NAVIGATION.

Canada vs. the United States—Waybor Commissioners pertifor the Sovera-ment to obtain aid for the St. Law-rene rent; and the Beard of Trade sak for free camais to compete with the American system.

The Harbor Commissioners have just issued a memorial to the Governor-General-in-Council, signed by Andrew Robertson, President, and H D Whitney, Secretary, with the view of obtaining aid for the improvement of the ship channel and the St. Lawrence river route generally. It is stated that on the 1st of December, 1880, the Board had the honor of making certain representations to His Excellency in Council on this subject, with a view to obtaining some assistance, and they were so far successful that by the Act 44 Vic. Chap 7, the rate of interest on the amounts advanced the Commissioners by the Government was reduced from 5 per cent to 4 per cent and the obligation imposed on the Trust by the Act 36 Vic, Chap 60, to provide that would be driven away into a foreign a sinking fund to pay off the said advances channel, may never be regained. was cancelled. And further by the Act 45 Vic Chap 44, an additional loan of \$280,000 was made on the same terms, towards enabling the Commissioners to complete the Suip Channel to 25 feet at low water. And that in consequence of this reduction of interest the Board was enabled to reduce the tonnage dues on shipping 333 per cent, to that extent cheapening the St. Lawrence route

The memorial then states that the sum of \$1,780,000 have been expended and the 25 feet channel has been obtained, but that a further deepening of two feet at some bends and places where cross currents exist should be made to ensure greater safety. The channel must still be deepened to meet the demands of trade and compete with American ports, and that for the further improvement of the river additional dredging to the extent of 21 feet is required, and it is estimated that this would cost about \$900,000 and that the work could be scoomplished in five years.

The Board further draws attention to the fact that of the \$1,780,000 expended, \$575,000 was paid for plant alone, leaving only \$1,205,000 as the cost of the work already done, in despening the channel from 20 to 25 feet. Should the deepening be now continued this plant is available for it, but should the work be stopped, and the plant disposed of, and should it afterwards be found desirable to resume, a similar outlay would require to be made before operations could be again commenced.

In view of the large trade expected from the Canadian Pacific, the Board ask that the Government undertake the cost of further despening the channel, and the Board would use its own funds to improve Harbor accommodation to meet the requirements of the trade. It is then stated that public moneys are epont throughout the country for improvements of harbors and rivers, and that there is still greater reason to improve the St. Lawrence route, leading to the first port in the country, Ontario and the West. The sum of \$70,000 has been expended by the Board to maintain the buoys and beacons on the river from Montreal to Portneuf, and that only \$7,000 was received from the Govern-The interest on the herbor debt amounts to \$71,200 annually, and \$400,000 has already been paid to the Government during the progress of the work.

It is said that if the Government assume the debt and the further deepening of the Channel, the Board would be enabled to abolish the tonnage dues, which in 1880, the year before the reduction of tonnage dues already referred to took place, amounted to \$78,765, and which if accomplished would be an important concession to the shipping interests of the

The Board say they view with considerable anxiety the action of New York State by their recent vote in proposing to entirely abolish the tolis on the Erie Canal, which will no doubt be carried into effect, and be a direct route; and urge attention to this subject. They further call special attention to the fact that at the American seaports, with which the St. Lawrence must compete, the spproaches to the harbors are improved entirely at the cost of the United States Government and without charge against the harbors. Within the past few years there has been thus expended by them over \$15,000 000 for the ports of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans, for works which are exactly analogous to the improvement of the Ship Channel of the St. Lawrence, with which its shipping is now burdened, and for these and other reasons, it is requested that the representations herein contained may receive the serious and favorable consideration of His Excellency in Council, and that such steps may be taken as will relieve the harbor of Montreal of the burdens above referred to, and at the same time admit of the further improvements of the river, as herein auggested

The petition of the Council of the Board of Trade, asking for free canals, states that in consequence of the abolition of tolls on westbound freight via New York capals early in the year 1881, and in response to earnest representations for the removel of all burdens on traffic from the sea-board to the West, via the St. Lawrence route, an order was issued modifying and reducing to some extent the the Canadian canals. The result of this reduction was an increase in third and fourth class freight from 1,916 tons in 1880 to 6,845 tone in 1881, or an increase of 4,569 tons.

In consequence of an emergency having again arisen, which seriously threatens the value and usefulness of the caual system of it would be more than an undoing of the Canada, it calls urgently for immediate action | original plan were public proclamations to be on the part of the Dominion Government, in consequence of the recent submission of the question of free canals to the decision of the people of the State of New York, they having affirmed it by an overwhelming mejority, and that it now only remains for the Legislature of that State to enact a law giving effect to the popular decision, so that their canale shall be entirely free of tolls from henceforth; That it seems to the Board to be well understood that the policy of the State Government of New York will be to enact a. comprehensive law, to provide for the management, maintenance, and future enlarge-ment of the canals out of the general revenue of the commonwealth; that the policy of free canals adopted by the State of New York, appears to the Board to leave no alternative to the Dominion Government, but to yield to the necessity so clearly presented, of removing all tolls on the Canadian, canals, without delay, especially as the Board understand that Inland Transportation companies in the United States are already prepared to quote greatly, reduced through rates for the carriage of morehandise next season from European ports to the Western States, to the imminent peril of the trade which Canadian common carriers are endeavoring, amidet many difficulties, and

Powerful opposition, to build up.

The petition, further states that the Government has spent numerous sums in canals, With their American rivals, the carrying trade | that a special committee of inves-States think the fill the transport of the control of the second of the

from the West will be lost to Canada and gained by the United States.

The Board feel confident that if the tolls are abolished, Canada will be able to compete | tory to one side or the other, or to both. In favorably with the United States, as our water | this suggestion I am in thorough accord. The ystem is saier and shorter from the West to satisfaction of the people is of higher mo-Earope.

The petition concludes as follows :- " That your memorialists consider that the value and importance of the Canadian canal system are not to be estimated by the amount of revenue yielded,—because although all toils were abolished, the Dominion would gain more or less directly by an increase of tonnage at the Canadian seaports, and by augmented transportation facilities on the inland waters, giving an enhanced value to all our exports by the reduced cost of transportation; whereas, if the inland: carrying trade; shall continue to be overburdened in the face of freedom from tolls on the Eric route, the magnificent and costly canals of Canada will fall into comparative disuse, while the profitable trade

Wherefore, your memorialists do most earnestly invoke the immediate attention of your Excellency-in Council to the foregoing give very general satisfaction. Its perspiconsiderations, in the hope that, in your wisdom, you may adopt what appears to be the only course to ward off a most disastrons blow at the inland commerce of the Dominion by presently passing an Order-in-Council authorizing the repeal of all the canal tolls. in order that forwarders may be in a position to

year." The memorial is signed by Mr. F. W. Henshaw and Mr. Wm. J. Patterson, President and Secretary respectively

There is no one article in the line of medicines that gives so large a return for the money as a good porous strengthening plaster, such as Carter's Smart Weed and Bulladonna Backache Plasters

THURLOW WEED.

THE DEATHBED SCENE-ILS BIOGRAPHY. New York, Nov. 22.—Thurlow Weed died this morning at 855.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22 .- He was surrounded at his death by his children, grandchildren, physicians, nurses and attaches of the household, and although his death was expected, yet the bereavement was severely felt by his family. His daughter Har-riet, who devoted her life to her was so overcome by it that she had to be supported by attendants. The grief of the other children was none the less poignant. Just before passing away, Weed groped with his right hand around the bad ss though he sought his children's hands. His granddaughter took the extended hand and felt soft pressure, and on the next moment he was dead.

Thurlow Weed was the oldest journalist in New York State, Oran Follett, his companion, having moved to Ohio. Mr. Weed said the other day: - "Oran commenced his apprenticeship about one year before me. I was an elitor at Norwich before he became an editor at Batavia. He was my senior in the Legislature by one year, having been elected to the Assembly in 1824 from Genessee county, and I to the House from Monroe county in 1825" Mr. Weed was born on November 15, 1797, at Cairo, Greene county in New York State. He commenced to work at the age of nine years in a blacksmith shop in the Catskills. In 1807 he came to New York on the first sloop that ran between New York and the Catskills. In the same year be saw Fulton run the first steamboat up the Hudson. When the war of 1812 broke out young Weed enlisted as a drummer boy. After the war he learned the trade of a printer. After working at the press until 1824 he married on a salary of \$8 a week. In 1826, two years later, he took charge of an anti Masonic paper in Rochester and subsequently he was elected to the Assembly. In 1830 Mr. Weed took editorial charge or the Albany Journal He became the State printer later on. From 1834 to 1865 Mr. Weed wielded enormous political power in New York State and the country. For the last ten years he has led a ratired life, but until within the last month he has written occasional letters to the papers on topics of the day. Up to last week the daily papers were read to him, but he had become so feeble that it was deemed advisable to discontinue the reading. Mr. Weed expressed regret that he had been unable to vote at the last election.

THE SKIRMISHING FUND.

1 claim, as one of the editors of The Star, to sink the impersonality of the royal "we," and speak to the Irish people with the individuality of "I." I have had nothing to do with the discussion on the Skirmishing Fund. The subject matter was introduced during my in the memorable year '98. During half a heard. The minister and guards were aroused, absence in Ireland, and since my return to century he lived in the city of Providence, and a frightful spectacle presented itself to America I have abstained from any participation in, for or against, the things in dispute. I have no authority to write on or of the Skirmishing Fund; for, as recipient of, or having control in its management, or in any way concerned in the distribution thereof. I am wholly irresponsible.

Leaving this view, however, and coming to Bishop Hendrican delivered an appropriate the unsavory subject of the Skirmishing tolis leviable on merchandise carried through | Fund. I would challenge the right of individual subscribers to ask for an accounting of the fund. Revolutionary in its designshaving at its base a secret and, confidential management—protected by that reticence as to progress and pursuits which such an organization suggests, made of what has been designed and what has been done. Every men who subscribes twenty five cents, or as many dollars, may feel himself at liberty to demand, "What has been done with our money?" But he should remember the fact that an answer given to such demand would involve comfort to the enemy; and in respect of this Irish revolutionary fund, would enable the British Government to dispense with detective aid by having in-

formers ready-made within our own ranks, Grave charges of malfeasance and misleasance have been made against John Devoy and John J. Breslin. am proud to number both gentlemen among my friends. In their na-tional integrity and personal honor I have the highest confidence. In trying times—in the penal cells of Britain—I know the character of one; in great achievements, involving personal rick, I have learned to estimate the fidelity of the other, and I do not and cannot believe that either of them would forfeit a high repute, by misappropraition of a great public trust to personal purposes.

My faith is in the honesty of these men. I believe that the pride of conscious right has kept them bitherto from the accountability demanded. But there is now a formal charge made, with the accessories of detailed statements, and I think the time has come when, in the interests of Ireland-of Irish confidence and Irish faith-an official reply should be given to the un flicial indictment proferred by the Committee of luquiry. for the purpose of obtaining a through traffic preferred by the Committee of luqu'ry. for Canadian carriers, and that if the tolls are It has been already proposed by one in not abolished so that the latter can compete whom all Nationalists have confidence

tigation should be appointed - a committee in which all Irishmen would have confidence—whose report would be accepted as satisfacment than the pride of individuals. My own jadgment is with the decried individuale; but (want to have my opinions sustained by formal and authoritative pronouncement of representative men. STEPHEN J. MEANY. STAR OFFICE, Nov. 21.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. THOMAS O'REILLY AND MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE.

Sr. Louis, October 12, 1882.

DEAR SIE,-I would like to write to your father, but realizing how overwhelmed he is with public affairs, I dread obtruding on his

Hon. Herbert Gladstone:

The inclosed speech was delivered before a large American audience and seemed to cnovs exposition of Irish affairs laid before them the condition of that country so clearly that they seemed to fully understand it. The moderation of Mr A. M. Sullivan met with general approbation, and no sentiments of his were more loudly cheered than those in which he conceded to your father the make their freight contracts for the next credit of having opened the gate of justice to Ireland. To me and many others, who realize how much your father has done to mitigate the miseries of a country which we left during the famine of 1848, and which we may never see sgalo, this just praise gave us tne utmost gratification, as we felt he deserved it.

We hope, however, that he will not close his career before he crowns his administration with the glory of having given to the Irish people the power of legislating on their own domestic affirs in the same manner now enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada or one of the States of this Union. With such a consummation Great Britain will have converted from active comity to warm friendship not alone the 5 000 000 now in Ireland, but the 22 000 000 of the Irish race scattered all over the globe. Very respectfully yours. THOMAS O'REILLY, M. D.

> LONDON, O.t. 28, 1882. 10 Downing St., Whitehall.

Dear Ser,-I beg to thank you for your letter of the 12th inst., and for the report of Mr. Sallivan's interesting speech. In regard to the question of home rale in Ireland, the position of the Liberal party with respect to it is one of great difficulty. No definite scheme is presented to us by Irish Nationalists-and Uister absolutely rejects the idea of leaders appear to think that, among other should be decided by an Irish Assembly But this we never could agree to; as, for Great Britain and Ireland, it must be an imperial question.

How can it be expected that we should submit to the exclusion of our manufactures while Ireland depends almost altogether on the English markets for the sale of live stock and botter? There are other similar questions of equal difficulty, and it seems to me that it is useless to push the notion of an Irish Parliament down our throats until some practical solution of these questions is attempted.

In theory I am personally ready to support the idea of self-government in Ireland so which he belonged, the Ravd. T. W. Fyles, long as the supremacy of the Imperial Parlia- of the Episcopalian Church, of Sweetsburg fully the system of local self-government.

But before a Liberal Government can think ha of one n and must tell us with some exactness and in detail what they propose. I remain, dear sir, faithfully yours,

HERRERT J. GLADETONE.

To Thomas O'Reilly, Esq. M. D.

REV. FATHER WALSH'S BEREAVE-MENT.

Millions of Irishmen throughout America and at home will grieve to learn that the distinguished and patriotic priest and Secretary of the Irish National Land League, the Rev. Lawrence Walsh, of Waterbury, Conn., has recently met with a double sad bereavement in the death of his venerated father and also of his eldest brother, within an interval of a few days. The venerable parent, Mr. John M. Walsh, son of Wm. Walsh and Sarah McGuire, was born in the parish of Cloone, County Leitrim, Ireland, on June 29, B.I., during which long period he was greatly endeared to a large circle of friends, among whom he was highly esteemed for his edifying, practical Christian life and sterling patriotism. At the funeral services, which were of unusual selemnity and impressiveness, in the Cathedral of that city, the Rt. Rev. oration, in which he reviewed the long, eventful life of the deceased, and greatly eulogized his many excellent qualities. Most of the priests of the dlocese, as well as many clergymen from more distant parts, testified their regards for the memory of the lamented gentleman by assembling at the cathedral, and participating on the occasion. His son William was born in the parental home in Ireland on Oct. 14th, 1826, and

died at his residence, No. 339 East Twenty-second street, New York, on November 3. He had lived in this city for thirty-five years. His demise is greatly and deservedly regretted by all who knew him. After a Requiem Mass on November 4, at which his brother officiated, in the Church f the Annunciation, the remains were conrelatives and friends, where, on November 7, the obsequies were celebrated as they were for the lamented father a few days previously in the same Catholic Church, shortly after which the cortege proceeded to St. Francis' Cemetery, where father and son repose side

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KIDNEY-WORT

NOT THE GALLOWS

KNIFE

THE HANGMAN CHEATED

THE ABERCORN MURDERER CUTS HIS THROAT TO AVOID THE GALLOWS.

A Horrible Episode in the Sweetsburg Jais To-d-y-wichards files by his own Hand-Full Porticulars of the Tracedy—The wistory of his Mur-dergus Bord—His Trial and his Life —A Forty Years' Becord of Crime and Depravity.

On last Friday morning at eight o'clock William Richards, the murderer of Joseph Jackson, was to have been executed at Sweetsburg Jail, in the county town of the district of Bedford. This was expected to be the first execution which has ever taken place in this fair and picturesque dis-trict, and this fact had the effect of creating quite a stir among the population. The day broke out under gloomy auspicesrain and snow falling down heavily and the sky was covered with dark clouds. It seem ed as if the very atmosphere of the district had weiled its bright appearances to join in the gloom which prevailed among the population. This uneasiness and sadness was not caused by any direct sympathy with the doomed man, because he was known to be a criminal of the worst type and a ferocious murderer. but because a human life was to be immolated legally for the first time. Although the theriff had long ago given notice that the execution would be private, none but professional men being admitted, still a large crowd influenced, no doubt, by morbid curiosity, flocked from all directions to the village. About seven o'clock as the representative of The Poer and other members of the Press were about to enter upon the discharge of their duty under such painful circumstances, the rumor circulated like whidfire that Richards, the doomed rourderer, whose last breath of life was to be breathed at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, had revolted against the majesty of the law which was about to strike him with its most terrible blow, and that he had himself put an end to his own existence by taking his life, and thus robbed the hangman of his horrible performance. The news naturally created wild excitement. The black home rule at present. Moreover, the Irish death was not raised, the mournful prison bell was not tolled, the hangman was still, questions, the question of free trade and the gallows robbed of its victim; for the as against protection is one which news was too true; the doomed man and news was too true; the doomed man had himself taken his life by cutting his throat with an old knife. Justice failed; but law was satisfied. It was ieath and blood it wanted; it had both. But what a future for the victim of his own hand? None can say. The Ocroner was immediately notified and acted accordingly. The murderer during the last week occupied the time most cheerfully, chatting and eating and drinking heartilly. In the evenings he passed a couple of hours diciating the history of his life, a sketch of which is given below. Many times since sentence of death was passed upon him was he visited by the minister of the sect to ment is maintained, and the Liberals are, I | He expressed many times regret for what he believe, quite ready to consent to a thorough | had done in his fifty-three years of existence reform of Icish administration, and to extend and hoped that God would forgive him. At the same time it is said he remarked to some of the officials that he would never of going further, the Irish people in the four die on the scaffold. But as he had been has their hedelaw passed on him, it was believed that he could not accomplish what he said. During Wednesday the minister passed several hours with him in his cell. He also attended to the prisoner all day yesterday and passed the night with him. Richards was in the dark cell on the first floor reserved for condemned criminals. The minister was in the passage and an iron grated door separated them both. The greater part of the night was passed in prayer, in which Richards took part occasionally About three o'clock this morning Richards was leaning on the door of his cell inside. and the minister was sitting outside reading

were on the spot, and did all in their power to save the life—for the scaffold. The blood was stopped in about twenty minutes; but the blow was a fatal one, and in one hour and seven minutes Richards was no more. The knife with which he committed the deed was a rusty old instrument, bent at the end. Where he obtained it is a mystery. During his last hour, stronge to say, although his windpips and several voins were out, he maintained perfect consciousness and spoke to the attendants. In reply to one of the Warden, who several times had him searched. many entreaties on his part, to save him from existed; a feeling of painful relief that he should have thus ended a most dishonorable career, and that the by side awaiting the call of the just on repulsive hanging procedure should have resurrection day.—Requisecst in Pace. Amen, been sycided. The Sheriff, Mr. Foster, the Deputy-Sheriff, Mr. Goodwin, the Warden of the jail, all in fact did the best in their power to see that the wishes of the law were carried out, and all the arrangements were perfect, but the assistance to commit the fatal deed came from other quarters yet unknown. The

the Bible sloud and a few feet distant was the

guard. At about three o'clock sharp this morn-

ing Bichards left the position in which he was

standing and walked to the back part of the

cell, which was very small, with his back

turned, and suddenly an unnatural sound was

and a frightful spectacle presented itself to

their view. Richards had cut his throat from

ear to ear, the blood fell down in torrents

over his breast, and with his pale, haggard

face presented a frightful appearance. He

held the fatal instrument in his hand. The

assistants immediately gave the alarm, and

people were despatched to obtain medical aid.

Very soon Drs. Fuller, Wood and Foster

is believed, was engaged in newspaper work in England. A reporter's note-book, with some shorthand writing, according to Issac Pitman's system, was found on bim. The intended hangman, who was thus cheated out of ment were not willing to pay. The soaffold which was a solid and well built one will be taken down at once and the people there hope it will never be raised again. There was a vague rumor which could not be traced, that the knife had been given to the murderer by some one who at present is unknown, after many entreaties from the prisoner and also to avoid the hauging. The following is HISTORY OF THE CARE. The trial of Wm. Richards for, the murder of Joseph Jackson, near Abercorn, county Brome, began at Sweetsburg, the chef lieu o the district of Bedford, on Friday, the 22nd of

fortunate victim, Jackson, who was a delicate

man of 22, was evidently of good family, as

his sister is a teacher in a leading Brighton

Academy. It was her letter which was

found on his body, and was the first and only

clue which the authori les had. Jackson, it

September, before the Queen's Bench (Crown side) presided over by flon. Ju-tice Buchanan The prisoner on being examined, said : "] am guilty of causing the death of Joseph Jackson, but not wilfully, but in self-defence. The Court, therefore, ordered a plea of "Not Guilty," to be entered. Prisoner then stated he had no counsel or means to produce counsel, whereupon the Court appointed Mr. H. Thos. Duffy to defend the p isoner. Hon. Mr. Baker, Q. C., acted as Crown prosecutor. Geo. Mackle farmer, residing on the Lachine Road, was the first witness called. He testified that Wm. Jackson, the deceased, was in his employ for five or six days in July, 1881. Witness saw a number of sovereigns in a small box belonging to Jackson. Witness also testified that the accused, Richards, had told him that Jackson intended buying a small form in Canada and employ him (the accused) as foreman. It was further established that the prisoner paid for a most in Montreal; that both the accused and deceased left the city together by the South Eastern Rullway for Abercorn where they remained over night at a hotel prisoner again paying Jackson's hotel bill; that they then proceeded to look out for work and called upon a farmer named George R. Ingalis, and requested employment for both; that finally prisoner made some indificite arrangement with Ingalls to work a month; that in the course of their conversation, upon Ingalis remarking Jackson was weak, that prisoner said that Jackson had money; from whence they left to seek employment for Jackson, were directed by Ingalis to a farmer named Bresee, about a mile and a half distant from Ingalls' place. Bresee testified to prisoner and Jackson interviewing him with a view of obtaining employment, but disagreeing about wages; at their request, Bresee directed them as a short cut to the railway station, across the fields past the ravine, where the body of Jackson was subsequently found. This was the last that was ever seen of Jackson alive. It appears that the prisoner there killed Jackson, but for what motives, or how, nobody can tell. The prisoner's confession agreed almost identically so far with the evidence, and his own statement is the only evidence we have as to how Jackson came to his death. prisoner's explanation is that they had a sudden querrel; that he struck Jackson, knocked him down and that the latter falling upon a stone met with his death in that way; he thereupon took ten dollars and other articles from the victim's body and train for Hartford, having first concealed the found. H. D. Pickle, High Constable of the District, who captured the prisoner and worked up the case generally, gave a most minute description at the trial of all the ingenious means employed by him in bringing about the above. Witness stated that the statement of the prisoner when arrested in Hartford, Conn., and his present statement, differed from each other in many respects.

Dr. Macdonald, of Sutton Flats, gave the medical evidence and stated that his examination of the body of deceased revealed the fact that the skull had two fractures, but owing to the decomposed state of the body prevented him from ascertaining whether they were indicated before or after death, or even whether they were the cause of death. This closed evidence for the Crown, and Mr. Dufty then stated that he had none to offer for the defence. The Court House was densely crowded at this stage of the proceedings. Mr Duffy, who is a very young man, then delivered as eloquent appeal to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He criticized the evidence most minutely and was highly complimented by the Court, Th Crown Prosecutor followed in a very powerful charge. The Court's charge was admitted on all sides to have been a very importial one. The jury retired and after an absence of twenty minutes returned to the Court Room and rendered a verdict of murder. Judge Buchanan was very pathetic in rendering the death sentence, saying it was his first and hoped it would be his last. Prisoner, Wm. Richards was sentenced to be hanged to-day, between the hours of eight and ten a.m.

THE LIFE OF THE MURDERER is an eventful one for crime and depravation from early youth to his death. From a statement which he made to some of the officials doctors, he stated that he had had this knife in at Sweetsburg, and which was taken down in his pocket ever since he entered the jail. writing at his dictation, the following facts This is declared to be false by the are shown :- It appears he was borne at Haw-Warden, who several times had him searched. thorne, a suburb of Birmingham, England, in Some say that he concealed it in the lining 1829, being consequently 53 years of of his coat, but the view generally accepted age. He was married in England veyed to Providence, escorted by sorrowing by the majority, is that it was given him after in 1856 to one Mary Jane Jordan, who is still living, residing at Hartford, Conn., the death on the gallows. There is no proof of whom he had three children, one of whom whatever of this fact. Among many there has died, the other, a girl, is still unmarried and one who is married and resides with her husband in the above named town. They are aware of his fate and at his desire none came to see him. He stated that he left his father's home at the age of 15 because of bad treatment. He received an elementary education in the common schools. His father was a forest ranger in England and the murderer was the youngest son of a family of fifteen children. On his leaving his home, he says, he engaged on a farm, and Coroner swore, in a jury to examine very soon entered upon a practical system the body, and hear the evidence, but of robbery. He had two accomplices with there was no hope that anything beyond what has been stated above would be elicited. The schemes. He generally robbed from rich body was interred this afternoon in the jail families. His employer then missed some yard. A letter which the murderer wrote and goods and Bichards was charged with the which he requested should be opened after their, but was lucky enough to escape for his death has been opened, and was some time. He then concocted a to the effect that he beautiful plan in which an innocent man suicide to avoid dishonoring his family. He again reiterated in this letter self had committed. The first term he served the allegation made by him at the trial that was for robbing and he alleged that during he had killed Jackson in self-defence. Since his life he served no less than forty terms.

ring as a prize fighter, and broke the arm of bis first opponent. After some time he wont to London and joined the army as a private and was several times punished by imprisonment for desertion and received the cat-o'-nine tails on three different occasions for that offence. He went to India, a deserter, and engaged as a sallor on H. M. S. Halldog." He admitted having seduced a veral young girls in Eng-land and of having been a devotee of dense monde of the worst type. After an absence his work, is a resident of Sweetsburg and a of several years he returned to his home laborer. It is said that \$40 was the price of sgain, but his father ordered him away to his work. An experienced hangman was avoid his being arrested. Space prevents asked for in Montreal, but he would not go relating all his petry theirs and highway robior less than \$200, which it is said the Governberies. The only time he delies than the column of stole, believing he was right, was on a Christmas Eve, when he stole a lamb for his family, which, he says, were starving. As to the lashes he received, he says they were no punishment at all for bim. He bears the mark "D" on his skin on the right arm for desertion. He left Liverpool in June, 1881, on board the Dominion. line steamer "Montreal" for Canada. His publtc confession finishes here. He informed the officials that he would not state anything to anybody about his doings in Canada and other things, but would leave a sealed letter which was to be opened only after his death. The belief in Sweetsburg is that he formed the acquaintance of Jackson, who was a young man of 22, and who has a sister in Brighton, on board the steamer, and on the deceased telling him that he possessed one hundred sovereigns concocted a scheme to kill and rob him, and brought him out to Abercorn for that purpose.

> This letter, however, did not contain anything beyond what was related above. He only consented to relate his life for publication, on the understanding that ten per coat of the receipts of the sale of the book would be sent to his widow.

The murderer was a healthy powerful man. aix feet and a balf high, and weighing some 240 pounds. The tragedy will cause a sensation all through the country, and was a topic of conversation on the streets to-day.

Concluded on Fifth Page.

PREMIER NORQUAY'S MANIFESTO.

WINNIPEG, MAD., NOV. 23 .- Mr. Norquey, he Premier, has lesued an address to his constituents, which is regarded as an address to the people of Manitoba on the eve of dissolution. He advocates the transfer of the ungranted land within the Province to the Province, and the representation of Manitoba in the Dominion Cabinet. Upon the question of disallowance, the Premier says, in effect, that while he recognizes the immense benefits that have accrued to the Province from the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, he thinks the Dominion Government is justified in protecting the road in the interest of the whole Dominion. He, however, maintains that the Province has a right to authorize purely provincial roads, and will assert that right.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE. NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Nov. 20 .- The citizens of this town were somewhat startled early this morning when a report was circulated on the street that a murder and suicida had taken place near the village of Stamford, three miles from here, last evening. Officers McMicking and Wynn, of the Ontario police, were despatched to the village, and elicited the following facts of the effile:-A young Englishman named Claud Lister, aged 20, who has been in this country about nine months, and been working amongst farmers through the township until September, when he left for the United States, previous to which he had been arrested for incomy and found guilty, and served a short term in prison. When arrested he had term in prison. on his person a loaded revolver, which was configured. It seems he returned went to the station, took his own and the from the States last Saturday evening, deceased's baggage and took the first and purchased a seven shooter revolver calibre. On Sunday eve proceeded to Stamford, and was seen watching around the village church for some one he , wanted to see ; and not being able to find them, he went to Thomas Smith's house, a carpenter, and naked for Mr. Smith's son. Clarence, aged 16, who, being at home, so-companied Lister across the road, after being requested by Lister to do so. When about 150 yards from the house, he mentioned to young Smith that he had been buying another new revolver, which he took from his pocket, and pointing the wespon at Smith, fired. The ball taking effect in front of the right ear, glanced towards the nose, and the supposition of the physician is that it passed out at his nostril, as it cannot be located. Young Smith, immediately after he was shot, ran towards his father's house, Lister pursuing. Lister says he thought he saw him fall, and he then held the revolver behind his own right ear and fired, the ball passing through the skull and lodging in the region of the bruin. He fell about 30 yards from where he shot young Smith. The father of Smith, returning from church, saw the fish of both shots, and hurried to the scene, to find his son stifling the flow of blood from his wound with his handkerchief. He asked him what was the matter, and he told him that Lister had shot him. The father, after assisting him into the house, immediately procured assistance. Lister was also carried into Smith's house. Smith, believing him dead, sent for the coroner. The doctors probed for the bullet in Lister's head, but were unable to locate it. It is supposed to be ledged in or near the region of the brain. After about two hours Lister tecame conscious, and spoke freely of the affair, stating to the police that he intended to shoot young Smith last September with the revolver found on him when arrested for larceny. He also stated that it was for the love he had for young Smith and the desire be had to be always in his company made him do what he did now, and he in-tended to shoot Mr. Smith as well. This, however, is looked upon by all concerned as a ounning game of Lister's to gain the sympathy of the public by trying to fill the bill of a crank, and make himself notorious. The doctor says there is hope for Smith's recovery, but not much chance for Lister. The latter will be taken charge of and removed to the county jail at Welland for treatment.

U. S. OENSUS BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The census bulletin embraces statistics of all the manufactures of the United States except gas, as returned by the census of 1880, the number of establishments was 253,840; capital, \$2,790,223,000, average number of hands employed, males above 16 years, 2,025,000; females above 15 years, 531,000; children and youths, 182,000; wages paid during the year, \$947,919,000; the value of materials used was \$3,394,340,000; value of products \$5,369,667,000. New Yerk ranks first wish, 42,739 establishments, Pennsylvania 2nd, Massachusetts 3rd, Illinois 4th, Oblo 5th. The statistics relative to the manufacture of cotton yarns and woven fabrics, including some cotton hoslery, are, number of spindles, 10,653,000; number of looms, 225,000; bales of cotton consumed, 1.760,000; number of persons employed, exclusive of overscers, eto, 172 000; wages paid the trial it has been discovered that the un. At the age of 22; at Coventry, he entered the in the census year, \$42,040,000.