

MISCELLANEOUS CRIST.

Business Transacted by Number Three Committee.

Alleged Infractions of the Fire Limits Law—Damaged the Hack—Street Watering Account Dispute.

No. 3 committee of the City Council met last night, with Ald. A. B. Powell in the chair, and the following members present: Ald. Ardill, Pritchard, Garratt and Skinner, Secretary Bell, Market Clerk Wilson and Engineer Graydon.

Mr. J. K. McLeod applied for permission to place a frame roof on a coal bin situated on the north side of Bathurst street, between Wellington and Clarence.

This is in the limits of the fire by-law which calls for stone, brick or iron buildings. "We cannot grant it," said the chairman. "It would be a direct infringement." The application was somewhat indefinite, as no particulars as to size, etc., were given, and action on it was deferred pending further inquiry.

Messrs. Magee, McKillop & Murphy applied for payment of \$10 to Alex. McEneaney for damage done to a hack. McEneaney was engaged in the Orange-McEneaney parade on July 12, and was standing on King street, where a fire wagon drove through the line and collided with the hack. Action was reserved until a report is received from Chief Roe.

Mr. T. J. McDonough, through his solicitors, gave notice that he would resist payment of the street watering rate of 4 cents a foot on his Dufferin avenue property. His ground of objection was that the rate was levied out of the work as contemplated. The charge was excessive, too.

"Mr. McDonough has a good cause," said Ald. Powell, "as the watering was not done."

"But if you have notice of that," said Ald. Pritchard, "it will only make an opening for the wedge in other cases."

The communication was referred to the inspector. Market Clerk Wilson, as a matter of information, stated that on the Market Square west of the lane there were 300 vehicles. He also reported that three business men were in the habit of blocking the lane on the west side of the market with fruit and packing cases. Chairman Powell will look after the matter, and City Engineer Graydon will be instructed to present a plan of the square, showing where the garden produce, meat and other dealers should be located. Engineer Graydon notified the committee that Mr. Alex. Harvey had erected an addition to the Mechanics' Institute (granted by the committee but refused by the council) and the frame shed in rear of the building. Mr. Harvey had been summoned for breaking the fire by-law, and Mr. Graydon wanted the authority of No. 3 to engage City Solicitor Meredith to prosecute.

As to the addition, the chairman claimed Mr. Harvey had committed no offense, and Ald. Pritchard moved that prosecution in only the other case be proceeded with.

Ald. Garratt, however, did not want any monkeying at all. The city had a by-law and he wanted it carried out to the letter, and everything conducted straightly.

Ald. Powell somewhat indignantly replied that he could conduct affairs just as straight-forwardly as he (Ald. Garratt) could.

Ald. Garratt—Well, do it.

Only the one case against Mr. Harvey will be pushed.

The advisability of tearing down the old building in rear of the central fire hall and erecting a storage for city machinery was also talked over and on the suggestion of Ald. Pritchard Nos. 2 and 3 committees will consider the matter.

A copy of the agreement with the Waterworks Company of Bramford, for the supplying of an aerial ladder was presented, and will receive the signature of Mayor Little. The tenders for the erection of an addition to No. 1 fire hall will be recommended for acceptance. Mr. Geo. Heaman's account for \$50 for repairing watering carts was, on motion of Ald. Garratt, ordered to be paid. It had been held over for investigation.

ODD ITEMS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Plymouth, England, breakwater contains more stone than does the Great Pyramid.

The largest tombstone in the world, a rough block of granite, marks the last resting place of Henry Scarlett, of Upton country, Georgia.

Although there is no longer a royal large nor any pageantry on the Thames, there is still a bargemaster and a waterman, with a salary each of \$2,000 a year.

All the buildings in the city of Glasgow are furnished with water by the municipality at cheap rates, and there is always plenty of it. It is brought from Loch Katrine and is of the best and purest quality.

The French artificial pearl is produced by boring a hole in the shell of the oyster and introducing a small bit of glass, which the animal covers with "nacre," or mother of pearl, to stop the irritation. Such pearls are flat on one side, and of less value than those produced naturally.

A few nights ago an employee of a paper company in Bellows Falls, Vt., demonstrated unusual eccentricities as a combinator. He got up at 2 in the morning, harnessed his team, put a load of pulp wood into the wagon and drove to the mill, entirely unconscious of what he was doing.

When Zerah Colburn, the Vermont mathematical "prodigy," visited Harvard College, he told in four seconds the exact number of seconds in eleven years, and answered other similar questions with equal facility. He could no more tell how he did it than a child in singing can tell the laws of melody.

Mexico produces anything that may be raised in any other country. So varied is the climate that in the same State may be found any product of the tropics and of the polar regions. Cotton, wheat, rice, silver, silk, coconuts, bananas, rice, cocoa, vanilla, logwood, mahogany, hies and wines are the principal products.

Cow's milk is almost at the bottom of the list of the food substances that contain iron. As it is so important to infant life, Prof. Bunge has been led to experiment on animals in the system at different ages. He finds that the younger animals contain much more iron than adults; in a guinea pig or rabbit an hour or four, for instance, there is more than four times as much iron as in the same animal 2-12 months old.

Putting Salt on a Bird's Tail.

This is silly work. Putting the famous Windsor Salt into bread, into meat, into all classes of food, is wisdom. Windsor Salt is pure; all salt, never cakes. Ask for it.

NIAGARA TRAGEDIES

MURDERS AND SUICIDES AT AMERICA'S GREAT CATACT.

Romantic End of a Beautiful Spanish Girl—The Strange Murder of Mrs. Weddell and Suicide of Her Husband—The Day Tragedy.

As one gazes at the falls he can only think what great emotional effects can be produced on the heart and mind by a wilderness of water rushing, as it were, hilariously to its fate, and the pausing, staggering and pushing backward, as if to avoid it, and then slipping quietly, despairingly and in the most emotionless way over the high precipice.

Men with poetic minds tell us that the wild turbulence of the waters brings that sense of peace that has caused so many to see death beneath its silvery shroud and go down forever in the seething, swirling maelstrom of the rapids.

Niagara has seen many romantic, strange and sad deaths, and over its brink the most beautiful women have passed, as have men, who have made their mark in life and were exalted in the leading professions.

One of the most romantic as well as the saddest tragedies at the great cataract was the suicide of a handsome Spanish woman who leaped over the Horseshoe Falls in the autumn of 1843. It was in the old stage-coach days, when the lumbering four-wheeled stage, a prominent part in a trip to Niagara. One evening in the early part of October the stage coach from Buffalo drove up to the door of the old Cataract House, and one of the first persons to alight was a handsomely dressed woman, whose age could not have been more than 25. The elegance of her apparel and appearance denoted a lady of wealth and refinement. She sent a card to the clerk on which was printed the name "Miss Evelyn Barrios, Philadelphia," was registered and assigned to one of the handsomest rooms in the old hostelry.

Miss Barrios was about the hotel for several days, and in confidence told the landlady that she was there to meet her affianced, a wealthy gentleman from the Quaker City, and that on his arrival they were to be married. She visited the falls almost daily or wandered along the river bank, looking at the roaring, tumbling waters far below as they rushed along to the whirlpool. Two weeks passed, and the betrothed of the Hispania maiden, for such she proved to be, did not come and he sent no message to the faithful, waiting woman. Each day Miss Barrios impatiently awaited the coming of the rumbling old stage, and each time turned from her window, her face clouded with disappointment. The third week she passed almost entirely in her room, and the servants commented on the fact that she was almost always in tears.

One bright moonlight night Miss Barrios left the hotel shortly after tea, saying that

she would go for a stroll, it being such a charming evening. She wandered away to the falls. Two coachmen saw her sitting on a large rock overlooking the cataract, and by some strange intuition decided to watch the woman. For nearly an hour she sat there, then suddenly arose, walked to the edge of the rock, jumped into the river, and was carried over the falls.

Word was taken to the hotel, and the landlady went at once to the room so lately occupied by her fair guest. Her trunks were packed and locked. On a table were two letters, one addressed to the proprietor, the other to her lover. In the first was a large sum of money, with directions to deduct enough to pay the bill and that the balance should be used to give a Christian burial, in case her body was ever recovered.

"Without love, my life is without hope," read the letter, "and my love will not come."

The very next night the great stage coach drove up to the hotel and a distinguished and dignified-looking gentleman alighted and registered as Dr. De Foece.

He hastily glanced over the register for several days prior, and then asked the clerk if Miss Barrios was a guest of the house. In reply the clerk handed him the letter addressed to him by the fair suicide.

The stranger read it, and a strange pallor came over his face as he tenderly folded it and put it into his pocket. For more than an hour he stood at the window, then turning he asked the clerk to send a man with him to the spot where the tragedy took place. After visiting it he returned to the

hotel, and the next day employed a dozen men to search for the body, offering a large reward for its recovery. It was found late in the afternoon below the rapids, and two days later the Doctor left the falls with the body, without giving an explanation or disclosing his or the suicide's identity, other than her name.

Shortly after the railway line was opened a couple came to the falls. That they were newly married every one divined, and they made no secret of the fact. Almost daily they wandered about along the river, and to the falls, and then again through the fields and about the little village. Their appearance denoted wealth and refinement. They were never out of each other's company, and it seemed that Cupid had not erred when he brought about the union of such lovers.

They registered from Boston and gave the name of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Weddell. Three weeks after their arrival Mr. Weddell, started out one afternoon for a walk, and mentioned to the clerk that his wife was indisposed, which accounted for his going alone, a thing he had never done

before. When the hour for supper arrived Mr. Weddell had not returned. As it neared the close of the supper hour the hotel people sent a waitress to the room occupied by the couple to advise them of the fact. The girl made every effort to carry out her instructions, but repeated knocks failed to bring a response. The door was tried and gave way to gentle pressure. The girl peered into the room and saw Mrs. Weddell outstretched on the bed. She stepped to the bed to arouse her and found that the woman was dead. An examination disclosed the fact that she had been strangled, and the prints of the murderer's fingers were found on her swollen and blackened throat. On the foot of the bed was a purse containing money, but a careful search failed to reveal more of the couple's identity than was known.

A search was made for Weddell and the next day his body was found on the Canadian side in a pile of brushwood, where it had lodged. He had jumped over the falls after having murdered the woman he called his wife.

A PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTION.

It Was Written in Hieroglyphics Which the Druggist Was Unable to Make Out. Here is a fac simile of a prescription which was handed in to be made up at a prominent drug store in this city during the last week, and which the chemist has been unable to make out. It was written by a well-known physician in regular practice here, who seems to have invented

some system of hieroglyphics of his own. The chemist who was asked to compound this prescription says: "I am unable to read it and doubt very much if many druggists in this city can."

As an explanation of this occurrence it may be stated that physicians are in the habit of writing hieroglyphics as prescriptions for even the simplest remedies, so as to mystify patients, and each time think the doctors very learned. Others go a step further, and invent symbols that are not to be found in any pharmacopoeia.

All this merely wastes time and frequently interferes with the very work physicians are expected to accomplish. Why should they not be compelled to write their prescriptions in plain English, so that any druggist could make them up and patients would know what they were getting?

A MISER.

I knew a man, a voluntary exile from society, a being who sought no vanity with his fellow man—the sum of whose interest was represented by his bags of gold. All the beauty and variety of nature might have no existence; with his hand to enjoy the world, whether in beauty or waste, whether in joy or sadness, whether deplorable or instinct with the life of man, was of no concern to him.

He locked and bolted himself within his hoel, where he hugged his bags of gold, counting and recounting their contents with glances, devout and awe while he kept a vigilant ear for the sound of an intruder. The tinkle of his money was sweeter far than the music of cathedral organ; and he starved himself amid squalid surroundings to save himself the pang it gave him to part with a copper.

If he heard the footstep of a passer-by he was instantly alert, and securing his gold in his pocket, he prepared for an attack. The fear in which he daily lived made every sound the approach of an armed robber. He ventured forth only when necessity compelled him—and how he skulked along the street. His face was a study only for the morbid. It wore an expression of apprehension as if everyone he met were a probable enemy with designs on his life. In his darting glances his eyes might light on a prattling child, tottering by its mother's side, but it awakened no tender feelings in him. The most interesting child was simply an entity. A beautiful woman, elegantly attired, he would recoil from as a thing to be shunned like a viper, whose sting is poisonous and deadly. A little girl, barefooted and in rags, standing at a corner, crying from cold and hunger, awakened no sympathy within him. His sympathy, his thoughts, were all for himself.

Follow him to his pallet at night, where he tries to snatch a few hours of sleep. His last thought is of his wealth, and in the silent watches it gives him no rest. He shivers and groans, distorts his features and clutches at the air. He sees his den invaded, the robbers at his bags. He springs up with a malediction on his lips—to listen with eyes distorted and countenance emanated by terror. Assured that it was nothing but a dream, he lays down his head again, only to be disturbed throughout the night.

Consumed by the one passion that burned within him, that man never once reflected on the remorseless Reaper. But he entered his den one day, and as he stood on the threshold of the lower world, the emptiness of his past life, to lose all in the end, was the ministering spirit that attended him. His last supplication was for his money, but he went hence without it. He was a miser.

Napoleon and the Barber.

Napoleon's smooth face was a sure evidence of his dislike for a beard. In some anecdotes of the Russian campaign there is a story told of the great emperor and a poor, but witty, barber, who had occasion to shave him.

Napoleon had made a rather lengthy detour from the line of march with a detachment of officers. Arriving at a small village they refreshed themselves with a good meal and bath. Napoleon, wishing to be shaved, the village barber was called in, while the poor fellow strapped his razor and passed it industriously over the great emperor's chin, he remained silent, and seemingly melancholy, although performing his work with amazing rapidity and smoothness. When he had finished, Napoleon complimented him, remarking: "But man, why do you wear such a melancholy face? You should be happy to have the privilege of shaving an emperor."

"Alas, your majesty, when I think of the kings upon kings and emperors that have died without knowing what it was to be shaved by me, I am sad and melancholy."

Money is not in itself evil. It all depends on the use it is put to.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE.

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SEPT. 12th to 21st, 1895.

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Booths not sold by auction will be disposed of by private sale by the Secretary. Prize Lists and Programmes of Special Attractions free.

CAPT. A. W. PORTE, President.

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THE CUBAN CONFLICT.

Green Troops Pitted Against Unorganized But Fiery Insurgents.

New York, Aug. 29.—A New Yorker, fresh arrived from Cuba, where he had come in contact with the insurgents and troops, says: "The Spanish troops in Cuba are under-sized, poorly drilled and equipped with rifles of a good enough pattern, but enormously heavy for campaigning purposes in such a hot climate. They look like men, especially those who have been sent out in the last levies from the continent. They are left without proper care in the field, as the officers are too busy looking after their own wines and table delicacies to pay much attention to their men. Even in Santiago the privates often have hard work to get one meal a day. "The insurgent armies, with their numerous officers, are really no armies at all. The insurgents have no military organization, from the American or European point of view. If 500 or 600 insurgents are ordered to a certain point they simply go there as fast as they can, riding or walking, in a crowd, like a big picnic party. They make no attempt at forming lines or columns. But when they fight they get at it like demons. Their attacks and retreats are so sudden that usually the Spanish soldiers do not have a chance to do much execution with their rifles. At the time the regulars get their hollow squares formed and begin volley firing, the insurgents are out of sight, although the regulars always keep up fire until their ammunition is exhausted."

PRESERVED.

He was gone. "I will keep my good name," she said, intensely.

With a wild cry, then, Constance Magallon kicked her pet dog into the coal scuttle, and retired, with orders that she be not called till noon.—Detroit Tribune.

A Wide Range.

A preparation which enriches and purifies the blood and assists nature in repairing wasted tissue must have a wide range of usefulness.

Such a preparation is Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. The uses of Scott's Emulsion are not confined to wasting diseases, like consumption, scrofula or anæmia. They embrace nearly all those minor ailments associated with loss of flesh.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville, 50c. and \$1.

RECIPE—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract—Half a Bottle Fleischmann's Yeast—Two Pounds Sugar—Two Pounds Lakeland Water—Two Gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle; put in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

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The Canadian Packing Co.

Store, Richmond St.

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