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 Aldto. ough, 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 Poilce Magistrate.

King's Story. The people of Rodney and vicinity abhor the atrocuty 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 as a phot days. With this served to hight his early life and make him an abject slave. With this phase of the case the people's sympathy deals, and right generously, 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 heen brought with other youngsters fresh from the same of Whitechapel's dreary portals, by Farmer Freeman, he was 17 years old. Dwarfed by contact with bitter over the waster of the waster. poverty at a tender age, the waif looked younger than his years. Yet he was strong and vigorous though of stunged growth.

Farmer's Agreement.

The farmer's Agreement in taking the young man was that he should clothe and feed him until he was of age. In justice to Mr. Freeman it is now taid that he frequently told King to leave the place after he reached his majority, but he "hung around Ainder like a dog." This is probably true, but it is also true that hired man King asserts that that hired man King asserts that he 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 nd keep in the vicinity of ey. King's pinched features plainly the torture of mind and he has endured in his lifetime, it is the testimony of Rodney that his features were just as troubled and his bearing just as niserable before he became a mur-

Often Whipped Him.

Farmer Freeman admitted himself that he frequently whipped King. He said he whipped him the last time 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 freely when he thought he was shirking his work. boy might obtain, but which properly belong to the period when human chattels were the rule. Though undoubtedly of dwarfed intellect and familiar with 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 condi-In fact the harsh treatment ently expected and accepted like a

Only Kindness He Knew. Though a man, he did not run away when beaten and abused. When asked why he would remain and be—cuifed such a manner when he was receiving no pay, the man said: "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. It as always been so with me. I was pised in a hovel. The woman I was one day that my mother was frunkard. When I was able to walk ran around Whitechapel. It was ust a question of getting something As long as I can remember I have been hungry. I can recall fe meals where I got all I wanted t eat. Mr. Freeman gave me plent Freeman gave me plenty He bought them himself. I never had any money to spend. Mr. Freeman bought the things I

Always Hungry. "He did tell me to leave his place "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 hearth and there were larger to leave he was the beautiful and the larger to leave he was the larger to larger the chores, but the family was good to me in many ways, that is, better to me than the people I knew has the chores. Everybody I knew was bungry, and I did not know for a to me in many ways, that is, better to me than the people I knew in Whitechapel. Everybody Iknew was langry, and I dild not know for a long time that there were people in the world who were not lungry. Once I was arrested, with other boys, and I got a big meal in the lail. I thought then 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 the mouth and lose flesh fast and years old then, and it was fine. I discoloration of the eye, froth at the mouth and lose flesh fast and ground and reopened and rund for the benefit of the Doukhobor owners. In course of time they will probably see the folly of the exaggerated senting the folly of the axaggerated senting the folly of the axaggerated senting the folly of the axaggerated senting the folly of the exaggerated senting the folly of the axaggerated senting

went back the next day after the bobby 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."

but they said I was too big."

Awful Environment.

It was this environment that produced a thing, in hany 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 profit by the crime—that he would profit by the crime—that he would profit by the crime—that he would be the preferred child, 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 a sense be is of weak mentality, or otherwise he would hardly have meckly submitted as a man to being lashed 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.

Not Guarded Closely. Not Guarded Closery.

During the trill 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 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 even discussed the advisability of letting the prisoner sleep in the village hotel Monday night to save a trip back to the St. Thomas jail.

Wil Ask for Panetry. Wil 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 offections. ent effectiveness to save the miser able creature from the consequence of his deliberate act. King's most probounced sympathizers do not in-sist 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 lises 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 reachers near Cebu by Tabotada's band of ladrones have Intotada's band of ladrones have just been received by mail. It seems that on June 11 Ernest Hager, Lewis A. Thomas, Clyde O. France and John E. Wels, American school teachers at Cebu, went into the hits near that city for a day's outing. They only 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, out all failed to get any trace of the teachtaught 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 general, but now a lieutenant in the tentral, out now a heatenant in the United States constabiliary, agreed to go out and get news. He pretended to be a deserter, and in this way to be a deserter, and in this way mide his way to Tatoiacas camp. Meanwhile a strong armed party of eachers scoured the country arrested several suspects, but did not resort to the "waser cure." They could get nothing from the prisoners. One native they released was a wit-ness of the muriar of the ness of the murder of the teachers and when he declared he knew noth-

ing of it he was within 500 yards of the victims' graves.
Luga Young Tabotada, but the ladrone leader suspected him, and in a quarrel he drew a silver mounted re-volver that Luga identified as belonging to Wells. Luga rushed at him and escaping the andit's fire, shot Tab tada dead in his tracks. Luga found a gold watch, fiel! 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 scarchers to the graves. It seems that eight ladrones captured the teachers, stripped them and then actually made them dig their own graves. Heger and Thomas were graves. Heger and Thomas made to stand by the graves were shot, falling into the holes Wells and France tried to run, but were shot down and tumbled into the graves with their companions. Three 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.

er Jason Newell's 60 hogs, domiciled to shaking as the victims of palsy. Veterinarians pronounce the disease

MISSIONARIES MURDERED, OPPOSED TO ECONOM

Lewis Hacked to Pieces.

CHOLERA DEPOPULATED CITIES. PREMIER ISSUES A MANIFESTO.

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

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 same can be said of the cities west. Chenchou is built on a hilliside, and in the centre of the city is a famous spring, from which the people obtain much of their water. This was reported to have been polsoned by the foreigners, and hence the high death rate.

One afternoon Mr. Lewis was studying with his teacher, and Mr. Bruce was in his room across the hall, when in an instant the house and street became crowded with people.

Mr. Bruce was deave by he his heir

Mr. Bruce was drawn by his hair out of the room, and luto the yard, where with clubs, stones, knives, 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 on an old shed, when a "stroke from a spear brought the former to the ground. With the same instruments as used above his hody was soon beyond recognition. Eyes were knocked out, and the bodies otherwise mutilated beyond recognition. After tilated beyond recognition. After this the mob destroyed all foreign books and other articles they could not use. The trunks and boxes were broken open, but none of the pol-son could be found. When the crowd had almost disappeared, the Chihifu arrived, and had their bodies remov-ed into their respective rooms. On the same street, and a few doors away, were stationed soldiers fo protection. A British warship sent to the scene upon receipt

TARIFF COMPROMISE.

Mr. Bertram Hoped it Might Last Ten Years. [Monetary Times.]

The tariff question, according to the repeated declarations 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 each of the tariff each of the compromise tariff each of the tariff each of the compromise tariff each of the tariff each of the compromise tariff each of the compromise tariff each of the components the components of the compone 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 for 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 its interests. For years, during the existence of the avowedly 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 and other things necessary to its progressive advancement. It bore with impatience the burthens 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, a good group. was accepted, with, it must be said, a good grace. At present, the great West is filling up with unwouted rapidity; vast numbers, of immigrants are coming in to increase the riches of a harvest which has air-ady extended beyond the bounds of the most sanguine expectations that anyone ventured to entertain a few years ago. Would it be tain a few years ago. Would it be wise to repel the newcomers, by an untimely increase of the tariff on their implements and clothing? Is it safe or wise for the manufacturers aggressive, selfish policy? We have had a taste of agricultural agitation in the form of the patrons of in-dustry, and the shadows of the grainger movement, across the bor-der, should remind us that the subder, should remind us that the substance may come to vex us, on this tide, if we act indiscreetly. The agriculturists 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 could introduce of the tariff which could introduce of the tariff which could increase of the tariff which could injuriously affect them; if such increase were decreed they would resent it politically, on the first occasion that offered. A counter movement once begun in the great West, who can say where it would end? The late Mr. Bertram's hope that the tariff might last for ten years might then be less secure of realization. That the demand for an increase in the tariff, at the present time is not the tariff, at the present time, is not without danger, there are manufac-turers who fully realize, and their fears are, in our opinion, well founded.

CARE OF DOUKHOBORS.

The Government Looking After Their

Ottawa, Sept. 22.—The report sent out from Odessa, giving the impres-sion that the Doukholors in Canada have been sounding the Rassian Government with a view to their repatriation in the Czar's domains, was shown to Mr. Frank Pedley, Superintendent of Immigration, toperintendent of Immigration, to-night. Mr. Pedley said he knew no-thing of the matter and did not credit the report. He expressed the opinion that any little eccentricities opinion that any little eccentricities which might exist 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

closed at the end of the prese month and reopened next summer.

Bodies of Messrs Bruce and Alleged Reason for Defeat of Victorian Ministry.

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 mier, W. H. Irvine, issued a manifesto to the electors, appealing to them to prevent their own servants from paralyzing 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.

CANADIAN ON BULLER

ays 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 Gen eral White to surrender Ladysmith. I was a signalist on the heliographs 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 the message are ever made known it will be shown that 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 knew a good general 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 aimost cried when we gave cannot hold out much longer. Gene Buller almost cried when we gave him the messages, and he immediatel answered, 'Hold out as long as you can: I am only twelve miles away.' Then Gen. White signalled that he thought it would be impossible for him to hold out, whereupon Gen. Buller heliographed, 'If you must surreader g. t the best conditions possible for your men.' That is the only connection in which Gen. Buller used the word 'surrender,' and every one the word 'surrender,' and every one of us with him commended him for pood advice. In the opinion of all ',' us connected with the 2nd Rifle Brigade, he is the only man who could really get an army corps out of England to-day."

A Brilliant Military Career. Milliant 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 his
country living in Toronto. He left iere in 1899 and joined the home service, enlisting with the 2nd Rifle Bri-gade at Rupert Lane, Everton, Liver-pool in August of that year. Just as soon as the first shot was fired in buth Africa his brigade was des patched 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 Inch Hore Form Pales. 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: 'Well. Bill, I've done this for my Queen and country; we could not all go through—take this message. all go through—take this message to my mother. As requested, I defivered 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 having succumbed to sickness. We were with Gen. Buller right through the different encounters to Pilwere with ten. But right the different encounters to Pil-grim'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 Sergt. Turner of the East Kent regiment, who served under General Buller in the Zulu war in 1879, 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

VETERAN SHOOTS TWO.

ause He Had Been Denied a Pen-

Essex, Conn., Sept. 22.—David Hay-den, 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

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 enter 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, allightened and ran into the street, allightened and ran into the street. Hayden stopped Judge Coulter

sister, Elizabeth. The latter became frightened and ran into the street, calling for assistance. A moment later 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 the 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 Employ ment 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,

Hungarian hotels and restaurants, as, according to orders from the Minister of the Interior, they dare not employ waitresses and chamber-maids 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 pook-marked girls are particularly favored, and the Minister is receiving hundreds of letters daily accusing him of spoiling the artistic

THE COMBINES ARE SCARED

Rumors of Inquiries Cause Them Alarm.

THEY FEAR DRASTIC MEASURES

Montreal, Sept. 22.-The rumor current in trade circles here that the tobacco inquiry now in progress is merely the forerunner of a number of other inquiries, which the Govern ment 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 competi-

tors.

Rumor mentions among other industries which may be investigated sugar refineries, nail foundries, flour mills, starch works, match works distilleries, breweries, soap, piano, hardware and tinware factories, and

Government supporters are retient, but the explanation suggest 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. 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 men reached St. John's, Nfld., yesterday, and the description cabled to Montreal led to the identification of the the identification of 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 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 a conciliatory spirit than by any other course.

Victim of Baby Tosser. Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 22.—The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Richey, of 226 Arch street, died to-day of spinal meningitis. Two months ago a caller at the house playfully ploked up the haby and to-seed 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 mentabut the shock caused spinal menin

HERE AND THERE

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

Beneficial showers are reported in The Canadian dentists want a Do

Destructive forest fires are rag-ing near Victoria, B. C.

Detroit wants the Essex Fusiliers for Roosevelt's visit there. M. Paul Deroulede, 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. 81st to Sept. 1st was 4,557, 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 Kossuth is being celebrated through-out 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 has been done. Mr. A. J. Moore, mathematical mas-ter at the Goderich Collegiate Insti-

tute, died suddenly. The British Admiralty has ordered nine additional torpedo boat destroy ers from private firms About 200 students are writing on

the supplementary examination 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 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. Pelletau, 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 Lethbridge 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 Bowmanville piano workers who have been out on strike will go 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, or Deer Park Presby terian Church, to Franklin, Pa. A mass meeting will be held Oct. 9, at the Auditorium, Chicago, to raise money for another effort to secure the liberty of Mrs. Florence May-

The Pall Mail Gazette sounds a note of warning relative to what it terms the "senseless prejudice" against and "persecution" of mo-

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

tA the next meeting of Ottawa City Council a motion will be crease the salary of the Mayor of Ottawa to \$2,500 a year, commending 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 con-servation of water and the irriga-

tion 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 Au-gustus Ninham, the Oneida Indian.

The schooner Southern Cross, be-longing to the London Missionary 80 city, was wrecked, September 1st, on the French Island of Tahiti, near the harbor of Papete. No lives were

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

The territory to be given to Cana-lian veterans has been located by the Department of Crown Lands. Ten townships have been surveyed, and they are in the vicinity of New Lis-keard in the Temiskaming district.

JEWS COMING TO CANADA.

A Large Party Set Out From Rou-

London, Sept. 22.-In a despatch from Bucharest, Roumania, dated Sunday, Sept. 14, a correspondent of the Daily Express says the emigra-tion fever among the Jews of Rou-mania still continues, and that within the last three months 4,000 Jews have left the country. Jews have left the country. To-night, the correspondent goes on, a party of 350 left for Canada and the United States, and small par-ties of Jews leave the larger towns of the country almost daily. Al-though the reason given by eml-grants 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 withof this is found in the fact that with in 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 abor of harvesting. Bulgarian aborers, the correspondent conlaborers, the correspondent con-cludes, are well housed and excellently fed while working on Roumanian