Lawyer Who Killed Messrs. Ayerst and Rand.

Is no Ordinary Criminal - Intense Hatred of the British Led Him to Tar the Queen's Statue and Later to Assassination.

POONAH, Bombay Presidency, Nov. 4.—The trial of Damodar Chapekar, the Brahmin lawyer, who was arrest-ed on October 4 last, charged with be-ing connected with the murder of Lieutenant Ayerset and Commissioner Rand on June 22 last, by shooting them from ambush as they were leaving the reception given by the governor at Ganeshkind in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee, and who the day of his arrest confessed having murdered Commissioner Rand with mitted being the author of the tar-ring of the Queen's statue at Bombay, was commenced in the court house here today. The building was strong-ly guarded in order to prevent any demonstration upon the part of the prisoner's friends.

Chapekar adhered to his confession, but declined to make any further

arrows, slings and false beards, were placed on a table before the presiding magistrate. The latter, after the usual formal proceedings, adjourned the

A MAN OF EDUCATION. Damodar Chapekar, the Brahmir and advocate of India, who has con-fessed to the murder of Health Com-missioner Rand, in June last, and who missioner Rand, in June tast, and who is accused of being concerned in the murder of Lieutenant Ayerst, is no ordinary criminal, as the following particulars regarding his crime and career will show. The prisoner is is pronounced to be well educated. About two years ago he established a club or reading room at Poonah, and, after a while, he proposed that the members should, so far as possible, collect all the arms they could. Thereupon one member of the "club" stole five swords, two guns and a couple of pistols, which he took to the club house. This member's example as to his motive in collecting the arms. Chapekar said they would prove useful in the event of further disturbances with the Mohammedans of and the arms collected were taken to his house while he was absent at Bombay. On his return Chapekar buried the arms and shortly afterward applied to the British military authorities at Simile to be emilisted as a soldier. But the reply he received was that his application could not be granted, as it was impossible to enlist a man of his particular caste, the companies being all of one caste. Then Chapekar offered to raise a whole company of Deccani Brahmins provided he was given some rank in the company. This offer was also declined, and from these facts seems to have arisen Chapekar's hatred to the British and of the Indiam government, which first led him to cover with tar the statue of Queen Viotoria at Bombay, which he followed up by geing to Poonah and committing several assaults on people belonging to the reformed party, who were opposed to the orthodox party.

HIS THREATS TO KILLA

HIS THREATS TO KILL Later Chapekar returned to Bombay, and there failed to pass an examination which he had entered. Then he went back to Poonath again, at which place the plague operations had begun. In the midst of the excitement which prevailed there on account of the alleged harshness of the health measures adopted, it is claimed Chapekar remarked.

"So many people are dying of the plague; is there none prepared to die putting an end to the author of all

been a direct incitement to kill Com-misioner Rand, who was directing the

misioner Rand, who was directing the work of preventing the spread of the plague. In any case, Chapekar and another man began to procure arms, and succeeded in getting more swords, firearms and swordsticks.

In his statement made to the police after his arrest, Chapekar admits that from that time on he began to systematically follow Commissioner Rand, with the object of killing him on jubiliee day. He went to St. Mary's church on that day, saw the Commissioner

lee day. He went to St. Mary's church on that day, saw the Commisioner there, but was unable to accomplish his purpose on account of the crowd present. Later during the same day he again saw Commissioner Rand in the council hall, but as there was a large force of police present, Chapekar once more postponed action.

On jubilee night Chapekar and his accomplices went to the Ganechkind road and lottered there until after 11 o'clock. He saw the commisioner drive away from the governor's reception and quickly followed the carriage until it came to a spot which he believed offered him the best opportunity of escape. Chapekar then ram up behind the carriage and, thrusting a pistol close to the commisioner's side, he shot the man he had marked as his victim.

While Chapekar and his accomplices

had marked as his victim.

While Chapekar and his accomplices were still on the spot they saw Lieutenant Ayerst's carriage close upon them, and, thinking he had witnessed their crime, they shot him through the chest and then made off, leaving their swords in a neighboring culvert. The next day, fearing that the police might search his house, Chapekar put all the arms into a bundle and threw them into a well. He then escaped

FOR MURDER.

to Bombay and remained in that city until arrested there by the police.
After his confession, Chapekar took the police to the well into which the arms had been thrown. He was then formally examined by a magistrate and committed for trial and committed for trial.

JUNIOR CONSERVATIVES.

Have an Interesting Talk on the Question of Provincial Politics.

An interesting meeting of the Junior Liberal Concervative Association was held the 9th inst. In the absence of the president, Dr. W. W. White, A.

W. Macrae presided.
The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. W. Macrae: 1st vice president, James McKinney; 2nd vice president, J. B. M. Baxter: 3rd vice president, D. Mul-Morrison, J. A. Sinclair, E. R. Chap-man, C. B. Lockhart, W. W. Allan, Scott E. Morrell; audit committee, L. P. D. Tilley, A. M. Belding, Florence

President Macrae, in expressing his thanks to the members, took occa-sion to refer to provincial politics and sion to refer to provincial politics and expressed the conviction that it would be decidedly in the interests of the province if provincial parties divided on dominion lines, thus making one of the great federal parties responsible for the legislation in the local

sident was endorsed by all the speakers, and the hope was expressed that the next local election in this province might be a square context to the sident was endorsed by all the speakers, and the hope was expressed that the next local election in this province away in their graineous might be a square context to the preconservatives and liberals.

Mr. Macrae expressed the hope that the executive of the conservative as- and were able to buy land have, a sociation of the province would see much larger quantity. I, could name their way clear to call the members of that organization together to discuss the whole question of its rela- 20,000 bushels of the best wheat for tion to provincial politics. The difficulties that have stood in the way in the past, and those still existing, were prepared to throw themselves very vigorously into a contest on straight federal lines.

MILITARY NOTES. tawa to the effect that no men are to be enlisted or any N. C. officers or men re-engaged in the Royal Regithe sanction of the Major General commanding. This means simply that the general desires to weed out bad characters, and men who have exceeded the age allowed by regula-

There are three N. C. officers in No. 4 company R. R. C. L at Fredericton who have passed the age himit, viz: Cofor Sergeant Daniel, Hospital Sergeant Cochran and Sergeant Wil-

taken to for the revision of the "R and Orders for the Milittia." He will be absent from Fredericton for

about six weeks. to the R. R. C. I. for the October ourse of instruction:— Major Wallace Harris, 69th Batt.

2nd I.leut. M. C. M. Shewen, 3rd Regt. C. A. 2nd Lieut J. H. Elliot, 72nd Batt. 2nd Lieut. J. H. Creighton, 75th

2nd Lieut. C. E. McLaughlin, 69th 2nd Lieut. E. K. Eaton, 78th Batt. 2nd Lieut. J. A. Whitman, 69th

2nd Lieut. M. P. Neilly, 72nd Batt. 2nd Lieut. M. H. Morrison, 94th

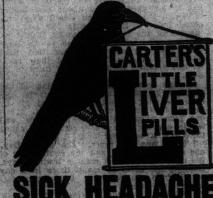
2nd Lieut. A. H. Bishop, 69th Batt. 2nd Lieut. Bedell, 67th Battalion completed his special course and re-turned to his home at Woodstock on The recent exchange of companies

the recent excurringe to communication the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry has demonstrated one fact in the most unmistakable manner.

"Well." said old Millyuns as the family sat down to dinner, "I gues the baron means bushesse."

"Oh! exclaimed Laura and her mother in chorus, "tell us why!"

"He came around to the office this morning and asked me to lend him \$50 on account."



Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsleness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Veg Small Pill. Small Dose.

Small Price.

Substitution the fraud of the day. See you get Carter's, Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

WULSELEY, N. W. T.

Truly This is a Wonderful Country for the Farmers.

They Raise Wheat Galore, Fatten Their Cattle on Grass Alone, and Have Money in Both Pockets.

(Special Correspondence of The Sun.) WOLSELY, N. W. T., Oct. 30.-Amother farming season is over, the har-vest has been gathered, and the son, has been stored away to rest; and now the farmers are buisy marketing the year's crop, and I venture the statement that a more happ prosperous and contented lot of peop cannot be found on this continent than the farmers of Eastern Assini-

been one of the dryest we have ever had, the farmers have all had fair crops, and some of them extra good, which, with the good pricet they are now getting, makes them feel happy, and, I may add, rich. Just imagine a young man and a middle-aged man coming here a few years ago with scarcely a sixpence in wheir pockets, now having a comfortable home and in most cases 320 acres of land, good teams, implements, etc., and a stock the next local election in this province away in their graineries, which they might be a square contest between have been and still are marketing at the rate of 76c. to 78c. per bushel. Those who had more means to start a great many with from 5,000 to 10,000 and some from as high as 19,000 to sale of this season's crop. Not only is our wheat bringing us a good price, discussed by the gentlemen present the farm which we have for sale, viz. with great animation, and it was beef, pork and butter, are higher made apparent that they would be than they have been for the past two or three years, so that on the whole, this has betn a most prosperous year for the Northwest farmer, and I may add, he shows it, not only in general deportment, but when he goes into the store where he buys only the

> Our little town of less than 400 souls is a hive of industry; everybody is busy as he can be, and no one more so than the merchant. Each of our general stores has four or five clerks, all busy from morning to night, and what is bist of all, most of the goods are sold for cash or on short credit, as all the farmers have money in

both pockets. I do not desire to boast. I have no object in doing so; but truly this is a wonderful country for a farmer. He does not have to stall-feed his beef; ter night; get their own living on the prairie and raise a colt every year. We have aiready turned out some of the horses that have worked on the farm all summer. They will run out until the first of March, and then will be taken in and got ready for the

Every station along the line of the rallway is a market town, where a farmer can sell the moment he arrives whatever he has for sale. There is no trucking it around, a bit to one and a bit to another; his whole load and a bit to amother; his whole load, goes for eash; one and all get the same price, according to the grade, and that humiliading system of coaxing persons to buy, as is the case in most of the eastern markets, does not prevail here. Buyers drive over the country and buy your pigs and leaf by the pound live weight and the country and buy your pigs and beef by the pound, live weight, and you take them on fixed days to town, where they are weighed and you get your cash. We sold two wagon loads of live pigs the other day for 4 cents per pound. live weight, thus saving the trouble of killing. I have to conthe trouble of killing. I have to con-fees there is to my mind a bit of dis-satisfaction in this method of selling pigs and cattle. The buyer takes five per cent off the gross weight of the plg or beef. This is to my mind a bit of a fraud, and takes so much out of the farmer. We have sold some in bat way, but have rebelled and no

more stock is to be sold off the Perley farm under that condition.

The secret of success in this country in growing wheat is entirely dependent on the way you cultivate the land. This past season has given us the best possible evidence of that. Where the seed bed had been properly prepared we have had splendid crops; while a poor bed on equally good land gave an inferior crop, thus showing conclusively the importance of good farming.

good farming.

Herein is the advantage the new settler has over the pioneer, who had by cost and experiment to learn. The system that now prevails is to break the native prairie deep or shallow, if deep 4 or 5 inches; to thoroughly cultivate it with the disk harrow, going over it twice and then cross harrowing with the drag harrow. Then sow in the following spring with the drill seeder as soon as the frost is out sufficiently to sow. If the prairie is shallow broken, say 2 or 3 inches, backset a couple inches deeper soon after, say six or seven weeks, and then thoroughly harrow to make it smooth and then sow as soon as possible in the spring as above stated.

smooth and then sow as soon as pos-sible in the spring as above stated. With this preparation two crops can be taken off without any further cul-tivation. The second crop is sown the same as the first. If the season is dry we burn the stubble; if not go on and sow on the stubble. If the season is a fair average season the crop will be as good as the first, and in any case

a good fair crop, and little or no expense in the preparation.

The next season, as early as possible, the moment seeding is over, we plow this land with a three furrow plow. A good team can turn over day after day four acres not more than 21-2 or 3 inches deep. In three or four weeks, after the weeds and grain on the ground has germinated and

method has proven the best, and by

To the pioneers who have had the faith and courage to stick to it and solve the problem as they have grown 2 or 3 inches high, this land is

the season is sufficiently wet a good or fair crop will follow. In the fall and spring plowing there is an uncer-tainty that does not follow the first mentioned method of preparation, which is now largely practiced by the farners with good success.

Yours truly, W. D. PERLEY. BORDER WEDDINGS.

Wm. J. Johnson of Calalis and were united in marriage at St. Mark's church, St. George, on Wednesday morning by the rector, Rev. Ronald rived in Calais on the Shore line train Wednesday afternoon, and will reside her in future.

On Wednesday, a very pretty wedding took place at the residence of and Mrs. Wm. Olive, St. Stephen, when their daughter, Alice Clark, was united in marriage to Charles A. Lovely of Boston. Rev.W.C.Goucher rerformed the ceremony, which took place at 6 a.m. The bride was attired in a prefity travelling costume of blue and brown mixed goods. After sumptuous wedding breakfast was partaken of the happy couple boarded the morning train for their future

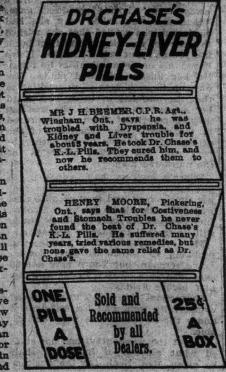
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Keyes of Milltown was the scene of Keyes of Militown was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday afternoon, when their daughter, Miss Muggie, and Everett R. Jackson of Boston were the happy principals. The ceremony was performed by Rev. O. S. Newnham of Christ church, St. Stephen, Miss Annie Porter playing Jackson supported the groom. The bride was handsomely attired in cadet the good wishes of hosts of frie Miss Keyes was organist of St. Peter's church, Milltown, and was very popular in social and musical circles

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

An English Newspaper Makes a Comparison Between the Two Cities.

Greater New York and the English metropolis. It asserts that Greater London is double the size of New York, has double the population, more than twice the number of police, and only half as many firemen. London has four times as many scholars in her public schools, but only 25 percent more teachers; she has more public libraries but not so many in pro-He libraries, but not so many in proportion to her population; she has half as many hospitals as New York and nine more cemeteries. In New York there is a church or chapel for every 3,000 persons and in London one in 4,000. The London debt is 35 per cent lighter for each taxpayer. In New York, organized charity relieves one family in every 200, but in London one family in every 200, but in London one family in forty-five is maintained by the ratepayers. In the matter of crime, particularly housebreaking and burglary, London is better off. If the crimes in London under these baseds were in the second property of the crimes in the second property in the heads were in the same proportion as in New York, there would be 2,000 in-stances a year, whereas there are only about 100 more than in New York.

The square plano has four legs,
The grand has three to its frame;
The upright has no legs at all,
But it gets there just the same.
—Chicago Record.



LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PORK QUESTION. BELMONT, Sunbury Co., Nov. 1.

faith amd courage to stick to it and solve the problem as they have grown 2 or 3 inches high, this land is again plowed at least six inches deep and thoroughly harrowed, so that all weeds are kept down, and then it is all ready for the seed drill in the early spring, and a good crop is sure to follow. A second crop is also taken off this land and then summer failowed again, plowing a bit deeper. This against great difficulties and losses, credit is due, and they are deserving well of the country.

The weather is fine and warm and looks as though winter was quite a way off yet. The farmers have all taken advantage of it, not omly in marketing their grain but in getting ready a good area for erop next season.

Fall plowing, which has been the practice heretofore, is still practiced some if the season is open, as it is this year. If it is well harrowed and packed and a wet season follows a good crop will be raised; but if the season is dry it is most certain to be if not a failure a poor crop. Spring plowing is universally condemned, except where you plow in the seed. If the seed is sown and plowed in and the season is sufficiently wet a good or fair crop will follow. In the fall To the Editor of The Sun:

I may say that this discussion at the next annual meeting of our F. and D. A. at Fredericton during the coming winter. In addition to this a system of farmers institutes has been arranged, through which it is proposed to hold meetings in every county of the province during the early part of the winter at which this subject will be discussed.

of the whiter at which the discussed.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I hope the press of the prevince will follow your example in this instance and assist our association in disseminating all necessary information on this important question.

HENRY WILMOT, Provincial Vice-President F and D. A.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-I, as one of the farmers of the province, agree with Mr. Dean, that the farmers cannot raise more pork than we do at present, and I am a little doubtful if we do not raise more now than is profitable, as our market is today, when any day a few extra hogs would glut it; and you only can get contracts for a small quantity. As, for example, last year I went to Mr. Dean the first of September to sell some. The answer was, "I have month." I then went to one of the largest cutters and asked him what he was going to give. The answer was, five cents early; three and a half to

Now, is it not surprising that we farmers do not raise more pork, with these conditions that would say that we do not need a pork packing estabshment cannot have the public interest at heart, or must be strongly biased by self-interest. I do not agree with Mr. Dean that we fara fair price, say from five to six cents at their nearest station, alive, at any time of year, I would venture to say that the pork product of the province would be doubled within three years. Some of the farmers that I have talked to say there would be more than that.

We farmers only trust that if Davies and company wish to come to the city, that the St. John council will give them every encouragement that they can offer, and not force it into some other place to the injury of the city, as we fear has been done with some other industries in the

FARMER. To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-What we need in this city is a more even market, particularly in regard to fresh pork, a'chough there is the same difficulty encountered in other meats, such as beef and poultry. Of course the reason is understood, as the farmers, rather than keep their sock over winter, prefer 20 kill and sell at a sacrifice, but they seem to forget that there are more people in St. John during the autumn months than in the other portions of the year; but regardless of this fact, they rush their meats in all at the same time, and then wonder why they can't realize larger prices.

In a paragraph in your paper yesterday morning, "Farmer" writes to the effect that the market is crowded with pork during the autumn months, and a few extra hogs would glut it; and by enquiring in September the price of pork, gets the usual iscouraging answer: "Have engaged all we can handle."

Now if "Farmer" and a few others would raise pork to meet the demands of the market by a more regular supply all the year round, a much better price could be obtained, especially for small pigs, which command at least 6½c. per lb. seven months in the year. So the remedy for low prices lays with the farmers themselves and not with the buyers, who much prefer paying a more even rate, and not, as has been our experience in some cases, by having to give 2 to 2½c per lb. more than it could be lought at a few weeks previously.

Now, instead of the bing necessary for a large pock packing factory to be started by an outsider, in order to work off the surlives supply, why not raise pork to suit the buyer, instead of compelling them to import from Upper Canada and elsewhere several months of the year, to keep up the supply.

Lilley, Sons & Aldous.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir-In view of the rapid progress co-operative cheese making has advanced within some years, it would seem that there is an cycellent prespect for making a pork-packing establishment in St. John a auccess. In 1890 there were less than twenty tons of cheese made in the whole province, but for the year just closing 700 tons or more have been made: and as pork making is a supplementary industry in connection with the manufacture of cheese, the figures would indicate that the latter business should have advanced proportionately. At the meeting held the other day in Sussex to discuss the propriety of establishing at that point a central creamery for butter making through the winter with outside skimming stations, where the cream could be sent to the central concern and the milk retained by the ratrons; should the arrangement be carried out, increased facilities for pork making would be at once established. This has been the case in P. E. Island. With a luilding and conveniences in St. John for pork-packing right through the year, the prospect for making a business of farming would be materially increased.

There is no other branch of farming so well adapted to New Brunswick as that of dairying. The country is well watered, springs and brooks in every farm, summer crou'hs are more the exception than the rile, and rapid and easy access to the winter port of the dominion are the points we have.

As a country indisputably well adapted for growing roots of all kinds New Brunswick can't be beat. Hetween them and grain-oats and peas and blockwheat—the farmers can make their choics. With plenty of milk and crushed grain, except buckwheat, from which the hulls should be taken, the job is easier.

Should circulars be sent out to the agricultural societies from the St. John Board To the Editor of the Sun:

seasier.

Should circulars be sent out to the agricultural societies from the St. John Board of Trade, and the matter brought before the Agricultural Association, there ought to be but one answer to Mr. Brittein, and that is "Go ahead." The mere fact of an establishment being erected at St. John, where

pork could be sold dressed or on foot, would be the Essive power to set the farmers at work, as the creamerics have done siready. J. D. M. KHATOR. Nauwigewauk, Nov. 6, 1897.

The Pork Question.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—I did not intend to intrude further on your valuable space, but the communication of Lilley Sons is so weak that they even grant that the market is as I have stated. We will look over their remedy. They say the farmers would rather sacrifice their logs than winter them. If they wintered them, instead of having 150 or 200, they would be 300 or over, just the hog that they do not went. Now what are we to do with the spring pigs? You could not sell them during the summer months, and if the first of September, we meet the answer, got all they we can handle, and then it gets lower in price until the first of the year as a rule. Now there is not much call for pork in May, so then it would only leave four months at the best there would be any scarcity. I will grant during this time if you have pigs from 60 to 120 lbs, they will meet a ready sale. Now what we wart is for Lilley and Co. to tell the farmers how to make them stand still without expense at that weight until the market is ready for them, and be willing to pay exorbitant price of 6½ cents.

Now, Mr. Ediar, we will look a little at what they are paying in Ontario. They are giving 5½c. at the stations, and then the freight and killing would not be less than ½c., which would make 5%c. alive, or over 7 cents cressed, and they want them every day in the year. Now, Mr. Editor, we farmers get the credit of being a little thick in the head, but we can see what suits us best. Mr. Lilley and Co. think that the trouble is all with the farmers. I would ask what is the matter with our pork packers that they cannot pay as much in St. John for pork for the English market, when it so they can almost lay it on the steamer? But in Toronto, where they have first to send it by train 400 miles to Montreal before shipping, and in a short time to St. John or Portland, some 800 miles, I think it is very much like the dog in the manger—they are not willing to try it themselves or let an outsider.

Thanking you for your valuable spac THE PORK QUESTION.

et an outsider.

Thanking you for your valuable space.

FARMER.

GAGETOWN, Nov. 9.

To the Editor of the Sun:

Sir—A great opportunity is offered to the farmers of this province to secure a benefit which they have long warted without any prospect of being able to obtain it.

Now that a large pork packing company from Toronto desires to establish a branch in the lower provinces, no effort should be wanting on the part of the farmers of New Brunswick to induce it to do so.

It is a well known fact that the price of bork for some years back has been so low as to discourage farmers from raising more than a limited amount. What we have wanted is a sure market, at fair prices, with buyers coming directly to the farmers, thus doing away with all the expense of marketing, and removing all the cost and trouble of slaughtering at home, is secured if we can show Mr. Brittain's company that we can show Mr. Brittain's company that we can and will supply them with enough pork. This is a case where the asistence of the local government, through the minister of agriculture, would be of great use to us, and my their efforts in helping us to secure this new nerket would benefit us as much as the introduction of creameries has done the dairying interests.

If the minister of agriculture would have a canvass made in each cliented in which there is an agricultural society, it could be done cheaply through them, and he would then have definite figures to lay before Mr. Brittain.

Britain.

From conversations with every farmer I have met, I am sure at least three times the amount of pork would be raised If sure of a steady merket.

The price stated to be given by Mr. Brittain's Co. this year in Toronto would add at least on an average \$10 to the income of every farmer in the province.

I will rot touch on the benefit such an establishment would be to St. John, but St. John people know whatever benefits the farmer also benefits them, and will, I am sure, do everything in their power to assist as.

Yours truly.

MORRIS SCOVIL.

A HISTORICAL ANDWARK. The Headquarters of the Gang of Blackheath

Another old London landmark is about to be swept away. This is the famous Brockley Jack public house, which has been one of the brest known places on the Brockley road any time during the last five hundred years. It is believed to have been exceted about the reign of the third Edward, and then and for many years afterward it was the only house in the neighborhood. At first it was a private residence, but some time in the sixteenth century it became a house of public entertainment, and has continued so up to the present time. It is now the oldest licensed house in the county of Kent, and there are only one or two of greater antiquity in London itself. It was at the commencement of the last century, however, that the house schleved its greatest notoriety. At that time Blackheait was infested by a desperate gang of highwaymen, who found a convenient headquarters at this lonely roadside inn. They were a commercially mirced, business-like gang, to whom chivalry and ro-nance were utter strangers. At that period the adjacent village of Ladywell was noted for its medicinal springs, and may visitors journeyed thither to drink the healing waters. These were, of course, principally wealthy people, and they were in great request as victims for the bold knights of the road who sallied forth from their well-known headquarters, under the leadership of a notorious outlaw named Brockley Jack, whose name has since been adopted as the sign of the house. This desperate gang disappeared before advancing civilization, and a widely different custom has sprung up at the old inn. It became the eledership of a notorious outlaw named Brockley Jack, whose name has since been adopted as the sign of the house, in the sold please among their body.

It is even said that they used to test more and they were as a christmas revel outside this house, with rustics gamboling under the old tree, beneath which the highly sold the sign board, which as the sign board, which as the sign board, which as the sign board, which is fastened on the different



SWIFT

Did I have vas a points and I'll tell you dest, and yet, Come into my comfortably, as In 1857, I an

had charge of

Pendlebury J

though a good

way of coal di course, one of duty. The cal some, the near tion, a mile av densely cover on the other. Squire Leonar place we didn' of passing the thropical, by couldn't oblig thrown up t Lorimer's son fancy to visi was a lanky brain seemed ing when he of his body g father had giv job, letting hi cabin, perha always had lad, True, t larned from amused me, of a child, a watching me hurrahing w Of course, 'th have him in course of ou throw a sto the Lord's v yourself pres night it wa among the leaves like dows-I hear the line belo "Dick!"

> flushed with "Hullo!" there so late one of his When it ros up in the tr run to the roars the b "An hour the clock." Whenever then I som Heavens k window fa covert Sud

That's my

"Is that y

-and I sui

Up he car

who rose to "Sit down and mind y Saying blackthorn opened the nothing m the covert, a match to ever, was you why. C my lodgin the squire, black devi likely to b now. Keep vert, there glect your and you k

who trips t "All right parted. No what I was much risk, hour, and glued, as t struck that cause the opening in fair fight. for cautio louder that within twe me and i says I to oright and cisar, and gars. Who diln't kno "Damn

> Was I lover in I knew ti sent the body, man man at out his f war a fla

come?"