREAT RAILWAY.

"How does the Canadian Pacific railway compare with the other roads across the Rockies?"

"Well, the scenery is sublime, and far excels anything I have previously seen. As to the construction, I don't believe another route in the world equals it in what might be called engineering audacity." It seems as if obstacles have been overcome which some engineers thought insurmountable. The line as originally laid out by Major Rogers lay in the kilkirks, skirted a mountain, which neccssitated heavy rock-cutting for about fifteen miles. After a mile or two had been cut some young engineer, I forget his name for the moment, submitted a plan of a zigzag route, obviating much heavy work, and this was eventually adopted."

PROGRESS OF B. C.

"Has the completion of the line brought about any great influx of population as yet?"

"Yes, quite a number of people have settled on the island this year, on the Fraser, and in the Spallumcheen valley in the interior. In the latter place there is some fine wheat-growing land—hard wheat. Since the railway has been built settlers have been coming in and visitors during the summer have been very numerous. In fact our hotel accommodation, good as it invariably is, has been taxed to the utmost."

MINING ON THE PACIFIC.

"Is there anything being done in the way of developing the mines of the province?"

"Yes, partly. The quartz mines are beginning to attract attention, but mining is at present in somewhat of an embryotic state, and it would not be fair to state that the mines are rich until they have been fairly tested. A company is now at work at Lillooet. A complete plant has been put in, and if their operations are successful others will doubtless be induced to open up the region. In a couple of months we expect to learn something decisive."

FISHERIES.

"What about the fisheries of British Columbia?"

"Well, you know, Hon. Mr. Foster visited us this summer. He chartered a Nova Scotia schooner, the Pathfinder, and had her fitted out as a fishing vessel, to go north with a number of Newfoundlanders, who had come out not having a cent, fishing and testing the fisheries of the north-west coast of the province. The result was most satisfactory. A great cod bank was discovered. I say cod, because that is what the white people call it—black cod, but the Indians call it 'skill.' Specimens of this fish were sent to the Smithonian institute and to England, and they are pronounced by authorities to be those of one of the most nutritious fishes known. This black cod averages ten pounds in weight. It is found in sixty fathoms of water and bites wonderfully when the bait is lowered to them. It is certainly the most remarkable fish I have ever known, and I believe it will be a great article of export. Salmon, halibut, sole, herring, turbot, sturgeon and many other varities are very plentiful."

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

"Are you sending away much produce at present?"

"Considerable. Lumber is leaving the Pacific coast in fair quantities and fresh fruit and fresh fish are being largely sent into the Northwest territories. I saw British Columbia salmon in Winnipeg, also fruits, but the local freight rates are at present too high, and unless they are lowered they will stifle these industries. I have reason to believe, however, that the C. P. R. company is alive to that fact, and that it will make the necessary changes. We can grow all the fruits and produce, all the lumber and fish the Northwest will ever require, and we can take in exchange their wheat and other farm produce, butter, cheese, etc. Our climate is a delightful one. Scarcely a New Year's day comes round but we can go into our gardens and pick flowers of every description. By the way, just to give you an idea. This is absolutely as near an approach to a Victoria winter's day as anything I could describe."

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

"How are political matters in your province?"

"The position of political parties is not very well defined. There are a great many conservatives and reformers from old Canada; but the late election did not turn on Dominion issues. The Smithe government was sustained by a large majority at the polls, although the liberal paper bitterly opposed it. The government has 19 supporters out of a house of 27. We have only one chamber, and the system works well. The present government, which has just obtained another lease of power for four years, settled all the difficulties between the province and the Dominion, with the exception of one or two which will be submitted to the exchequer court, so that it has brought peace and quietness between our province and the Dominion. The railway has been finished during its tenure of office, the Island railway is completed, and the dry dock constructed. The government has also carried out a system of public improvements which has proved beneficial to the country, erected schools, built roads, and the country has settled up very rapidly under its administration, and under these circumstances I presume the people thought it better not to turn it out. It has been a progressive government. Mr. Duck, the late finance minister, was defeated in the last election and the portfolio he held has since been included in that of provincial secretary, so that only three ministers will now appear on the floor of the assembly. The members of the legislature each receive $400 sessional iddemnity, the ministers drawing salaries of $3,000 each in addition. With regard to Dominion issues I think the feeling in the province is strongly in favor of Sir John's government. The people of British Columbia recognize that they owe everything to the present government, without casting any reflection on the other party. The completion of the Canadian Pacific railway is an achievement of which any country might be proud. It was promised to British Columbia when she entered confederation, and Sir John Macdonald and his cabinet have pushed it on to completion. I fully anticipate that British Columbia will again return six supporters to the present administration at the general election."

THE PROVINCIAL BOUNDARY.

"Is anything being done to settle the question of the boundary between Alaska and British Columbia?"

"Nothing, so far as I am aware, but something will have to be done before long. It will become necessary as the coast settles up. There are mines in the north which no one knows whether they are in Alaska or in British Columbia territory. The Americans say it will cost ten million dollars to define the boundaries, but it will never require that sum. It ought not to cost more than what was required to determine the 49th parallel, which was done by the Royal engineers and the American engineers. Of course, the country is somewhat inaccessible, but it is no more of a *terra incognita* than our country was in 1859."

Mr. Higgins, before the interview closed, intimated that he was gathering as much information as he could with regard to the school systems of Ontario and Quebec. The schools of British Columbia were reported to be flourishing, the government being most generous in its annual grants. Separate schools do not exist in the province, all denominations working together harmoniously under one common system. Mr. Higgins leaves for Montreal this morning.

Late Canadian News.

ONTARIO.

R. Martin, Q. C., once the Conservative candidate for the local house, has died at Hamilton.

Two tramps, Albert Prince and Edward James, were run over and killed by a gravel train at York station.

A requisition is out asking Samuel Montgomery, of the Journal, to be the conservative for the Commons for Lincoln.

Mr. G. B. Smith, wholesale dry goods merchant, Toronto, has been nominated to contest East York in the Liberal interest for the Ontario Legislature.

A house owned by L. H. Gilaid, occupied by H. W. Murton, manager of the Trades Bank, Wallaceburg, was damaged by fire to the extent of $1,500 Insured.

Laidley & Waugh's grain storehouse and contents, Omemee and some Grand Trunk grain cars standing on the siding, were burned. Loss $7,000.

Chas. Worth & Co., wholesale boot and shoe dealers, Toronto have called a meeting of their creditors. The liabilities are placed at $50,000 to $60,000. The losses on branch stores and the consequent diminution of credit were the principal causes of the trouble. If the firm could have worried through this month they say they would have been able to pay 100 cents on the dollar.

A boat that had been used by Robert Hasket and his son was found at Point Traverse on Saturday morning. The men are supposed to have been drowned. They belong to Amherst.

Near Chantry, Mrs. Abbott (widow of the late Thomas Abbott), met her death in a terrible manner. The unfortunate decease was 70 years of age, and resided with her daughter. In the morning the daughter left the house to be absent all day. On her return in the evening, her mother was not in the house, and her daughter supposed her aged parent was out milking the cow. She soon discovered, however, that such was not the case, and becoming alarmed, began a search, and in a short time was horrified to find the dead and mangled body of her mother in a small field near the house. It is supposed that the cattle belonging to a neighbor named Sheldon broke into the fields of the deceased. Among the cattle was a bull reputed to be of an ugly temperament, and it is evident that the deceased must have attempted to drive the cattle out, when she was attacked by the bull and gored to death. The wounds inflicted were terrible. The face was bruised and disfigured; one horn entered the lower part of the neck, severing the jeglular vein and passing on into the lungs; there was a gash over a foot long on one leg, and the body generally was bruised and mangled.

Mr. Blake has been misinformed, and the reports of an immediate dissolution of the House of Commons which have appeared in the Montreal and Toronto papers are without foundation. The question of a general election has not even been considered in Council. The rumors are started for the purpose of firing the flagging zeal of Mr. Blake's disheartened followers in Ontario.

A valuable oil painting, donated to the National Art gallery by Mr. Watts, R. A., has just arrived at Ottawa from England, having been forwarded through the high commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper. The subject is Life, Death and Futurity, and is said to be one of the artists' best productions. The picture is valued at $10,000.

At the Carleton county assizes a man was indicted for aggravated assault. It came out in the evidence that he had thrashed the complainant because the latter had called Mr. Gladstone a scoundrel and other vile names. The grand jury refused to find a bill against the prisoner.

A boy named Albert Jones, of Toronto, while jumping off a street car slipped and fell under the wheels, which passed over his legs, resulting in his death.

QUEBEC.

A young lady from Chicago has been staying at the Balmoral hotel, Montreal, retired last night after blowing out the gas, without turning it off. One of the proprietors traced the escaping gas to the young lady's room and found her in an unconscious condition. Her escape from death by suffocation was a narrow one.

MANITOBA.

John Jones, a clerk employed in the government offices, Winnipeg, has received word that property worth over a million dollars has been left to him by a grand aunt of his father's. The property consists of estates in Scotland and the West Indies.

It is stated that friends of Professor Goldwin Smith are feeling the political pulse of Lisgar with a view toward his candidature.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The trial of McDonald for the murder of young McLellan during a drunken fight at Whycocomagh has been concluded at Port Hood and the prisoner found guilty of wilful murder. His plea was killing in self-defence. The jury were out one hour. The prisoner was dazed at the verdict. His lawyer moved for arrest of judgment on the ground that the jury, though enjoined to keep together, had since been conversing with outsiders. The prisoner's aged father completely broke down at hearing the verdict.

BETRAYED.

The Heartless Wrong Done an Immigrant Girl—Deserted in a Strange City—Follows Her Betrayer to Montreal, Where He is Made to Marry Her at Midnight.

Yesterday afternoon a warrant was issued in the police court for the arrest of a young man who has hitherto held a high position in social circles in Montreal. He held a first-class position in the office of one of the leading companies in Canada, and was looked upon by his friends as possessing a spotless character. The charge was neglecting to provide for his wife and child, and in connection with this charge has come to light a strange and melancholy story. The following is a resumé of the sad story. Some five years ago a young English girl came to Canada, and her mother dying shortly afterwards, she was left to her own resources. Although scarcely sixteen she began the battle of life well, and secured a place as servant, which she kept for two years. One evening a friend introduced her to the young man referred to, and they soon became intimate, and finally he asked her to marry him. After this he

EASILY ACCOMPLISHED HER RUIN.

The motherless girl begged and prayed her seducer to marry her, but he put her off the fulfilment of his promises, saying that he had not money enough saved. Finally her betrayer secured a situation in Pullman, Mich. Letters passed between the pair, and from those that were seen yesterday there could be no doubt as to the promises the girl's seducer had made. The girl saved up enough money to follow her betrayer, and with strong hopes that he would fulfil his promise

SHE WENT TO PULLMAN.

There it was the same old story, he was too poor to marry.

He did not remain long in Pullman, but went to Chicago and induced the girl to go with him. When in Chicago he became aware that the poor girl was about to become a mother, and then he

CRUELLY DESERTED HER.

Left to her own resources she secured a place with a humane family. Staying in this house was a young man from Montreal, and it was here on a Sunday afternoon early in September that the child was born. The people of the house knew nothing about it until the next Tuesday evening, when the girl, with the child in her arms, was found on the verge of the lake just going to throw herself in. A policeman arrested her, but on going to the station it was found that she was delirious, and she was sent to the hospital. After her recovery she was taken back to the kind woman, and the Montreaier learning her story wrote to Mr. E. Guerin, of the firm of Greenshields, Guerin & Greenshields, telling him that the girl was being sent to Montreal, and asking him to do something for her.

THE MAN WAS ARRESTED IN MONTREAL

on the 12th of the present month, and the next day she swore out a deposition against her betrayer. A warrant was issued and one of the detectives arrested the young man on the steps of his office. He was, of course, greatly excited. His father was sent for and was much surprised, the more so as his son was engaged to a highly connected young lady of this city. The prisoner said if he could see the girl he would settle the matter. He was taken to see her, and he greeted her with the words:

"MARTHA, HAVE YOU DONE THIS TO ME?"

There was quite a scene, but she told him it was out of her hands. Then the pair accompanied by the father and a detective, drove to Mr. Guerin's residence. Money was offered to settle it, but Mr. Guerin would have nothing less than marriage. Until eleven o'clock the young man held out. He wanted two weeks to make up his mind, but Mr. Guerin would not give him an hour. At last, when the detective was about to

REMOVE HIM TO PRISON,

he consented to the marriage. A hack was procured and the party drove to Mr. Duff's to secure a license, but he was out. They then drove to Mr. Cushing's, but he also was out. Mr. Guerin left the party there while he went to find Mr. Cushing. He met that gentleman and the license was secured. A clergyman was sent for, and the unfortunate girl and her betrayer were

MARRIED AT MIDNIGHT.

For a few days things were all right. The young man told his wife that he was preparing a home for her. Last week, however, he never went near her, and she, not having a cent, went again to her lawyer. On inquiry being made it was found that he was not at his office for some days, and under these circumstances a warrant was issued, as already stated. The detectives think he has left town. It is only out of respect for his family and the estimable young lady with whom he was keeping company that his name for the present is kept from the public.

Theatrical Notes.

Lawrence Barrett's company this season is the most expensive that he has ever had.

George S. Knight is troubled with defective eye sight, and there is danger that he may become blind.

The rumor comes from New York that Ed Stokes, the financial protege of Bonanza Mackay, is willing to back Tom Maguire to the extent of furnishing all the necessary capital for a theatre in the great American metropolis.

Violet Cameron and Lily Langtry have started two rival factions among the dudes of New York, whose emblems are the violet and the lily.

Boucicault makes his appearance in New York the 1st of next month at the Standard Theatre, and will then play in Boston.

Alice Harrison is to be married to George Lederer. The marriage will take place in Philadelphia. The blushing bride will accompany her bridegroom on a tour of the Atlantic coast.

Alma Stuart Stanley recently attempted to star through the British provinces, but the tour wound up with the same old "Paintin' 'er Red" results. Alma is reported to be accumulating considerable avoirdupois, however, if not coin, her weight being quoted at 200 pounds.

Referring to the rumor that Flora Walsh and Charles Hoyt are to be married, a correspondent of a Chicago paper says: "I believe that a contract exists between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Hoyt not to marry the girls in their companies, and I am told that Mr. Thomas was mulcted to the extent of $300 for that offense a few months ago."

Edwin Booth, the distinguished tragedian, begins an engagement at the Star Theater, New York, on November the 1st. His first week will be devoted to "Hamlet," which will have a special production, with entirely new and elaborate scenery by Phil Goatcher and others, and new costumes. Mr. Booth will have the assistance of the strongest company that he has had in several years, and his engagement in New York will be a notable one in every way.

Gossips over in New York say that Mrs. Langtry will receive the divorce she has been expecting for some time during her present tour of the States. The rumor that she is about to make her home in this country has also revived, and additional investments in New York real estate, quietly but surely made, give credence to the story. Some add that Mr. Gebhardt really has the coldly-calm beauty's affections and that she will yet wed him and retire from the stage.

DELAYED DISPATCHES.

UNITED STATES.

Pittsburg, Nov. 4.—Peter Kenney, employed as a telegraph operator at Ingraham Station, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, had an adventure early this morning that he will not soon forget. He heard a noise as if some one were trying to open the door, but thought nothing of it nor even looked from his work until he was startled by something touching his coat sleeve. He partly turned around and to his horror saw a tall, gaunt figure dressed in white with a long knife in its hand standing directly over him. He cleared the slight railing surrounding his desk at a single bound, but the strange visitor was between him and the door, and he began pleading for his life. The spectre made no move to follow him, except to prevent his escape by the door. As the ghostly creature made no advance, the operator in a measure recovered his self-possession and stood on the defensive in the further corner of the room. The apparition then seated itself in Kenney's chair before the telegraph instruments, keeping a close watch on the movements of the operator. They maintained the same relative positions for nearly an hour, during which time the trains on the railroad approaching that point were brought to a standstill. One or two trains had been stopped for the signal to go ahead. The crew of the first train walked up the track to the telegraph office to find out the cause of the delay, when they discovered the operator a prediscament and subdued his captor after a desperate struggle. It was subsequently learned that the strange visitor resided at Sheridan Station, nearly a mile away, and had escaped from his home about midnight.

Memphis, Nov. 4.—A fire at noon today burned the Chickasaw Cooperative Company's works on Front street, entailing a loss of $100,000.

Pueblo, Col., Nov. 4.—Mangus Colorow, the Apache chief, in charge of a detachment of colored troops, now on the way to Florida, attempted to escape near Pueblo this morning. When the train was three miles east of Pueblo and running forty miles per hour, Mangus asked permission to go into the saloon, which was granted. As soon as he entered he locked the door, smashed the glass and leaped through the window. The train ran a mile before it could be stopped. When it backed up, Mangus was found lying on a side track unconscious and badly cut and bruised. He was taken aboard the car and came to his senses. He then made a desperate fight. One hand had slipped out of the manacles, leaving them hanging to the other and he slugged the soldier guard with it in the face, knocking him down. Then he got on the floor and thence under the seat, struggling with a half dozen soldiers and howling. The rest of the Apaches set up a roar, but the coach was guarded by a negro with a cocked revolver in his hand. For a while the bedlam prevailed. Finally Mangus was stretched across two seats with the bell cord wound around his body from the foot. The sudden death last Tuesday at Santa Maria of the Spanish interpreter made Mangus sullen and he took it to heart greatly, which is supposed to have caused his fit of desperation.

New York, Nov. 4.—The trial of ex-Alderman Francis McCabe, to ascertain the question of his sanity, was begun this afternoon in the court of general sessions. McCabe is one of the "Boodle" aldermen charged with accepting bribes in connection with the Broadway railway franchise. His counsel put in the plea of insanity when McCabe was arraigned for trial in court to-day. McCabe appeared very much worried. He was accompanied by his wife. Little time was occupied in obtaining a jury and McCabe's counsel stated that his client was suffering from paralysis, resulting from an injury to his head some time ago. Dr. Hammond, an insanity expert, testified that his examination of McCabe in the Ludlow street jail on two occasions had resulted in the discovery of several symptoms of insanity usually considered infallible, although he thought his malady was a mild dementia and not liable to make the patient dangerous. Indeed, he thought he become imbecile and he thought he could be better cared for by his family than in a public institution. A number of other experts gave similar testimony. The District Attorney expressed himself as satisfied that the prisoner was insane and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect. McCabe was then taken back to Ludlow street jail.

Theo Roosevelt, candidate of the republican party for Mayor of this city at the last election, sailed for Europe to-day.

Lawrence, Mass., Nov. 4.—Richard Preston, a coal dealer of Boston, who was alleged to have absconded owing between $100,000 and $150,000, was seen on a train going from Portland yesterday. He said he had neither gone to Canada, defrauded anybody nor intended to do so, as he had been on a business trip east to raise money and was suddenly taken ill in Portland. He was on his way back to Boston to meet his creditors and everybody would be paid dollar for dollar.

New York, Nov. 5.—The will of the late Henrietta A. Lennox was offered for probate to-day. It disposed of property valued at over $10,000,000. After giving the bulk of the property to a relative, she makes the following bequests: To the Lennox library a piece of land on Seventeeth and $10,000; to the board of foreign missions and the board of home missions of the Presbyterian church $50,000 each; to the American bible society $25,000, and five other bequests for poor and needy ministers of that church of $10,000 each.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 4.—James M. Hampton, of Craig, Neb., has been running what is known as a temperance billiard room. The prohibition people believed that he was selling liquor, and have been trying to catch him. A few days ago they swore out a warrant for his arrest for selling liquor without a license. At a late hour last night the sheriff with a posse of men and about one hundred and fifty armed prohibitionists surrounded the building. There was great excitement, and threats of burning the building were made. It was but a short time after the building was surrounded before the report of a revolver was heard within. The door was burst open by the mob. They went to the back end of the billiard room and found Hampton on a sofa with a bullet through his heart. After one or two convulsive tremors he was dead. The revolver was still smoking in his hand. There is great excitement in Craig to-day. The whole trouble is ascribed to the agitation by the prohibitionists, who are very violent at that place. There is no certainty that Hampton has been selling liquor, though there are charges to that effect. He has been selling a kind of patent bitters, known as "B. B.," which was claimed to be a temperance drink. Otherwise he was a quiet law abiding citizen. He undoubtedly took his life during excitement brought on by the threats of the crowd.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—The residence of William Poe, near Flat Lick, Knox county, which stood in an open field a mile from any residence, was burned on Tuesday night and eight persons who were in the building perished. The lost are Mrs. Poe, aged 32 years, and five children, the eldest 9 years old and the youngest 15 months; Mary Carns and Lizzie Adams, aged 15 and 12 years respectively. The home—a log one—was built about five years ago and was one and a half stories high, with an entrance at one door. It was composed of two rooms, one of which was used by the family as a kitchen, where it is supposed the fire originated. The family had all retired. From the position of the remains, after the fire had died out, it seems that one had reached the door and had fallen back near where the window had stood. The body of the mother was found, and by her side her helpless children, while her infant lay just across her breast. Remnants of bedclothing encircled all, indicating that the mother had fought the flames bravely, in vain efforts to save the lives of herself and children. William Poe, the father, was absent at a log camp.

DUBLIN'S RELIGIOUS SCANDAL.

An Ex-Convict Who Out-Preached all the Parsons.

London, Oct. 27.—Arthur Moreton, alias the Rev. Thedore Keating, was arraigned in Dublin Monday upon charges of obtaining money under false pretences, and of neglecting to report himself to the police at stated times under the terms of his ticket-of-leave. Dr. Moffat, rector of Milltown church, testified to frauds practiced upon himself and his cogregation by Keating, and told of the discoveries he made at Worcester, while investigating the record of the prisoner at that place. Keating repeatedly interrupted the witness, warning him against the awful consequences of telling lies, and finally became so vehement in his utterances that he was silenced by the court officers. At the conclusion of Dr. Moffat's testimony Keating was remanded.

THE STORY OF THE SCANDAL.

Religious society is terribly shocked over the Dublin scandal. A man who introduced himself as the Rev. Theodore Keating, aged about 50, of slight build, and middle height, sallow complexion, brown hair slightly tinged with gray, and a decidedly jewish cast, arrived in Dublin early last summer and immediately took steps to form the acquaintance of some of the leading clergymen and churchmen of the city. Besides possessing a thorough knowledge of the Hebrew, he spoke four modern languages fluently and rapidly acquired a reputation for erudition. He claimed to have been a priest of Rome, a Jesuit novice, and for some time assistant secretary to Cardinal Antoneli, but had formed a friendship with a nun and they had severed their connection with the church and united their lives in marriage.

KEATING'S FAME SPREAD RAPIDLY

and he soon became a welcome visitor in the best Protestant families, eventually being introduced to Lord Plunkett, archbishop of Dublin, who, charmed with the eloquence, apparent erudition and sanctity of his visitor, readily granted him license to preach and officiate in the archdiocese of Dublin. The rector of St. Peter's church, Milltown, desiring a holiday, engaged Keating to perform his duties for a month, commencing on Whit-Sunday. Keating's eloquence speedily attracted enormous audiences to Dr. Moffat's church. Dr. Moffat became, however, jealous of Keating's assumption of authority in the parish and discharged him. After leaving Dr. Moffat, Keating found no difficulty in obtaining work at Moly neaux Chapel in Peter street, where he repeated his oratorical successes, thereby arousing the

JEALOUSY OF THE PARSONS

of rival churches, who, together with Dr. Moffat, began a systematic enquiry into the stranger's antecedents. They wrote to the Jesuit college at Stoneyhurst, where Keating said he had been educated, and the rector replied that he knew of no such person and that there was no such name on the Jesuit roll. On hearing of this falsehood the archbishop served notice of inhibition upon Keating just as he was about to address an enormous congregation. Keating descended from the pulpit and left the church and a few hours later it was discovered that he had disappeared from the city, taking with him his alleged wife, the ex-nun, by whom he was accompanied when he arrived last summer. Meanwhile Dr. Moffat discovered that Arthur Moreton, alias "Dr. Keating," had been sentenced at Worcester to penal servitude for

HAVING FORGED PAPERS,

representing himself to be a Protestant clergyman, and sermon which had created such a sensation among Dr. Moffat's flock was found in a published volume of Canon Liddon's sermon's. Keating's career as an imposter is a most eventful one. He has carried on his operations in all countries, and was some years ago in America, where he speedily became the lion of religious circles as a converted priest, and his clever sermons and pamphlets, which latter included those entitled "The Confessional Unveiled," "The Doctrine of Probabilities," "Ten Years in Rome," "Rome