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ONE DOOR EAST BENSON HOUSE.

### HON. ALEX. MACKENZIE DEAD.

#### THE EX-PREMIER PASSES AWAY WITH THE EASTER MORN.

The end came at last. The period of hoping against hope closed in the opening hour of the glad Easter morn. At 12.40 a.m. yesterday Hon. Alexander Mackenzie breathed his last. The daily bulletins had foreshadowed dissolution, but it was only after a protracted struggle that the weary spirit found release.

Mr. Mackenzie, like so many of our prominent men, was a Scotchman, born at Logierait, near the famous Pass of Killiecrankie, January 28, 1822. He had thus completed the allotted three score and ten when summoned hence. His father was in the middle walks of life, of a strong Whig family, and the future Premier got the usual schooling of a middle-class Scotch boy; some five years in all. When he was 14, his father died, and he set to work, as a stone-mason's apprentice. When he was 20 he emigrated to Canada and settled in Kingston, working at his trade and taking a keen interest in politics. The late Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Oliver Mowat were also in Kingston at the same time. In 1847 Mr. Mackenzie together with his brother, Hope F. Mackenzie moved to the neighborhood of Sarnia. For a time he continued in his business as a builder and contractor; then his interests in politics found a vent and in 1852 he was editing *The Lambton Shield* in the Liberal interest. His editorial work soon attracted attention, and in 1861 he succeeded his brother Hope F. Mackenzie, as M. P. for Lambton. Once in Parliament, his powers of debate and acquaintance with politics present and past placed him in the forefront, and he was a prominent supporter of the Sandfield Macdonald-Steele and the Macdonald-Dorion ministries. That ministry having fallen, he was a supporter of confederation. After confederation he became leader of the Liberals in lieu of the Hon. George Brown, who had been defeated in South Ontario, and in consequence of the Pacific Scandal came to office.

From thence to 1878 Mr. Mackenzie was premier, and distinguished himself by the great amount of practical work he accomplished; among the acts passed by his Ministry may be mentioned, the General Election Law, the Controverted Elections Act, the Postal Act, the General Insurance Act, the Independence of Parliament Act, the Public Accounts Audit Act, Canada Temperance Act, the Home-Steal Exemption Act, the Acts relating to the Extradition of Criminals, the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, etc.

In 1878 Mr. Mackenzie's Government was overthrown on the tariff question, and he became once more leader of the Opposition, until April, 1880, when his party deposed him for Mr. Blake. In 1882 he gave up his old constituency of Lambton and was elected for East York, of which he was the member up to his death.

Mr. Mackenzie was married twice, his first wife being Miss Helen Neil of Irvine Scotland. She died in 1852, and in 1853 he married Miss Jane Sym, who still survives. By his first wife he had one daughter, who is married to the Rev. John Thompson, Presbyterian minister of Sarnia.

#### A HISTORY OF HIS ILLNESS.

In April, 1879, shortly after the change of leadership took place, the first symptoms of disease made their appearance in a partial loss of speech, followed by loss of power in the left side. These symptoms did not improve, but rather steadily advanced, the infirmity of speech increasing in its severity. Mr. Mackenzie, however, was able to attend parliament and to his other duties until Feb. 2, 1892. When about to enter his carriage to go to his office he fell and was carried into the house, when it was found that the loss of power and motion was complete on the left side, and to a lesser extent on the right side; also partial loss of sensation. His articulation became more indistinct and difficult to understand. He seemed to improve somewhat occasionally until about four weeks ago, when his mind became impaired, but he would answer questions correctly occasionally.

During a great portion of his illness to within a few days of his death he was able to take some food and enjoy it. The last week he took almost nothing of any kind of nourishment.

Mr. Mackenzie possessed wonderful vitality, clinging to life as long as it was possible. His life was worn out, a case of pure exhaustion.—*World*.

#### TOWN COUNCIL.

The regular meeting of town council was held on Monday evening. Present, the Mayor, Reeve, Kylie, Deputy-Reeves Winters and Crandell; Couns. Head, Fee, Mallon, Touchburn, Bryans, Connolly, Lack, Robson, Finley.

The minutes of last council were read and approved.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

From D. Dunoan, asking a permit for improving a house on North Wellington street.—Referred to fire and water committee.

From Sadler, Dundas & Co., in reference to keeping up steam on Sundays for fire purposes.—Referred to fire and water committee.

From W. McDonnell, in reference to his lease of lots on Queen's square expiring and asking for arbitration as to value of houses thereon.—Referred to town property committee.

From E. Murphy, asking for a renewal of lease of certain lots on Queen's square.—Referred to town property committee.

From R. Freeman, director of the Lindsay Waterworks Co., stating that he had engaged Mr. Moseley of Beaverton to sink a test artesian well. Work to commence on Monday next.—Received and filed.

A report of the committee appointed by the council on behalf of the citizens of Lindsay, in conjunction with the committee of the curlers' club to prepare a public reception of the victorious Winnipeg rink on their return home, and giving an account of expenses, &c., was read. All expenses were paid outside of the council.—Received and filed.

From A. O'Leary, respecting the black knot in fruit trees, and asking the council to appoint an inspector.—Referred to finance committee.

From W. Flavell and others, asking for an electric light at the Salvation Army barracks.—Referred to fire and water committee.

From Chas. Deacon and others asking for a sidewalk.—Referred to street and bridge committee.

On motion of Mr. Kylie, seconded by Mr. Head, that the clerk's salary be raised \$100. The motion was referred to the finance committee. Mr. Kylie said although the work in the office was materially increased each year, the salary remained the same for a number of years, and that the prospect of largely increased duties this year had prompted him to make this motion.

On motion of Mr. Kylie, seconded by Mr. Connolly, a grant of \$125 was given to the Central Charity committee; the usual portion, \$25, going to the St. Vincent de Paul Society.

Mr. Robson read the report of the street and bridge committee which was adopted.

Mr. Winters read the report of the finance committee which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Connolly, seconded by Mr. Mallon, the poll tax of J. Mooney was remitted.

Capt. Crandell complained that the chief constable was employed elsewhere in looking after county business instead of attending to his duty to the town.

The mayor explained that the chief constable was engaged in looking after a horse thief whom he located and was instrumental in his arrest, and, moreover, referred to the arrest of a youth who was charged with robbing Mr. Campbell's store on Saturday night, the arrest of whom the chief constable had secured at Uxbridge, and that during his absence from town he had appointed a substitute.

On motion of Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Robson, that in view of the expiration of the contracts for street lighting for the present year, the council ask for tenders for the renewal of contract.—Referred to the fire and water committee.

On motion of Mr. Mallon, seconded by Capt. Crandell, that the chairman of the streets and bridge committee supply Mr. McCabe with tile for drain on road opposite his property.—Referred to committee.

On motion of Mr. Winters, seconded by Mr. Lack, a by-law regulating matters connected with the wharf was read, and passed in committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Connolly, seconded by Mr. Mallon, that when this council adjourns it stands adjourned till Monday, the 25th inst., and that the mayor be authorized to communicate with Mr. Freeman that if the Lindsay Waterworks Co. do not sign the contract with the town on or before the 25th inst., the council may enter into a contract with any other company to supply the town with water.

#### He Lived A Double Life.

BERLIN, April 18.—The criminal court in Oldenburg has condemned the Lutheran pastor, Muller, to 14 years' hard labor for embezzlement, obtaining money by false pretences and forgery.

The trial has been one of the most notable in recent years. More than 50 witnesses were summoned to testify to their losses through Muller, and about 75 more were ready to testify, but were not called upon, as the case against the pastor was complete without them.

It was shown at the trial that Muller began swindling his parishioners as soon as he settled in a village near Oldenburg several years ago, and that he had continued the practice without intermission until fear exposure induced him to flee. He told the peasants that he could invest their money for them at a large rate of interest in Berlin, and more than 100 of the petty land-owners and shopkeepers entrusted to him sums varying between 1000 and 1500 marks. He induced the parish to buy a lot next to the church for 30,000 marks on representation that the Roman Catholics were about to buy it. He collected the purchase twice, but paid only 10,000 to the seller, saying that the rest would be paid in instalments. As secretary of the church council in Oldenburg, the councillor testified he manufactured an incorporated in the records of the meetings resolutions authorizing him to collect large sums. He made the collections, but spent the money in wild living in Berlin, during his occasional visits to the city. Altogether he obtained about 350,000 marks. The constable who arrested him testified that Muller, after his flight and before his arrest, spent thousands on fast women, posing as a wealthy horse-breeder, and when caught was sitting in a country tavern,

with but four marks left discussing the enormity of his own crimes as related by the newspapers.

In pronouncing sentence the judge said that in his whole experience on the bench he had not seen another such abandoned scoundrel as the prisoner.

#### SPRING ASSIZES.

The assizes opened on Monday, Mr. Justice Ross presiding, Mr. Derocle, Q. C., of Napanee, being crown prosecutor, but, as there were no criminal cases, there was nothing for him to do. His lordship, in addressing the grand jury, congratulated the county on the absence of crime, and directed the attention of the grand jury to the question of the necessity of erecting poorhouses, as he found in other counties that persons whose only offence was being poor were put in jail and treated as criminals, which he characterized as a disgrace to civilization, and he hoped it was not the practice in this county.

The following are the names of the grand jury:

E. D. Orde, Foreman; Parmenus Allin, James Blewett, Thos. Bowes, John Bick, John Bailey, Wm. Crowley, Peter Cameron, Arthur Franks, Wm. Hall, John Ham, Wm. Jordan, J. G. Moynes, J. D. Macmurchy, Alex. McKenzie, Wm. Neill, Alex. Petrie, Henry F. Perdue, Duncan Ray, Thos. Rutheford, Robt. Robertson, David Robertson, Wm. E. Swain, J. B. Warner.

BRANDON v GRAHAM—Action for slander. Parties reside in the township of Verulam. Verdict for deft. Moore & Jackson for plaintiff; Barron & McLaughlin for deft.

MCNAB v PARKIN—This action was to obtain an injunction against the use of the river Scougog by the defendants for the purpose of mooring their logs and timber along the river front opposite the plaintiff's wharf and land. Judgment reserved. Barron & McLaughlin for plaintiff, G. H. Hopkins for defendant.

BROWN v BROWN—Action for dower out of the north half 17, in the 10th con. of Mariposa, of which land the plaintiff claims her husband was owner at the time of his death. Verdict for plaintiff. McIntyre & Stewart for plaintiff; Moore & Jackson for deft.

#### GRAND JURY PRESENTATION.

May it please your Lordship:

The Grand Jurors of our Sovereign Lady, the Queen, assembled at the spring assizes for the County of Victoria beg to make their presentation.

They are gratified at being able to refer to the entire absence of criminal cases from the record as evidence of the improved condition, morally and socially, of the County, the result of the various educational forces that fortunately are actively at work in the community.

They have visited the gaol and found it in an excellent condition. No poor, not criminals, have for some time been confined therein, which is a matter for congratulation. The majority of the poor in the small portions of the county require for but a rural districts require assistance for but a portion of the year, which is granted by the township councils, whilst in the case of the aged and infirm indigents, fair provision is made in the same way. In the town of Lindsay a comfortable home for the aged has been established, and its maintenance is provided for by the town council, private citizens also contributing liberally to its support. Whilst there does not appear at present any necessity for the establishment of a county house of refuge, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the question of adequate provision for our poor and the establishment of a county house of refuge has for some time been engaging the attention of the county council, in order to effectually guard against for the future the highly objectionable system of closing the unfortunate poor with criminals in the county gaol.

In closing their presentation, the Grand Jury desire to place on record a tribute of respect to the memory of the distinguished statesman, whose recent death is being mourned by the people of Canada, the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, ex-Premier of the Dominion. During forty years he had been a foremost figure in the public life of the country. His sterling integrity, honesty of purpose, and indomitable perseverance had enabled him to rise by his own exertions, to the highest place in the gift of his fellow-citizens, and have won for his memory their lasting respect and esteem.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

E. D. ORDE, Foreman.

Grand Jury room, Lindsay April 19th '92.

#### A PRIEST HORRIBLY MURDERED AT THE ALTAR.

#### Arrest of the Murderer.

MADRID, April 17.—A most horrible deed was committed on Friday in a church at Anglesola, a village in the Province of Lerida. The usual services of Good Friday were being observed, and the church was filled to its utmost capacity with devout worshippers. Everything was calm as became the solemn ceremonies, and Father Francisco Marti, the priest in charge of the parish, was kneeling at the altar. Suddenly, and without a word of warning, a man armed with a revolver and a short sword sprang out from behind the pulpit at the left of the altar, where he had been concealed and leaped on the priest, brandishing his sword. The man's eyes fairly blazed with insane fury, and his appearance indicated that he was mad and bent on murder. The people in the congregation were struck dumb with terror, and not one of them could make a movement to save the priest from the doom impending. Even had they been able to attempt to reach him it is believed their efforts to save him would have been unavailing. Father Marti, whose back was to the congregation, seemed to have had instinctive warning that danger

threatened him, and he partly turned his head in the direction of the man, but he was too late to do more than to raise his hand to ward off the sword blow he saw aimed at him. The man stood over his kneeling victim, the bright steel flashed in a circling blow, and in an instant the priest lay dead in front of the altar where he had so long served. The assassin's blow had struck the back of his neck, and the keen blade almost severed his head from his body. The corpse fell forward, and a stream of blood poured down the altar steps. Part of the hand of the priest, which had been raised in his vain effort to ward off the blow, was cut off, and lay beside the bleeding body. Women shrieked in terror and many of them fainted. Some few of the more cool-headed men attempted to seize the murderer, but they were thwarted by the assassin, who had undoubtedly armed himself with a revolver for just such a contingency. Leveling this weapon he fired right and left, and drove his would-be captors to seek safety in flight. One woman shrieking and crouching close to the altar rails, was hit by one of the bullets. She uttered a most piercing shriek, threw up her hands, and fell dead to the floor. The worshippers were panic-stricken. A general rush was made for the doors, and many of the people were thrown down and trampled upon by the excited throng behind them. Several of them were seriously injured in this manner, among the number some children who it is believed will die. The insane man, whose revolver was now emptied, sprang into the flying crowd, and wielding his sword, still dripping with the blood of the massacred priest, he slashed right and left, cutting his way to the street. The crowd huddled closer together to avoid the vicious blows aimed at them, making as far as possible a clear path for the murderer, quite a number of them were hit by the sharp weapon and dangerously wounded. Once he reached the street the assassin started on a run and soon vanished. The civil guard was alarmed by the frightened people and a pursuit was immediately organized. The village was thoroughly searched and members of the civil guard were sent to scour the surrounding country. Thus far every effort to capture the murderer has been in vain but the search has not been abandoned. By a full description given of the murderer he has been identified as a retired soldier. The affair has caused a widespread sorrow and indignation, and the whole village of Anglesola is in mourning for Father Marti, who was universally loved and respected by his parishioners. It is thought probably that the assassin has sought some secluded place, and there killed himself. No reason is known for the crime, it is believed by almost everyone that the man was insane.

A man named Alswa, who is identified as the assassin who took Father Marti's life, has been arrested.

#### A Prison Romance.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—An application for the pardon of John McAdoo, who was sent to San Quentin prison for ten years for shooting his brother-in-law, has revealed a sentimental story of great interest. McAdoo a London drayman, lived an honest, industrious life in Stockton for many years. He bought a small home and was happy with his wife and child. Twelve years ago he gave his brother-in-law, John Hamilton, the money to purchase half of a lot in the cemetery. Hamilton bought the lot and had the deed made out in his own name. Two years later McAdoo's wife died suddenly, and then the bereaved husband went to Hamilton to ask in what side of the cemetery lot he should bury his wife. Hamilton flatly denied that McAdoo had any interest in the lot, and spoke so insultingly about his dead sister that McAdoo in a passion drew a revolver and shot him in the leg. McAdoo was tried for assault with intent to kill, was convicted, and sent to prison for ten years. From the first he refused to tell the real cause of the quarrel. McAdoo's little girl was sent to an orphan asylum. After staying in San Quentin for two years, McAdoo managed to escape one day during a hard rain. He came to this city, obtained help from a relative, took his child out of the asylum, and went boldly to stockton under an assumed name. He had aged so in his prison life that none of his old friends recognized him. In Stockton he laboured for seven years to give his girl a good education, and saw her happily married. One day last month he was recognized by a prison official and was taken back to San Quentin. A great deal of sympathy has been created for him here and it is likely he will soon be released from prison.

#### RAVACHOL'S TRIAL.

#### Persons Afraid to Serve on the Jury.

PARIS, April 18.—Persons on the jury likely to be drawn to try Ravachol are panic-stricken and seeking pretext to avoid serving. An infernal machine, filled with powder, a lot of cartridges and a quantity of scrap iron, with a burning fuse attached, was found in the electric lighting shed of the Champagne du Nord at Lille yesterday. The culprit by whom it had been placed there escaped. In an interview with his brother yesterday Ravachol said: "I am neither a visionary nor a firebrand. I neither wish to feel the pulse of the revolutionary movement. To be candid, I find it does not beat. If it did, my example would be followed by others. Instead of this they call me a criminal. I have written memoirs covering my whole life; let me be judged by these."