

FARMER USED TO BEAT KING.

Waifs Story One of Neglect and Abuse.

FACING MURDER CHARGE.

Was Treated as a Slave, Yet Would Not Leave—Got Only His Board and Clothes—His Own Narrative.

Rodney despatch: The inquest into the death of James William Freeman, the adopted son of Mr. D. B. Freeman of Aldborough, was concluded yesterday afternoon, the jury finding that the boy came to his death from a gunshot wound from the hands of Charles William King. The only new evidence brought out was that Mr. Freeman was in the habit of whipping Charles King, the accused, and the last time he whipped him was in June last in the field, because he did not attend to the seed drilling as Mr. Freeman thought he should after repeated warnings. King looked better and more at ease to-day than at previous examinations. He was taken to St. Thomas jail last night to await his preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate.

King's Story.
The people of Rodney and vicinity abhor the atrocity of the crime, but comment with astonishing freedom on the circumstances over which King had little control, which served to blight his early life and make him an abject slave. With this phase of the case the people's sympathy leans, and right generally, too. Still, for more than six years they have tolerated these things, which they now regard with so much aversion. When Charles King was taken from the Toronto home, where he had been brought with other youngsters fresh from the slime of Whitechapel's dreary portals, by Farmer Freeman, he was 17 years old. Dwarfed by contact with poverty at a tender age, the waif looked younger than his years. Yet he was strong and vigorous though of stunted growth.

Farmer's Agreement.
The farmer's agreement in taking the young man was that he should clothe and feed him until he was able to support himself. It is now said that he frequently told King to leave the place after he reached his majority, but he "hung around kinder like a dog." This is probably true, but it is also true that King was a fairly good farm hand, and he was securing his services for his board and clothes, when a "fairly good farm hand" commands \$20 a month and keep in the vicinity of Rodney, King's pinched features show plainly the torture of mind and body he has endured in his lifetime, and it is the testimony of Rodney folk that his features were just as miserable before he became a murderer.

Often Whipped Him.
Farmer Freeman admitted himself that he frequently whipped King. He said he whipped him the last time in the spring. It was brought out on the witness stand that he "used the gad" on King in the fields and around the place. Freeman says that though he was striking his work, the undersized hired man was taught his position as a slave and right well he appeared to have learned it. Though 25 years of age he received the same treatment that a boy might obtain. The witness would more properly belong to the period when human chattels were the rule. Though undoubtedly of dwarfed intellect and familiar with vice and vicious surroundings when he came to the Freeman home, the neighborhood gossip indicates that little was done for the outcast during his long residence on the Freeman farm that was calculated to improve his condition. In fact the harsh treatment accorded King was what he apparently expected and accepted like a dog.

Only Kindness He Knew.
Though a man, he did not run away when beaten and abused. When asked why he would remain and be cuffed in such a manner when he was receiving no pay, the man said: "I don't know. Perhaps I did not know what else to do. About the only kindness I recall was that I received when in the Toronto home. I did not know that I was being abused. I was raised in a hotel. The woman I was told one day that my mother was a drunkard. When I was able to walk I ran around Whitechapel. It was just a question of getting something to eat. As long as I can remember I have been hungry. I can recall few meals where I got all I wanted to eat. Mr. Freeman gave me plenty of clothes. He bought them himself. I never had any money to spend. Mr. Freeman bought the things I got."

Always Hungry.
"He did tell me to leave his place several times, but somehow he didn't drive me off, and I remained. Why I don't know—just because I was there. Mr. Freeman told me to go to church, and then I would come home and he would lick me for not doing the chores, but the family was good to me in many ways, that is, better than the people I knew in Whitechapel. Everybody I knew in Whitechapel told me that there were people in the world who were not hungry. Once I was arrested, with other boys, and I got a big meal in the jail. I thought it was the best I ever had. Anyway, there was half a loaf of bread and a big bowl of soup—all for me. I think I must have been about eight years old then, and it was fine. I

went back the next day after the nobly turned me out and hung around, but they wouldn't lock me up again, so I did not get anything to eat that day. At Toronto the home was mighty good to all of us boys, and I wanted to stay there, but they said I was too big."

Awful Environment.
It was this environment that produced a thing in many respects resembling a man, yet so devoid of moral conception as to deliberately kill a 15-year-old boy, not in a moment of passion, but deliberately, and for the reason that he would be the preferred child, perhaps, of his employer, and, perhaps, receive treatment as good as that accorded Willie Freeman, the adopted child of the old farmer. What will prevent King being hanged is not apparent. In any sense he is of weak mentality, or otherwise he would hardly have meekly submitted as a man to being pushed by his employer when he failed to please him. His manner is that of the slave bowed down. So hungry does the murderer appear for kind words, that the pitying smile of a reporter caused him to brighten up and ask his guard to let "that man speak to me." So much like a slave is King that his guards do not treat him as a murderer, and a man made desperate by the proximity of the gibbet.

Not Guarded Closely.
During the trial he was seated near the old church door, 10 feet from the constable. He was not handcuffed, and was taken to the hotel for his meals, following his guard like a dog. That the constable did not fear an effort to escape was evident, for he never looked around to see if his charge was following. The authorities discussed the advisability of letting the prisoner sleep in the village hotel Monday night to save a trip back to the St. Thomas jail.

Will Ask for Penalty.
One of the leading officials for the prosecution declared positively that he could conscientiously ask for the infliction of death penalty, and that the case was one of deliberate murder. There is no possible defence but insanity, and this can scarcely be urged with sufficient effectiveness to save the miserable creature from the consequences of his deliberate act. King's most pronounced sympathizers do not insist that he is crazy or has ever been. They do assert, though, that he could not be "right" or he would never have submitted to so much abuse and worked more than six years as a farm hand for his board and clothes. There is ample testimony that King is no fool. He was known to speak at church meetings and took quite a part as a temperance organizer. The defence promises to be vigorous, however, and W. L. McLaws, of St. Thomas, will conduct the case. He refused to indicate the line of defence, but he says he has no fear that his client will be hanged.

MADE TO DIG OWN GRAVES

Murder of U. S. Teachers in Philippines.

LIGHT ON A SHOCKING CRIME

San Francisco, Sept. 22.—Details of the cowardly murder of four American school teachers near Cebu by Tabotada's band of ladrones have just been received by mail. It seems that on June 11 Ernest Hager, Lewis A. Thomas, Clyde O. Franco and John E. Williams, American school teachers at Leon, went into the hills near that city for a day's outing. They took luncheon with them, expecting to be back by 5 o'clock. They failed to return, and the constabulary sent out a searching party the next day but could get no clue. Several parties of armed men were sent out, but all failed to get any trace of the teachers. It became evident that they had fallen into the hands of ladrones, and Mateo Luga, formerly an insurgent general, but now a lieutenant in the United States constabulary, agreed to go out and get news. He pretended to be a deserter, and in this way made his way to Tabotada's camp. Meanwhile a strong armed party of teachers scoured the country. They arrested several suspects, but did not resort to the "water cure." They could get nothing from the prisoners. One native they released was a witness of the murder of the teachers, and when he declared he knew nothing of it he was within 500 yards of the victims' graves. Luga found Tabotada, but the ladrone leader suspected him, and in a quarrel he drew a silver mounted revolver that Luga identified as belonging to Willie Luga, rusted as a lamp, and escaping the band's fire, shot Tabotada dead in his tracks. Luga found a good watch, field glasses, and other articles belonging to the missing teachers. He also brought in a native who told of the murder and led searchers to the graves. It seems that eight ladrones captured the teachers, stripped them and then actually made them dig their own graves. Hager and Thomas were made to stand by the graves and were shot, falling into the holes. Wells and Franco tried to run, but were shot down and tumbled into the graves with their companions. The men who were in the ladrone party were captured and made to carry their victims' bodies to Cebu.

HOGS SHAKE STYS DOWN.

Sixty Have Ague and Shiver so Roofs Tumble In.

Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 22.—Farmer Jason Newell's 60 hogs, domiciled near Hop Brook trestle, have taken to shaking as the victims of palsy. Veterinarians pronounce the disease an ague often found in hogs in country towns near water or where malaria is common. One of Mr. Newell's covered stys, where ten big porkers slept, was shaken to the ground by sheer vibration, and two others are certain of demolition unless the malarial abates. The hogs show a pink discoloration of the eye, froth at the mouth and lose flesh fast and die.

MISSIONARIES MURDERED.

Bodies of Messrs Bruce and Lewis Hacked to Pieces.

CHOLERA DEPOPULATED CITIES.

Victoria, B. C., Sept. 22.—Details were received by the Empress of India of the massacre of Messrs. Bruce and Lewis at Chang Te.

For weeks the cholera has been depopulating the cities along the Yuan River. In Chang Te they died daily by the score, and from reliable reports the west coast of China, in the cities west of Chenchou is built on a hillside, and in the centre of the city is a famous spring, from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported as having been poisoned by its eforeigners, and hence the high death rate.

One afternoon Mr. Lewis was studying with his teacher, and Mr. Bruce and the other missionaries were in the hall, when in an instant the house and street became crowded with people. Mr. Bruce was drawn by his hair out of his room, and into the yard, where with clubs, bones, and swords and torture, they soon killed him. Mr. Lewis and his teacher went out at the back door into the yard, and started to climb up an old sycamore tree. When the crowd spear brought the former to the ground. With the same instruments as used above his body was soon beyond recognition. Eyes were knocked out, and the bodies were mutilated beyond recognition. Thus the mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could not use. The trunks and boxes were broken open, but none of the property could be found. For years, had almost disappeared, the Chiblis arrived, and had their bodies removed into their respective rooms. On the same street, and a few doors away, the bodies of the missionaries were found, and their protection. A British warship was sent to the scene upon receipt of the news.

TARIFF COMPROMISE.

Mr. Bertram Hoped It Might Last Ten Years.

(Montreal Times.)
The tariff question, according to the repeated declaration of the Premier, is not at present an open question. The late George Bertram, who prominently interested himself in the settlement of the compromise tariff, asked that it be allowed to remain undisturbed for ten years; that during that period there should be no aggression by the one side or the other. When the history of the struggle to obtain that compromise is written, the difficulty of the task of getting the manufacturers what they now enjoy will be seen. Canada has a great and, in the future, a mighty West, which regards an increase of the present tariff as strongly antagonistic to the interests of the West. During the existence of the avowedly protectionist Government, the West called for a lowering of the tariff, on agricultural implements, coal oil, and other things necessary to its progressive advancement. It bore with impatience the burthen of high tariff. When a compromise was made, though the West was far from getting what it had asked, agitation ceased. The inevitable was accepted, with, it must be said, with reluctance. The great West is filling up with unwonted rapidly; vast numbers of immigrants are coming in to increase the riches of a harvest which has already extended beyond the bound of the Atlantic. The agriculturalists of the West are men with clear-cut opinions, where their own interests are concerned; and they will resist with all their force any increase of the tariff which would injuriously affect them; if such increase were decreed they would resist it politically on the first occasion that offered. A counter movement once begun is a great West. The late Mr. Bertram's hope that the tariff might last for ten years might be less secure of realization. That the demand for an increase of the tariff at the present time, is not without danger, there are manufacturers who fully realize, and their fears are, in our opinion, well founded.

CARE OF DOUKHOBORS.

The Government Looking After Their Stock.

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The report sent out from Oleska, giving the impression that the Doukhobors in Canada have been sounding the Russian Government with a view to their repatriation in the Czar's dominions, was shown to Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, tonight. Mr. Pedley said he knew nothing of the matter and did not credit the report. He expressed the opinion that any little eccentricities which might be shown among some of the Doukhobors would be eliminated in the course of time. As already stated, a number of the sect gave up keeping live stock and allowed the animals to roam at their own sweet will. Government officials have been caring for the stock, and they will probably be sold and the proceeds placed in a fund for the benefit of the Doukhobor owners. In course of time they will probably see the folly of the exaggerated sentiment by which they are now animated.

OPPOSED TO ECONOMY.

Alleged Reason for Defeat of Victorian Ministry.

PREMIER ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

Melbourne, Victoria, Sept. 22.—Following the dissolution of the Victorian Parliament to-day, in consequence of an adverse vote recently on the Government's schemes for retrenchment, the Premier, W. H. Irvine, issued a manifesto to the electors, appealing to them to prevent their own servants from paying the administration. He said that in order to avoid a serious deficit the Government decided on a graduated reduction of the salaries of public servants, and that thereupon the mass of the State employees became rebellious, a strike on the State railroads was openly organized, and in consequence of the pressure brought to bear on them by the malcontents the assemblymen voted against the Government.

A CANADIAN ON BULLER.

Says He Never Advised White to Surrender.

SAYS HE TOOK THE DESPATCH.

(Toronto World.)
"You can tell the Canadian people through the World that there is no truth whatever in the statement that General Buller ever advised General White to surrender. I was a signalist on the heliograph on the day the advice of surrender was said to have been transmitted, and, in spite of any statement to the contrary in the press or otherwise, I know that no such message ever was transmitted."

So spoke William Carey, a bright and sturdy young soldier of the King, who has just returned to his home in this city after having served from the beginning to the end of the South African campaign.

Never suggested surrender. "You can say," he continued, "that I had to do with the heliographing on that memorable day, and if the particulars of my message were made known it will be shown that Gen. Buller never even suggested surrender to General White. I was with him during his career there, and every one of us—and there were many of us who know a good deal about the matter—was present when we served with him—voted him the finest general that ever breathed the breath of life. When General Joubert was attacking Ladysmith, we were twelve miles away, and I took General White's message on the heliograph to Gen. Buller, saying, 'I cannot hold out much longer. Gen. Buller must come to our aid. We have the word 'surrender' and every one of us with him commended him for good advice. In the opinion of all of us connected with the 2nd Brigade, the only way to save the city would really get an army corps out of England to-day.'"

A brilliant military career. William Carey is 22 years of age, and is a son of John Carey, of Claremont street, who is himself one of the best-known veterans of service to the British Empire. He left here in 1899 and joined the Home Rifle, enlisting with the 2nd Rifle Brigade at Rupert Lane, Everton, Liverpool in August of that year. Just as soon as the first shot was fired in South Africa his brigade was despatched to the scene of war, under Gen. Buller.

Four Canadians with Buller. "There were only four of us Canadians in the brigade," said the young soldier, "and I tell you we were proud of the way the troops from this country behaved themselves. With me were Dick Richards and Ernest Pont, both of this city, and Jack Hoare, from Bolton, Ont. Both Pont and Hoare were killed in action, and Richards is now finishing his time with the brigade. I was with poor Jack Hoare when he passed away, after being shot, and his last words were: 'Queen and country; we could not all go through—take this message to my mother.' As requested, I delivered the message given me. Out of about two hundred and fifty who started out in our company only about fifteen are now alive, the rest of them having been shot or succumbed to sickness. We were with Gen. Buller right through the different encounters to Pilgrim's Rest, where that general left the army, and I tell you that we were sorry when he went."

Greeted by Veterans. Among those who first greeted young Carey on his arrival home was Sergeant Turner of the East Kent regiment, who served under General Buller in the Zulu war in 1878, and who knew well the whole territory travelled over by the bold young warrior. Accompanying him in the greeting was John Nunn, who by his activity and alertness has already made arrangements for William to enter the veterans' corps in this city, and to have such public recognition tendered him as was tendered the other Canadians who served so well for their Queen and King and country.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion statistician, discussing the coal famine, suggested bringing coal from Wales, and said that a Montreal dealer had ordered 80,000 tons, and that it can be laid down there at \$4 a ton.

VETERAN SHOTS TWO.

Because He Had Been Denied a Pension for Civil War Service.

Essex, Conn., Sept. 22.—David Hayden, a veteran of the civil war, shot and probably fatally wounded two of the most prominent citizens of Essex this afternoon, and when the authorities were about to capture him he blew the top of his head off with a shotgun.

Hayden stopped Judge Coulter on the street and asked if the Judge had a grudge against him. Coulter laughingly replied "No," whereupon Hayden drew a revolver and fired twice. One bullet entered directly below the heart, and another in the side. Coulter attempted to disarm the man, and, in the struggle the revolver was discharged, and a third bullet entered Coulter's hand. He succeeded in getting the revolver, however, and Hayden fled.

First Selectman Pratt witnessed part of the affair and gave chase, but Hayden gained on him rapidly and ran to his house, where he procured a shotgun and shot his pursuer just over the heart as he attempted to enter the yard. Hayden then re-entered the house and became involved in a quarrel with his sister, Elizabeth. The latter became frightened and ran into the street, calling for assistance. A moment after the report of a gun was heard in the rear of the house, and when the crowd which had collected ran into the back yard, they found Hayden on the ground with the top of his head blown off. On the ground beside him was the shotgun with which he had wounded Pratt and then ended his own life.

Pratt and Coulter were taken to Memorial Hospital in New London. Hayden was dishonorably discharged from the navy in 1861, and has tried repeatedly to get a pension. He has always been refused, and blamed anyone who refused to take up his case. This is the only reason that can be advanced for the shooting.

HIRE ONLY HOMELY WOMEN.

Hungarian Law Forbids Employment of Females Under 40.

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 22.—Since the first of the month a thousand or more excessively homely females were let loose on the patrons of Hungarian hotels and restaurants, according to orders from the Minister of the Interior, they dare not employ waitresses and chambermaids below the age of forty.

To get the obnoxious law abolished the landlords engaged the ugliest women they could possibly hire—the uglier the higher the wages. Hunchbacks and pock-marked girls are particularly favored, and the Minister is receiving hundreds of letters daily accusing him of spoiling the artistic atmosphere of the country.

THE COMBINES ARE SCARED.

Rumors of Inquiries Cause Them Alarm.

THEY FEAR DRASTIC MEASURES.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—The rumor is current in trade circles here that the tobacco inquiry now in progress is merely the forerunner of a number of other inquiries, which the Government intends to make into different industries, with the object of finding out whether there exists, as some suspect, real combines, either general or local, with the object of maintaining prices excluding competitors. Rumor mentions among other industries which may be investigated sugar refineries, and foundries, flour mills, starch works, match works, distilleries, breweries, soap, piano, hardware and tinware factories, and cotton mills. Government supporters are reticent, but the explanation suggested is that the Government intends to decrease the customs duties on the one hand and on the other to get together sufficient evidence to justify it in smashing all the combines, through some drastic legislation, next session. Considerable anxiety is felt in the interested trades.

AFTER THREE YEARS.

Body of a Victim of the Scotsman Found.

Montreal, Sept. 22.—The body of Mrs. Benjamin Bate, of Montreal, one of the victims of the wreck of the Dominion Line steamer Scotsman, which occurred at Belle Isle, Sept. 23, 1899, has been found by fishermen, whose vessel was wrecked on Aug. 26 last. The man reached St. John's, Nfld., yesterday, and the description called to Montreal led to the identification of the body. Her folks reside in this city.

KRUGER STILL OBSTINATE.

Boer Generals Will Leave Him Severely Alone.

Amsterdam, Sept. 22.—The rupture between Mr. Kruger, Mr. Reitz, the former Secretary of State of the Transvaal, Dr. Leyds, the former diplomatic agent in Europe of the Transvaal, and the Boer generals now here has become so grave that the latter have decided to shorten their stay in Europe and return to South Africa as soon as practicable. It is understood that the Dutch Government has conveyed the opinion to the generals that more will be obtained from the British Government by showing a conciliatory spirit than by any other course.

Victim of Baby Tossers.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Riechy, of 226 Arch street, died to-day of spinal meningitis. Two months ago a caller at the house playfully picked up the baby and tossed her into the air. He missed her as she descended and she fell to the floor. Death was not immediate, but the shock caused spinal meningitis.

HERE AND THERE

Titusville, Pa., has had a \$65,000 fire.

Beneficial showers are reported in South Australia.

The Canadian dentists want a Dominion Council.

Despatcher forest fires are raging near Victoria, B. C.

Detroit wants the Essex Fusiliers for Roosevelt's visit there.

M. Paul Deroudeau, an exile from France, has been ordered from Spain.

King Leopold says it is impossible to say whether he will visit America or not.

Colorado forest fires are unchecked. Oregon cities have raised \$6,000 for sufferers.

Montreal's death rate from Dec. 31st to Sept. 1st was 4,537, 700 less than in 1901.

Dawson meat men are organizing a combine to control the stock in the Klondike.

At Souris and other points \$3 per day is freely offered for harvesters and threshers.

Refined grades of sugar numbers 8, 9 and 10 have been advanced 5 points at New York.

The centenary of the birth of Louis Kosuth is being celebrated throughout Hungary.

Gladman's sawmill at Carling was totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$12,000.

Colorado forest fires continue. Along the Wyoming line much damage to the Klondike.

Mr. A. J. Moore, mathematical master at the Gederich Collegiate Institute, died suddenly.

The British Admiralty has ordered nine additional torpedo boat destroyers from private firms.

About 200 students are writing on the supplementary examinations at the Toronto University.

The office of the New York State Bank at Syracuse has been closed by the Chief Bank Examiner.

Old Halton Boys of Toronto will hold their second annual excursion to Georgetown on Oct. 7.

Provincial bye-elections will take place in Soulanges, Stanstead and L'Islet, Quebec, on Oct. 3.

One of the largest dealers in Mark Lane states that half the English wheat crop has been spoiled.

M. Pelletan, speaking at Bizerta, Tunis, advocated fortifying that place; also Corsica and Toulon.

The Dominion Line will next season operate a weekly service between Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal.

The foundation is being laid at Leithbridge for a beet sugar refinery which will cost half a million dollars.

An order has been placed in England for 104 coaches, 38 engines and 250 steel coal trucks for Central South Africa.

The Beamanville piano workers who have been out of work since back on Monday, a settlement having been reached.

A Chicago broker slipped at the top of a grain elevator chute and hung twenty minutes by his hands before being rescued.

The Presbytery of Toronto refuses to consent to the translation of Rev. D. C. Hossack, of Deer Park Presbyterian Church, to Franklin, Pa.

A mass meeting will be held Oct. 9, at the Armory, Chicago, to raise money for another effort to secure the liberty of Mrs. Florence Maybrick.

The Pall Mall Gazette sounds a note of warning relative to what it terms "the senseless prejudice" against and "persecution" of motorists.

After a strike of nine months the workers in the Providence woolen mills have mostly all gone back to work. A few of the two-room men are still out.

At the next meeting of Ottawa City Council a motion will be made to increase the salary of the Mayor of Ottawa to \$2,500 a year, commencing on the first of January.

The Parliament of New South Wales has voted \$1,000,000 a year for five years to be expended in the conservation of water and the irrigation of the country districts.

The Grand Jury at London, Ont., brought in a true bill for manslaughter against John McArthur, charged with having caused the death of Augustus Ninham, the Onondia Indian.

The schooner Southern Cross, belonging to the London Missionary Society, was wrecked, September 1st, on the French island of Tahiti, near the harbor of Papete. No lives were lost.

Mr. W. N. Hutt, B. S. A., of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, has just received word of his appointment as professor of horticulture in the Utah State Agricultural College.

The territory to be given to Canadian veterans has been located by the department of Crown Lands. Ten townships have been surveyed, and they are in the vicinity of New Liskeard in the Temiskaming district.

JOEWS COMING TO CANADA.

A Large Party Set Out From Roumania.

London, Sept. 22.—In a despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, dated Sunday, Sept. 14, a correspondent of the Daily Express says the emigration fever among the Jews of Roumania still continues, and that within the next three months 4,000 Jews have left the country. Tonight, the correspondent goes on, a party of 350 left for Canada and the United States, and small parties of Jews leave the larger towns of the country almost daily. Although the reason given by emigrants for leaving is their inability to obtain work, the Jews steadily refuse to take up farm labor. Proof of this is found in the fact that within the last three years Roumania has paid for outside Bulgarian labor something like \$3,000,000, which might have gone to the Jews if they would only turn their hands to the labor of harvesting. Bulgarian laborers, the correspondent concludes, are well housed and excellently fed while working on Roumanian farms.

St. Louis, Mo., has had a \$100,000 fire.

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