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THIRTEENTH YEAR. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28 1893. ONE CENT

## JENNIE WONCH CASE.

### The Inquest Adduces Little More Information.

### JENNIE HAS BEEN ARRESTED.

### She Says She Did Not Commit a Murder.

**Her Story Is That Her Mother and Child Were Burned During Her Absence—That She Buried the Bodies for Fear She Would Be Suspected of Having Killed Them—That She Went to Meaford to Earn Enough Money to Bury Them in Coffins—On the Other Hand the Brother Persists in Accusing Her of Having Killed the Unfortunates With an Ax Handle.**

COLLINGWOOD, Feb. 27.—Developments in the Jennie Wonch case indicate that the woman and her brother John will have difficulty in clearing themselves of suspicion of having killed the old woman and child. The boy says his sister is a murderess. She says she knows not how the victims were burned so badly. She is under arrest.

If it is possible to look for any benefit to accrue from the tragedy it will be in the complete breaking up of a family that has been a terrible disgrace to the neighborhood in which they have outraged decency for several years. The wonder arises as to why the people of Craigleith permitted for so long a time the presence of a family so debauched in social life, more especially as the Wonch shanty was visited continuously by people who sought to add to the infamy of the place and its occupants.

*THE EVIDENCE.*

**The Inquest Adjourned to Wednesday—No Post Mortem Yet.**

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Feb. 27.—Dr. A. M. Stephen, coroner, held an inquest here this afternoon on the body of Mrs. Wonch. The following gentlemen were empanelled as a jury: J. W. Archer (foreman), Dr. Donaldson, David Anderson, John Lockton, James Wild, W. C. Miller, R. Patterson, Capt. George Collins, John Shaw, George C. Brown, L. Brillinger, D. Peterman, Hugh Currie, H. McConnell and N. Saunders.

The jury adjourned to the drill shed, where the bodies of the deceased woman and child were lying. After viewing the body the following witnesses testified:

John T. Rice, sworn, said: I am a farmer. Jennie Wonch came to our place and said a neighbor was going to take the old lady and child. I thought Chief Lewis had taken them away. Inquired of him and he replied in the negative. Saw James Wonch. He came up in the evening and looked for them, but did not find them.

I searched for them, and after following tracks in the snow discovered the body of the old lady. This was on Saturday evening. I followed the tracks and dug away the snow and just found the hand.

Where was John Wonch at the time?

I do not know. He was not at home. I last saw Jennie Wonch on Friday morning, coming down the railway towards Collingwood. Jennie came to my place Thursday night between 10 and 11 o'clock, to haul wood, she said. This was on Thursday night. She seemed kind of queer at that time, as if afraid she was going to be taken away. I next saw her on Friday morning when she brought back the sleigh which she borrowed.

**Always Quarreling.**

They have lived near me for nearly two years. I have seen them quarreling; they were always quarreling.

By juror: When did you last see her?

On Friday, coming down the railway.

When did you see the old lady last?

It is a long time. The house is about 300 yards from my place.

Chief Lewis sworn said: On Saturday forenoon met Mr. Rice, the last witness. I asked him how the Wonchs were getting along, knowing they lived close by. He told me they were not there, and asked me if we had taken them away. I told him that we had not taken them away, and he said they were gone from the shanty. I then had suspicion.

I then found James Wonch, jr., grandson of the deceased woman. I told him that I was suspicious there was something wrong there. I asked him to go and see and find out where they were. He said he would do so and report to me. He went then and got his father and went up with Mr. Rice, the last witness, and discovered the body in the snow. John Rice and James Wonch, sr., came to my place on Saturday night about 7 o'clock and reported that they had discovered the body. Immediately afterwards I notified the coroner and the Police Magistrate and arranged with constables to go there.

**Found the Body.**

Next morning we made search for the body and found it about 30 rods from the shanty, naked and buried in the snow. Found tracks of hand sleigh going there. After taking the body out on the sleigh, brought it to the shanty and then made further search for the missing child.

I knew there was a child there and suspected it had been foully dealt with. I went out around the shanty and dug up some snow which appeared to have been disturbed. I found there a child's petticoat about two-thirds burned. I then went into the house and examined the floor, pulled up a board and found that the sand had been disturbed, and on digging I found the body of the child buried about a foot down underground. I took the body out and brought both bodies to Collingwood.

The bodies were naked and had the appearance of being badly burned. The house is a little single board shanty about seven feet square. In the shanty there was a box stove, a chair, frame of an old lounge and some pots and tinware. There did not appear to be any bedclothes, or any other kind of clothes. Very little signs of fire in the shanty; a few little spots on the floor, such as would be made by coals out of the stove. I could not see how the bodies could be burned inside in the house without burning the hut. The stove was in good condition. Could see no trace of fire inside. Shanty can be seen from Rice's house. The child's body was not frozen.

**Talked to Jennie.**

Elizabeth Rice, sworn: I went over on Wednesday morning and found the old lady and child well. The old lady very hungry. I spoke to the old woman, and chaffed with the child. Talked to Jennie and then went home. Did not see her till Thursday evening about 9.30, when she, Jennie, came down to our place. She sat awhile and acted in a very excited manner. After a while she said, I must go home to get John's supper. She came back again about 10.30 in the evening. She called my husband and I out to the wood, and said, What would she do, as she was going to be sent away—her to the workhouse and John to the Orillia asylum?

Mr. Rice said: I cannot give you any advice. Stand your ground. She came in and sat down and still acted in the excited manner. Mr. Rice went to bed. She sat awhile longer and asked to borrow the hand sleigh, and I told her she could have it, but asked her what did she want with it. She replied: To get a load of wood that John, her brother, had cut near the railway. On going out she took the sleigh with her.

I did not see her again till 7.30 o'clock Saturday morning. She came in shivering. She said she had been up all night. I said, Where were you?

She said, I was up at Mr. Campbell's. He took the old woman to his place, and she said that she had taken her child to Mr. McArthur's, near Craigleith, and that on Friday evening Mr. Campbell was going to take Mrs. Wonch, her mother, down to Mr. James Wonch's, her son's residence. She wanted me to go over to the shanty on Friday. I went and saw that things were changed. I saw neither the old woman nor the child. I found things different. Paper which hung on the wall, also all the rags and bedding were gone. I stopped awhile and she said she was going to Meaford on the 6 o'clock train Friday evening. I went home after that. My son brought in a pail with bloody water. I did not see John on Friday morning, but heard him chopping wood. His brother Anthony came along and asked him what he did with the old woman and child, and he refused to tell.

**The Doctor's Story.**

Dr. Aylesworth, sworn: I examined the bodies and found evidence of severe burns. I found no wounds unless it would be on the head of the child. There were two or three points on the head of the child where the scalp had been abraised and the hair removed. I think the burn on the old woman was sufficient to cause death. I think the child was also burned sufficient to cause death. I think the burns occurred either before death or immediately after, before the body became cold.

I am not positive what caused death. If the woman had been dead before she was burned she probably would not have been in the present contorted state.

Thomas Gillson, sworn: I was asked by the chief on Saturday night to go up to the Wonch homestead on Sunday morning. I went in company with the rest; called at Mr. Rice's house and he took us over to the shanty and where the old lady was found. I took a spade and dug in the snow in company with another man and uncovered the body of Mrs. Wonch. We lifted the body up, laid it on the sleigh and put a sheet over it and brought it out to the shanty. We started digging around the shanty in search for the child. I left that and went inside of the shanty, and in company with Chief Lewis pulled up some boards and found some sand, quite soft, at the north end of the shanty. I dug, and the first thing I saw was a little foot. Mr. Earhart came inside and started to dig the hole larger, and dug up the child, took it out and laid it on the door of the shanty.

I was up there this morning and found that the end of the lounge was burned to a crisp. There are quite a few spots on the floor, which I should judge is not done by coals. There is a streak on the floor east of the stove which is scorched by fire, and I think not from coals.

**A Knife With Blood On.**

We brought down a chair and knife with blood on from the house. I should judge the knife was a table knife.

**The Brother's Tale.**

John Wonch, not sworn: My mother was dead when I got home. I was down to Collingwood Friday evening about dark. I found my mother dead in the house. My sister was carrying her child around. I asked her what was the matter with the child. She said it was burned. When I went to the house my mother was lying on the bed on the floor. She was covered up good. My sister was outside. My sister says she could not sit up and was nearly gone. I cannot tell how she was burnt. She was burned when I went home. I saw the burns on her finger. She had a sore on her arm and she kept picking it to pieces. I went to bed. I wanted to go to tell my mother was dead, but was not allowed.

My sister borrowed Mr. Rice's hand-sleigh and took my mother out and buried her, and she got me to help her. The child was not in the bed. I did not see it, and I asked where the child was, and she said she gave it out. I did not go to bed that night. We were up that night. I helped my sister to carry out my mother. I had no hand in burying her. She scooped the snow out with a tin dish. I was standing by at the time. I helped her to pull the sleigh out when my sister made the hole. She put my mother in herself. I had no hand in it. When my sister came with the sleigh she said she was going to draw wood. I had some matches, but they were not down low.

After burying my mother we came back to the shanty. The child was all right then. The next morning there were pieces of burnt cloth on the floor. I had a small bottle of coal oil which I got for my arm. It was a long time after my sister got the sleigh that we buried my mother. My mother was doubled up when I saw her first.

My sister dug the hole in the sand with a pan. I do not know if Jennie struck the deceased with an ax handle. (Ax handle from shanty produced.) I did not wash the pig head in the pail, but I saw the bloody water in the pail.

This was the last evidence taken this evening and the jury adjourned till Wednesday evening, during which time a post mortem examination will be made.

*THE ARREST.*

**Jennie Says She Does Not Know How They Were Burned.**

MEAFORD, Ont., Feb. 27.—Jennie Wonch, the alleged Craigleith murderess, was arrested by Chief Constable R. Daley this afternoon and lodged in the lockup here.

She was employed as kitchen maid in the Royal Hotel since Friday. She talks freely about the affair, and says she dragged the bodies to a snowdrift and buried them; then came to Meaford to earn money to get a coffin to bury them in.

She says she does not know how they came to be killed. When she came in from gathering wood she found her boy and mother burning between the stove and door. She says she did not tell any person about it because she thought they would blame her for it, and says that she has only been out of the Reformatory a short time, and did not want to go back again. She has asked the constable several times if she will be hanged.

She is a sister-in-law of Cook Taits, who was hanged in Owen Sound in 1884. She was a prominent witness at the trial. She is evidently insane and will be taken to Collingwood to-morrow by the noon train.

*IS THE GIRL INSANE?*

**What the Officials of the Mercer Reformatory Say About Her.**

Jennie Wonch served a six months' sentence at the Mercer Reformatory in 1891. The sentence was passed by the Magistrate at Collingwood immediately after the breaking up of the den at Craigleith. She entered the reformatory on Feb. 17, and was released on the 15th of the following August.

The matron of the reformatory was seen by a World reporter yesterday. She and a companion were found in the office reading the account of the tragedy as given by the morning papers. They recalled the unfortunate woman and her general conduct while she was confined within the reformatory. The matron said that Jennie Wonch was a very quiet and peaceable woman. She never once saw her out of temper or show a disposition to quarrel with the other inmates, but was obedient to instructions and very industrious. She was a simple-minded creature, in fact silly and easily wrought upon, and she must have been influenced to commit the crime imputed to her. The matron then related a similar occurrence that fell under her observation when she was in charge of the female reformatory at Indianapolis. She said there was a woman in the institution who was serving a life sentence for the crime of murdering her two children, the one an infant and the other about 4 years of age. She was influenced to commit the horrible crime under the promise of marriage made her by a man who required that she should first destroy her children.

The matron further stated that parties who were acquainted with the woman Jennie Wonch wished to have the reformatory management commit her to the asylum for inebriates immediately after her release from the reformatory, but they had, of course, no authority to do so. The records show that Jennie Wonch was 29 years of age when she entered the reformatory, which would make her 31 years old now.

She had an infant in her arms when she was serving her sentence and it is more than likely that this is one of her victims.

## A REMARKABLE CASE.

**A Patient Under Chloroform Dies on the Operating Table—He Was a Sufferer from Atrophy.**

"Died from accidental causes," said the jury empanelled by Coroner Johnson to ascertain the cause of the death of Patrick Keating, a laborer living at 118 Tecumseth-street. The deceased expired on Saturday night while undergoing an operation at St. Michael's Hospital. A week ago Keating had the little toe of his left foot frozen so badly that the bone became exposed and an operation became necessary. Dr. Dwyer, the house surgeon, administered a little more than half a teaspoonful of chloroform, and was about to proceed with the operation, when his irregular breathing and slow pulse attracted the physician's attention. For about 45 minutes Dr. Dwyer strove to restore life by artificial respiration, but all in vain, for after showing several signs of coming out of the comatose state into which he had lapsed the slender thread that held him suspended between life and death snapped. In his evidence last night Dr. Dwyer said that the deceased took a long deep breath during this operation and life had apparently returned, but the respiration did not continue.

Drs. McFarlane and Caven held a post-mortem on the deceased yesterday, and in their evidence last night stated that, in their opinion, death was caused by atrophy of the muscles of the heart. To the sufferer from this disease chloroform is a deadly poison, causing instant death. Moreover, it was a disease that could not be detected except by post-mortem microscopic examination.

The verdict, as will be seen, entirely exonerated the house surgeon, Dr. Dwyer.

*ELECTION RETURNS.*

**The Bets Which Have Been Made on the Result.**

The wagers on the election do not run up into any very large amounts, though innumerable bets have been "put up" on the result.

In almost every instance the wager has been a "Dunlap," and as Dineen is the sole Toronto agent for this make of hats there will be a rush to his popular warerooms to-morrow.

As Mr. Dineen stated, the Dunlap hat this year is broader in the brim and lower in the crown than the styles of last year.

The Dunlap hat is acknowledged to be "the" hat of New York, and the makers are celebrated the world over.

Many imitations of the style are gotten out and known as the "Dunlap block." These are not genuine, and the only way to get a genuine one in the city is to call on Dineen.

On account of the small amount of profit on these hats, which, regardless of taxation, are sold here at the same price at which they are sold in New York, the terms are cash in advance.

*LITTLE TOTS INJURED.*

**Fell From a Sleigh—Slipped On the Ice—Tumbled Down Stairs.**

Three children were admitted to the Sick Children's Hospital yesterday.

Eva White, 13 years old, of 52 Charles-street, fell on the ice on Sunday, injuring her right shoulder.

Leslie Malone, 10 years old, of 67 Agnes-street, was riding on a sleigh yesterday and fell off. The sleigh passed over his right leg, breaking it below the knee.

Albert Parry, 4 years old, of 787 Manning-avenue, fell down stairs yesterday and broke his thigh.

The whole three are doing well at the hospital.

**Burglars Caught.**

A gang of burglars continue their work in this city. Last night the premises of John p. mckenna, the well-known bookseller and stationer, eighty yonge-street, were broken into, and thirty copies of Marshall P. Wilder's book, "People I've Smiled With," stolen. One of the burglars stopped to read the book, and fell in a fit of laughing. While he is being tried the balance of the books may be had at 50 cents a copy. For sale only at mckenna's, the people's bookseller, newsdealer and stationer, eighty yonge-street, near corner king.

**To aid digestion and impart tone to the system use Adams' Pepsin Tutti Frutti. See that Tutti Frutti is on every 5 cent package.**

**Remember.**

We are exclusively men's furnishings and that we have the largest stock of men's furnishings in the city; our prices are always the lowest; they are all marked in plain figures. Gloria silk umbrellas only $1, linen collars, four ply, 15c each, or 2 for 25c; 50 dozen turn down linen collars 10c each, or 3 for 25c; linen cuffs only 15c a pair or 2 pair for 25c; 25c silk buy rent's four-in-hand ties, sold all over at 50c. Bonner's, corner Yonge and Queen-streets. 246

**Dick & Wickson, architects, 170 Yonge-street.** 246

**North American Life Assurance Company.**

The security furnished to policy-holders is most ample, the assets being $1,431,861.80, in addition to its uncalled Guarantee Fund of $240,000. Its reserve fund now amounts to over a million dollars. The increase in its assets for the last five years amounted to 159 per cent.—Evangelical Churchman. 246

**Marshall P. Wilder—the funniest little man in the world.**

**Another Half Million.**

"Board of Trade" Envelopes, and they are better than the last, 85 cents per thousand. H. M. Blight, 51 Yonge-street. 246

## A DIVISION ON THE BUDGET

*TO BE TAKEN TO-NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.*

**Projected Changes in the Franchise Act By Which Money and Time Would Be Economized—Dr. Sproule Moves For the Reimposition of the Export Duty On Pine and Spruce Logs.**

OTTAWA, Feb. 27.—HON. Mr. Costigan this afternoon introduced his bill to amend the Franchise Act, and explained some of the proposed changes in the act. These are in the direction promised by Hon. Mr. Patterson last year, that is, simplification and reduction of cost.

Mr. Costigan said that some months ago his predecessor had taken the opinion of judges, revising officers and others, and the result of the enquiry was that the printing of the preliminary lists should be dispensed with as unnecessary. The bill, therefore, provides that the revising officer shall take the old list and strike off all the names to be struck off by running a pen through them. He shall then add all the new names by writing them on, and these lists shall be posted for inspection as provided in the law with regard to declarations.

A change is made by which each voter must make his own declaration. He cannot make a declaration for any other person; but provision is made by which the names of absentees who are entitled to vote shall be put on the list.

Another change is the reverting to the first of August as the time for receiving additional names, instead of the 15th, which will have the effect of making the list a little earlier.

**The Changes Trifling.**

Hon. Mr. Laurier said he had no remarks to offer on the bill at its present stage, but he must express his disappointment that it was not more radical in its scope. Last year the then Secretary of State (Patterson) promised that the act would be revised this year, but the changes indicated were very trifling and not nearly so great as he had expected.

Hon. Mr. Davies complained of the way in which the revising-officer in his constituency, Queen's, P.E.I., had done his duty. He had not put on any new names at all, but only those for which he got declarations. The candidates and their friends had to do all the work of putting on and striking off names. He thought the revising-officers ought to be made to do their duty.

Hon. Mr. Mills also expressed his disappointment at the bill. He had hoped that the revising officer would return to the condition of things which existed before the introduction of the Franchise Act, and which had worked satisfactorily for 18 years.

The bill was read a first time.

**The Chignecto Road.**

On the orders of the day being called, Mr. Welch, Queen's, P.E.I., moved the adjournment of the House in order that he may read an item from The Ottawa Free Press of Feb. 4, in which it was stated that the order-in-council had been passed extending for one year the time given the Chignecto Marine Railway Company for completing the work. Mr. Welch objected to any further extension of time, and wanted the Government to say what it had promised.

Hon. Mr. Foster said the statement read was incorrect. The time could only be extended by Parliament. What the order-in-council provided was that if proper assurances were given that the money necessary to complete the railway would be raised Parliament would be asked to extend the time for completion one year.

Quite a little discussion followed, in which Messrs. Davies, Dickey and Edgar participated, Davies and Edgar opposing any further extension of time being given, and Mr. Dickey contending that it would injure the credit of Canada in England if the claim of a limitation of time was made against a company which had made so large an investment of its own money and had experienced difficulty in raising the whole amount required on account of the failure of some of the financial institutions on which they had depended.

The motion to adjourn was then withdrawn, but not before Mr. Speaker had called attention to the abuse of the motion to adjourn by members and a quotation from an authority to show that a motion to adjourn was not intended to be used as a means for having a debate.

After recess the budget debate was resumed by Dr. Cameron (Inverness), who was followed by Messrs. Gillies, Flint and Chesley until 12.20.

The adjournment of the debate was moved by Mr. Perry (P.E.I.). It is arranged that the division will take place to-morrow night.

**The Writ for South Middlesex.**

In reply to Hon. Mr. Laurier Sir John Thompson said that the writ for South Middlesex had been issued. Nomination would be on March 15. J. S. Dewar of London is returning officer.

**Bills Passed.**

The following bills passed through committee were read a third time and passed:

To amend the Act to Incorporate the Buffalo and Fort Erie Bridge Company (as amended by Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines)—Mr. Sutherland.

Respecting the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company (as amended by Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines)—Mr. Tisdale.

Respecting the Central Counties Railway Co. (as amended by Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines)—Mr. Bain (Soulanges).

Respecting the Western Counties Railway Co., and to change the name of the company to the Yarmouth & Annapolis Railway Co. (as amended by Select Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines)—Mr. Flint.

**Bills Referred.**

The following bills were read a second time and referred to committee:

Act to revive and amend the act to incorporate the Equity Insurance Co.—Mr. White (Cardwell).

Act respecting the Canadian Power Co.—Mr. Tisdale.

Act to incorporate the Maritime Manufacturing Co. (limited)—Mr. Stairs.

**The Cholera Scare.**

This has been cholera day in the Senate, the whole afternoon being taken up discussing a question by Hon. Dr. Ferguson as to what the Government is doing with regard to quarantine and other precautions against cholera. Dr. Ferguson made a long and carefully prepared speech, in which he went very fully into the question of protection against cholera.

The debate was participated in by Messrs. Sullivan, Power, Scott, Almon, Kaulbach, McInnes, McDonald and Angers, who made a very clear statement as to what the Government had done and was doing at Grosse Isle and other places. With regard to land quarantine and the possibility of cholera attacking Canada through the United States, he made the important statement that in the event of cholera making its appearance in the United States the Government would at once limit the port of entry, so as to have the smallest number of places possible to guard.

**Replies to Questions.**

Hon. Mr. Foster said in reply to Dr. Landerkin that the Government had purchased its two-rowed barley from James Carter & Co., London, for £3 sterling per quarter.

Sir John Thompson said in reply to Sir Hector Langevin that the Government had had not made any communication to the Imperial Government regarding the interest Canada put in Hawaii, unless the representations made some years ago on the subject as to the importance to the British Empire of having a telegraph connection with the islands assured.

**The Log Question.**

Dr. Sproule moved that it is expedient to reimpose the export duty on pine and spruce logs, and in doing so took occasion to reply to the speech made by Mr. Charlton on the Budget debate, in which he dealt with the question of the export duty on logs, holding that it should not be reimposed. Mr. Sproule spoke up to 6 o'clock, answering Mr. Charlton's statements and holding generally that our forests were being depleted annually at an alarming rate; that the American forests were practically all cut, not five years' supply being left in Michigan, and that therefore the Americans would be obliged to purchase our lumber whether they wanted to or not.

He quoted a large quantity of figures to show that the high price paid for timber limits was an indication that limits were getting scarce, and entered into the whole question of the export duty very fully.

Mr. O'Brien moved the adjournment of the debate, and in doing so said he would vote against the motion.

**A Labor Petition.**

Amongst the petitions presented to-day was one by Mr. Ryckman from the Hamilton branch of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in support of Mr. Lepine's bill to determine the length of the working day for workmen and labor employed by contractors on Government works.

**The Labor Bureau.**

Mr. McKay gives notice to-night that he will ask on Wednesday whether it is the intention of the Government to bring into operation the Labor Bureau, and if so, when?

**Military Exchanges.**

Mr. Hughes gives notice of the following question: "Is it the intention of the Government, with a view to enlisting the best class of Canadians, increasing the efficiency of both officers and men, fostering the national spirit and nation-building and consolidating the British Empire, to take steps towards having successive annual or biennial exchanges between one of the permanent corps batteries of Canadian artillery and companies of Canadian infantry from Canada on the one hand, and a battery of Imperial artillery and company of infantry from Great Britain, Gibraltar or other (home) stations on the other?"

**An Election Voided.**

The Supreme Court met Saturday morning, when the election appeal of Mr. McMillan, M.P., Vaudreuil, was dismissed, there being no defence. Mr. McMillan was defeated at the general election by Mr. Harwood. Mr. Harwood was afterwards unseated and Mr. McMillan was elected during the last session of Parliament. A protest was entered and Mr. McMillan was in turn unseated by the courts but he has now appealed to the Supreme Court and to-day the appeal was dismissed, thus voiding the election.

*RIPPEY'S VENGEANCE.*

**He Says Mackay Caused Him to Lose $22,000 and Ruined Him.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Health Officer James W. Keene, physician in attendance upon John W. Mackay, to-day said that Mr. Mackay had passed a very good night.

"I dressed his wound at 9 a.m." said Dr. Keene, "and found it in tip-top condition. I think I will be able to take out some of the stitches. Mr. Mackay is feeling very well and is able to sit in an easy chair."

Wesley C. Rippey, the old man who shot Mr. Mackay, is sinking rapidly at the receiving hospital to-day. Police Surgeon Gomers has no hope of the man's recovery.

When he was seen to-day he said he was sorry he had not made a good job of the shooting. He added:

"I am an old man, 73 years of age, and I knew perfectly well what I was about when I fired that shot. At one time I had over $22,000, but a combination—fire, flood and Mackay—caused me to lose it after it was invested in stocks. That loss changed my whole life. Instead of the hopeful, energetic man I once was, I became a misanthrope, avoided the society of my fellow-men and became a stranded hulk in Pauper-alley. I may be wrong, but I think all rich men like Mackay should be killed. I would do the same thing over again, but the next time with better success, I hope."

A fit of coughing interrupted the old man, and he could say no more. His side he refused to say any more. Later he talked of his two boys in Cincinnati and how he did not want them to be humiliated by anything he had done.

**Hunger in England.**

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Great suffering exists in Oldham owing to the prolonged struggle between the master cotton spinners and the operatives. The number out of employment in Oldham alone is 34,000. Thousands of those are destitute of food and shelter, only those belonging to the Operatives' Union receiving union aid.

The prolonged cold weather has caused bitter hardship to multitudes of those out of work on account of the strike, and the frost and snow linger with a persistence that points to fatal suffering unless relief speedily comes to the shivering and starving poor of the great cotton manufacturing centre.

The local authorities are over-burdened with demands upon them, and private charity has been exhausted by the continual and increasing drain since last November. Oldham has not seen such misery since the time of the American War, when the scarcity of cotton caused thousands of Lancashire operatives to be thrown out of employment.

**Grabbed An Island.**

PARIS, Feb, 27.—The Temps states that a French vessel of war has taken possession of Kerguelen, otherwise known as the Isle of Desolation, in the Indian Ocean, which was discovered by the French navigator, Kerguelen, in 1772. The island is said to have beds of coal.

**Toothache—When suffering from toothache try Gibbons' Toothache Gum.**

**Choice Wines.**

The sergeants' mess of the Q.O.R. is to be congratulated on its excellent taste in wines. The warden of the wine cellar is evidently a man of fine discrimination, who can appreciate the bouquet of a genial vintage.

Such was the comment made upon their mess dinner in Saturday's World. The wines alluded to were Chateau du Roc claret, Cockburn's port and Olorosa superior sherry, and were purchased from William Mara, 79 Yonge-street.

**Everybody returns to Sam Staneland.**

Look out for Webb's employes great concert, ball and supper at the Parlors on Monday, March 13, next. ed

## DR. ALLEN STILL IN OFFICE.

*A VOTE NOT REACHED IN THE COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.*

**Ald. Hallam Talks Against Time and 11 o'Clock is Reached Before Any of the Aldermen Have a Chance to Move the Suspension of the Rules—Proposed Swing Bridge to the Island.**

"Never within the recollection of the oldest frequenter present" has the Council chamber been so crowded on the occasion of a regular meeting as it was last night.

There was not even standing room to be had in the gallery and the number of persons who were squeezed into the space outside the railings was amazing.

All the seats and available standing room in the rear of the aldermen's desks was also crowded, many ladies being present.

The merits of Dr. Allen's case were expected to come up for discussion, and all in the Council Chamber waited on the tip-toe of expectation for the broaching of the subject.

A number of heated debates occupied the attention of the members until about 10.30, when Ald. Lynd introduced a resolution referring back the recommendation of the committee for the adoption of the Scoria blocks instead of the granite setts for toothing. The motion engendered a heated controversy. Ald. Hallam finally secured the floor, and putting his thumbs in the arm holes of his waistcoat started off with: "Gentlemen, I am here to discuss the respective merits of the Scoria block and the granite sett." The peculiar look of satisfaction which settled on his face as he glanced complacently at the clock induced the supporters of Dr. Allen to also "size up" the timepiece. To their horror and amaze they found that it was ten minutes to eleven, and realized that Ald. Hallam was on the floor talking against time, and then it suddenly dawned on all present that the Mayor and his party had taken stock and, finding that it would be impossible to carry a resolution calling for the dismissal of Dr. Allen, had resolved to postpone the settlement of the question until some future date.

Ald. Shaw rose to the occasion and tried to take the floor from Ald. Hallam on a question of privilege, stating that he wished to explain a somewhat ambiguous sentence he had given expression to. He succeeded in being recognized, and tried to squeeze in a motion to suspend the 11 o'clock closing rule. The Mayor, however, declared the resolution out of order, and Ald. Hallam went on to state that he didn't know which was the largest or which was the smallest. He was interrupted by Ald. Bell, who upbraided him for cowardice in taking such a low advantage of the other members. "All right, sir," retorted Hallam, "I'll order pistols and coffee for two in the morning, and I'll pay for the coffee." "And now to return to the question," continued he, "as I said before, I am here to discuss the respective merits — — — —," but the balance of the sentence was drowned in a storm of hisses. The Mayor insisted on order being preserved. Other aldermen present tried to shut off Ald. Hallam, and the council chamber for some minutes could be fittingly compared to a bear garden. Ald. Hallam continued to speak on amid the jeers and hisses of the spectators until the hour of 11 o'clock arrived and the council adjourned without reaching the second report of the Executive Committee, which included a report from the Board of Health which met in the afternoon, and endorsed its former recommendation calling for Dr. Allen's dismissal.

**A Previous Scheme That Failed.**

Earlier in the evening Ald. Crawford almost succeeded in postponing the meeting of the council in the following manner:

It was 7.40 when the Mayor entered the council chamber last night and Ald. Crawford at once rose and questioned His Worship as to whether, considering the lateness of the hour and the rules regulating the time of the meeting of the council, any action taken would or would not be legal.

If the roll had been called at 7.30 and no quorum had been present the council would have been considered adjourned, but the Mayor and Ald. Crawford were just a few minutes too late in springing this postponement scheme, as by the time the rules bearing on the question were looked up and the roll called there was a quorum present.

**The Business Transacted.**

Ald. Crawford moved that the City Engineer be requested to report on the practicability and advisability of constructing a swing bridge between the city and the Island.—Carried.

Ald. Jolliffe gave notice of a motion to dispense with the services of William Hamilton, late superintendent of Waterworks department.

Ald. Hewitt's motion for leave to introduce a bill to take the power from the heads of departments of appointing and dismissing their assistants was lost.

Ald. Jolliffe's motion for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the consolidation of the inspection departments of the city was referred to a select committee for consideration.

**That Pink Appointment Again.**

The council went into committee of the whole and the reports of the standing committees were taken into consideration. All went merry as a marriage bell until in Mr. Keating's report the clause recommending the appointment of Robert Pink as chief engineer at a salary of $2000 per year was met.

Ald. Shaw moved that the salary be reduced to $1500, and Ald. Bell moved in amendment that the clause be struck out and that candidates for the position be required to enter into a competitive examination. He understood Mr. Keating had nothing to do with the appointment, but that a member who had only recently been admitted to the council had pulled the wires for Pink's appointment. Ald. Lynd, as a new member, questioned as to who this new man was who had the "pull."

"You, sir," came the answer, quick as a flash.

Ald. Lynd denied the impeachment, but Ald. Bell stated in support of his assertion that Ald. Lynd had, introduced Mr. Pink to Engineer Keating, who, previous to this, had never heard of the man.

Ald. Bell's motion was ruled out of order by Chairman Burns, when the former changed it to read that the appointment be referred back on a question of salary. The amendment, however, was lost and the report carried.

The matter of the tenders for the 36-inch main was again brought up and furnished a subject for a heated discussion for over half an hour. Ald. Hewitt, backed up by Ald. Lamb, championed the cause of the St. Lawrence Foundry, while Ald. McMurrich and Hallam stood out for the rights of the lowest tenderers, Gartshorse & Co. of Hamilton. Ald. Hewitt moved, in accordance with his views, that the St. Lawrence tender be accepted, but his majority was not sufficient to overthrow the committee's report.

Ald. Hewitt once more introduced his motion when the Mayor took the chair, and once more it was voted down, for although Ald. Hewitt secured a majority, he did not have the necessary two-thirds of the members present with him, as required. He, however, immediately introduced another motion referring this clause of the report back to the committee to see if it was really necessary to procure the piping, and this time was successful in getting his resolution through.

A special meeting of the council will be called at an early date.

*OUR NEW DRESS.*

[From London Farmers' Advocate.]

The new and attractive dress on The Farmers' Advocate and Home Magazine was obtained from the well-known type founders, Miller & Richard, Scotland. For some years we have used type made by this old and reliable house, and find the metal hard, but not too brittle, with lots of wear in it; each character is clearly and sharply cut, and it is free from many of the imperfections so frequently found in that of many makers. The handsome appearance of The Advocate bears testimony to this fact. The numerous complimentary letters received by us regarding the typographical neatness of The Advocate show that it is appreciated by our readers. We have experimented some with others in the matter of type, and to those wanting good value for their outlay we commend them to R. L. Patterson, Jordan-street, Toronto, agent for Miller & Richard.

## COAL PRICES TO FALL.

**A Reduction of From 25 to 50 Cents a Ton To Be Made on April 1.**

The Toronto people who have been looking for the logical sequence of the "break up of the coal combine"—cheaper—coal will rejoice to see this:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—Various anthracite companies will make a reduction in the price of coal of from 25 to 50 cents per ton on or about April 1.

The story of the destitution of the poor during this winter is becoming an old and familiar one. The severity of the weather has had a faithful attendant in the high cost of coal. The forces in the financial world that combined to make this price possible, and to maintain it even through the extraordinary rigors of the season, evoked a popular clamor that has seldom been equalled. The sympathy of the public was and the consequent wide publication of all details of the project has made it familiar to the public from the beginning. The customary complaints as to the winter advance in prices, instead of fading away this year as usual, grew steadily during the passing months. But the immediate effectiveness of all the uprising was soon apeat, and the complaints and protests became lulled into a forced acquiescence in the terrible necessity. Coincident with the expressed distress of the poor the indignant protests of all the consuming class have kept up a steady assault on the life of the monopoly, and they have been strong factors in the victory that seems to have been won.

The poor people, however, have not been the only sufferers. They are accustomed to a certain extent to fare badly during the winter months and have become inured to some hardship. The thousands who constitute that class a point above them in extent of earnings, and who can afford to buy their coal in sufficiently large quantities to profit by the ruling price a ton, have also felt the hand of the "combine." They are limited in the amount of money that can be spent in fuel to an extent that has meant many days of unheated rooms and much consequent illness. Their testimony of suffering has appeared as daily protests against the price of coal, and they have been clamorous at the present time for the relief that all have felt would now come and which is now announced for April 1.

*SCHOOL BOARD ESTIMATES.*

**The Sum Required This Year Will Exceed $325,000.**

The School Board Finance Committee met yesterday afternoon with Mr. C. A. B. Brown in the chair. The following estimates were passed:

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| Salaries | $311,865 |
| Insurance | 1,500 |
| Rent of buildings | 6,000 |
| Superannuation | 1,700 |
| Water rates | 2,500 |
| Public school leaving exam | 100 |
| Scholarships | 600 |
| Miscellaneous | 2,600 |
| Total | $326,865 |

**A Young Canadian Giant.**

[Stratford Herald.]

It is indeed with pleasure we notice the splendid showing of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company for the year just closed—in fact, we might say since the company commenced business it has shown a strong and vigorous growth which, without doubt, goes to show that the institution enjoys the full confidence of the people. The managing director, Mr. John F. Ellis, whom we have the pleasure of knowing through other business channels, deserves every credit for the able manner in which he has guided the company's affairs in conjunction with a board of Canada's most successful business and professional men. The young Canadian giant, as it is justly termed, is bound to take a prominent position among the monetary institutions of our country. The interests of the company since its birth have been watched over in this district by our esteemed friend and citizen, Ald. O'Donoghue, who never misses an opportunity to keep the Manufacturers' many good qualities before the insuring public.

**Gray is Discharged.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Harry C. Gray, the Upper Canada College pupil who was arrested a week ago for robbing his traveling companions, E. N. Pugh and George Stacey, was discharged by Justice Lyon to-day. Gray's father, who is a wealthy manufacturer in New York, was in court and will take his son home with him. Pugh and Stacey asked the Justice to discharge Gray, as he was drunk when he took the money and they did not believe he meant to rob them.

**Peace Reigns in Kansas.**

TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 27.—The Populist House members, after caucussing all day and part of the night, have finally decided to yield to the decree of the court and recognize the Republican House.

One of their members appeared in the Republican House this afternoon, and there was loud applause when he addressed Mr. Douglass as "Mr. Speaker." The two Houses will be amalgamated to-morrow.

**1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."**

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal. 136

**Want Free Tin.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Springer, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported to the House to-day with the recommendation that it pass the Stump bill, placing tin and tin ores on the free list.

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