Listowel Standard.

VOL III.—NO. 18. LISTOWEL, CO. PERTH. MAY 28, 1880. A. ST. GEO. HAWKINS, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

A WONDERFUL HEAD.

How Little Andrew Seister, of Williamsburg, Astonishes the Doctors—A Skull Forty Inches in Circumference.

[New York Herald.]

One of the abnormal developments of the human anatomy which sometimes puzzle the scientists and afford a marvel to the wise and ignorant alike has been brought to the notice of the public in Williamsburg recently by peculiarly distressing circumstances. The case is that of an infant son of Mr. Andrew Geisor, of Varet street, Williamsburg, who has been, since the day after his birth, a sorrow to his parents and a wonder to all who have seen him. When the child was born on June 7, 1877, there was nothing to distinguish him from any other sturdy German baby in the minds of any but his father and mother. He was healthy and perfectly formed, and so far as his performances in the usual line of babies was concerned none but they could discover any difference between him and other children of his age. He ate, slept and cried like any ordinary baby. His parents had had only one little child before him, and she was then a bright little girl of eight or nine years, with no peculiarities to mark her. The doctor took his usual fee (for the parents were then well-to-do, having several hundred dollars in bank) and went his way, with no special thought of the case as being out of the usual run.

But the very next day young Andrew began to develop a curious growth of the head, and as time went by the growth continued and became extraordinary. The parents became alarmed and consulted great numbers of physicians, who all examined the case with the greatest interest and took their fees with regularity and precision, but failed to explain or to alleviate the wonderful disease which afflicted the child. They failed to detect what the parents at first feared was the trouble—water on the brain—but they also failed to explain what the trouble was. Long before the little fellow was old enough to sit by himself his head had so grown that he was almost helpless, and when other children of his age were creeping and beginning to walk he was unable to lift his head at all, and could hardly turn it from side to side on the pillow. Still the head grew, faster and faster, it seemed, until when he was two years old it measured twenty-eight inches in circumference. Unwearied in their devotion and undismayed by their repeated failures, the parents went from physician to physician hoping against hope that some one would be able to help the little fellow. As long as the money they had saved lasted they continued to go from one practitioner to another, but the time came when all was gone and they were friendless, depending on the income from the father's labor and their little lager beer saloon. At last the father grew ill and the business of the saloon was too small to keep the family. Then they determined, if possible, to do what they had frequently been advised to do and had always refused—exhibit the child in some show or museum.

A PEEP AT THE MONSTROSITY.

A *Herald* reporter called at the house yesterday and was shown into the little back room where the child lay sleeping. The first glance at him was fairly startling. His face is pretty, with regular features and a dazzlingly fair complexion, but the great forehead that rose above the wide blue eyes (that specially opened), was larger than almost any grown person's, while the head grew larger and larger in proportion toward the back. Only a fraction under forty inches in circumference, it lay a heavier load than the globe on Atlas' shoulders, and was apparently a little misshapen from its customary attitude. As he lies with his head partly turned to the left, that side is a little flattened and the left ear lies a little closer to the head than the right. Excepting for this the shape of the head is nearly symmetrical. The features are no larger (excepting the ears) than those of any child of usual growth. The hair grows in little tufts all over the head, there being apparently about enough to cover an ordinary child's head. The body is perfect, though puny, apparently from lack of exercise, and is free from the bedsores that might be expected. Over the head the skin seems stretched to the utmost tension, and the veins can be traced as clearly as though they lay on the outside. The formation of the skull seems to have accommodated itself to the abnormal growth within, but the opening at the top, which usually closes in babyhood, is not yet closed. The utmost care is taken of the unfortunate child by the mother, who loves it tenderly, and the father looks with anxious grief at the boy, who knows him well and delights to play with him, but who can never run or spring to meet him.

The child talks a little, perhaps not quite as much as could be expected of a child of his age, but seems bright and happy, all unconscious of his affliction. He has been singularly free from sickness and pain, and has cut all his teeth with but very little trouble. The cause and even the nature of the wonderful growth of the head is unknown to the parents, and so far as they can learn is also a mystery to all the physicians who have examined the case.

"What do the doctors say is the cause of it?" asked the reporter.

"They cannot tell," said the father; "all they know is that there has not been another case like it for a hundred years."

The appearance of the child, though it is so monstrous as to be shocking at first sight, is by no means repulsive, as there is considerable attraction in the unusually pretty face, and the expression is bright and happy.

THE LITTLE "MIDSHIPMITE."

Death of the Child Actor Who Created That Famous Role.

Some kindly sympathy and sorrow are called forth by the death of a little lad who has just lived a brief and promising career. His service was that of pleasure; he was clever beyond his years; he received a full measure of the applause that ambition hopes for only after a long trial and arduous apprenticeship; the theatre was his nursery and the mimic-ship on which he served a holiday playground. Chance or inclination, possibly the signs of precocious intellect, or some connection with the world of amusement in its countless branches, gave young Benedict Tacagni the welcome opportunity of joining the Lilliputian crew on board "H. M. S. Pinafore." He was only aged 6 years and 7 months, and scarcely escaped from his mother's arms, but, possessing a rare fund of that imitative faculty which is so amusing in little children, and easily accepting instruction, he was assigned the part of the midshipmite in the famous comic opera that has only made way for a new and a tuneful successor. He was evidently a born actor, and took to the boards as young ducks take to the water. Catching with wonderful readiness the humor of the situation, and delighted at the fancy of his costume, he so strutted about the deck of his miniature vessel that he soon became the most popular figure in this amusing and original entertainment. He had the gift of command thoroughly implanted in his nature, and when the baby actor, with an exaggerated telescope under his arm, toddled about with a grand and important air, demanding the respect of the other children and filling the stage with this bumptious superiority, what wonder, indeed, that the house roared with laughter and made much of this delightful little boy? Such things will happen when cleverness is so marked and precocity carefully subordinated; that there is no rumor that even the appreciation of royal princes and princesses ever turned the lad's head. He was true to his adopted calling and fond of his business. Indeed the boy's success lay in a great measure in that grave and unconscious air which is so truly humorous, and in his art in apparently ignoring the existence of his audience.

The play ran for its appointed time with the little Benedict Tacagni still in the midshipman's uniform that he had never disgraced; but now comes the end of the story, and it is truly pathetic:

"The play is done, the curtain drops,
Slow falling to the prompter's bell;
A moment yet the actor stops
And looks around to say farewell."

The "little Billee" of all this child's play was not destined to be made "the captain of a seventy-three," or with ripened experience to take regularly and soberly to the service which he had mimicked with so much success. On the very last day of the season the poor little lad fell ill; the fever that held him was sharp and rapid. The pain he endured was most bitter and acute. In a day or two the physician, shaking his head over the boy's bed, had sorrowfully announced that this "sweet little cherub must go aloft" to "watch over the life of poor Jack." Murmuring snatches of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's melodies as he lay tossing with pain in his baby's delirium, it was soon apparent that it was nearly all over with the Midshipmite. At the last, inspired somehow with the pluck that had never been tested, and the faithfulness to duty that had entered in imagination into his little soul, he gave out in his infantile treble:—"For he is an Englishman!" and then closed his eyes forever.—*London Telegraph.*

THE EFFECT IN TURKEY OF GLADSTONE'S SUCCESS.

(Correspondence of the New York Sun.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—The unexpected result of the elections in England has produced a profound sensation throughout the East. A belief has heretofore existed in Turkey, not unlike that prevalent in the Southern States prior to the war, when cotton was called King and England was supposed to be its obedient servant, that the existence of the Ottoman Empire is essential to the safety of British India, and that the policy of the English Government must of necessity be pro-Turkish and anti-Russian. The advent to power of a new school of politicians, with a programme opposed to the traditional policy of British statesmen, has consequently produced the utmost consternation and bewilderment in official circles here.

The idea of an Anglo-Russian alliance for the settlement of the Eastern question is one so utterly novel that the Turks fail to realize the results which may accrue from it to the fate of their empire. They are thrown out in all their calculations, and have to provide for an entirely new political combination. The most immediate effect has been a change in their attitude toward England. It has now become plain that the reluctance which has been shown to receive advice from the British Government, and the obstacles which have been raised to all measures of reform, have contributed to the downfall of the late Conservative Administration. Had Lord Beaconsfield's Government been able to point triumphantly to the efforts made by Turkey to carry out the spirit of the treaty of Berlin, and frankly to enter upon the path of reform with the advice and assistance of England, it is possible that the elections would have resulted very differently. As it is, the Eastern policy of the Conservative Government has been a complete failure. One of the strongest weapons in the hands of the Liberals has been the taunt that the Philo-Turkish party in England have been deceived and betrayed by their friends, and that the results have justified the predictions of those who called the Turk "unspeakable." It is, therefore, feared here that a new and uncompromising policy will be adopted toward Turkey, and that a concerted action will be arrived at between England and one or more European powers, by which the Porte will be enforced into those measures of reform which the English Government has contented itself hitherto with mildly recommending. In anticipation of this unpleasant contingency, the Ottoman Ministry are beginning to bestir themselves in the hope of deprecating any such interference, but in so vague and feeble a manner that I fear it will not be of much avail. The internal evils have got almost beyond cure, and they have been increased rather than mitigated by the financial measures which have been recently adopted.

The most appalling accounts of famine and distress reach us from all parts of the empire and telegrams appealing for help are raining in from the provinces. In Armenia especially, whole villages are starving to death, and even money, if it could be sent to them, is of little use, for there is no corn to buy. The consequence is that this destitute population will be quite unable to pay any taxes, and a large diminution of revenue will of necessity result. Many parts of the country are almost given over to brigandage, people being driven to organized robbery as a means of self-preservation. While Moslems and Christians are alike starving in Asiatic and in some parts of European Turkey, the Christian Slavs of eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria are not backward in contributing their share of horrors, in the shape of "atrocities." In the district of Kirjaldi, we have accounts of the male population of some of the Moslem villages being stripped and severely beaten; of a hundred and four women and girls violated, some of whom were brutally mutilated and murdered; of five villages burned, and of wholesale appropriation by Christians of Moslem property. In Bulgaria, the Moslem population is being starved and driven out of the country by the oppression and injustice of the local government. Serious riots take place between the Greek and Bulgarian inhabitants of eastern Roumelia, the latter being determined, if possible, to expel from the country by a process of ostracism, their Greek coreligionists. From Albania the news reaches us that the population of the districts about to be ceded to Montenegro are in revolt, and are determined to resist to the uttermost by force the transfer of their territory; from all which it is clear that the Eastern question will provide abundant occupation to the new Government in England as well as to the Porte

Vague rumors also arrive from Arabia and the Hedjaz of a movement on a large scale among the Bedouin Arabs who have been excited by the recent assassination of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, and who are also suffering from want, and have upon more than one occasion levied large contributions on some of the towns on the banks of the Euphrates. There is, moreover, the Greek frontier question still to be settled, and there can be little doubt that it will be solved in the way least satisfactory to the Turks, who will probably now be compelled to cede to Greece, in addition to the territory already partly agreed upon, the valuable province of Janina, against the cession of which to Greece the Conservative Government in England firmly protested. The strongly pronounced Slav and Hellenic sympathies of Mr. Gladstone and his adherents will now be allowed full play, and it will be curious to watch the attitude which will be adopted by Germany and Austria under these new circumstances. The Slav population of Bosnia and Herzegovina recently annexed by Austria complain bitterly of the treatment to which they are subjected by their new masters, and profess that if they cannot be independent they would rather be Russian than Austrian. Whereas, the late Conservative Government in England was distinctly committed to a German and Austrian alliance, as opposed to a Russian, French and Italian combination, the Liberal Government is no less distinctly committed to a Russian, French and Italian combination, as opposed to a German and Austrian alliance, and in addition to this, to a policy of protecting and freeing Christian nationalities in the East. The claims of Slavs, Greeks and Armenians will, it is to be presumed, therefore receive their immediate attention. Indications are not wanting that the German and Austrian Governments are already alive to the dangers of this change of front, and are seeking to detach Russia from France upon the old basis of a tripartite holy alliance. The disappearance from the political arena of Prince Bismarck's great enemy, Prince Gertchakoff, may facilitate this rapprochement, but it will be found probably beyond even the German Chancellor's power to reconcile the conflicting interests of Austria and Russia in the Slav nationalities; each will desire to control them, while England will strive for their uncontrolled independence. One of the first efforts probably on the part of the Liberal Government will be to bring about the annexation of eastern Roumelia to Bulgaria, and the hopes of the Slavs are so highly excited in this direction that addresses have been pouring in upon Mr. Gladstone, congratulating him on his success at the late elections.

Meantime rumors are rife here of a change in the Cabinet. The policy of the present Prime Minister is recognized by all patriotic and far-seeing Turks as totally inadequate to the emergency with which he has to deal, and his method of conducting public affairs so far has not been such as to inspire confidence. It is earnestly hoped that before long he may be replaced by a man more competent to grapple with the present critical state of matters, supported by a Parliament which should to some extent share his responsibilities with the Prime Minister, and the names of Khaneddin and Mahmoud Nedim are in everybody's mouth. We have been so long on the eve of important changes and great events that it seems futile to go on predicting them, but the impression is so general that the present situation is too strained to last, that I should not convey a true idea of public sentiment if I did not refer to them.

—A little girl in one of our public schools the other day had occasion to parse the word "angel." Coming to the gender she stopped dismayed, and asked her teacher "if there are any men angels." It is to be hoped—for the sake of the little girl angels—that there are.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

Details of the Crime for Which Edwin Hoyt was Executed at Bridgeport.

The story of the tragedy for which Edwin Hoyt was hanged at Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, as announced briefly in our telegraphic dispatches, is a brief but terrible one. It is one of mere brutality, without a single feature in extenuation of the terrible crime—a deliberate, premeditated murder, in cold blood. The victim, George Hoyt, a farmer, infirm with the toil and the decay of seventy-six years, unable to raise a hand in his defence, was stricken down without a word of warning. He was a man of some property, and his mental faculties had so failed him in late years that the appointment of a conservator had been asked. Six children all grown to maturity, looked forward to the final division to his estate. Until a year or two before the tragedy the old man and his wife had lived on the homestead with his son Edwin, the murderer.

HARD REPUTATION OF THE PRISONER.

Edwin was regarded throughout the neighborhood as a desperate character. He was treacherous; he would smile to your face when drawing back his brawny arm to strike. When in liquor he was feared by everybody, for deadly threats were ever upon his lips. He had a wife and several children, yet he did little for their support. His share of the old man's property he looked forward to as his support and was anxious to handle it. The aged father and mother, in fear of their safety, finally broke up their home and went to live with a son-in-law, Vandenburg Joyce, about three miles south of the village of Sherman. It was a quiet country place, this scene of the tragedy on that pleasant Sabbath afternoon in June. Edwin had been a frequent visitor, but his ugly and morose ways made him an unwelcome one. His own home was not pleasant to him; it was a hell to his wife, who often felt his brutal hand, and to-day, it is reported, carries in her body a bullet from his pistol. He says the weapon was accidentally discharged. The woman knew that it was intended to end her life.

THE KNIFE.

Edwin called at Joyce's house on the forenoon of the murder, and demanded of his father that he permit him to occupy the old homestead, which was then untenanted. This was granted, but the old man peremptorily refused to live there with him again. After asking Joyce to accompany him to church, and being refused, Edwin went off, muttering threats, his last words being that therewould be a death soon, and that he would do no more work. At two o'clock in the afternoon he returned. Before leaving his own house he sharpened his carving knife and remarked, "I am going over to Joyce's again and shall butcher some one." The family were at dinner, excepting the old man Hoyt, who sat in the corner of the kitchen near the open door. Edwin, on coming up, smilingly saluted the inmates with "Good afternoon," and sat down outside and near the door. He was silent for a while, but in a few moments had real or pretended fit of cramps, from which he soon recovered. Those who had been assisting him returned to the dinner table. A moment later the sound of a scuffle and the old man's frightened cry aroused them. They turned and caught the gleam of Edwin's knife. His first blow struck the father in the arm, inflicting a severe gash. Quick as lightning came another; but the old man drew back, and the blade but grazed the clothing over his breast. The two grappled just as Joyce and Edwin's brother Stephen sprang to separate them.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

As they seized him he fell, with the old man beneath. His right hand was in their grasp, but with deliberate coolness he reached around for the weapon with his left hand, and, securing it, plunged the keen blade into the old man's neck, just under the ear. Then he bore upon it with all his strength and drew it around toward the chin, cutting a gash four inches in length and severing the jugular vein. Then, as if frenzied by the sight of blood, he drew the knife from the terrible wound and struck upward and backward at Joyce, but missed his mark. A moment later he was disarmed, and, being tied, gazed without emotion upon the dying gasps of his father. In time the officers came. He expressed no sorrow but gloated over his deed, saying that the heirs being in a hurry for a division of the property he had thought it best to help them along. "I done it and I am glad of it," was his exclamation, as reported by those present. Then, with an air of bravado, he added, "If you will fix that rope to my neck, and then to that tree I will climb up myself and jump off, and will bless you while you are doing it."

A CURIOUS FIND.

A correspondent of the Charlottetown *Patriot* reports that a short time ago Mr. Angus MacMillan, of Point Pleasant, purchased a large oak tree for boat-building purposes, from Mr. Murdock MacLure, of Brackley Point. Mr. MacMillan, assisted by Mr. John Boats, undertook to saw it down. Their movements were somewhat retarded by the teeth of the saw coming in contact with some metallic substance. Fearing something explosive, they moved to the other side of the tree and renewed their efforts there. After the tree had been felled, they discovered wrapped in a piece of soiled cloth a gold watch and four French coins of the year 1740, with the head of Louis the Fifteenth stamped upon them. The tree was sawed off very close to the ground, and they evidently had been hidden at the junction of two roots, the wood growing over and enclosing them. The tree had attained a great age, being about four feet in diameter. The articles in question no doubt had been placed there by some of the early French settlers, as the place is supposed to have been settled by French at one time.

STEWART'S STOLEN BODY.

The Latest Canard About its Recovery Exploded—What Judge Hilton Says.

N. Y. Star.

Since the mysterious disappearance of the body of the late A. T. Stewart, spasmodic attempts have been made at intervals to revive public interest in the matter by publishing sensational statements purporting to tell when and by whom the tomb robber was committed, and in whose possession the putrescent remains were. The latest addition to these cruel canards was published yesterday in a morning paper. The article stated that eight persons were indicted by the Grand Jury last January on the testimony of an accessory, for complicity in the despoiling of Stewart's vault; that negotiations with the indicted parties had been arranged through Dr. Sidney A. Carney, of West Thirty-fourth street, and Assistant District Attorney Herring, the latter of whom had gone to Arizona to have a consultation with outside parties, supposed to have had connection with the goulish work.

Yesterday a *Star* reporter, after a thorough investigation of the story, learned that it was false in every particular. At the District Attorney's Office it was learned that Assistant District Attorney Herring was in Arizona, but purely on private business, having mining interests to look after. Moses P. Clark, Chief Clerk of the office, said: "There are no such indictments here, and the whole story is absolute bosh."

Assistant District Attorney, Daniel G. Rollins, knew nothing outside of what he had seen printed in relation to the case, and this he characterized as utterly untrue.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell, caressed his blonde mustache while pronouncing the statement totally at variance with truth. Assistant District Attorney George W. Lyons smiled sweetly and ejaculated: "Not true; nothing of the kind has ever happened in this office."

Mr. Edward Hall, First Assistant Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, said he did not have the body; did not know who had, and that no knowledge of who had it was possessed by the official of either his court or the District Attorney's Office.

Further inquiry revealed the basis upon which the story was erected. In October, 1877, William Burke, *alias* Baker, forged a check upon the West Side National Bank. In March of 1878 the Grand Jury found an indictment for forgery in the second degree against Burke, but as he was then absent from the city it was pigeon-holed, and he escaped trial and conviction. A few months later Burke called at the Fifteenth Precinct station house, of which Capt. Thomas Byrnes, the present Chief of the detective force, was in command, and gave him a detailed statement of the manner in which the robbery of Stewart's grave had been perfected, and offered to lead him to the spot where it had been re-interred. Capt. Byrnes and Detective Slevin started for New Jersey under the guidance of Burke, and the story of their unsuccessful search and return to this city is well known to newspaper readers. Capt. Byrnes, highly incensed by being duped by Burke, hunted up the indictment pending against Burke, and procured his incarceration in the Tombs. On March 12, 1879, Burke was tried and convicted of forgery.

DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR.

There are about as many kinds of farm management as there are kinds of men. To a certain extent this is natural, because there are so many different products of the farm, almost any one of which may be taken as the primary, and all the others thus become of only secondary importance. If butter is the leading "crop" the system of the farm will be of one kind; if wheat is the primary product, the methods pursued will be different from those for butter, and this again will not be the same as when sheep are the main source of the farmer's income. Circumstances of soil, climate, nearness to market, personal tastes, etc., will decide these matters. But whatever the system, whatever the leading crop grown—and we by no means believe that in all cases, or even in most cases, it is always better for a farmer to have a crop that is the leading one—there are certain general principles that should be binding upon one so soon as he becomes a farmer. He who by the soil would thrive, no matter what he is to make the soil produce, should so plan his work that there should be the least number of idle days, in fact, this means that there should be no days when the farmer has, as the common expression goes to "kill time." Every worker of the soil, whether he owns or works the soil, and is, therefore, working for himself, should put a definite market value upon his labor. This very many farmers fail to do, and, overlooking this fact, it easily and naturally becomes a source of loss. It is as much to the farmer's advantage to have a full supply of labor for each and every work day, as for the day hand that gets his living from his daily labor.

The vital importance of the proper distribution of farm labor throughout the season—yes, the whole year—being accepted as a leading fact in profitable agriculture—the question is, how to make the most of it? In the first place it demands a careful planning of the whole season's work, if not the work for several years. This plan should account for work for not less than 290 days in the year—and the work of each of those days should be of such a character as to pay—not work to be done for the sake of doing something, but seasonable, profitable labor. This principle at once points towards a variety of farm crops, mixed farming, a rotation of crops, the ideal farming, and the one towards which substantial agriculture is tending.

A single example will suffice to illustrate and enforce the point. Let it be supposed that a farmer is growing roots, and that it is to his advantage to have the labor of the care of his roots distributed along through the season. Instead of putting his whole land into swedes, and that in early summer when other labor is pressing, he can sow a portion of the land to mangels, as early as the ground can be worked and later, after the swedes are in, a part of the fields may be put into flat turnips, which grow rapidly and must be fed as soon as grown. If soiling is practised the flat turnips may follow the early rye in July. In like manner there are many places where the work that would otherwise come "all in a heap," can be distributed through the season, and "all hands" can be kept for several months and furnished with steady and profitable labor. The farmer who can best equalize his work and portion to each week its part, other things being equal, will be the most successful.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHIRLED INTO ETERNITY.

A Young Girl Carried Round a Shaft Making 80 Revolutions a Minute, and Fatally Injured.

From the Campbellford Herald.

The sickening occurrence which we have to relate happened on Friday last, in the card room of the woolen factory conducted by Mr. E. Senior. On that morning, Helen McKeel, a young person who has been employed in the building for some weeks past, had occasion to move from one part of the room in which she worked to another, near the revolving shaft which gives motion to the machinery in that department. This power is the main upright shaft leading from the water wheel in the cellar of the building, and which is connected with the length directly attached to the wheel below by a coupling just above the floor. The coupling is joined and made secure by bolts and nuts passing through a flange which juts out two or three inches beyond the shaft. For some time past it has become the habit with a few of those employed to ride on the shaft while in motion, which they did by catching hold of it with their hands and afterwards placing their feet on the flange referred to, upon which they could rest. Very thoughlessly at any time and sadly on this occasion, the unfortunate girl attempted the same thing when the shaft was whirling round, we are told, at the rate of 80 to 100 revolutions a minute. Just as she had got on she discovered that her clothing was becoming entangled in the nuts below, and becoming frightened she either jumped or fell from her position and was thrown face downwards to the floor. With great rapidity she was hurled round and round the shaft, each revolution throwing her with terrible force against a large post which stands about four feet distant, and which serves as a support to the floor above. A cry of horror rose from the lips of those who witnessed the poor body whirling into eternity, and with every possible speed the machinery was brought to a standstill. The sight that met their gaze after the awful work was done sent a thrill of terror through every heart. What was life and bloom a minute before, now lay a bruised and bleeding mass. The body was bruised and blackened, the right arm was broken, the face distorted, the eye disfigured, and the poor head battered and swollen. Almost every particle of her clothing was torn in shreds from her body; and the wonder is how the human frame could have borne the terrible blows without life being instantly extinguished and the body torn to pieces.

She lingered on until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without ever uttering a word or even giving the slightest sign of consciousness, when the spirit took its flight.

SAVING MONEY.

Financial Working of the New Regulations Concerning the Holding of Inquests.

The Ontario Government is undoubtedly saving money by their new regulation concerning the holding of inquests, whether the arrangement is a wise one in other respects or not. In 1878, for example, the amount paid to coroners by the City Treasurer of Hamilton was $265, and to doctors for attending inquests and holding *post mortems* when necessary, $240.40, a total of $505.40. The amount paid in a similar way in 1879 was $712.15, a large increase. Besides this a considerable sum was paid in constables' fees, the average cost per inquest being about $3. Since the new act came into force very few inquests are being held so that there is a great falling off in the expenditure. The objection to the new practice is that in many cases where inquests might be necessary they will not be held, as the coroners often refuse to take the oath required by law.

EDISON'S Electric Belts will cure Indigestion, Costiveness, nervous debility and other diseases arising from a bad state of the stomach and liver.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A Boy Killed by the Explosion of a Rifle

UNDER PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

[Hamilton Spectator.]

The residents in the vicinity of Tisdale street were startled Thursday evening between five and six o'clock by a report similar to that caused by the explosion of a powder magazine. The report soon went round that a boy had been shot and a SPECTATOR reporter repaired to the scene for the purpose of learning the particulars, which are as follows:

Edouard Lantz, aged 13 years, and another lad named Hinshaw, aged 16, in some way or other got possession of a double barrelled gun, which they loaded with powder and marbles and proceeded to a vacant lot on Tisdale street owned by Mr. Squire, where they discharged the weapon without causing any damage except that the barrels became detached. Lantz then loaded one of the barrels with a large quantity of powder and several marbles and placed a pegging-top in a post in the rear of the aforesaid lot as a mark to shoot at. Hinshaw then placed the muzzle of the barrel against the post and tied a piece of paper to a stick, which he lighted for purpose of setting it off. He then laid the lighted paper on the nipple, but the thing missed fire and Lantz, who was standing several yards behind, ran forward for the purpose of fanning the flame. An explosion immediately followed and the unfortunate youth was thrown back several yards. He staggered off a short distance and fell on the grass, when Hinshaw picked him up and dragged him on to a plank, where it was discovered that he had received a wound on the left cheek, close to the mouth, which bled profusely. In less than five minutes life was extinct and the body was carried to his father's residence. Drs. Biggar, Crooker and Vernon were promptly on hand, but their services were not required. The boy's father, who is a milk pedlar, was on James street with his horse and wagon when he heard of the sad affair and ran home immediately, leaving his vehicle on the street. The mother was also away from home at the time, and on learning that her young son had come to such a tragical end was completely overwhelmed with grief. It is impossible to say whether the wound was caused by one of the marbles or a piece of the barrel, which was burst to pieces and not a trace of it could be found anywhere. The father of the deceased youth, whose name is August Lantz, resides at 41 Tisdale street, and is a very industrious man. He is a native of Germany, as is also his wife, and they have a family of two boys and one girl, the oldest boy being a cripple. Although not in the best of circumstances they live very comfortably and are much respected by those who reside in the neighborhood.

An inquest was held at the Walker House, King street east, at four o'clock on Friday afternoon, before Dr. Biggar, coroner, when the jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by the accidental explosion of part of a gun barrel, and we strongly caution dealers in powder from selling to children, as in this case, we find it was bought by a boy, brother of the deceased, who was not ten years old."

THE SCOTCH MARRIAGE LAW.

An Interesting Decision.

In the Divorce Division, the suit Harvey, otherwise Farnie v. Farnie came before the President. This was the petition of the wife, Alethea Emma Harvey, otherwise Farnie, for nullity of marriage on the ground that at the time the respondent, Mr. Henry Broughton Farnie, the well-known dramatic author, married her he had a former wife alive. The suit raised an interesting question affecting Scotch and international law, viz, whether a decree of the Court of Session in Scotland putting an end to an existing marriage justified a second marriage by one of the parties in England. The respondent, who married a Miss Davis in 1861 in Wales, is a Scotchman by birth, and at the time he was domiciled in Scotland, where he took his wife after the marriage. In 1863 she was divorced from him according to Scotch law. In 1865 the respondent married the petitioner, but disagreements arose between them, and ultimately the petitioner filed a suit in the divorce division in this country, the allegations being cruelty, desertion and adultery, but upon hearing of his former marriage she now abandoned that suit, and proceeded with the present one.

Mr. Benjamin, Q. C., having recapitulated the facts as stated above, said he should just call sufficient evidence to prove the case before he commenced to argue the point of law.

Mrs. Alethea Emma Harvey, the petitioner, was the first witness. She proved her marriage with Mr. Farnie in 1865. Mr. Farnie represented himself to her as a single man.

Mr. Hugh Davis, brother of the first wife, proved the marriage of Mr. Farnie with Miss Davis.

Dr. Deane, Q. C., for the respondent, put in the register of his birth, proving that Mr. Farnie was a Scotchman.

Mr. Campbell, a Scotch advocate, said that the document was a certified copy of the decree of divorce of the Court of Session. It set the parties free as far as the law of Scotland was concerned.

Mr. Benjamin then proceeded to refer to a number of cases bearing upon the question at issue.

The arguments, which were purely of a technical character, occupied the attention of the court for some considerable time.

Sir James Hannen, without calling upon the counsel for the respondent, gave his decision in favor of Mr. Farnie, who, being properly divorced, was, he said, at liberty as an unmarried man to contract another marriage.

The petition was accordingly dismissed.

VICTORIA'S CROWN.

This was made by Messrs. Rundell & Bridge in 1838 with jewels taken from old crowns, and others furnished by command of her majesty. It consists of diamonds, pearls, rubies, sapphires and emeralds, set in silver and gold; it has a crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and lined with white silk. Its gross weight is 39 oz. 5dwt. troy. The lower part of the band above the ermine border consists of 129 pearls and between it and the upper part of the band of a row of 112 pearls which, in front of the crown, is a large sapphire (partly drilled), purchased for the crown by his majesty, King George IV. At the back is a sapphire of smaller size, and six other sapphires (three on each side) between which are 8 emeralds. Above and below the 7 sapphires are 14 diamonds, and around the 8 emeralds 128 diamonds. Between the emeralds and the sapphires are 16 trefoil ornaments, containing 160 diamonds. Above the band are 9 sapphires surmounted by 8 diamonds, between which are 8 festoons consisting of 148 diamonds. In the front of the crown, and in the centre of the diamond Maltese cross, is the famous ruby said to have been given to Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III., called the Black Prince, by Don Pedro, King of Castile, after the battle of Najera, near Vittoria. A. D. 1367. This ruby was worn in the helmet of Henry V. at the battle of Agincourt, A. D. 1415. It is pierced quite through, after the Eastern custom, the upper part of the piercing being filled by a small ruby.

Around this ruby, in order to form the cross, are 75 brilliant diamonds. Three other Maltese crosses, forming the two sides and back of the crown, have emerald centres, and contain respectively 132, 124 and 130 brilliant diamonds. Between the four Maltese crosses are four ornaments in the form of the French fleur-de-lis, with four rubies in the centres, and surrounded by rose diamonds containing respectively 85, 86 and 87 rose diamonds. From the Maltese crosses issue four imperial arches composed of oak leaves and acorns; the leaves contain 728 rose, table and brilliant diamond; 32 pearls form the acorns, set in cups containing 54 rose diamonds and one table diamond. The total number of diamonds in the arches and acorns is 108 brilliant, 416 table and 559 rose diamonds. From the upper part of the arches are suspended four large pendant pear-shaped pearls with rose diamond caps, containing 12 rose diamonds, and stems containing 24 very small rose diamonds. Above the arch stands the mound, containing in the lower hemisphere 304 brilliants, and in the upper 224 brilliants, the zone and arc being composed of 33 rose diamonds. The cross on the summit has a rose-cut sapphire in the center surrounded by 4 large brilliants and 108 smaller brilliants.—*Her Majesty's Mineralogist.*

CUT OFF.

Five Children of Brigham Young Expelled from the Church.

On the 1st of April there was published in this paper a bit of racy correspondence between Miss Dora Young and certain church officials, in which she was notified to appear before a meeting to answer certain charges to be cut off. The crime with which she is charged is that of going to law with her "brethren." She paid no attention to the summons, her desire being to have all connection with the church severed. What resulted from her non-attendance has been a secret from herself until very recently, when she learned that herself, together with other litigants—Emeline, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Conrad and Mrs. Decker—had all been "sent to hell across lots."

Among those who took an active interest in bringing all of the litigants under the wings of the priesthood were a couple of teachers, who were sent to Miss Dora. One of them was Joseph Morris and the other's name is not known. They repaired to the residence of Miss Young, and knocking at the door, were admitted. Their first salutation was: "Sister Dora, we have called on you in the capacity of teachers."

"Very well," responded the sinner, "take seats, but I would much rather you had not come."

"We want to see, Sister Dora, if you will not come back to us."

"Don't ask me to return to the church; you can't insult me worse than by requesting that."

"Sister Dora, think of your father and mother, and—"

"Don't speak to me of my father, Mr. Morris," she interrupted. "You and the whole church know that my father, prophet though you call him, broke many a woman's heart. If it's required of me to break as many hearts and ruin as many women as my father did, I should go to perdition before I would go back into the church, and—"

"Oh, Sister Dora!" exclaimed the teachers.

"Its a fact and you know it is a fact. You know that many of the wives died of broken hearts, and how did he leave the rest? Look at my mother and look at the rest of them! A religion that breaks women's hearts and ruins them is of the devil. That's what Mormonism does. Don't talk to me of my father, but I'll tell you one thing; if my father were living at present you wouldn't dare to do what you are doing now. You wouldn't have stolen our money from us either. You profess to regard my father as a prophet and yet you have John Taylor standing in my father's shoes when you know he is the worst enemy my father had on earth. And around him are gathered those brave apostles all swearing against father while in his life time they couldn't be servile enough. They are brave now!"

The teachers were dumbfounded at the honest girl's estimate of her father, Brigham Young, and said nothing. Before they spoke she continued: "And, then, why should I hold on to my father's and mother's religion? Simply because they believed in it? Then how did you know Brigham Young? Your parents weren't Mormons, and why didn't you follow out their teachings?"

"Oh, but Mormonism is the true and only true religion."

"That's the question. I don't believe it, and I want you to let me act up to my belief."

Then Brother Morris said, "Well Sister Dora, we will call again in a little while and see how you feel."

"Since I broke off from the church I have felt happy. Before that time I didn't know what happiness was. I don't want you to come any more, anyhow. You can't get me back if you talk till doomsday. You needn't come back."

The teachers never came again. They had had enough, and knew when to quit. Miss Dora never knew her fate from any source until a day or two ago, when she learned the fact that she had been cut off for no other reason than because she tried to regain some of the money which the church thieves had stolen.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

DOMINION GRANGE.

Meeting of the Executive Committee at Toronto.

TORONTO, May 14.—The Executive Committee of the Dominion Grange met at the Walker House yesterday. The following were present: E. H. Hilborn, Master; W. Pemberton Page, Secretary; J. B. Aylesworth, A. Gifford, Charles Drury and William Anderson. The morning session was occupied with the transaction of business specially connected with the interior working of the Order. At the afternoon sitting action was taken on a resolution from the Dominion Grange instructing the Secretary to forward to the Secretaries of all subordinate Granges, not later than the 15th of July, in each year, a circular, asking for a concise report of the probable results of the harvests in the locality of each Grange. Acting on the resolution the Secretary was instructed by the Committee to prepare and distribute a schedule of questions to ascertain the probable amount of grain, fruit, vegetables, &c., raised throughout the country, as well as information on the general crop prospects. On motion the Secretary was instructed to prepare and transmit to the subordinate Granges a form of petition to the Local Legislature, praying that the clause in the Municipal Act legalizing a tax on farm produce exposed for sale be repealed, or so amended as to remove the cause of complaint at present existing among farmers on this point. Provision was made for the formation of Provincial Granges in the different provinces of the Dominion, to be composed of delegates from Division Granges. After some further preliminary work the Committee adjourned, to resume this morning at nine o'clock.

NEW RAILWAY LINK TO BE BUILT.

Welland *Tribune*: Now that the Canada Southern Railway have in large part adopted the Falls and Suspension Bridge route for their passenger trains, it is stated, with every probability of correctness, that a short link from the main line at Welland to the Erie & Niagara Branch, near Chippewa, is immediately to be built. The lines connect now, but very inconveniently, and the proposed loop would shorten the distance by precluding the necessity of traversing the acute angle, of which "Niagara Junction," (near Fort Erie) is the apex. It is no new scheme, but was contemplated when the C. S. line was first built, as necessary to complete the system; surveyed soon after, and would have been constructed long ago but for the financial storm that beclouded the company's affairs for some years. The new loop will be ten or twelve miles in length and will save about that distance on the through line. It is reported that the contract for its construction is already made. Though inclined to believe that statement premature, we have no doubt but it will speedily become a reality—unless indeed the increasingly hostile tariff legislation between the two countries in Vanderbilt's opinion renders the investment precarious, or he secures the use of the International Bridge on his own terms—both exceedingly improbable eventualities. Mr. Vanderbilt was at Clifton last week, inspecting the route, and so intelligent a railway strategist as he cannot fail but perceive the advantages and desirability of this shortening link of any considerable portion of the traffic of the road is designed to go by the Falls. The change will no doubt add considerably to the importance and business of Welland as a transfer station, but Clifton and the Falls will be the points most benefitted, whil