REMARKABLE CASE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE

An Uncommon Moral Tragedy. From the London Times The action of "Mackenzie versus Edwards Moss or Mackenzie," in which the House of Lords yesterday gave judgment, contains elements of moral tragedy of no common kind. There is nothing mean or sordid about the story of this unhappy marriage as it has been laid bare in evidence. It is no tale of shameful passion; no record of ignoble subterfuges to cloak clandestine sin. It is a story of terrible cruelty perpetrated by a man of strong affections and with a strong sense of duty upon the wife whom he was bound to love and cherish. But the cruelty, though it degenerated on at gratify his taste for that species of least one occasion into acts of physical violence, was not of a base or malignant order. Nothing, indeed, can excuse or greatly palliate it, but the motive from which it was committed, distorted though that motive was, almost elevates this sad controversy between husband and wife from the position of a common domestic squabble to the dignity of a moral conflict. Mr. Mackenzie is one of those men who entertain very strong views as to the subjection of a wife to her husband. He had, as Lord Watson in his vigorous judgment observed, a very exalted sense of the dignity and supremacy of his position as husband and of the absolute deference which he was entitled to exact from his partner in life. It seems never to have entered into his mind to conceive the possibility that he might be in the wrong in his differences with her. It was for

him to command and for her to obey.

If she disobeyed, it was his right and

even his duty to coerce her into a

better state of mind. That duty, at

least, he seems to have been ready

relentlessly to discharge at almost

any cost to the mental peace or bodily

health of his unhappy wife. The warm

affection which he displayed to his

mother and to his infant child show

that he is not a man incapable of

weening sense of his own dignity. His

wife had outraged it by refusing to ac-

quiesce in his conception of the matri-

monial state. She refused to bow

tented himself with writing to her father and observing that he ought to have "put her under lock and key." and that on any similar act of insubordination in the future he should do so. This was in January, 1880, when married less than three years and their infant daughter was but little over twelve months old. Differences had arisen between them long before this time, and the Law Lords pointedly remarked that probably there were faults upon both sides. One source of disagreement undoubtedly was the appellant's mother, the Dowager Lady Mackenzie. Lady Mackenzie was deeply devoted to her son, and had made great pecuniary sacrifices in order to enable him to marry. Mr. Mackenzie returned his mother's affection, and so close were the ties between them that his wife before the marriage had told him that she feared his mother would interfere in their domestic life. It is significant of the relations between the wife and the mother-in-law that Mr. Mackenzie actually gave the former an assurance that no such intervention should take place. This compact does not seem to have been very scrupulously observed. Throughout the long domestic war Mr. Mackenzie's mother appears to have been his chief confederate and ally in the task of breaking his wife's will and subduing it to his own. The birth of the child armed them with a new weapon. In the summer after that event Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie passed a night in the Scottish capital, and Mr. Mackenzie seized the opportunity to inform himself of his legal prerogatives as a husband and father under the Scottish law. He must have been deeply gratified at the result of his inquiries. He told his wife that north of the Tweed his rights over the child were quite absolute and that he could prevent her from seeing it if he chose. Mrs. Mackenzie's health and spirits did not improve as they ought to have done in the genial air of Scotland. A journey south to her English home was proposed, but Mr. Mackenzie would assent to it only on condition that the mother left her infant in Scotland. He had his reasons, and he stated them to her father. There were some which he "gave to the world." The others, which, in Lord Herschell's view. constituted "the

At last the struggle culminated. Mrs. Mackenzie rejoined her husband in his mother's house in Scotland in July. 1880. Early in August she was giving the child breakfast in her bed when her husband sent up a peremptory order that his daughter should be sent down to him. The child had not dits meal, and the mother defused to send it down. Mr.

more guiding motive" of his conduct.

came to this-that the child was to be

retained as a pledge for the future

submission of the wife.

other, while her child was taken from her by the nurse. Lady Mackenzie made use of irritating words, but she showed some discretion in the use of physical force. Not so the husband. The black and blue marks of his fingers were seen on his wife's arm four or five days afterwards. She left his house the same day. She

was allowed the privilege of kissing her child, but the father kept it in his arms and would not suffer her to take it. Mrs. Mackenzie has not lived with her husband since, and he has sought a divorce from her on this ground under an old Scottish Act. The Scottish Courts and the House of Lords have refused it to him, as common sense and common humanity demanded. "There can hardly be a more odious form of cruelty," said Lord Watson, "than a deliberate attempt to wound the feelings of a mother through her affection for her mfant child." The law of Scotland, however, permits a married man to cruelty subject to certain limits. The victim must be his own wife, and he must not injure her health of mind or body or render her life intolerable. districts, and it would be pleasant anyway to How far he can carry his experiments within these limits depends very much upon the circumstances of the case, and in particular upon the victim's capacity of endurance. The limits are wide, but Mr. Mackenzie seems to have exceeded them. Doubtless he will take comfort from the reflection that throughout he has been actuated by a sense of duty.

THE BLOODY THUMB PRINTS.

Mark Twain Shows How They May Convict the Murderer.

From the Elmira Advertiser.
The murder of Miser Henry at Brooklyn last week has awakened a tremendous sen-sation all over the country. Up to this sation all over the country. hour the police have not gathered any information that casts real light on On Saturday they gave out the fact that a bloody hand print exists on the side of the basement. It is a mark made by a right hand smeared with blood. The all of the hand, the thumb and the four fingers are distinctly indicated, but the little finger is far out of line with the rest f the hand.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), in his recent work on "Pudd'nhead Wilson, earths a murder by bloodprints of the hand. Pudd'nhead Wilson proved the bloody finger prints on the dagger were not the accused person in court. but were made by a person in court, but

not accused. An Advertiser reporter called on Mark Twain at the Quarry Farm, on East Hill, yesterday, where he is resting quietly preparatory to starting on his lecture tour around the world next month. In reply to that he is not a man incapable of strong domestic attachments, and both the Lord Chancellor and Lord Watson case, he said:—"They seem to be in doubt the Lord Chancellor and Lord Watson case, he as to which of the two made that hand wilful attempt to injure his wife. But his mother and his information of the murdered man. I should think that that would be easy to his mother and his infant daughter had not come into conflict with his over-weening sense of his own dignity. His print from him and compare it with bloody hand print, and determine whether he made it or not. There is no thing in this case that you or I can sugthat would not suggest itself to anydown before him with the complete body's mind. Thus far that hand print has not a value, because it is not determinable whose it is. You don't know whether it submission which he deemed himself entitled to demand. After he had the hand of the dead man. If it is the hand of a survivor it can have some value. threatened, in a letter garnished with pious phrases, to withdraw her baby If it is a clear hand print, so that the marking of the ball of the thumb, for instance, is distinct, and can be followed, there can from her keeping, she actually called him a brute. It is true she had long be a print taken from that hand, then enbeen in weak health, and was sufferlarged by a pantograph ten or twenty times, so that there is no mistaking these ing from nervous depression at the time, and that she at once recognized because they are clearly defined. unquestionably, they can take as thumb prints as they want of as her fault and tendered her offended many thumb prints as they want of as many people as they want, and they will never find marks corresponding with these until they find the man that left that hand print there. That is sure. When a thumb mark is magnified the difference in the lines can be easily detected between two or twenty thumbs; that is, you can find as many innocent people as you please in that way, but there is only one guilty. There is only one thumb in the world that will correspond with the print that the man left lord an ample apology. That time he weakly overlooked her offence. He con-

there. When they have found the man who made that thumb print they will know "And there will be no need of an exper to determine whose hand made the print?"
"That print will correspond exactly with that hand. When you have got that far you have not arrived at any goal yet. It will be pretty strong evidence, but there is a suggestion that there could have been several persons there, and you want to know who it was that killed the man. But whether he is guilty or not you won't know. If it were known that there was nobody present but the assassin and the victim then you know you you know yo the victim, then you know you have got the assassin. It is well worth while to the assassin. It is well worth while to follow that clue if they can find that the dead man did not leave that print there. If that body is not decomposed it will be that narrows the murder down considerably. I do not say that this bloody hand print can convict anybody, but it can help.

Mark Twain was evidently interested in this subject, and had made a study of finger and hand marks. "Galt." he con-"has made a scientific investigation of this finger marking, and from his book one may get all that is known concerning

correspond with the print that the man left

sistently to more purpose than anybody else, and I think. I am sure, he says you cannot find two thumb prints that are alike in the world.
"I wish there was some way I could be of assistance in unravelling this crime, but don't see how I can. The papers have urged that the sign manual clue be followed up, and certainly it ought to be. There certain value in taking up this as it will provoke an interest in the matter of finger prints. It has been proposed to add the sign manual to the French vstem of measurements, whereby they sa that they can tell when they find a man that they can tell when they find a man who has ever passed through their hands. He may disguise himself as much as he likes, they can identify him by him measurements. Thus, you see, it is of value in keeping alive an interest in this matter, for people will go ahead as Galt has done and study it further."

that matter. He has followed it out per

has done, and study it further." RHEUMATISM RELIEVED IN SIX HOURS.

South American Rheumatic Cure Gives Relief as Soon as the First Dose is Taken, and Cures Ordinary Cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia in from One to Two Days-What a Grateful Citizen of St. Lambert, Que., Has to Say.

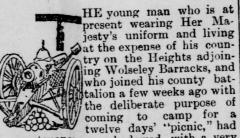
For many months I have suffered the most excruciating pain from rheumatism and had despaired of getting permanent relief until South American Rheumatic Cure was brought to my notice. I procured a bottle of the remedy, and to my surprise received great benefit from the first few doses. In fact, within six hours after taking the first dose I was free from pain, and the use of a few bottles wrought

a man of principles, and being used on some French railways. lay in the work noiselessly.

NOT All PICNIC.

Soldering Not What it Looked Like at a Distance.

All the Battalions Put in a Full Day's Drilling Yesterday-Camp Notes.



his countenance overshadowed with a very sad and weary look yesterday afternoon after being dismissed for the day. heard that London was a very picturesque city, and abounded with sights that are always interesting to visitors from the rural live for a week or so in a real city. He cannot say whether London is picturesque or not

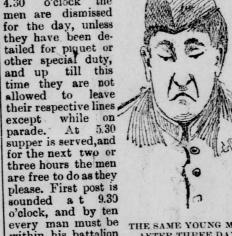


servations by day light yet-but the idea that there was any "picnic" about camping has been dispelled. From the time reveille sounds at five o'clock in the morning, until the brigade is dismissed for the day at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, he is kept almost constantly at drill, and by that time he is generally so fatigued that his only ambition is to seek rest and repose

THE YOUNG MAN WHO in his tent. Many THOUGHT WAS A PICNIC-BEFORE another young man HE LEFT HOME. was in the same frame of mind last night. Drilling in a Canadian militia camp of in struction is not play by any means—it is downright hard work.

A DAY'S ROUTINE.

At five o'clock in the morning one of the eight - pounders of the London Artillery sounds reveille, when every man must arise and prepare to parade for roll call. Half an hour later the roll is called, and for the next hour the men employ themselves cleaning up for the day, by polishing the metal portions of their uniform, pipe-claying their belts and helmets and brightening their rifles. At half-past six breakfast is served, and at 7.30 o'clock the bugle sounds the fall in for first drill. For an hour and a quarter they are kept hard at it, when a rest of three-quarters of an hour is allowed. From 9.30 until noon the men are on the parade ground again, and with the exception of a ten-minute intermission, are kept constantly on the move. At



THE SAME YOUNG MAN within his battalion AFTER THREE DAYS IN lines. At 10.15 every CAMP. light must be out, and the men retire for rest. Such is the routine of an ordinary day

in a militia camp. YESTERDAY'S PARADES.

The exercises on the parade ground in front of the lines were for the most part similar to those of the first three days, as far the infantry corps were concerned. Infantry drill was practiced at all three parades, the manual and firing exercises respectively at the second and added third. The Hussars in the were marched out on to the field on foot and were put through a number of movements there, including sabre exercise. The latter was very pretty while the sun was shining, the sabres flashing brightly.

The battalions continue to show considerable improvement in their movements on the field, and are now in splendid shape. The infantry battalions vie with each other as to which shall be considered the best drilled corps in camp, but up to the present honors are even. It is nip and tuck between the Oxford Rifles and Bruce Infantry as to which is the larger, but the latter has a little the best

BRIGADE NOTES.

Surgeon Lockhart, of the 29th, is the junior surgeon in camp. He was only gazetted on Saturday last. There are three medical men among the officers of the Waterloo Battalion-Surgeon

Lockhart, Adjutant Acheson and Lieut. On Sunday aspecial guard will be mounted at 9 a. m., and will remain on duty until first post. None of the men will be allowed out of the lines except by special permission of the

D. A. G. Three or four men collapsed from the heat while on parade yesterday, and had to be carried to the hospital.

The Oxford Lifles were to have gone to the

ranges yesterday, but some repairs had been ordered there which prevented their going. They will do their target practicing to-day.

On Tuesday, the 27th will shoot for the beautiful silver cup Col. Ellis has donated to

Major Cooper, of the 29th, will be the field officer to-day and Major Acheson will per-form the sameduty to-morrow. The 32nd lattalion will furnish the duty

Capt. Nelso, Quartermaster Robinson and Lieut. W. J. Cameron, of the 32nd; Staff Sergt. Clark, of the 27th, and Private R mond, of the 9th, have been granted leave band to-day. absence for the remainder of the camp. The boys of the 21st made a lot of merriment last night, and entertained the crowd and other batalions to a Highlanders' parade. They rolled their pants up to the knees, made plaids out of their blankets and improvised

fillibeg kilts. The get up was very amusing.
There was large crowd of citizens present at the promeade band concert on the heights. Each band plyed in front of its own lines, and the qualry of music rendered was con-siderably above the average of country bands.

The amont of sleep which a man

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY.

We are told that the life of mortal man shall be three score years and lets. ten, but that there be times when he esitate, and so is so strong he lasts unto four score d, clay worste years; yet, then, is his life only other medium and trouble and sorrow, to pass away at passing with freque length in painful weakness. Practical rate of wages observation verines the truth of the and Hecla for and lead at \$3.2 Bessemer selling and Grey forge aver from the ranks of the living, vance in structura even before the time is ripe, whe those; we do linger beyond it, ke mighty for each oaks blasted by he storm, "die als the top." Should not this truth, as it comes to us through inspiration and through the experince of life, teach us to seize the hourand turn its fleeting moments to tru account, both for our own good and for the good of others. Yet shoul not

the increasing infirmities of year also

warn and teach that the "worka-day

time" of life draws to a close. We labor, perchance, all through the day at some fine and exact inployment, yet, when the twilight closes in, ere yet the lights are brought, we lay aside our work and sit wh folded hands awhile lest we stran our faculties of sight, and touch or do our working ill. Just so should it be with life-work; better the work should stop when the last perfect pattern has been set; better it should then go into younger, more subtle fingers, than that we, for the sake of doing a few lengths more, should · crumple and mar the end of that which has been beautiful through all its delicate weaving. At most the twilight time is but a short space, a well earned rest between the lights; surely it is madness to strain and fret, to crowd its soothing hours with fruitless effort. Far be it from the writer to seem

in any way to set discredit upon old more suitable man for the age or seek to put it on one side as if only he would leave his age or seek to put it on one side, as useless in the battle of life. All things have their apointment, and a calm and beautiful old age, well earned by a true and useful life, is just as fine and necessary a point in the wide stretched canvas of human life as are the more powerful colorings of youth or maturity; for what are form and color without distance and shadow. I have known women so tenacious of the power of "head of the house" that they have still held every iota of its force in their trembling hands, when great-grandchildren looked on, in pitiful wonder, as the weary despot fulfilled so painfully and so badly the duties which, to their buoyant and clear-minded youth, would have been

matters of easy action. I have seen old men determined to hold their honors to the last, so envious of place that it would seem hat even after the grave has closed over them, they might stretch their quivbattalions are again on the parade ground. At ering hands up out of the very dust to push their successors from their By dint of dogged determination they do, indeed, hold that which they have obtained, but the work, the beautiful life-work, for which they have toiled and sacrificed so much, trembles to its fall.

I have seen a beauty, who would be a beauty still, even though grey hairs plentifully besprinkle the once bright gold, and crowsfeet the wrinkles no longer consent to be hidden. How ridiculous she looks in her fashionable extravagance beside the soft, round leveliness of to-day's eighteen? Yet how truly beautiful she might be even still, if time were allowed to have his way and the years met with a cheerful recognition of their inevitable results. If a long and varied experience of men and things were rned to account in brilliant conver efforts; if sympathy with what has been and what now is, were allowed to hold full sway in a heart freed from the bondage of self. Youth, we

of background, and all those iron wrinkles, silvered hairs, that bent form and withered skin, will sink into a perfect harmony of silver and white. Imperfect adjustment must produce discord; while a little attention to details, a nice decernment of congruent effects cannot fail to evolve consonance, stamping indentile impressions as the pictures pass from FANFAN.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

R. G. DUN & CO.'S REVIEW.

The half yearly report of failures next

week will include about 6,900, agains

7,039 for the first half of last year, and liabilities of about 88 million, against 101 million last year. But. for the cordage concern, the aggregate would be nearly 23 per cent. less than last year, and the manufacturing liabilities 26 per cent. less. but including it, the manufacturing liabili-ties will be about 40 million, against \$41,376,102 last year, and the trading 45 million, against 52 million last year, while miscellaneous liabilities were only \$2,700. 000, against \$7,856,720 last year. road receiverships cover eleven roads, 3,356 miles, \$109,656,410 of indebtedness, and \$87,423,531 of stock. Failures in Canada have been about 1,100, against 1,042 last year. Failures for the past week have been 256 in the United States, against 214 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 35 last year. Business is better, although the crop outlook, affecting prospects be-yond the near future, is a little less distinct. There is more ground for doubt about winter wheat and cotton than a week ago, and threshing receipts are com-paratively low, though the prospects for spring wheat are exceedingly good. The price, 1/1c lower for the week, is beyond mistake too low if the latest impressions of inquiry to winter wheat are correct, and receipts for the week are particularly small, but for the last four weeks they requires i not entirely a matter of habit, as ome people try to make out. The constitution has a great deal to do with it Some of the most healthy

little increase

demand sheet mills are ficult to place ord

Sir,-The recel Huron was compar leading discussions w Huron College were u wards the close of the and resulted only in as far as the Coll

It is to be regretted that the retiring pi cipal is leaving the College at the prese juncture, but this is, I suppose, unavoidal under the circumstances. having a principal, who, while pos scholarly and spiritual endowm to the performance of the duties of the also has had some experience of our Can church life, seems now prominently before

Permit me to remark that such a gentle

we have in our own Synod. Were the lege Council to suggest to Rev. Dr. He the conspicuous abilities of this clerge and to point out the present feeling of question, I most certainly believe that vacancy might be filled by one of ou men, ordained by our own Bishop, and had the advantage of an English course. The Diocese of Had parish to accept it. Conversant requirements of our parochial w familiar with Canadian life, I feel such an appointment, if it could be would meet with the approval of Synod of Huron. We The future prosperity of Huran G pends upon our securing the an individual. It would be li crime to repeat the follies of cannot we see an appoint our non-clergymen, promo as it were, who would from knowledge of the conditions

man for the place? If the proper persons conservices of the Rev. J. C. Fa present the accomplished and of new St. Paul's, Woodstoo palship of Huron College, ment could be made, either Yours, etc., St. Peter's Day, 1895.

The New Woman's I New York Sun Once more "A Woman remembered that when love were the subjects of discutants differed as to fur evidently the women who represented and those who had in mind entertained ve tions concerning those matter the theme is the maternal i haps we should say the m or relation, the two controls Saturday agree substantia that the one records the that the one records the tion and the other with that in certain circle women are beginning distaste for the duties and of mathematical that was of motherhood that was so con-evinced by Roman ladies of the class in the first two centuries of "A Woman of the Day" begins statistical datum that the member sex in the British Isies outnumber by upward of a million, whence conclude that the English maid has tainty of an eventual maternity, e desires it. We are assured that, as of fact, the up-to-date young woman desires nothing of the kinclined as she is for marriage, scording to the writer in the Sattless disposed to bear children. repeat, is not the only beauty of the world; it is fresh, is lovely, is fascinwoman of to-day is pronounced antithesis of the unceasing moth ating, we acknowledge, but mature womanliness, vital with sympathy,

womanliness, vital with sympathy, holds charms which youth has yet to earn.

To leave the stage of action when at the zenith is a step which few are wise enough to take, but which, when taken, presages at least a decade of exemption from oblivion.

To grow old gracefully is an art, is indeed, a fine art which needs for its exercise years of careful cultivation, a true regard for the feelings of others and an artistic appreciation of the fitness of things. Simply a change of background, and all those iron

womanliness, vital with sympathy, antithesis of the unceasing moth reckless fertility is accused of ha ed her mentally and physically and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give an antithesis of the unceasing moth reckless fertility is accused of ha ed her mentally and physically to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be lovely to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be overly to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be overly to learn the art of life or to give and who had no time to be overly to learn the art of life or to give and the antilly and physically and had been charged to give a secure of this generation and who had no time to be overly to give an art, and the art of life or to give and the art of life or to give an art, and the art of life so well constituted to be the mother of a strong and sturdy ace. Why, then, dees she look askance at the reckless indulgence of the maternal insinct? Because woman has begun to doub the morality of producing children urder unfavorable conditions; children who lack either the physical

begun to under unfavorance as; children who lack either the physical d mental stamin to wrest success from yerse circumstaries, or else the fortuna it with which to buj it on easy terms. She as arrived, in a word, at the conjusion that matchilty is as much a luxury for the robust aid the rich as marriage outh to be.

That such views should be held. Lady Jenne deplores, that, as we have said, she acknowledges that they are not only held theoretically bun actual reduced to more the confidence of the confidence of

that there is no occasion either to condemn or to applied what is an inevitable conse-quence of the evolution of human society. In proportion as any given organism be-comes complex; in proportion as any human and the use of a few bottles wrought ent up a peremptory or aughter should be sent. The child had not eat, and the mother deed to send it down. Mr. a man of principles, and the month of show it. He came to show it is the world are the longest to the steady. Cotton has fall-tend to the scartling. The constitution has a great deal to do with it some in the world are the longest to the steady. Cotton has fall-tend to the scartling. The constitution has extendy. Cotton has dealthy to regarded to the scartling. The it is the race that it is the race that the show it is the race that the show it is the steady. The he comes highlows that it is the race that the show it is the world are the longest. The longest is steady. Cotton has fall-tend to the scartling. The comestically organi

Fifth raceine good horses wen for the ba'ap hurdle stake Silv won; Bedfo2ud; Red Cloud, 3rd; less Rover,h. Time, 2.503. Burgess warown at the 8th jump.

The Parl and Asylunds of day next, nencial

LIVE STICK MARKETS