

AFTER MANY YEARS.

ange Tale Told by a Well Known Minstrel.

ful Results of an Injury Received Years Ago—Was Treated in the Hospitals of Two Continents, but bounced Incurable—A Fellow Patient led Out the Road to Recovery.

om the Owen Sound Times.)

marvellous efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has again been demonstrated in this town. The Times led to the astonishing cure of Mr. Delrose, a well known citizen. This was followed by several others, the remarkable cure of Mrs. J. of Peel street, whose life had been despaired of by her family and friends. A day ago the Times reported that a young man was passing along Division street when it was noticed that a new shop had been opened up by Jack Cousby, a member of a family that had lived in Owen Sound for half a century. Knowing that Cousby had been seriously ailing, he came from England a few days previous, and at that time had hopes of recovering his health, when man dropped in to have a talk before the conversation proceeded very far, it was evident that had been another miracle performed by the wonder-working Pink Pills.

let us start at the beginning of the "troubles" said Mr. Cousby, the Times man being expected to be particular. "Twenty-one years ago I left school here and joined a relief company. Since that time I had parts in many of the leading theatrical companies as comedian and dancer. In the spring of 1871 I went to work for a summer, and then took a position with Bingley's circus, then playing in the Western States. One morning while on the road, I was riding a pole tent, I was riding the main pole, when the centre pole slipped and in falling struck me across the middle of the back. While I felt for a time I did not pay much attention to it. After working a week I began to feel a pain similar to that of a rheumatism. For a year I grew worse and finally was laid up. This was at Milwaukee. After a time I went to St. Paul and went an electric treatment, and when I was cured, I then took an engagement with Lew Johnston's Minstrel and went as far west as Seattle. Three years ago I made an engagement with Bowes and Farquhar to go on a tour through Europe and the great American Minstrel, returning from New York I suffered pains between the shoulders, but very little attention to it at the time when I reached Glasgow I scarcely able to walk, I remained in condition until we reached Chester, where I obtained relief from a doctor's prescription. Two years the only relief I had was while at Birmingham I was taken bad and gradually got worse all the time. An engagement was offered as stage manager for Onley's Minstrel and I went out with them, in three months time I was so bad that I had to quit all the time consulting a physician who had recommended as a specialist, but not any relief. Hydropathic and other similar treatments resorted to without any benefit. I was no help for it and I went to Manchester, and on Dec. 12th, 1883, into the Royal Hospital, where physicians who diagnosed my case pronounced it transverse myelitis, or spine disease. After being in hospital for five months I grew better, until my legs became paralyzed from the hips down. Dr. Newhouse, the house surgeon, showed me attention and became quite friendly and sympathetic. I was told I would be an invalid all my life, a change I was sent to Barnes Asylum Hospital, Cheshire, having to be carried from the hospital to my carriage and then on to the train. A week the doctor told me a cure effected on himself by the Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Being roughly discouraged, I asked for discharge, and I was sent back to Chester, where I began taking the pills, consisting of getting me I recovered the use of my legs, and I concluded to start for Canada to join my friends here. I continued the pills, consisting of getting me I recovered the use of my legs, and I concluded to start for Canada to join my friends here. I continued the pills, consisting of getting me I recovered the use of my legs, and I concluded to start for Canada to join my friends here.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co's. Review of the Condition of Business for the Week.

The Prospect of a New Loan Makes Things Look Better.

Bradstreet's on the State of Affairs in Various Canadian Centres.

New York, Feb. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co's review of trade will set tomorrow. Things look better near the close of this week, because it is believed that a new loan will be negotiated. There was need for relief, since January closed with the heaviest export of gold ever made in any month, and the heaviest withdrawals of gold from the treasury, \$48,468,108, the hope of a new loan being the one thing which has lifted prices during the past few days. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest average ever known, and for wheat a range above the minimum, but yet declining rapidly toward that point.

Industrial operations have not materially diminished, though it has been disappointing month, because the general revival expected has not come. Speculation has not favored producers. Wheat is half a cent lower, but western receipts were only 1,226,012 bushels, against 1,679,217 last year, and with exports larger than last year, might have helped prices had not the visible stocks been so large. Corn is two cents lower, with receipts about half and exports not one-eighth of last year's.

Cotton declined a sixteenth, and is close to the lowest point ever touched, with an average of only 5.70-1.2 cents for January, against 5.74 in December and 8.07 in January of last year. The movement continues large and the maximum crop estimates are encouraged, but there is not a little hope that decrease of acreage this year by concerted action may help the planters.

Neither here nor abroad does the manufacturing promise nearly the maximum output of commodities. Silver has been weak, and for the month has made slightly the lowest average ever known, the output in 1894 being reckoned by Wells, Fargo & Co. at \$28,721,014, or 45,583,911 ounces. The decrease was 12 per cent, while the increase in gold was 35 per cent.

Iron and steel look less encouraging in the east, and the demand is disappointing, although prices are not weakening. Shipments of boots and shoes for the month from Boston have been 238,644 cases against 304,137 two years ago, but the situation is still discouraging, as orders received at advanced prices are so scanty that many shoes are expected to shut down soon. Foot goods which have not been advanced in price orders are moderate and will occupy the works some weeks, but are yet smaller than usual.

The textile manufacturers cannot score an improvement for the week, for though print cloths have advanced a shade the demand for other cotton goods is only moderate and prices run unusually irregular. Woolen has continued with even more declarations of belief by domestic manufacturers that they can sustain themselves in medium grades and in worsteds, but in the finer grades much hesitation appears and in the lower grades the extremely low prices made by foreign dealers seem to threaten the manufacturers. Wool is so low that large sales for possible future use continue, and the total for three chief markets for four weeks has been 23,157,065 pounds against 25,570,170 two years ago.

The fillures for the past week were 354 in the United States, against 370 last year, and 64 in Canada against 53 last year. Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: In the province of Ontario snow blockades have checked trade and at Toronto collections are slow, but prices are firm. Advice from New Brunswick are that the outlook is favorable for the lumber industry and collections satisfactory, although the demand for goods for export is smaller than expected.

Montreal reports a fair demand for groceries, dry goods and hardware and from the United Kingdom for Manitoba flour, although offers do not meet prices asked. There are 36 business failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, against 33 last week, 44 in the week a year ago and 64 in the week two years ago.

The bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal and Halifax aggregate \$18,013,000 last week, a decrease of 2.5 per cent from the preceding week, but an increase of 1 per cent compared with the week a year ago.

THE U. S. FINANCES. Cleveland's Message Praised—A Serious State of Affairs. London, Feb. 1.—The Statist will say tomorrow: "President Cleveland's message appears to be wise and statesmanlike. As the law stands, it is quite clear that a large sum could not be borrowed in Europe, as there is doubt respecting the president's ability to contract to pay gold. This would be fatal to any projected loan. Money can always be had at a price; but the government of the United States cannot act as if it were bankrupt. Its credit would stand as high as that of any other country in the world if Congress would only do its duty. If the present Congress does not act, it is greatly feared that it will be too late to apply to the new Congress, as before it can be called together, a crisis would probably have occurred. It is questionable whether under the existing conditions the president can ever borrow at home. The banks, in order to avert a panic, may furnish him with gold;

A HORRIBLE STORY.

The Armenian Atrocities Investigated by the Associated Press.

Shocking Stories of Cruelties Inflicted on Men, Women and Children.

An Appeal to the Christian People of England and America.

London, Feb. 3.—A letter has been received here from the special correspondent of the Associated Press, who was sent to Armenia from London to investigate the reported Armenian atrocities, and who is at present in Armenia. For reasons which will be readily understood, the name of this correspondent is withheld, but he is a newspaper man, well known in America, and he was instructed to make an impartial investigation of the stories told of the Turkish cruelty to the Armenians. He has just reached here, after having been posted by a trusted messenger at Tiflis, Russia. It contains the first authentic news received from Armenia and says: "Whatever secrets may lie under the snow on the Armenian mountains, it seems beyond dispute, from what I have heard from many lips, that the stories of ferocious butchery and red horror in the Sassoun villages, have at least a reasonable foundation of truth, and that a conspiracy, authorized by further investigation, will deal more with numbers than with the degree of horror."

But from what the correspondent of the Associated Press says in a later part of his letter, there are two sides to the Armenian story, as he remarks: "But no matter what light we throw upon the spasmodic wickedness of the Turk or upon the ingenious and crafty conspiracy of his accomplices, we find that it is still the innocent who suffer most. The Turk declares that the Armenians have inflicted shocking outrages upon Turkish men and women, and from what is stated in the Turkish newspapers, it is quite likely that the assertion is true."

For instance, it is reported that as a means of inciting the Turks to commit a whole hole in the wall, they set on them the wrath of a tribe of world, Armenians have thrust gun cartridges into the bodies of living Turkish men and women and have exploded them, and that in the case of a young Armenian woman, she was the bones of the chest for the insertion of a quantity of gun powder, which was then ignited as a sort of a bomb. The Turk who would not retaliate in kind is yet to be born. These facts are known by attempts in Constantinople, and possibly they have been transmitted in reports to the various governments."

The correspondent also remarks: "The massacre of the Armenians, for the dead toll no tales. A careful sifting of all the facts obtainable from the trustworthy sources in Constantinople, Constantinople, Russia, is what happened. Certain Armenian peasants, to the number of several thousands, were tending their herds and flocks in the summer pastures in the Sassoun mountains, along the borders of Kurdistan. They were living in more temporary villages, which they inhabit only during the summer pasture season, their winter homes being in the mountains. They were under the protection of a tribe of Kurds, who were under contract to defend them against the raids of cattle stealers. A short time before the villagers were ready to return to their homes, a band of Kurdish bandits, industriously searching for a winter's supply of provisions, raided their stock. The villagers and their Kurdish protectors made a vigorous defense, and the Kurds were slain and driven off the thieves, and the fighting was over the Turkish government came into the affair and then the real trouble began. Some officers of the Turkish army, who were a revolution was in progress among the Armenians in the Sassoun mountain villages, and the order came straight from the palace: "Punish the villagers to the utmost extremity. The palace officers had not paused to inquire into the truth of the rumor and the officers entrusted with the execution of the order paused not to investigate the facts. The Kurdish bandits joined forces with some of the Turkish soldiers, and the Kurds who had been defending the Armenians turned traitors."

The poor Armenian peasants were then left at the mercy of a force of Kurds. Then the massacre began. For the Armenians it was a fight without hope, but still they fought as only men can fight who defend their wives and children from outrage and death. They took refuge in their houses and barricaded themselves in, but the Kurdish cannot make short work of these, and when they ran in terror from hiding place to hiding place, they were slain without mercy, man, woman and child. The Armenian women and children by Turks in that part of the country is so common a thing, even in times of absolute quiet, that there can be no doubt that this massacre was attended with outrages and atrocities too horrible to think of. The Armenians in Athens and Constantinople assert that forty-two villages were destroyed and nearly 10,000 persons massacred, but more impartial and equally well informed people elsewhere put the number at twenty-five villages and from 1,000 to 3,000 persons killed.

The sultan was so well pleased with the work of his soldiers that he sent thanks and decorations to the officers of the regiments engaged in the Turkish massacre. As for the Turkish commission, it is such a farce that it is a waste of breath to talk about it. What the European residents of Constantinople are really looking forward to with confidence is the investigation of the whole affair by a European commission. They believe that the Turkish commission will bring in such a satisfactory report that the Christian nations will appoint a commission and make an investigation whether the Turks like it or not.

This is what it must come to in the end. The sultan's Commission of reform will not be binding upon the Armenian revolutionary agents, no matter what may come, and until the revolutionary agitation is provided for one way or another by the Christian people of the world there will be no end to the disturbances in Armenia. This is the revolutionary party's opportunity and it will make the most of it. If Christianity does not step in now and put an end to the Armenian question, once for all, the massacres and the nameless atrocities will continue until it does. The plans of the revolutionary party are to commit atrocities upon Turks, in order that the infuriated Turks shall shake the Christian world by fateful outrages of their relation.

The consulate at Sivas is maintained solely for the protection of the American missionaries in Armenia. The United States has no interest in the United States region to make an independent investigation. It is not unlikely that had the United States proposed to send a man not personally connected with the Turkish government, would not have been so strong. The sultan was not so much afraid of an independent investigation as he was afraid of the proposed investigation. It was believed at the palace that Dr. Jewett had too strong a sympathy for the Armenians to be an impartial investigator. It might be well for the United States government to bear this fact in mind in case the proposition to appoint an investigator should come in the future. It has the highest authority for saying that all the facts that are known to be facts in the case of the Sassoun massacre have been sent to the state department at Washington. The fact that the now told as the most matters of course are most appalling in the depth of their depravity. When an Armenian girl is to be married she is taken from her home and outraged by armed bands of Turks and Kurds, and any member of her family who lifts a hand in defence of her honor is shot down like a dog.

On the Kurdish frontier the ravagers do not even wait for the approaching marriage, but they seize the bride and carry her off to the mountains, where she is most shamefully treated. In a few days she is allowed to return to her home. This infamous practice is so common that it is declared that there is not a young Armenian woman living along the Kurdish frontier who has not been a victim of it. Even children of tender years are not exempt, and some have actually died in the most frightful manner. The Armenians to combat this custom or to punish the perpetrators of the outrages is met by severe measures.

What will the practical Christianity of England and America do about it? Will it help the Armenian revolutionary party to form an independent state in order that the innocent women and children may be protected against outrage and death? Will it give Armenia to the Christians of Russia, where already many thousands of Armenians are living in peace and prosperity? Will it drag the Turk from power and divide up his empire among the nations of Europe? What ever practical Christianity decides to do, it will not do it as a result of the Turkish commission of inquiry. As the situation now stands one is forced to believe that both Turk and Armenian are in the wrong. So far as the Turk declares, he is trying to suppress the Armenian movement, but he is unquestionably in the right. There is no doubt about that. There is a revolutionary movement in Armenia, and the Turk will be firming indeed if he succeeds in suppressing it. The method of some of the leaders of this movement are no less shocking than the barbarities of the Turks in suppressing it, so that if we condemn the Turk for his ferocity in the Sassoun villages, we must not forget that he is already half mad with fear of an Armenian uprising and the probable dismemberment of the empire. No one can blame the Turk for trying to suppress revolutionary movements or for taking prompt measures to maintain the integrity of his empire; yet what must be said of him when he orders the destruction of two dozen villages upon the mere rumor that an uprising was in progress. We have only to seek the counterpart of its cruelty among some of the leaders of the Armenian revolutionary movement. It is a fact that certain of these Armenian conspirators arranged to murder the Rev. Edward Riggs, and two other Armenian missionaries in Marsovan, and fasten the blame upon the Turk, in order that the United States might inflict summary punishment upon the Turkish government, thereby making possible Armenian independence.

One will search a long time in the pages of history for a more diabolical plot than that. Moreover, the missionaries would have been murdered had not an Armenian friend warned them. Dr. Riggs has unsolicited given his life to the education of Armenia in the missionary schools and has done more than any Armenian ever tried to do toward making Armenians worthy of autonomous government, yet the revolutionary conspirators apparently gave that little thought. In his hatred of Christianity and his rage at revolutionary conspiracies, the Turk believes and would like to prove that the Armenian missionaries are responsible for the revolutionary movement. As a matter of fact, the Turk is much nearer right than he has any idea of. The missionaries are making the work of the Armenians, and therefore they are responsible for the revolutionary feelings. It is the story of Bulgaria over again. The missionaries taught the Bulgarians to be men, and when the Bulgarians knew themselves to be

SERIOUS NORTH END FIRE.

Several Dwellings and Barns Destroyed Early Saturday Morning.

Three Horses Burned to Death, Together With Oats, Feed, Etc.

A serious fire occurred in the north end on the 2nd. The alarm was sent in about 2 o'clock, but not until the fire had completely consumed the building in which it started, and in the rear of Alonzo Cameron's house on Durham streets. The building in this block, extending from Durham to Adelaide streets, formed half a network that the flames spread rapidly from one to another, and in a short time the whole lot were on fire. From Cameron's barn the flames spread to the barn connected with the Bond house, now owned by Sylvester Pendleton. This barn was occupied by D. H. Spragg, the bus driver, whose house fronts on Adelaide street. Other buildings were then taken possession of by the flames, and the crowd which had collected began to fear that nothing would escape. At three o'clock the firemen had got the flames somewhat under control, but as the Sun goes to press there is no telling what the result may be. Four houses were on fire, and several barns had been wiped out of existence with their contents. The ground floor of the Bond house, which, as stated above, is owned by S. Pendleton, was occupied by Dr. Pendleton, the patent medicine manufacturer. Dr. Pendleton lived in it, as did also James Bond and John Williamson. The latter had just moved out of the portion of the house where Dr. Pendleton carried on his business. Mr. Williamson was away from home. All his furniture was lost. There was no insurance on it. James Bond lost all his stuff. Dr. Pendleton succeeded in saving a portion of his things. Mr. Pendleton had \$500 insurance on the house, which is very badly damaged. Dr. Pendleton had some insurance on his furniture and stock. Alonzo Cameron's house is badly injured and a great deal of his furniture was lost. Mr. Cameron had \$600 on his property in the Western but nothing on his furniture. Fred Cameron also lived in this house and lost a portion of his furniture. Fred Cameron had in the barn five tons of hay, 600 bags of charcoal, a sleigh, sled, express wagon, eleven, four sets of harness and 100 bushels of oats and 1,600 lbs. of feed. The whole was destroyed. Cameron saved his two horses. He had \$550 insurance on the contents of the barn. The Bond house barn was destroyed, along with D.H. Spragg's three horses, a wagon, a carriage and a lot of harness. Mr. Spragg's house on Adelaide street was on fire at 3 o'clock, but it did not look as if it would be burned down. Mr. Spragg's lives up stairs and he saved his furniture. None of Mr. Lawrence's family were at home. It could not be ascertained whether he had any insurance. Mr. Spragg told a Sun reporter that his house was insured, but that his loss would be heavy if his furniture was removed. Emanuel Conner's house, in the rear of Mr. Spragg's, was considerably damaged at 3 o'clock, and his barn was destroyed, or a big portion of it. Alfred Kinney lived in Conner's house, and lost his furniture. Mr. Conner had \$400 on his house, \$150 on his furniture and \$200 on his barn and a like sum on its contents.

Wet feet, cold in the head, cold in the chest, are reasonable complaints. Hawker's castor oil cures cold in the head. Hawker's balsam cures cold in the chest. School children are not always wise. They expose themselves, and present you hear a nasty cough. Then you need Hawker's balsam. Those who have once used Hawker's balsam will have no other remedy for coughs, colds and bronchial sore throat. It is prompt, pleasant, perfect. The worse case of hoarseness will yield at once to