

# CRADLE, ALTAR AND TOMB.

Concerning These Milestones on the Journey of Life.

## LAST YEAR'S VITAL STATISTICS.

### HIGHEST CAUSES OF DEATH.

Fact and Figures From the Registrar-General's Report

### MATRIMONIAL ECCENTRICITIES.

(Hamilton Times.)

The report of the Registrar-General of Ontario for 1879 contains many interesting things. During the year there were 41,035 births, 12,509 marriages and 17,588 deaths registered in Ontario. The registered number of births was greater than in 1878 by 799; that of marriages was less by 220, while the registered deaths showed an increase of 150. The total registrations were 71,502, an increase of 25,902 in four years, or since 1876, the date the present act came into force. In the county of Wentworth there were registered 1,624 births, a decrease of 116 from the year before; marriages, 517, a decrease of 1; deaths, 1,020, an increase of 105. In Hamilton, there were 994 births, a decrease of 14; marriages, 320, a decrease of 6; deaths, 646, an increase of 52. The ratio per 1,000 persons in this city was—births, 29; marriages, 9.5; deaths, 18.8. The ratio of births in the principal cities and towns is 28 per 1,000 against 27 in 1878. Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, Guelph, Belleville, Peterboro', Windsor, Woodstock and Barrie return a higher rate than 28 per 1,000, and the other cities and towns a lower rate; St. Catharines, with 17.7, being the lowest. The ratio of marriages this year is only 10 per 1,000 of the population, while last year it was 11.9. Toronto, London, Brantford, Guelph, Belleville, Chatham, St. Thomas, Peterboro', Lindsay and Barrie are above the average rate, and the rest of the cities and towns are below it. Chatham records the highest rate, 17.9 per 1,000, and Brookville the lowest, 4.1 per 1,000. Eight marriages per 1,000 of the population are estimated as the standard; but in cities and towns the ratio is generally greater in consequence of many persons residing in the suburban districts resorting to them to be married. Of the 20 cities and towns, 15 return a larger ratio than 8 per 1,000. That the marriages in Ontario were nearly all registered in 1879, notwithstanding the decrease in the number returned, is indicated by the fact that while there were 12,708 marriage licenses issued by the marriage license department, the returns from the various division registrars show that 12,509 marriages were solemnized. The total population of these cities and towns, as given by the assessors for 1879, was 276,843, an increase over 1878 of 5,430; the number of deaths registered was 4,629, an increase of 133, the ratio being 16.7 per 1,000. Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, St. Catharines, Kingston, Belleville and Barrie are above this average rate; Belleville returns the highest death rate, 23.1 per 1,000; and Brookville the lowest, 8.5.

#### THE REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

in the country towns is smaller than the previous year, 3,513, a falling off of 336. The most marked decrease was in St. Catharines, where 82 marriages less were solemnized than in 1878. The Registrar-General says: "No particular cause can be assigned for this decrease in the number of marriages. As, however, the ratio of marriages to population has in past years been above the standard, the decrease this year does not reduce the general average below what is considered, in towns in countries similar in population to those in Ontario, to be about the true proportion."

#### HEALTH OF THE PROVINCE.

The following comparison between the cities of Ontario and some cities of the United States, similar in population, will be found worthy of notice:

ONTARIO 1879.		
Population.	No. of Deaths.	Ratio to 1,000 Living.
Toronto	73,813	14.25
Hamilton	24,928	14.00
Ottawa	24,015	17.0
London	19,666	18.6
Kingston	14,358	18.3
Brantford	10,587	14.3
St. Catharines	10,475	18.4
Guelph	10,072	12.0
Belleville	9,789	23.1
UNITED STATES.		
Providence, R. I.	110,675	19.6
Fall River, Mass.	45,340	10.54
Lynn	32,600	27.0
Springfield	31,058	48.2
Salem	26,038	51.3
Bridgport, Conn.	19,835	35.6
Newport, R. I.	14,228	23.3
Lincoln	11,565	20.8
Marlborough, Mass.	8,420	10.6

#### MORE MALES THAN FEMALES.

A feature that will probably contradict the pre-conceived idea of many is the preponderance of male births over female. The total number of births of males was 21,343, and of females 19,692. This gave 108.3 males to each 100 females; or 52 males and 48 females in each 100 children. The difference between the number of male and female births during the last eight years is shown in the following list:

- In 1873, 1,027 more male children were born than female.
- In 1874, 1,037 more male children were born than female.
- In 1875, 1,073 more male children were born than female.
- In 1876, 1,064 more male children were born than female.
- In 1877, 987 more male children were born than female.
- In 1878, 1,361 more male children were born than female.
- In 1879, 1,780 more male children were born than female.
- In 1879, 1,631 more male children were born than female.

The number of twin births returned during the year was 378, or 47 less than in 1878. Only one case of three children at a birth was recorded in 1879, though there were nine returned in 1878. The total number of births returned for the last eight years was 264,867. This gives one pair of twins to every 112 births and one case of triplets to every 13,940 births; one child in every 56 was therefore a twin, and one in every 4,646 was one of triplets.

#### ILLEGITIMACY INCREASING.

Taking the number of births of illegitimate children as a standard, the morals of the province were deteriorating from 1873 until 1879, when an improvement was noticed. In 1879 524 were registered, being 49 less than in 1878. This gives 1

illegitimate to 78 legitimate births. In 1878 the proportion was 1 in 70. The county of York returned the highest number of illegitimate births, 171; Wentworth, 42; Middlesex, 30; Frontenac, 29; Huron, 22; Wellington and Brant, 15 each. These counties contain the principal cities, which in a great degree accounts for the large number of illegitimate births reported.

#### MARRIAGES.

There were 25,018 persons married in 1879. Of this number the religious denominations of 24,728 were given, the remainder 290, either were members of no church, or the clergymen who solemnized the marriages neglected to ascertain the denomination to which they belonged. It is to be regretted that clergymen, who are generally so correct in their returns, should omit this item of information, so necessary to complete the particulars of a marriage return. When the parties do not belong to any church the clergyman should state the fact in his report. The percentage to the whole number married of those whose religious denominations were given is as follows:

- 37.37 per cent, or 1 in every 2.67, were Methodists.
- 29.87 per cent, or 1 in every 4.80, were Presbyterians.
- 16.98 per cent, or 1 in every 5.88, were Episcopalians.
- 12.78 per cent, or 1 in every 8.13, were Roman Catholics.
- 5.54 per cent, or 1 in every 17.7, were Baptists.
- 1.94 per cent, or 1 in every 51.51, were Lutherans.
- 1.88 per cent, or 1 in every 53.06, were Bible Christians.
- .77 per cent, or 1 in every 128.70, were Congregationalists.
- .57 per cent, or 1 in every 172.92, were Mononists.
- .06 per cent, or 1 in every 1602.15, were Quakers.
- 1.64 per cent, or 1 in every 61.40, were of other denominations.

11,153 or 89.19 per cent of these marriages were by license, and 1,324 or 10.89 per cent by banns, and of the remaining 32 it is not reported whether they were solemnized by license or banns.

From this it would appear that the Methodists are the marrying people. Old maids should paste this in their hats—or perhaps in this case we should say on their looking-glasses. As in former years, the winter appears to be the most popular season of the year for marrying. Of the months December returned the largest number of marriages—1,513, or 12.09 per cent of the whole; and August the smallest number—691, or only 4 per cent of the whole.

In 1879, 130 males who were under 20 years of age were married, while 2,842 females entered into the wedded state at or under that age, being a difference of 2,712. Between 20 and 25 (the great marrying period) the difference between the number of males and females marrying, though not so large as that under 20, was still very marked—4,820 males to 6,141 females, or 1,321 more females than males. In the next quinquennial period, between the ages of 25 and 30 years, a change takes place, and at these ages many more males were married than females, the numbers being 4,270 males to 2,126 females. Throughout the remaining periods of life the males entering into the marriage state outnumbered the females.

#### ECCENTRICITIES OF MATRIMONY.

31 females of the age of 14 (who might very properly be called school girls) were married in 1879, and 35 entered the matrimonial state at the early age of 15; 5 young men married at the age of 17. A number of marriages took place in which the bridegrooms were over 75 years old. A curious feature of the report is that these bridegrooms were nearly all farmers—the number being 12 out of 19; gentlemen come next, 3 being on the list; 2 laborers, a minister and a tailor complete the number. In Wentworth a farmer entered on the cares of life at the early age of 72 with an inexperienced partner of 64. The report does not state whether the consent of the parents was obtained in this case. Perhaps the parties were orphans. In Prince Edward county an elderly youth of 19 was married to a woman of 64; and in the united counties of Prescott and Russell one bride was 70 years of age when she promised to love, honor and obey a man of 56. The oldest man married during the year was an octogenarian of 86, who married a maiden of 19. They were wedded in the county of Halton. The united ages of the oldest couple reached 150 years, the bridegroom being 82 and the bride 68. The county of York claims this ancient pair. The youngest couple belonged to the county of Middlesex. Their united ages amounted to 82 years, or about one-fifth of the combined ages of the oldest couple. The age of the male, in this case, was 17, and of the female 15 years.

#### THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION.

The statistics on the subject of deaths convey many lessons on the necessity of sanitary arrangements and other matters pertaining to the public health. The reputation of the high lands and clear air of Muskoka for consumptives is borne out by the Registrar-General.

The total number of deaths registered in Ontario during the year 1879 was 17,588, of which 9,458 were males and 8,500 females. There was consequently an increase over 1878 of 150 deaths, viz., 100 males and 50 females. Allowing for increase of population, the death rate was about the same as in 1878, a little over 11 per 1,000 of population, or one death to every 90 persons living. From the nine cities in the province the total returns show a mortality of about 18 per 1,000 of estimated population. With the single exception of Guelph, which reported only about 9 per 1,000, the returns from each of the cities are, it appears, as complete as can be expected. Again, from the county towns the total returns give a mortality of about 13 per 1,000. It is clear, therefore, that the returns are much more complete from the more densely populated places. There was a still further decline in the proportion of deaths of persons under the age of 1 year; the proportion in 1879 being 22.1 per cent; 2 per cent less than in 1877, and 8 per cent less than in 1878. This is nearly 2 per cent lower than in England, where the average is about 24 per cent. There was also a further decline in the proportion of deaths between the ages of 1 and 5 years, the proportion being 2.3 per cent less than in 1877, and 1.1 per cent less than in 1878; it was also 1.4 per cent less than in 1876. Hence it was more than 1 per cent lower than in any one of the four years 1876-1879 inclusive. It appears evident that a considerably smaller proportion died under the age of 5 years in 1879 in the whole province than during any one of the past four years. If we examine the returns of deaths from the cities of the province alone we find a very much larger infantile death

rate. The total number of deaths registered in the nine cities was 3,794; while the total number registered as dying under 1 year was 1,016. Thus, considerably more than one-fourth of the deaths were of children under 1 year, or 27.28 per cent. In some of the cities, however, this high rate was greatly exceeded, while in others the rate was lower than the average. The largest proportionate death rate of children under 1 year is shown to have been in London, where it was 32.58 per cent. In Toronto it was 30.24. In Ottawa and Hamilton it was 27.3 and 27.8 per cent, respectively. In St. Catharines it was 24.3 per cent, and in Brantford 24 per cent. In Belleville it was 20.2 per cent. In Kingston it was only little over half the average, or 11.5 per cent, which was remarkably low. In Guelph it was 19 per cent. The infantile death rate in any locality is, as a rule, the most reliable index of its sanitary condition. And it may be regarded as an invariable rule, unless an exception be made in case of epidemics of diseases, such as scarlet fever and measles, which are more particularly prevalent and fatal amongst young children. But even in case such epidemics prevail, the death rate may be kept low by proper sanitary administration. The returns show that 3,015 died after reaching the age of 70 years, and that 1,849 of the decedents survived the age of 80 years, while 269 survived 90 years. A much larger number exceeded 70 years in 1879 than any of the three previous years. The death rate of persons under 20 years decreased, while between 20 and 30 it increased.

#### DEATHS AT DIFFERENT AGES.

The death rate under 1 year, from 1 to 5, from 5 to 10 and in each decennial period thereafter for the year 1879 is shown in the following table:

	No.	Per cent of whole.
Total under 1 year	3,669	20.3
Total from 1 year to 5 years	2,159	12.3
Total under 5 years	6,028	34.4
Total from 5 to 10 years	777	4.4
" 10 to 20 "	1,057	6.0
" 20 to 30 "	1,623	9.2
" 30 to 40 "	1,205	6.8
" 40 to 50 "	1,112	6.3
" 50 to 60 "	1,156	6.6
" 60 to 70 "	1,486	8.5
" 70 to 80 "	1,675	9.6
" 80 to 90 "	1,071	6.1
" 90 to 100 "	269	1.5
	17,468	100.0

According to the returns, 1,100 persons more died during the first half of 1879 than during the second half. In 1878, 121 less died during the first half of the year than during the second half. This is largely owing to the mortality in July and August of 1879 being comparatively low. In 1879 the largest number of deaths was recorded in the month of March, and the smallest number in the month of October, while in the preceding year, 1878, the largest number was recorded in August, and the second largest in March—the smallest number was in December. April's record comes next to that of March in 1879, as it did in 1878, and is nearly 100 less. As showing the much greater mortality in March than in October of 1879, 534, or 41 per cent, more deaths were recorded in the former than in the latter month. The death wave, therefore, this year (1879), as usual, presents two high points and two low points; but the wave differs much from that of 1878. Though the two high points were reached, as in 1878, one in the cold, wet weather in March, and one in the hot, dry weather in August, the highest point in 1879 was in March, instead of in August, as in 1878. Again, the high point in March, 1879, is about 6 per cent higher than the high point in August, 1878, while the second high point, in August, 1879, is about 8 per cent lower than the high point in March, 1878. The high point in March, 1879, is 11 per cent higher than the high point in March, 1878; while the high point in August, 1879, is 13 per cent lower than the high point in August, 1878.

#### TEN HIGHEST CAUSES OF DEATH.

In looking over the ten highest causes of death in 1878, we do not find much change from the previous year. Typhoid fever is the only disease in the list of 1878 which is not in that of 1879, but drops, as it were, takes its place. Consumption and old age comes first on the list as they have done for many years. Infantile debility is third on the list, as it has been for the last three years. Pneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) has crept up to be fourth on the list, and taken the place of diphtheria, which is now sixth on the list. Heart disease is one place higher than last year. Consumption was the cause of 12.2 per cent of all the registered deaths, 10 per cent of the deaths in this country were assigned to the same disease. In Thunder Bay the percentage was only 3 and in Muskoka 6 per cent. Therefore, consumptives go to these places or to Kent, Welland or Grey where the percentage is only 7, and keep away from Prince Edward county, where 21 out of every 100 deaths are caused by consumption. Haldimand gave a high death rate from consumption during the four years 1876 to 1879, inclusive—16, 15, 15 and 16 per cent, or about 4.5 per cent, above the average for the whole province. The returns in 1878 showed a slight increase in the proportion of deaths from consumption over 1877, and 1879 shows a still further increase over 1878. But the number returned in proportion to the total number of deaths was not so great in 1879 as in 1876. Of the total number of deaths recorded in the whole province, 11.5 per cent were from consumption; but some counties returned a proportion very much above this, and others a proportion very much less. The distressingly large number of 301 more females than males fell victims to this disease in this province in 1879, or 34 per cent more, viz., 1,183 females and 882 males. And between the ages of 10 and 50 the proportion of female to male deaths was even greater, 950 females having died between these ages, against 600 males. We have, doubtless, then, in Ontario at least 50 per cent more females than males dying from consumption between the ages of 13 and 45, or during the period of maternity. We may pause to ask, what will be the effect of this on heredity—on coming generations? The disease is doubtless transmitted from parent to offspring—so, at least, say our best medical authorities. Between the ages of 10 and 15, more than three times as many females died of this disease, viz., 10 males and 32 females. Between 15 and 20, 125 per cent more females than males died of it, viz., 61 males and 138 females. Between the ages of 10 and

20, about 140 per cent more females than males died of consumption, viz., 71 males and 170 females. Between the ages of 20 and 30, about 60 per cent more females than males died of the disease. Between the ages of 30 and 40, 35 per cent more females died of it; and between 40 and 50 years, 26 per cent more. After the age of 50, probably after the age of 47 or 48, and in infancy, more males died of consumption than females. In almost every country it is found that many more females than males die of this dread disease, though the difference is not usually so great as the returns in this province show it to be here. It is not possible to conceive of any natural cause for a so much greater mortality amongst females than males from consumption. If only 882 females die of the disease, why should 1,183 females die of it? This is a pertinent question, to which an answer should be found. Doubtless one principal cause is the more general confinement of women in doors, in unventilated rooms, depriving them of pure air; another, the drudgery of household duties—overwork—during the period of child-bearing; and yet another, the irrational education and training of young girls; all of which causes were referred to in last year's report. The largest number by far of males, as well as of females, died of consumption between the ages of 20 and 30; i.e., a much larger number than during any other decennial period of life. The next largest number of both males and females died in the next decennial period—between 30 and 40; and the next largest between 40 and 50, of both males and females; while the next largest again, amongst males, is between 60 and 70; amongst females it is between 15 and 20. As witness of soil is unquestionably an important factor in causing consumption, the difference in the mortality from this disease in various counties may be to a certain extent traced to it, one part of the country, for instance, being better served by natural drainage than another. Again, more and more evidence is being brought forward every year by eminent experimental pathologists to prove that consumption is a contagious disease. If it is thus contagious, the difference in mortality in different counties may be still further accounted for in this way. It may, as it were, become in some localities almost epidemic. The registrar-general thinks that the number of deaths recorded as from old age is not correct, as there is often some other cause in connection with this, which is not registered. Of the 943 who died of inflammation of the lungs, 538 were males and 405 were females; or nearly 33 per cent more males than females. More males than females died of it in every month in the year; and, unlike consumption, it destroys usually more males than females at every age. Heart disease appears from the returns to be less common or fatal in the cities than in the country. The percentage of deaths from this cause was, in Toronto, 4; in Hamilton, Ottawa and London, less than 4; while for the province it was 4.6 per cent. The most critical period for those subject to this disease is shown in a marked degree by the returns for several years, to be between the ages of 60 and 70 years. Diphtheria is also more fatal in the rural districts than in the cities and towns; and 1879 showed less deaths from this cause than previous years. In this city only one death in 25 was from diphtheria while the ratio in Belleville was one in 16 from all causes. Diphtheria was particularly fatal in Windsor, the rate being one death in less than 19 from all causes; in Toronto the mortality was one in 20, and here one in 27. These places had the highest mortality from this cause. Typhoid fever caused fewer deaths than in previous years. In Hamilton the rate was one in 40 from all causes; while in Lindsey out of 13 who died from all causes 1 was from typhoid fever, showing it to have been almost epidemic there. Only 259 deaths were registered as from scarlet fever and of these 40 were in Hamilton—nearly one-sixth of the whole province. There was no small-pox nearer to us than the county of Brant, which had 8 cases. Deducting the deaths under the age of 1 year, the average age of males dying in this city was 32.2 years; that of females, 33.1. Twenty-seven per cent of the whole number of deaths here were under 1 year, a rate equalled by Ottawa and surpassed by Toronto and London, the latter having the highest infant mortality rate among the cities, 32 per cent. Deducting all who died under 1 year, the average age of persons dying in Wentworth county was about 37 years. In Renfrew it was 51.1 years. Throughout the whole province people died at the average age of 41.3. Under 1 year and from 1 to 10 more males die than females. At ages in the last decade of the 100 years of life we find that 185 males and 111 females died, an excess amongst males of 24, or 21 per cent. Ten males and 13 females are reported as having reached the patriarchal age of 100 years and over. "Whom the gods love, die young." Therefore are editors out off at the average age of 36, and telegraph operators at 28 and tobaccoists at 27. Soldiers do not die till 71.

#### What is Going on in the Sun.

The finest display of sun spots that has been visible in a long time can now be seen with moderate telescopic power. Several groups are strung along north of the sun's equator and reaching quite across the disc. The number of individual spots is large, and they vary in size from the huge sun chasm, spacious enough to swallow up the earth, down to mere specks that it requires steady gazing to detect. All about the spots, which seem to be moving like a procession across the disc, the surface is heaved up into the shining ridges called faculae. Most of these spots have formed within the last few days.

There may come a time when difficulties will surround haughty England as they surrounded imperial Rome in her travail, when she shall hold out her hands in vain and beseech the assistance of a people whose wrongs they have piled up to the heavens. They confess themselves that Irishmen have fought for them in the past by land and by sea, and have fought well, and their reward is coercion and the immolation of such men as Michael Davitt. But let us trust that Michael Davitt and the whole of us shall live long enough to see England on her knees begging for aid, and begging in vain. The thing is not impossible.—Montreal Post.

# THE LOST BOHEMIAN.

Particulars of the Wrecking of the Ill-Fated Steamer.

## GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

CROOKHAVEN, Feb. 8.—There is nothing to mark the scene of the wreck of the steamer Bohemian beyond the large quantities of wreckage which were washed ashore. The mast end has disappeared.

It has now been ascertained that 35 persons were drowned, including the master, first, third and fourth officers, the chief, second, third and fourth engineers, and three quartermasters. Two invalided sailors, sent from Boston by the British consul, were also drowned. The survivors are the second mate, boatswain, steward, storekeeper, boatswain's mate, seven firemen, three seamen, a boy, the second and third stewards, and Cornelius Sullivan. (It is not stated whether the latter was one of the crew or a passenger.) Also a stow-away whose name has not been ascertained. There were 49 members of the crew on board besides four men engaged in the refrigerators, a cattle drover, two invalids, and the stowaway—57 in all.

The news of the disaster reached the adjacent coast guard station at 1.30 on Monday. It was brought by a resident, who heard the steamer's whistle. When the coast guard reached the place the night was so dark and the weather so thick that they could see nothing. They remained until daylight, when the steamer's topmasts were observed near an island on the southern part of Mizzen Head. The island is separated from the mainland only by a deep narrow ravine, into which the sea rushes with fearful force. Just outside the island are two rugged rocks, and extending from them is the reef upon which the Bohemian struck. Two men, supposed from their clothes to be the master and first officer, were seen at 10 o'clock clinging to the rocks, where they remained for hours waving their handkerchiefs. The boats could not be launched owing to the heavy surf. At 2.30 in the afternoon the rocket apparatus was sent for, but did not arrive until late in the evening when the two men were probably drowned, but even if it had arrived sooner it would have been useless, owing to the distance of the men from shore.

The circumstances which led to the disaster are clearly related by the survivors, and leave no doubt with regard to the cause. One of the seamen, named Stringer, states that they had moderate easterly winds. He was on the lookout on the night of the disaster. After passing the Calif light the weather got very thick. Soon after he reported breakers ahead and shouted "hard a port, full speed astern." The mate gave the order, which was executed, and about five minutes after the steamer struck.

The crew commenced to rush about, but the captain was perfectly cool. The two starboard boats were swung, and six persons got into one, but it was stove. The second was also damaged by the roll of the vessel. Eighteen got into the port life-boat. The engineers were waiting to get in, but the line broke, and the boat drifted astern. It was being rowed back when the ship reeled over and sank stern foremost. Five men were rescued from the damaged boat, but two died before they landed.

## A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The Spectacle Witnessed at a Woman's Execution.

When Mrs. Miller and George Smith were executed the other day at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of the husband of the former, the former became extremely nervous when told that her hour had come, and manifested a decided aversion to submitting to the impending ordeal. Along the upper corridor she moaned pitifully, and frequently called on God to save her. Down the flight of stairs and along the cold and dreary path to the scaffold she excited great sympathy by her plaintive cries for mercy. She was dressed in a long black gown, the sombre appearance of which was relieved by a white necktie and two silk bows. A shawl was thrown over her shoulders, but her head was uncovered. She was supported by two men, and at times almost sank to the ground. As she ascended the steep steps to the high scaffold and for a moment gazed on the engine of death, she was almost paralyzed with fear. Her body took a sudden backward movement, and she uttered a piercing shriek. Her attendants caught her with a firmer grasp, and by considerable exertion landed her on the scaffold, where two chairs had been placed, one for each criminal. Smith walked to the gallows with firmness, praying vigorously while on the way. The cold was intense, and the culprits shivered like aspens. Owing to the frigid atmosphere the attending ministers concluded to have a very brief service. While thus engaged Mrs. Miller uttered frequent agonizing cries, calling on God piteously to have mercy on her soul. When the rope was placed about her neck her face presented a ghastly spectacle, and she groaned loudly. She experienced a choking sensation, and complained that the rope was too tight. It was loosened, but again drawn closer to prevent any accident. This annoyed her much, and guttural sounds emanated from her throat. The climax of her misery seemed to have been reached when the black bag was drawn over her face. She shuddered and uttered a cry that could be heard for a square. She was unable to rise from her chair unassisted when the time had arrived for her departure, and her two attendants raised her up and held her in position until the sheriff had sprung the trap. Smith met his fate much more heroically, but not with any bravado, and passed his time on the scaffold in supplication. The man had shackles on his feet and arms and the woman was bound with four straps—one about her ankles, one about her dress, near the knees, to keep her gown in place, another higher up, and the fourth encircled her hands.

Mr. Sullivan, who was temporarily suspended from his position as postmaster at Sarnia a few days ago for an alleged irregularity in his office, returned from Ottawa yesterday afternoon, where he had an interview with the Postmaster-General, and explained matters to his satisfaction. The most rigid investigation failed to develop the slightest discrepancy in his accounts, and it is understood that he will be reinstated immediately.