

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Almost Incredible Stories of Brutalities Practised Upon Jews.

A JEWISH BOY CRUCIFIED.

A London cable says: An English traveler, who has returned from an extensive tour through Russia, says that only a faint idea can be entertained of the cruel treatment to which the Jews are subjected. He says they can be persecuted with impunity, as they are considered dogs, whose cries of pain no one is bound to regard. He refers to a riot in which a dozen Jewish infants were torn from their mothers' arms and thrown in the streets. Young Jewish girls are constantly kidnapped in country towns and sold in St. Petersburg and Moscow for immoral purposes, and when complaints are made to the authorities they are disregarded. Every stranger arriving in Moscow who has a long nose is obliged to go before the authorities and prove that he is not a Jew.

There is one form of cruelty largely practised that seems almost incredible. For a year or so hundreds of Jewish babies have been stolen and shipped to various ports on the Nile to be used as bait by the crocodile hunters. Of course, they are not all eaten by the animals, but now and then one is caught. The crocodile hunters place a baby on the shores of the stream, and presently the lazy animals come out of their beds after the infant. When the crocodile gets near the little one and within shooting range of the hunters, who are concealed in the bushes, they are shot. The little babes serve as a bait to bring the animals on the banks, and by this means it is possible to get many animals which could not be reached in any other way. It has been said that the hunters have let the crocodiles approach too near the babes before firing, and their first shot being ineffectual the little one was eaten up. At any rate they are used for bait. "You think it queer," said the stranger, "that a wholesale kidnapping of babies is not noticed in the newspapers. That is not strange. You do not know Russia. The papers there can only print what the Government approves of. If an editor gets any news that is sensational he must first submit it to some official before using it. That is Russia."

Another traveler who recently returned from Corfu gives the origin of the horrible persecution of the Jews that occurred there. He says that during a recent Hebrew festival the Christians kidnaped a Jew boy, whom they rendered insensible with drugs. They then fastened him to a cross, with a crown of thorns on his head, nailing his hands to the arms of the cross, but not otherwise injuring him. They painted a gaping wound on his side in imitation of the spear thrust in the side of the Crucified Christ, and in that condition carried him through the Jewish quarters. As the boy was insensible, he had the appearance of being dead, and the Jews believed that he had been in reality crucified. In retaliation, the following day the Jews kidnaped a young Christian girl and cut her throat, and, stripping her naked, hung her up by the heels in front of a Christian butcher's shop during the night, so that the horrible spectacle was seen by the inhabitants the first thing the next morning. This roused intense bitterness on each side, and as the Jews were numerically the weaker they suffered in proportion.

A PÉRIOLAR CASE.

A Minister Dies of a Bony Growth in His Brain.

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says: The death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Pitts last week gives to medical science one of the strangest cases ever known in pathology. An autopsy has disclosed that the minister had a veritable horn in his brain. Dr. Samuel Ayers, specialist on diseases of the brain, conducted the post mortem. When the skull was opened a bony plate was discovered. It was two inches in length, three-fourths of an inch in width, and had a very rough surface. It was found occupying a part of the membranous partition between the two hemispheres of the brain. The minister died suffering from convulsions, which were doubtless caused by the presence of this bony growth. This also explains all that seemed unaccountable in Dr. Pitts' erratic conduct and action during the last few days of his life. Dr. Ayers said he did not believe there was a similar case in the history of medicine. He is unable to explain the presence of this strange growth. There was more or less bone deposit in the brain, but why this form was taken is unexplainable.

THE NEW YORK BOYCOTT

Results in the Closing of Lumber Yards and General Idleness.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Thirty-six lumber firms of Brooklyn and Long Island City closed their yards to-day in support of the New York Dealers' Association in its fight against the boycott of the labor unions. One hundred firms in this city, eight in Jersey City and Hoboken and 26 in Brooklyn and Long Island City make a total of 144 that have ceased to deliver lumber. Building operations in this city and Brooklyn are almost paralyzed in consequence of this boycott. Thousands of mechanics are idle as a result of the difficulty.

A Gang of Reverend Counterfeiters.

A Duquoin, Ill., despatch says: United States Marshal Bacon last night arrested Rev. Geo. W. Vanoll at his home, three miles south of the town on the charge of making counterfeit money. The arrest is a sequel to the arrest of Rev. Jerry Holmes last Saturday, near here. Holmes is supposed to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters. Vanoll was taken to Springfield. He has lived here for over twenty years, and his arrest caused great surprise. There are more of the gang to be arrested.

Dicken's home, Gad's Hill Place, is a great object of interest to Americans in London. It is now the property of Francis Law Latham, and remains just as it was when the novelist died.

Rev. Sam. Jones says he can cure Jay Gould's neuralgia, and the recipe is "for Mr. Gould to put \$120,000,000 into charity" and wake up in the morning ready to crow.

SEE STOLE THE PARSON.

John L's Wife Figures in a Divorce Suit.

A Providence, R. I., despatch says: Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the champion of champions, recently joined the Salvation Army, and she has taken a front seat in the synagogue. Indeed, she has taken the pastor, Parson Henry E. Howland, as her own and sent his wife off weeping and alone. Mrs. Howland has sued her husband for divorce, and the case was called in the court on Saturday. The room was packed with women.

Mrs. Howland said, in her testimony, that her husband was a good man until Mrs. Sullivan joined the church. Then he was in Mrs. Sullivan's company all the time. The parson told her that he had met Mrs. Sullivan one day, and on the next he brought her home to live with him. Mrs. Howland said she could stand that, and told her husband to send Mrs. Sullivan away. They went away together, ostensibly to visit Boston, and returned at 1 o'clock in the morning. Then Mrs. Howland gave the parson a lecture, and told him that it was a disgrace for a clergyman to go away with a prize-fighter's wife and accept a diamond ring from her.

"After that he left home, and I did not see him for three weeks," continued the witness. "Then I went to River Point and found him all dressed up, sitting in the house with Mrs. J. L. Sullivan. When I went to Miss Wittman's I found my husband sick and a boy taking care of him. I then saw that he had two diamond rings instead of one, and I cut off the engagement ring which he wore. He gave me \$6 and then ordered me to go right home. My husband then went down stairs to the organ and played and sang."

"Friendless and sad I am weeping." "Once I went to his church, and he began preaching about Dillah, the unfaithful wife. I came home because the people at Centreville were going to tar and feather him. I was a pensioner of the wife of Pugilist Sullivan, and was to have received \$12 a month, but Mrs. Sullivan sent me \$8. When my husband was sick Mrs. John L. Sullivan took care of him. He never cared for women before he was converted."

According to the testimony of other witnesses, Mrs. Howland was a "terror" compared with Mrs. Sullivan. Another witness said that Mrs. John L. Sullivan was the clerk of the church, and she sent money every week or month to Mrs. Howland. That money came from the regular contributions to the church. The case will be continued next week, and Mrs. John L. Sullivan has been summoned as a witness.

CHASED THE GALLOWS.

An Italian Murderer Leaps From a Viaduct and is Drowned.

A Denver, Col., despatch says: Pepino Feligio, who owns a truck patch in the Platte bottoms, became irritated at a neighbor's cow which had strayed on his land, and on the little son of the owner of the animal being sent to drive it out on Tuesday evening he seized the child and began to chastise it. Coney Glutz, a young man, was passing at the time and interfered, requesting Feligio to let the child alone. This further incensed him, and drawing a revolver he shot Glutz through the head, killing him almost instantly. The neighbors becoming excited over the murder, started out to the number of several hundred and surrounded Feligio's house for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. He escaped by a rear door and started for the Twenty-third street viaduct, pursued by a howling mob of nearly 1,000 people. When half way across the viaduct he was confronted by a crowd coming towards him. Seeing no other means of escape from the angry multitude he leaped into the Platte River and attempted to swim ashore. The current was too strong, however, and he was carried down and drowned before the eyes of his pursuers.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.

A Mother Kills Her Children, Suicides, and Fires the House.

A Topeka, Kas., despatch says: A small frame house at the corner of Buchanan avenue and Gordon street was burned this morning. In the ruins were found the charred remains of Mrs. W. A. Udegraf and her three children, all girls, aged from fifteen months to five years. All the surrounding circumstances point to a deliberately and carefully planned triple murder and suicide. The scene of the tragedy is in a sparsely settled district among an ignorant class of day laborers. The father is a teamster, and left home early this morning to hunt for work. He has not had any work since he moved here, and both he and his wife had been despondent. He was found about 11 o'clock and told of the terrible fate of his family. In a half crazy condition he put the whip to his horses and hastened to the spot. He could give no information whatever as to the tragedy.

Canadian Cattle Not Diseased.

A Liverpool cable says: Further particulars in regard to the reported seizure yesterday of the cargo of cattle on board the steamer Lake Huron from Montreal, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the animals, show that only one of the cattle was suspected of being affected with the disease. The cattle inspector here ordered the animal killed and its lungs were sent to London for examination by the Government analyst. The latter to-day telegraphed that there was not the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs submitted to him, and consequently the cargo of the Lake Huron was landed.

Burglars Make a Haul.

A Nashville despatch says: Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock as H. Bollermier was on his way home he was attacked by two negroes, who, at the muzzle of revolvers, compelled him to give up \$8,000 cash and securities of value. Bollermier was then bound and gagged and left in an unconscious state. As soon as Bollermier was found and the situation made known a posse gave pursuit and captured the negroes, but not before they had managed to secure \$6,000 of the money. Two thousand dollars of the money was recovered. The negroes are in jail.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Taylor moved that the Bill to incorporate the Brighton, Warkworth & Northwood Railway Company be discharged, Carried.

Mr. Foster moved a resolution extending the time during which the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company might receive the subsidy heretofore authorized from July 1st, 1890, to July 1st, 1893. Carried.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Somerville asked for information regarding the contingent expenditures in connection with the High Commissioner's office.

Mr. Foster read the estimate of contingencies for 1891, amounting to \$7,000, besides which there was \$2,000 which was for contingencies pertaining especially to his office, money which was incident to his being the High Commissioner.

Mr. Somerville asked the High Commissioner whether the Ministers of the Crown, inasmuch as he was not asked to furnish any vouchers for incidental expenditures, such as cab hire and so on. He enumerated several expenditures which should have come out of the \$2,000 for contingencies, but which did not.

Mr. Landerkin—If the High Commissioner's income is increased by the office which he holds in the gas company will we have to pay increased income tax?

Mr. Foster—That's too gassy a question to answer.

Mr. McDonald asked why they did not simplify the accounts by putting Sir Charles Tupper's salary down as \$12,000, instead of \$10,000 salary and \$2,000 allowance.

Mr. Foster—That's all a matter of taste.

Sir Donald Smith said that the salary instead of being \$10,000 or \$12,000 should be \$20,000.

Mr. Ferguson said that eggs had been exported to England profitably, and to-day were being laid in the Liverpool market as safe and sweet as they were hitherto laid on the Boston market. Within the past six weeks contracts had been entered into for London to supply 5,000 horses for the London Omnibus Company.

Mr. Macdonald (Huron) said that Mr. D. D. Wilson, the egg king of the west, had sent a shipment of eggs to England, and found they realized just four cents a dozen less than the eggs he sent to New York. In England summer eggs were sold by the hundred, and it takes 120 to make a hundred, with five additional thrown in, making in all 125. It took five weeks for the Canadian eggs to reach the English market, so that when they got there they were stale and commanded only second-rate prices, although there was always a ready sale.

Mr. Somerville objected to the large expenditures for newspapers for several departments. Last year no less than \$10,533 was paid out in newspaper subscriptions. It was not only for newspaper subscriptions that public money was expended, but very large bonuses were granted to the organs of the Government. They received last year \$135,775 for printing that should have been done in the Printing Bureau. It was the papers that supported the Government that received this patronage. Then these papers received \$46,701 for advertising, making a total for subscription, printing, and advertising of \$193,010.

Mr. Chapleau—The hon. gentleman seems to be pretty well informed as to the Printing Bureau. He must have friends there. He knows almost as much about it as I do myself.

Mr. Somerville—More.

Mr. Foster said that Mr. Somerville had stated that of \$137,775 for printing none of it was for lithographing work. Of this sum \$43,101 was expended in lithographing notes. That showed the House the methods of criticism of hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Mulock stated that a few minutes ago he had told the House that Sir Charles Tupper had said to the people of the Maritime Provinces that they held the balance of power and now was their opportunity. He had intended to quote the statement from the *Empire*, but the paragraph referring to that particular matter had been clipped out. But he would take another clipping from the *Herald* of Halifax, he had said that the outlying provinces held the balance of power. These small provinces were in a position to claim the very highest consideration at the hands of the Government for the noble manner in which they had sustained the institutions of the country. These remarks could only mean that a raid should be made on the treasury.

Mr. Foster—A very free translation.

Mr. Mulock—There is no other translation.

Mr. Mulock hoped the Government would do something this session towards increasing the salaries of judges.

Mr. Sproule was not surprised at the members of the legal profession wishing to see the salaries of judges increased. He thought they were paid as well as men in other lines of life.

Mr. Girouard thought the judges were underpaid. It was a shame that some judges were compelled to do extra work in order to add to their salaries.

Mr. Hyman said that when a doctor erred that error was buried six feet deep (laughter)—but a judge occupied a position of great responsibility. He thought the salaries paid were too small.

Mr. Campbell (Kent) said the legal men were continually bringing up this question. The lawyers were eternally and everlastingly telling the House that the salaries of the judges were too low. As a whole, he did not believe the judges were overworked. He ventured to say there were very few men on the bench to-day who could earn at the bar as much as they were paid as Superior Court judges.

Mr. Mulock—What about S. H. Blake?

Mr. Wallace—He resigned the Vice-Chancellorship because he was not appointed Chancellor.

Mr. Mulock—What about Mowat?

Mr. Wallace—He resigned to become Premier of Ontario.

Mr. Mulock—What about the Minister of Justice?

Mr. Wallace—He resigned to take a position which I fancy occupies the whole of his time.

Sir John Thompson said that if he were to express an individual opinion as to judicial salaries he would say that he was convinced that the salaries were inadequate, whether the amount of duties were considered or whether a comparison was made with the income of the profession generally. It was a mistake to suppose that when a vacancy occurred the Government were overwhelmed with applications. He repudiated that idea. Applications were becoming more rare every year. The Government found it more difficult than ever before to fill to their satisfaction the vacancies in the centres of population. It would be a great mistake to suppose that they could recruit the bench from professional failures. There were many questions involved as to the extent of the increase which it was impossible to answer adequately, and upon which it would be presumption in an individual member of the Cabinet to express an opinion.

Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the time had arrived for an adjournment.

Mr. Foster complained at the little progress that had been made since 4 o'clock. Only three items had been passed. At that rate of progress they would not get through until September or October. The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Respecting the Canadian Land and Investment Company, limited.—Mr. Taylor.

Respecting the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company.—Mr. Taylor.

To incorporate the Order of Canadian Home Circles.—Mr. Coatsworth.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Steamboat Act. The object chiefly was to provide for exemption of steamboats registered in the United Kingdom and elsewhere out of Canada from inspection in Canada.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Langelier, said the Government engineer had made inquiry into the feasibility of the Quebec bridge, and had made a report which he was not in a position to lay before the House.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Langelier, said there would be a measure brought down this session as to the bonds of the North Shore Railway.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr. Tarte, said that Mr. Perley resigned the Chief Engineership of the Quebec harbor works on January 16th, 1891. There was no salary attached to the position, and Mr. Perley held it from May, 1884.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Edgar, said that application for the extension of the Egmonts' graving dock was made in 1886 by Messrs. Baker and Shakerpear, M. P.'s, and Engineer Perley reported against it in the following year.

Mr. Mousseau, in moving for reports and plans in connection with the Soulanges Canal, accused the Government of having used this project for the benefit of the Tory candidate in that district. Not only in the last election, but for the past ten years, the Government had repeatedly promised to build this canal, but never yet placed any money in the estimates for that purpose.

Mr. Chapleau said that the general estimates for canals included the Soulanges Canal. This year, however, the Soulanges Canal had been specially mentioned in the estimates. The Government engineer had concluded that it would be cheaper to build a new canal than enlarge the Beauharnois Canal.

Mr. Laurier remarked that the canal was never mentioned in the estimates except at election time.

Mr. Flint, in moving for a complete return regarding the fishery bounties paid in each Province, said that when this question was on the paper a few days ago, Mr. Tupper had told him that all the information asked for was in the annual report of the Fisheries Department. He had subsequently discovered that the information he desired was not in the report as the Minister had stated.

Mr. Tupper disclaimed any intention to be inconspicuous to Mr. Flint on the day that motion was previously settled. If there was any information further than what was in the report that Mr. Flint desired he would be glad to furnish it.

Sir Hector Langevin asked Mr. Jamieson if he would consent to a postponement of the discussion on his prohibition resolution?

Mr. Jamieson said he had no objection to postponement provided it was thoroughly understood that ample opportunity would be given for a close debate on the question.

Mr. Foster said that the Government had no disposition to prevent the fullest discussion of this question in the House. If Mr. Jamieson consented to postpone the discussion at the present time he might rest assured that he would have full opportunity to discuss the question at an early day.

Mr. Fraser—When?

Mr. Foster—At an early day. He suggested Wednesday.

Mr. Laurier said that if Mr. Jamieson was not prepared to go on with the discussion he would not object to a postponement. While Mr. Jamieson was better prepared to look after the question than he was, he would remind him that "to-morrow" was a very dangerous term in this House.

The following bills were read a third time:

Respecting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge & Tunnel Co.—Mr. Montague.

Respecting the Canada & Michigan Tunnel Co.—Mr. Montague.

Respecting the Lake Temiscoming Colonization Railway Co.—Mr. Préfontaine.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To incorporate the Brighton, Warkworth & Northwood Railway Company.—Mr. Cochrane.

To revise and amend the charter of the Quebec Bridge Company.—Mr. Desjardins (L'Islet).

To incorporate the St. Catharines & Merillon Bridge Company.—Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to further amend the Act 24 Vic., chap. 61, respecting "The Trinity House and Harbor Commis-

sion of Montreal." He said this bill was necessary in consequence of the recent legislation which abolished the harbor dues. According to the bill shipping interests are to be represented on the basis of tonnage instead of dues.

Mr. Barron asked Sir Hector Langevin to lay on the table the evidence taken by the Trent Valley Canal Commission.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Foster's resolution extending the time during which the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company should be entitled to receive the subsidy from July, 1890, to July, 1893. Mr. Foster explained what progress had been made with the work. There had been expended so far £510,175, or, in round numbers, \$8,000,000, leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 to be expended to complete the work and put the railway in operation.

Mr. Davies rose to enter his protest against this being considered a work asked for by the Maritime Provinces, so he did not think that it would be of any benefit.

Mr. Tupper, in reply, said that there was a general demand from New Brunswick for this work.

Mr. Walsh said the scheme would only be a swindle.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the railway proved a failure the credit of the country would thereby be injured, as the Government had associated themselves with the scheme. The Government should satisfy themselves that at least a reasonable return would come from the work.

Mr. Foster said that only an endorsement had been given the subsidy, and the British public had expended \$3,000,000. If after that was done the Government refused to give two years' extension of time, which cost nothing, they would be giving the scheme a severe blow. He believed it would be an engineering success, and would not take the responsibility of damning the scheme with faint praise or even open opposition.

The House adjourned at 9.45 on account of the serious condition of the Premier.

WAS SHE A WIFE?

A Divorce Obtained by a Woman Never Legally Married.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Recently Mrs. Mandé E. Jenks, wife of Corporation Counsel Jenks of this city, obtained a divorce from her husband at Newport, R. I., on the ground of abandonment and non-support. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal diocese of Long Island, was a witness in court for plaintiff, who is his daughter. The divorce nisi and the appearance of the bishop as a witness caused a lively discussion in Episcopal circles, which is still going on. In view of this Bishop Littlejohn last month convened the bishops of four of the most prominent dioceses as an ecclesiastical court on a committee of investigation as to the sufficient and exonerable ground for the Jenks divorce case. Churchmen who are more or less well versed in ecclesiastical trials and judgments say that the case stands in history without a parallel. As the result of what the quartette of bishops learned they have recorded as their verdict the opinion that Mandé E. Littlejohn was never the legal wife of Almen F. Jenks, the marriage being null and void *ab initio*. The bishops referred to are Bishop Williams, Connecticut; Bishop Scarborough, New Jersey; Bishop Starkey, Newark, and Bishop Potter, New York.

Bishop Littlejohn is on record as strongly deprecating the looseness of the divorce laws and the slipshod methods of courts. His object in convening his consecrated brethren was to get their certificate in support of the position that Mrs. Jenks had got a divorce for such a cause as the Protestant Episcopal Church recognizes, and that he himself in becoming a witness for her had kept well within the lines of his sacred duty. The facts on which the four bishops base their decisions have not been made public. Bishop Williams assisted at the marriage of Miss Littlejohn to Mr. Jenks. The couple lived together ten years before Mrs. Jenks became a resident of Rhode Island in order to get a divorce. Mr. Jenks has married again.

Kindergartners at the Convention.

The kindergartners of the United States and Canada are very enthusiastic over the coming convention of the National Education Association, at Toronto, and expect to attend the meeting in great force. Through the efforts of Mrs. Newcomb, of this city, and Mrs. Hattmann, of La Porte, Indiana, Dr. W. T. Harris, the Minister of Education of the United States, has been induced to promise to read a paper to the kindergartners at the meeting. It is also proposed to intersperse the speeches and papers with games and marches, in which both the kindergartners of Canada and the United States will take part, those of Canada leading.

Small Matter.

It is always well to make the best of small accidents. This was the opinion, at any rate, of a certain colored barber, who, in cutting a gentleman's hair, snipped off the tip of his ear.

The customer leaped out of the chair with a wild shriek. "Ow, he screamed, 'you've cut off a piece of my ear!'"

"Sho! Don't cary on so, boss!" said the barber. "'Taint 'nough for to affect de hearin'!"

Boating in a Coffin.

A number of sports from this city went to Swansville yesterday for the purpose of having some fun. One of their number took more whiskey than he could carry, and finally fell into a drunken sleep. The rest of the boys found an old coffin, and placing him in it, sent him floating down the raging Tonawanda Creek. It is not known how far he floated, nor whether he got a cold bath, but he was seen in this city this morning all safe and sound.—Lockport Union.

One of the peculiar customs of the East Indian coolies called *Lascars* is the putting of a ring on the great toe when they marry.

—What is the meaning of "meantime," Johnny? asked the teacher. School-time, answered Johnny, promptly.

"Four things are required of a woman," says the Chinese, "that she should be as far as her feet, that she should be as white as her forehead, that she should be as firm as her lips and that she should employ her hands."