THE HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1894.

Polemics in the West.

MR. JOHN A. MATHESON, the defeated of the First District, is wrathy. Like a number of other wrathy men J. A. has not good sense enough, however, to "nurse his wrath to keep it warm." He cools it in a letter directed against his quondam friend and councillor Benj. Rogers, of Alberton, the successful candidate in the late contest. We have little to say as to the merits of this pretty piece of grit polemics. But John A., like every poor marksman, hits anything but the target. He had overtures from the Conservatives, he says, and could have played the despicable part of his opponent if he hadn't stood true to McLellan. He could have triumphed had he not McLellan to carry. This is certainly hard on his friend. Bernard D. must certainly have been a heavy load to carry; Blanchard a regular Goliah in his strength. The defeated councillor stood true though; he spurned the proffered Conservative help; he employed methods of the purest political character; he was beaten; he holds up his head; he orders Mr. Rogers' head down! All admirable, but so simply absurd. What are the facts? This same Mr. Matheson attempted from the day of his nomination to seduce Conservatives by Land Office bribes, and other agencies, from their faith and induce them to vote for him whether they would for McLellan or not. He succeeded, too, with some weaklings, but not sufficient to carry the day. Now he prates about purity and faith-keeping, and charges it home to the Conservatives, who supported Benj. Rogers, that they were parties to a corrupt and dishonorable deal, of which he had the first offer but rejected it with scorn. Ye gods and little fishes! John A. Matheson above a deal or a mis-deal! The party organization which "made the air of Tignish putrid with corruption," to use the words of the elected liberal of the District, shouting corruption in our ears and pointing to Conservatives as guilty of it! Was ever brazen-facedness carried further? Certainly John A. is "one of the boys," as his most stalwart supporter used to claim, and an ironclad cheeked boy at that. But he will cool down if Rogers keeps without his reach; and when he does we challenge him to give the names of those Conservatives who approached him and offered to make a deal with him to Mr. McLellan's political death. Let us have the names, John, or subside for ever.

The promise that a wharf would be rebuilt by the Dominion government, which the Pioneer asserts was made by one of the opposition candidates in order to secure votesin the recent election, is a very small offence compared with some of the dishonorable tactics employed by the government candidates. If the grit organs were to devote some of their time and space in detailing the mean tricks of their pet candidates to secure votes, it would be startling information to not a few of the electors. Promises like that of which the Pioneer speaks may have been made; but we have yet to learn of an opposition candidate raising the religious cry, as did some of the government candidates in King's County, and mayhap in the other counties, in order to secure their election.

The government of this Province, it appears, is not the only one in existence which employed corrupt methods and shady transactions in order to insure its success at the polls. Whether our rulers will feel pleased or displeased upon the discovery that they are not the rarae aves they imagined themselves, we know not. But what we do know is that they are not. According to a despatch from St. John's, the Whiteway government of the Ancient Colony disputes the distinction with the Peters aggregation. Thursday was the last day for filing petitions against the return of the members recently elected to the Newfoundland House of Assembly. The Opposition played a trump card by petitioning against the return of every member of the Government, save two, and every government supporter. The charges are wholesale bribery and corruption. The petitioners claim to have abundant evidence to unseat the whole government party, and to disqualify the most of them. Hitherto contested elections were tried before a committee of the legislature; hereafter they will be tried, as in Canada, before the judges of the Supreme Court of the Colony. Should the charges preferred by the opposition be upheld the disqualified members will be prohibited from again contesting a constituency for four years.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. David Montgomery, of Summerside, and Mr. Joseph Murphy, ex-M. L. C., of Freeland, Lot 11, have been placed in charge of the new Registry Office at Summerside, peace and harmony does not reign in the grit camp. The ex-M. L. C. is dissatisfied at having to play second fiddle in the new department—especially when his backdown from creating a triangular contest during the recent election was secured by the promise of being placed first in command when the office was opened. This promise, like many others, the Farmers party flagrantly violated, and Mr. Murphy is consequently in not any too amiable a mood. Others who also sacrificed their honor and manhood in order to benefit the Peters Bros., do not view with complacency the treatment that has been meted out to them. In truth they have merited treatment justly suited to their conduct, but they do not eye it in this light. Chief among the fractious ones is ex-Speaker McLellan, who imagines his fealty to the whims of the "leader of them all" should have merited better recognition. He must be provided for, and rumor has it that a coup is to be made whereby the present Secretary of Public Works is to be made walk the plank, and Mr. McLellan placed in his vacant chair.

Supreme Court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 9.—The Hilary Term of the Supreme Court opened here today, Chief Justice Sullivan, Mr. Justice Hodgson and Mr. Justice Hensley on the Bench.

The Grand Jury was empannelled as follows: Alex. McKinnon (foreman) city; Jas. Drake, Cornwall; M. W. Murphy, F. H. Beer, R. B. Norton, Chas. Dalziell, F. L. McNutt, John Whear, city; Geo. McKay, Lot 23; K. R. Morrison, Eldon; Geo. Tweedy, sr., West Royalty; Isaac Cannon, Hope River; Charles Lyons, city; Ewen McMillan, Lot 31; T C James, Henry Weeks, M. Blake, city; J. H. McGregor, Lot 33.

Chief Justice Sullivan in his charge to the Grand Jury explained the nature of the cases which would come before them, pointing out particularly the law on manslaughter and murder in re the Murchison case.

On motion of Mr. H. James Palmer the application of John A. Matheson for admission as an attorney of this court was granted.

On motion of Mr. H. James Palmer the application for examination of Jas. D. Hyndman, preparatory to his admission to study law in the office of Mr. A. A. McLean, was granted.

Nozon Bros. Manufacturing Co. vs D. A. McPherson—ab. deb.

The court gave judgment for the plaintiff for $90,67. Mr. Morson for plaintiff.

Court then took recess.

The criminal cases to engage the attention of the court are: William Larter for furnishing drugs to procure abortion; Michael Power and William Power for assault; James McIntyre, John McNevin and John Gillespie for aggravated assault.

French and English Exchange Shots.

Several are Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—Military and political circles were excited today by a sensational report which reached here from Sierra Leona, Senegambia, the British colonial settlement of West Africa. According to the report received here Captain E. A. W. Londy, inspector general of the frontier police, and twenty-six men and several officers of the 1st battalion of an East India regiment, who were engaged in an expedition against the Sofias, have been killed, and it is added that they were shot by French troops. The expedition started a few weeks ago to chastise the Sofias, who have been giving much trouble to British traders on the coast near the French territory.

The officers killed were Capt. Londy, Lieutenant C. Wrongton, and Lieut. Liston and a sergeant. The six privates who were shot were all negroes. According to all accounts the French opened fire upon the British troops without provocation or warning. The attack took place at a district whose possession is still a matter of dispute between France and England. The French troops consisted chiefly of Senegal negroes, officered by Frenchmen.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Further details show the British were encamped in Conoh district, near Warina. The camp was within the British sphere. At daylight December 23 they were attacked by the French, consisting of thirty Senegalese sharpshooters and 1,200 natives, headed by Lieut. Moritz. When they were fired upon the British responded and the French shortly afterwards retired. Lieut. Mortiz was wounded and captured by the British. He explained that he belived the British troops, who were blacks, were members of the Sofia tribes, and that their European officers, who were deeply tanned, were Arabs. Only six British privates were killed. Four officers were slain. The French loss is not known.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—Col. Ellis, of the East India Regiment, telegraphs that the French-British battle at Marina was due to an error on the part of Lieut. Mortiz, commander of the French, who mistook the British for hostile Sofias. Lieut. Mortiz was wounded and has since died.

The Irish Party Funds.

MR. BLAKE MAKES A STATEMENT OF THEIR RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Hon. Edward Blake has published a letter on the finances of the Irish parliamentary party. He says:

At sundry times and in divers places, and very lately in the columns of one of your contemporaries, there have appeared extremely erroneous and prejudical statements as to the finances of the Irish parliamentary party.

Will you allow me, as a humble member of that party, who has been for some time familiar with these matters, to place the truth briefly before my fellow-countrymen?

For each of the years, 1891-1892 and 1892-1893 the Irish party has taken the unexampled course of publishing audits of its transactions, made by chartered public accountants, and for exact and detailed figures I refer to these audits.

A glance at them will show that there were during the year ending October 31, 1893, three funds, the evicted tenants', the home rule and the parliamentary fund, of which the receipts and payments were as follows:—

(1,) Evicted tenants' fund.

RECEIPTS.

From Ireland	$79,200
England and Scotland	4,200
America	1,800
New Zealand and sundries	1,600
Total	$86,800

PAYMENTS.

Treasurers' Evicted Tenants' Committee	$81,000
Expenses, offices conventions, printing, advertising, etc., per audits,	3,800
Total	$84,800

(2.) Parliamentary and home rule funds;

RECEIPTS.

From Ireland	$39,100
England and Scotland	4,800
United States of America	41,800
Canada	11,200
Australia, New Zealand, Africa, etc	7,200
Sundries	1,000
	$86,100
Balance from last year	100
Total	$86,200

PAYMENTS.

Treasurer's parliamentary committee (members' allowance, say fifteen months)	$52,000
Irish National Federation (to aid registration expenses)	6,700
Election expenses, petitions, law costs	5,200
T. Curran, M. P., repayment account loan general election	7,500
Sundries, see audits	2,300
Treasurers' Evicted Tenants' Committee advances	15,000
Total	$88,700

The funds collected through the party in the year thus amounted in round figures to $173,500, of which $99,300 were raised in Ireland, and $72,200 from the Irish abroad.

The disbursements by the party amounted to $173,500, of which $100,000 were supplied to the evicted tenants' account; $52 000 to the members' allowance account, and $19,500 to registration and election expenses and costs, and repayment of an election loan. It must be remembered that these figures by no means represent the total which Ireland herself, out of her poverty, provided for the movement, because there are, quite apart from these central funds considerable local and individual subscriptions, collected and distributed in the Irish constituencies for local political purposes by local organizations, and under the control of the parliamentary party.

C. M. B. A.

At the regular meeting of Branch No 216 last evening the following officers for the current year were installed:

Spiritual Adviser—Rev. D. B. Reid.
Chancellor—Jas. McIsaac.
President—J. B. Macdonald.
1st Vice do—Stanislaus Blanchard.
2nd Vice-do—Peter McCourt.
Recording Secy—S. P. Paoli.
Asst-do—Ed. B. McLeod.
Financial Secy.—A. J. Quirk.
Treasurer—Æ. A. Macdonald.
Marshal—Simon P. Grant.
Guard—P. V. O'Reilly.
Trustees—Rev. D. B. Reid, Dr. S. R. Jenkins, P. P. Gillis, W. T. Payne, J. McIsaac.

The officers of Branch 215, C. M. B. A. Summerside, for the present year were installed at last week's regular meeting, as follows:

Chancellor—Jos. McCullough.
President—Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald.
1st Vice do—Dr. J. H. Maclellan.
2nd do—Jas. A. Macneill.
Rec Sec—John B. Strong.
Asst do—Jas. B. Dempsey.
Fin Sec—S. M. Bent.
Treas—Capt. D. Mackinnon.
Marshal—P. T. Fanning.
Guard—J R Noonan.
Trustees—Francis Ferry, Jas A Macneill, Daniel D Macdonald, J M Noonan Jos McCullough.
Representative to Grand Council—Rev D J G Macdonald. Alternate, P T Fanning.

Sudden Death.

On Thursday, Mr. William McGarrigal, for many years baggage master for the Steam Navigation Co., dropped dead on Richmond Street, near Davy's blacksmith forge. Mr. McGarrigal contracted a severe cold on the last trip of the Northumberland, from which he never fully recovered. On Thursday he complained of a severe pain in the chest, and in order to obtain relief he went to see a doctor. On the way back from the doctor's office he was seen to stumble and fall. He was carried into a house near by. Dr. Taylor was summoned but was unable to do anything for the unfortunate man, who was beyond the power of medical aid. The body was taken to the late residence of the deceased and buried Sunday evening. The funeral was an unusually large one.

Mr. McGarrigal was well and favorably known. He had a host of friends who will learn with deep regret of his untimely death.

He was a native of the north of Ireland and came here with Capt. Evans in the steamer Westmorland in 1864. He has been in the employ of the Steam Navigation Company ever since.

His relations have the sympathy of the entire community in their sore affliction.

MONTREAL, January 5.—Patrick Monaghan, secretary of the prohibition commission, in an interview today said the commission's work of inquiry was practically done. Sir Joseph Hickson and he were now busily engaged at the compilation and preparation of a report to parliament. It will, in Monaghan's opinion, be submitted to the house early in the approaching session.

News in Brief.

Bishop McNiersey of Albany, N. Y., is dead.

The D. Lothrop Company, book publishers, Boston, have assigned.

The New Jersey match company has decided to establish a branch at Ottawa.

It is now reported that one juror at Chicago has been shown to be one of Coughlin's intimate friends.

Death sentence passed on Hill, the Manitoba boy murderer, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The revenue for six months is $12,315,709, a decrease of $44,000. Expenditure $12,838,150, decrease $5,000.

The Parish Councils bill has passed the British Commons. The announcement of the fact was received loud ministerial cheering.

Another attempt is said to have been made to poison the czar. Fish served at a banquet had been poisoned, and his majesty and others who partook of it were taken sick.

Two more Anglican clergymen have in London joined the Catholic Church, making fourteen Anglican ministers who have become Roman Catholics since the famous Lincoln case.

When a vote was called in the Quebec House of Assembly on the Lussier contempt of the House, as brought in by Mr. Tellier, the opposition filed out, not a single member remaining to stand the question.

Cleveland's (Ohio) unemployed marched to the City Hall the other morning and demanded work. When informed there was none for them, they threatened to tear down to the structure, or steal to keep themselves from starving.

Very Rev. Abbot Fitzpatrick, who presided over the Mount Mellary Trappist monastery in Newfoundland for 45 years, and who was a close personal friend of the late Bishop Power, died on the same day as the bishop, aged 89 years.

Salvador, the arrested anarchist, declares that he was the sole author and executor of the plot to blow up the Lyceum theatre in Barcelona. He says he alone threw the bomb, not from the gallery but from the pit. He escaped in the panic.

The admiralty has placed an order with the naval construction and armament company of Barrow for the construction of a first-class cruiser. The new warship is to be 300 feet long, and her speed will be between twenty-three and twenty-four knots an hour.

London Truth publishes an article in reference to the Chicago Fair, in which it says perfect chaos prevails in the management or ex-management of the Fair. It adds that unless some superior authority comes to the rescue, the prospects of any British exhibitor getting his goods back safely are extremely remote.

A French judge has recently decided that the owner of a dog who lets it bark and run after a cyclist is responsible for any accident which may result, if it can be proved that the rider is an experienced cyclist and that there was no other cause for the accident. Cyclist would not be sorry to see such a law in force in this country.

During the year just ended the loss by fire in the United States in property value was almost $150,000,000, a greater loss than has been recorded in any one year, except that in which Chicago was burned and that in which the best part of Boston was blotted out. Boston lost more last year than any other city, the estimate being $5,000,000.

John Redmond, M. P., leader of the Parnellite party, at a meeting of the National League at Dublin the other day, said that the government's compromise arrangement with the opposition, by which English measures will be passed, will enable them to postpone home rule to the end of the year 1894, or at the latest to the beginning of 1895.

The Riverside Iron & Steel Co. at Renwood, W. Va., employing 3,000 men, has shut down the last department and the works will remain idle for an indefinite period. The lockout is the result of the refusal of the employes in the steel mill to accept the new scale on January 1st, which, it is alleged, makes a reduction of 35 per cent in wages.

Secretary of State Osborn, of Kansas, has prepared a circular in which he advocates laws making two hours per day the limit of work of each man. He holds that labor saving machinery has made such progress that 1 man is now able to do as much work as twenty 75 years ago, and he believes that overproduction is responsible for the idleness of millions to-day. This, he holds, would be done away with if two hours should be made the days work limit.

The London Financial News, under the caption "American Railway Robbers," denounces the "deceitful tactics and fraudulent methods of American railway management." After commenting on Atchison and Erie affairs, the News says: "If English people have any sense left they will in years to come give a wide birth to anything American, especially to the manipulated treacherous securities of American railways."

Michael Davitt denies emphatically in a letter to the Associated Press that he ever advised the removal of Dr Cronin in Chicago, or, indeed, ever heard of the man until the news of the murder was announced. In reference to the publicity given his name in that connection Davitt says of the United States press: "It is the only press in the civilized world to-day through which ruffianly attempts like this at the moral assassination of public men can be made with impunity."

Queen Victoria's oldest subject, Wm Hampson, is dying at Salford, not of old age, but of the effects of an accident He is believed to be 113 years old, and until a week ago he used to get about as well as many men of half his age. Last week Hampson started to join an Old Folks' Party. He fell from a street car and was run over by a passing cab seriously injuring his spine. The accident ought to have killed the average old man, and the fact that Hampson is still alive proves him to be the toughest of centenarians.

For the first time on record a Hebrew has been gazetted officer to one the crack Highland regiments of Queen Victoria's army. The regiments, notwithstanding their Scotch origin and dress, are nowadays composed mainly of Englishmen, Welshmen and Irishmen. But this is the first time that they have had on their registers a Highlander of the chosen race, which, prior to the present reign, was barred from holding commissions in the army and navy, and even from membership of parliament.

Bradstreet's last week's report says: The general trade at the leading cities in Canada remains dull. January's operations show less activity than a year ago. At Montreal commercial payments are fairly prompt. The outlook is not promising. The sorting up trade characteristic transcontinental at Toronto. At Halifax the unseasonable weather had a depressing effect on business, although wholesalers report fair remittances. Bank clearings at Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate $16,922,00 a decrease of 18 percent, contrasted with the like week a year ago. 36 failures are reported from the Dominion this week; 37 the first week of January, 1893.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD

Is undoubtedly a disease of the blood, and as such only a reliable blood purifier can effect a perfect and permanent cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best blood purifier, and it has cured very many severe cases of catarrh. Catarrh of earliest inside to consumption. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla before it is too late.

FARMER'S COLUMN.

Wastes from the Spigot.

From my farm I can look out and see seven barns, the owners of which make no provision for protecting their manure piles. In each of these instances the droppings are thrown out of the window where they lie against the side of the barn, in some cases directly under the barn eaves, and sometimes at the end of the building, where they are exposed to the action of every storm in bad weather, and of the sunlight and air at other times.

Every one who will give the matter a moment's thought must admit that inadvisable losses necessarily follow such a loose method of farming. Take a single shovelful from the stable and place it on a board outside, in the open air. How long will it be before it has almost entirely disappeared? Part of its substance has passed off in the air and part has dissipated by piecemeal through the constant action of dew, rain and sunshine. Its goodness is all gone. The same thing takes place in every manure heap. From every such heap there rises a continual cloud of vapor laden with rich particles thus forever lost. In the spring, after grass starts, one may trace a wide streak of fresh grass, showing where the fertility which should have been economically applied to the production of farm crops has trickled away and been lost.

I am sorry to say that the seven farms above referred to are representative of hundreds of others scattered through the country. I wish it were not so. It seems to me the farmers of this section, and I fear I may include many other parts of our beautiful State of New York, are sinning in their own light in the matter. It would cost but a very small sum for each farmer to put up a shed for reception of the manure produced by his cattle. If he can do nothing more he can do this. If possible he should also make his stable floor so tight that no liquid manure can escape. By using absorbents he may save an exceedingly valuable part of his stable products. Leaves, chaff, plaster or the droppings from the horse stable may be used for this purpose. Every farmer should exert himself in this direction. He must do these things if he wishes to succeed.

Cor., Country Gentleman.

FITTING OUR BOYS FOR EMPLOYERS.

The two questions, "Shall farmers' sons go to college?" and "Shall farmers' sons do days' work?" are more intimately associated than appears on the surface. To be afraid of honorable work, or ashamed to do it, stamps a man a coward. But it does not need argument to show that the man who must spend his whole existence with sweaty brow, when that sweat will not bring him the bare necessaries of existence, can never stand self-respectingly by the side of him who has had time and means to make the culture of the world his own. No; his evolution from the lower orders has not been carried far enough.

But that men have so often groaned under a load of debt has been due to the fact that their standard of living has been too high for the purse in their pocket. All experience shows that it is well-nigh impossible for any man or family to lower the accustomed standard of living. This being the case, men whose muscle cannot sustain that standard, must train their minds to assist the lacking muscle. And this is a question of dollars and cents.

Mr. Parmly shows that some employers think more work can be gotten out of college men. Is it also true that college men can get more money out of the employers? Not to any great extent, while they devote themselves to manual labor. The man with college training has no right to do this; for unless his training shall be made to count in broader lines, it is nearly valueless in dollars and cents, and it has not paid him to go to college.

It is not as mere manual workers, but as employers that our boys should be considered when we ask: "Does college education pay for them?" And it is for the express purpose of fitting them the better to be employers as well as day hands on their own farms, that the college course should be undertaken.

But will they return? Will they not rather become the employed in some clerical way, than the employers on farms of their own? And does it ever pay a father to give his son such an education?

To the last, I say seldom. The point is, will it pay for the boy? Very seldom is more than one boy wanted on the old place, especially after the marriages of the younger generation begin. But if it be wholly desirable that the boys return to farms—their own or their parents'—let this be seriously considered: The previous preparation cannot safely be all bookish, nor can the college work be all in the line of mere culture. For in this case, what live interest can the young collegian have in the farm? The farm must have been something to him, and he must have put something of himself into the farm prior to his college life, if he is to return to it as a first love. And just here I think is the point of too common failure.

Let the boy's early life be not wholly a preparation for college. Let him be judiciously encouraged in everything that may grip him to the farm, as an ideal home; as a place for recreation; as a great field for interesting work. Let the picture of the ideal farmer, as a man of culture as well as of brawn, be faithfully imprinted upon his mental retina. These two efforts can be well nigh simultaneous, but they may need a little more time than school work alone. Let it be no time lost; the boy will be the better for not having his college course too early in life.

But set aside the question of dollars and cents! Perhaps then none who have enough mental training to appreciate its value but will say this: No matter what the grade and group of his mental culture, it has paid in added respect of the world at large, or so much of it as has touched his life. Just the change, in manner and address of a good student during a school course away from home is often almost so marvelous for belief. And there are not wanting those who affirm that even a good address is worth more to a lad than money in his purse.

With the fact that so many of the studies are elective, should come the power to turn the mind into channels suited to its future needs. But here is a straw of observation. I have known several farmers' sons who have taken a regular college course. I have not known any of these who have returned permanently to the farm.—Cor., Country Gentleman.

The Renshaw Trouble.

The trial of John McNevin and John Gillespie, charged with aggravated assault on Mrs. Dr. Murchison, was resumed before John T. Mellish, Esq., J. P., on Saturday. The first witness called was Dr. Murchison. He said: I remember the evening of Dec 8. Wife went to bed about 10. I was getting ready to go myself. Heard a noise at the door and John Gillespie came in. He asked if I had any objection to his bringing the accused John McNevin in, and I said I did not want him in at all, for he was drunk. He said all right. I will go and see about the horses. Next thing both came in and sat down in the dining room, and began to talk politics. Young Willie Gillespie, John's son, came in with him. He is about 16. After a while McNevin turned round and pointing to me said: "We are going to swear you the day of the election," because you have no property qualification. I told him it was rather funny, for I was going to vote for Campbell and Stewart. He said he did not care. Then I told him he had go home. Before that Gillespie pulled a bottle out of his pocket and handed it to McNevin, who took a drink. McNevin handed it back to Gillespie, and the latter began to pour out some in a tumbler. McNevin nudged him to pour out more, and said give it to him. Gillespie coaxed me to take it but I refused. I took no liquor from them in the house that night. I had taken half a glass about 5 o'clock that evening from a man named Ferguson. We got arguing, and he called me a liar. He then made a strike. They were threatening me, and I called my wife up. She came down in her night dress, with a counterpane over her. She asked what the trouble was. I had ordered the parties to go home three or four times before that. It was about 1 o'clock in the morning when she came down. I told her what McNevin had been saying, and he said it was a lie. Gillespie said his son said it was not a lie. My wife told McNevin that I had a better title than he had. She told him to go home, "For God's sake, Hugh's good man," and kind of shoved him. He said he would go home when he damned pleased and do what he liked. After she kind of shoved him he turned round, caught her by the night dress at the chest and threw her on the floor. Then I got a chair and told him I would brain him. He then sat down and Gillespie spoke about a bill he owed me and said he wanted to settle it. When I wrote the receipt McNevin interfered. McNevin said there was no name to the receipt. My wife told him to mind his own business. He turned and insulted her. I raised my hand to strike him, and he got up and struck me with a chair, and tried to strike me a second time. But Gillespie took the chair from him and said: "If there is going to be any slugging here to-night I will do it," and struck me with his fist in the face. I then took the chair and was going to strike both of them. McNevin then took up a chair and was going to strike. My wife ran in between us to save me, with upraised hands, and received the blow on her hand from McNevin's chair. I don't know which of us he intended to strike. She fell down when struck. I did not see where the blow struck her. McNevin then grabbed me by the collar and dragged me down. He made a kick and struck my wife. She then got up and sat on the arm-chair, and while I was going towards her McNevin caught hold of me and threw me into her lap. After a while Gillespie again pulled out a bottle, and said: "Let us take a friendly drink." I said I would take no such thing from dirty, drunken blackguards. McNevin said he would not take that from any son of a b——. He then went to take off his coat, and my wife went to him and told him to keep on his coat like a good man, and go home. He drove his fist into a package of tea that was on the table. Mind, says he, this is not your damned ram or your pile of land you have now—having reference to a law suit held that day about a sheep, in which I was a witness. Mind, says he, I am a constable, and will put the irons on you. I then told him to go home; my wife did so too, but he said he would go when he damned pleased. My wife and I then planned to go into the hall, as if we were going to bed, telling them we were going to bed. When we were out in the hall, having shut both doors—McNevin and Gillespie pushed the doors open, knocked me down and dragged me back into the dining room. They had me on the floor, and had hold of me by the neck, choking me, when my wife stooped down to pull their hands off. She fell and was trampled upon. She then got up and they caught me by the throat, and I called to my wife to get the revolver. I had no revolver in the house, but I said this to frighten them. While they were choking me I told Margaret Trainor to go for Mr. Beaton. They still had me by the throat when the girl came back. My wife again told them to go home. She also told young Gillespie to take their bag, which was in the dining room, and perhaps the others would go with him. He went out with the bag and his father followed him, and McNevin then went out and my wife locked the door. About 7 o'clock next morning I examined my wife. Found her with a black eye. She complained of pain in the bowels. Her right side was discolored from the shoulder to the hip, and from the front right round to the back. There was also discoloration on the left side of the bowel region about the size of both my hands. The discoloration was a kind of a black-blue. Two days afterwards she told me she had been passing blood from Saturday morning. She said she didn't tell me before because she thought it would wear off. On Wednesday, election day, I thought I ought to have another doctor. She was getting worse, but she put me off. The blood discharge was getting less; then it turned to matter. On Saturday, the 16th Dec., I telephoned for Dr. Robertson and he came that evening. He attended her from that out. She gradually sank and died New Year's day. I never examined her body except the morning after the row. She was always delicate but not confined to her room or bed, and went to church and attended to house work. There were no indications of approaching death before the row. Never saw her leave the house after the row, and she was not able to work after it. She took finally to her bed a week after the row. During the week before she would not get up sometimes until 1 o'clock, and retire early. She would only be able to sit up. She could not do her usual work.

Margaret Trainor, the servant girl at Dr. Murchison's, was next examined. Her evidence did not differ materially from Dr. Murchison's.

William Gillespie, son of John Gillespie, in his evidence contradicted Dr. Murchison in a great many things. After hearing him the Magistrate sent the prisoners up for trial in the Supreme Court. He allowed each of them bail for $750.

A European Blizzard.

THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE IN A CENTURY NUMBERS FROZEN TO DEATH—DESTITUTE ONES END THEIR LIVES IN DESPAIR OF FINDING RELIEF.

One of the worst blizzards ever experienced swept over Europe on Thursday and Friday. The weather in places was the coldest within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Navigation and traffic on streets and railways were suspended, and numbers of needy ones were frozen to death. The suffering among the poor was terrible.

In Cornwall, England, the cold was greater than before experienced for 50 years. In Hyde Park, London, the thermometer registered 11 above zero. The Thames from Windsor to Teddington was frozen over, and a number of trading vessels stuck fast in the middle of the stream. A vessel went on the Goodwin sands in the Straits of Dover, and pounded to pieces. Without doubt all the crew were drowned. It is believed the vessel was the Christiania, Trapani, for Gothenburg. At the Isle of Wight, where the queen is sojourning, the mercury registered 10 degrees above zero fahrenheit, the lowest it has reached in a hundred years. All the canals in the west and south of England were frozen over. In Dumfriesshire, Scotland, all outdoor work was stopped. The suffering of the poor all over the country was terrible.

The weather in Austria and Hungary was bitterly cold. In Vienna the mercury registered 10 degrees below the freezing point. The suffering among the poor was terrible. The Danube froze over from Vienna to Belgrade, Servia. At Trieste the cold was intensified by a hurricane, and traffic of all kinds was stopped. The streets were almost deserted, and all the tradesmen put their shutters up and gave the clerks a holiday. The theatres were closed owing to the cold. The police returns showed fifteen persons to have been injured.

At Paris the Seine was covered with ice. The railway trains arriving in the city were hours behind time, the delay being caused by the water freezing in the feed pipes of the engine. Many deaths were caused by the extremely cold weather. A number of old and destitute people were frozen to death in their miserable lodgings. Others, despairing of finding relief from their sufferings, killed themselves, and several destitute persons were picked up lifeless in the streets.

At Rome a heavy fall of snow took place, and omnibuses were forced to stop running. The telephone wires were also injured.

During Thursday night in London the mercury at one time stood at 21 degrees below. A furious storm raged in the North and Baltic Seas. The whole of northern Europe was affected.

THE New Year Festival in St. Joseph's Convent opened yesterday afternoon. The attendance last night was fairly large. The numerous fancy tables were well patronized, and the tea tables also came in for a good share of attention. The attractions at the Bazaar are many and novel. Among them we might mention a soothsayer, who for prophetic accuracy can easily eclipse the famous delphic oracle; a wonderful Indian fowl that lays golden eggs. This bird is, we understand, a present from the King of the Cannibal Islands, and is known in that country by the name of rara avis. There are also the usual amusements at this bazaar. The rooms are brilliantly illuminated with electric light and gaily decorated. The bazaar will be continued tonight. No one who wishes to spend a pleasant evening will fail to attend. You will get more than your money's worth, and will be at the same time assisting an eminently worthy object.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN

BARGAINS ?

CERTAINLY YOU DO.

Then test this advertisement, and secure for yourself a good warm Jacket, Ulster or Mantle at a Big Bargain Price. We must clear the balance of our Stock, and in order to do so have made prices which will astonish you.

COME AND SEE THEM.

STANLEY BROS.

OVER THE WIRES.

OTTAWA, Jan. 4.—Twenty-seven chemists all over the country have been challenged for selling adulterated pharmaceutical tinctures.

QUEBEC, Jan. 4.—The banquet to Mr. Laurier in the Chateau Frontenac this evening was a great success, some 3,000 guests sitting down, presided over by Hon. G. Joly. The speeches were of the usual gritty sort.

PALERMO, Jan. 4.—Today, at Marino, 11 miles southeast of this city, a bloody riot occurred. The mob, estimated to have numbered 9,000, started to parade the streets. A strong force of troops attempted to disperse them. The mob were attacked by the soldiers and a desperate fight took place. Thirty rioters were killed and fifty wounded.

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—F. S. Spence, who organized the Ontario plebiscite movement, says: "In every municipality in which the prohibition vote is sufficiently overwhelming to warrant action, our friends should at once appeal to the municipal council asking for the passing and submitting of a by-law. An advance in this line will not weaken but rather strengthen our determination to insist on further legislation."

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—Lieut. Governor Mackintosh, in reply to an invitation to attend the banquet at the Toronto Board of Trade, says, amongst other things: "It was a Nova Scotian statesman and orator, Joseph Howe, who long years ago proclaimed the gospel of progressive Canada, who spoke with progressive instinct when describing the future line of rail from ocean to ocean, and the lusty shriek of the locomotive heard as it coursed through valleys, climbed mountains and dashed over the canyons of the Rocky Mountains. He was called a dreamer then, but we have lived to witness the fulfilment of that dream, and to glory is the onward march of genius and science over the rugged obstacles presented by nature."

TORONTO, Jan. 4.—The board of trade dinner tonight was a magnificent affair. Lord Aberdeen made a capital speech. He referred to Lord Dufferin in flattering terms. Lord Ava, Lord Dufferin's son, who has been spending his holidays with the governor general at Ottawa, responded neatly to the toast of the "ladies." Hon. Mr. Bowell gave an interesting account of his trip to Australia. Hon. Mr. Daly spoke in glowing terms of the Northwest. Hon. Mr. Foster was called upon late, and with characteristic eloquence held attention as he discoursed on public questons. He received an ovation. Pressure of business at the capital precluded Sir John Thompson from attending. There were about five hundred at the tables. The galleries were filled with spectators.

BEDFORD, Que., Jan. 4.—A terrible accident occurred last evening at Stanbridge station to a party of five young people who were starting by train for Henryville. They had just left Gosselin's hotel and were in the act of crossing the Central Vermont railway track, when the mail train from Montreal came rushing in the station. The horses cleared the track, but the sleigh was struck and dashed to pieces, and two of the occupants fatally hurt, the others escaping with less injuries. The victims of the disaster were: Alfred Doherty, aged 23, of Providence, R. I., a theological student and an English teacher at St. Mary's college, fatally injured, died at 3 a. m.; Mr. Gosselin, 17, of Rockland, Vermont, wounded in the head, not expected to recover; Oscar Dupuis, of Henryville foot crushed, leg amputated below the knee; Joseph Dupuis, cut about the head and face, not seriously hurt; Emma Doherty, 17, sister of Alfred Doherty, not seriously hurt.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 5.—The yellow fever season has set in here. There were two cases of the disease and one death yesterday. Crews of foreign warships in the harbor have been prohibited from leaving their vessels.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—In the House of Commons today, H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war, said the government had decided to reduce the number of working hours in the ordinance factories to forty-eight weekly, without a reduction in wages.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Frank Louse, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the Williams' tragedy at Port Credit has instituted an action against Detective Duncan and the corporation of Toronto for $5,000 damages for false imprisonment.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 5.—News of a terrible accident at Spring Creek last Wednesday has just reached here. Sol Collins threw some powder into an open fireplace thinking it too damp to burn. An explosion followed, wrecking the house and fatally injuring Collins, his wife and four children.

WORCESTER Mass., Jan. 5.—The large granite block, five stories high, owned by R. G. Taylor, was burned early this morning. The first floor was occupied by Clark, Sawyer & Co. dealers in crockery, hardware, etc., and the first stories by their packing room in the basement. The entire building is practically ruined.

Here's a Tip.

Do you want to save some money? Then buy your next suit of clothes of us. Don't be satisfied with ill-fitting shop-made garments, when you can get the best at the same price by leaving your order with us. We have no intention of running down our competitors, but we ask you to note where all the best suits come from.

D. A. BRUCE

Ripans Tabules.

Ripans Tabules are compounded from a prescription widely used by the best medical authorities and are presented in a form that is becoming the fashion everywhere.

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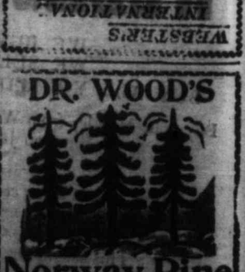

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