THE ADVANCE.

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A DUNNVILLE MAN

Meets his Death while Stealing a Ride in the States.

A Silver Creek, N.Y., despatch says: On the last section of a Lake Shore freight train passing here at 1 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon were three tramps stealing a ride. Two miles west of here they were discovered by the brakeman, who ordered them off. They begged to be allowed to remain until the train stopped, but he told them with an oath to get off or he would kick them off. Two of them succeeded in alighting safely, but the third fell under the wheels. His left foot was taken nearly off, his right foot badly bruised, the left hip lacerated, left shoulder terribly crushed, and his head cut. He appeared to be about 18 years of age, and gave his name as Edward Brown, of Dunnville, Ont. He said he was working toward Chicago, where he had a brother. He had a bundle of clothes with him and about $10 in money. His wounds were dressed here, and he was to have been removed to Buffalo, but died before the train started. Coroner Blood, of Dunkirk, has been notified. The remains will be sent to Dunnville, where the young man's parents reside.

Mrs. T. R. Hood, of Jackson, Mich., being ill, her doctor prescribed an alcohol bath. A stupid nurse, by mistake, covered Mrs. Hood's body with corrosive sublimate and she died very soon in great agony.

The snapping of a dog at her legs, though no bite was inflicted, so frightened a little girl in New Haven the other day that she became ill, effusion of blood to the head ensued, and she died of convulsions before morning.

LORD SALISBURY'S IMPUDENCE.

He Tells the Irish to Quit Ireland if They Are Not Satisfied.

Lord Salisbury was accorded a great ovation when he appeared upon the stage of Her Majesty's Theatre this afternoon to address the Conservative meeting assembled there under the auspices of the Primrose League. All the auditors were Lord Beaconsfield's favorite flower. In his address Lord Salisbury declared that Toryism is growing rapidly among all classes in the Empire. He said he felt it to be his duty in these critical times to urge all the loyal to combine for the support of religion and the Empire. He denied he had recommended, as the best means of governing the Irish people, the adoption of a twenty years' coercion policy. He had only advised the maintenance of law and order in Ireland. He repeated his advice to the Irish to emigrate from Ireland if they could not prosper and be contented under British rule, and urged the Conservatives to support the Liberal Unionists' candidates in the coming elections, where Conservatives could not certainly be chosen.

Referring to the objects of the Primrose League, Lord Salisbury said they were in the highest sense Catholic, being to secure an united opposition to the flood of infidelity and Socialism which at present was menacing the world. Similar Leagues, he added, were being formed in the British colonies and even on the continent of Europe. (Cheers.)

The audience numbered at least 5,000, and included a very large representation of the aristocracy of England. The Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Manners and Lady Hicks-Beach were conspicuous among the host of male and female celebrities in the boxes. The theatre was profusely decorated with flags.

Mr. Chamberlain publishes a letter stingingly criticizing the recent action of the London Radical Council in adopting resolutions favorable to Mr. Gladstone's Irish Bills. Chamberlain says that probably very few of the men who took part in the council proceedings have even read the Premier's Bills, and that probably hardly one of the gentlemen would have given the measure a moment's consideration if they had been proposed by any person less eminent than Mr. Gladstone.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Timothy Harrington, Home Rule member for Dublin, moved the second reading of the Bill providing for the election by ballot of the Poor Law Guardians in Ireland, abolishing proxies, and reducing the number of *ex-officio* members of the Poor Boards. The Orange members bitterly opposed the motion.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, supported the motion, and after a hot debate it was carried by a vote of 207 to 106. The announcement of the result was received with cheers.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Placards have been posted throughout the town of Tipperary announcing that at a meeting of the House League it was resolved that, in view of the depression in business the present house rents are excessive, and that a reduction of 25 per cent. should be made. The placards further say that the servers of ejectment notices for the non-payment of exorbitant rents will incur the displeasure of the House League and the National League.

A large meeting of Orangemen was held to-day near Armagh. Two hundred armed and drilled volunteers were enrolled, and other arrangements were made to forcibly resist Home Rule.

Col. Waring, M.P. for Down County, has written a letter urging the Ulsterites to organize and prepare to resist Home Rule. "For God's sake," he says, "let us have deeds, not words."

The House of Commons this evening, after a heated debate, rejected by a vote of 210 to 196 the Dundalk Gas Bill, as elaborated by a committee which consisted of four Englishmen. The Bill increased the powers of a private gas company, whereas the municipal authorities wish to take the task of lighting the town into their own hands in order to be as economical as possible. In the course of the debate Mr. Sexton said that Irish private business ought to be suspended until the Home Rule question had been settled, and that at any rate the Bill under consideration ought to be dealt with by a committee of Irishmen instead of Englishmen. Lord John Manners, Conservative, said that the debate showed the temper with which the business would be conducted in the Irish Parliament. Mr. Dillon retorted that the Irish Parliament would at least be composed of members who knew where Dundalk is situated. The Bill was supported by the Conservatives, and by Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, Liberal, while Messrs. Gladstone, Childers and Stansfield, of the Ministry, and all the Parnellites opposed the measure. The announcement of the result was received with loud cheers by the Irish members.

Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, moved the second reading of the Arms Act. He explained that the Act was intended to restrict the possessing, carrying, and importing of arms. Nobody in a proclaimed district could carry arms without a license. Although cases of outrage had greatly diminished in numbers in 1881, it was necessary to prolong the Act of that year in view of the present excited state of party feeling in the north of Ireland. No Act could prevent the commission of a deliberately planned murder. The true use of the Act was to prevent the growth of the practice of carrying arms on the occasion of fairs, markets, processions, and other gatherings. In conclusion he asked all lovers of order to support the measure. Mr. Parnell complained that the powers of the Act had been injuriously used in two directions. First, to harass and annoy Nationalists; second, to deprive farmers of guns intended for scaring birds away from growing crops. (Conservative laughter.) He urged that the Act be applied impartially in disarming Orangemen as well as Nationalists. (Cheers.) Orangemen had shown by the acts and by the utterances of their leaders that they were disposed to slaughter, or to attempt to slaughter, those who differed from them in political opinion. (Irish cheers.) He would not say that Lord Salisbury, Lord Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain really intended to promote murder, but their words would certainly have no other effect. Mr. Bradlaugh condemned Lord Churchill's speeches in Ulster as dangerous and treasonable. Lord Randolph Churchill repudiated the insinuation that he had incited the people of Ulster to murder. He had merely pointed out that the placing of the Ulsterites in the power of a Dublin Parliament must result in civil war. He quoted speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Sir Henry James in an effort to prove that the people were justified in refusing to submit to the transfer of authority from an efficient to an inefficient Government. The Arms Act passed the second reading by a vote of 309 to 89.

Mr. Chamberlain writes to his constituents thanking them for their vote of confidence. He says he hopes that even now means will be found to reunite the Liberals, provided the Home Rule Bill, which he declares is admitted to be defective, shall be withdrawn, and he is sanguine that with more time for discussion and consideration, something like a general agreement can be effected.

The Government whips report that 220 Liberals are pledged to vote for the Home Rule Bill with the 86 Parnellites, and that the number of supporters is increasing daily. They now count upon carrying the Bill by a majority of 15.

In consequence of the action of the Central Liberal Association in inciting Liberal caucuses to threaten Liberal malcontents, a meeting was held in a committee-room of the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Chamberlain presiding. Thirty-four members were present. It was decided to treat the threats as a personal insult, requiring the intervention of Parliament and a public exposure. A proposal that Mr. Chamberlain and his followers should join the Unionist Committee was rejected on the ground that there was still a prospect of reconciliation with the Government, and that it would be too unpolitic for Radical dissenters to assume an attitude of irreconcilable hostility to Mr. Gladstone.

HOW PRELLER DIED.

Maxwell Tells a Wonderful Story of His Death.

A St. Louis despatch says: The confession of the accused in the trial of Maxwell for the murder of Preller, which is to be presented to the court on behalf of the defence, is made in writing to his attorneys. In it Maxwell says that Preller was suffering from a private complaint for which he treated him. Preller was suffering much, and Maxwell proposed an operation for his relief, and as it was painful, advised Preller to take chloroform. He agreed to do so. Maxwell continues: "During the day I purchased four ounces of chloroform, which was standing in a bottle on the edge of my washstand where I was washing some surgical instruments on Sunday afternoon. In washing the instruments I overturned the bottle of chloroform and it went headlong into the basin, the cork coming out and all but about one ounce and a quarter or an ounce and a half going down in the sink. This was probably 3 o'clock and after getting my instruments ready I went out to secure some more chloroform. I went to the drug store, I don't know where, but the store near the hotel (Fernow's) and asked for the chloroform. When I got the chloroform I repaired to my room. Preller had been in and out of my room and his own all afternoon. About 5 I began the operation. I administered the chloroform in the usual way, holding a saturated cloth to the nose. Preller passed through the first stage all right. It took several moments, I don't know exactly how long; then he entered the second stage, and here the terrible result came. I discovered too late tha the was dying. Imagine my horror when the fact dawned upon me. I was wild with fright, but had presence of mind enough to cut the shirt and undershirt from the body, and getting a wet towel I beat him around the neck and shoulders for a half hour or more. I did not give up until I was ready to drop from exhaustion, and my efforts were not relaxed until he had been dead some time. I didn't know what to do, except drink, and I drank freely; I drank everything I could get—wine, whiskey, everything. I put the body into my trunk, from which I had removed everything. I put it in the trunk an hour after Preller's death. What was done beside this I have no recollection of. Liquor and consternation had possession of me, and I know only that my feelings were those of the utmost horror. I remained in my own room that night—the same room in which the remains were—and it would be a lie for me to say that I slept, for I didn't, and I was glad when morning came. What I did after leaving my room you know, for it has all been printed."

"Had you any plans about disposing of the body?"

"None whatever. I meant to leave it there, expecting that it would be discovered sooner than it was, and thinking that a post mortem would reveal the true state of facts—that Preller had met his death while undergoing such an operation as I have designated."

"How about Preller's money?"

"I know nothing about Preller's money. I had plenty of money of my own, or I couldn't have made the long trip which I did make."

The statement is incomplete and Maxwell refused to explain the rest.

According to his own story the cutting off of Preller's moustache, the inscription about "traitor" found in the trunk, and all the other queer incidents connected with the tragedy are to be attributed to his liquor and fear-crazed condition after the fatality.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

Held by the Princess of Wales in Buckingham Palace.

A London cable says: The weather was delightful yesterday, and the gardens of Buckingham Palace looked their very best, green with the tender spring verdure that is shortlived in the London smoke. The streets were filled with the curious crowd that always gather on the occasion of a drawing room, when the slow procession of carriages, with their aristocratic occupants arrayed in the magnificence of Court attire, affords a pageant worth travelling far afoot to see. The Princess of Wales, who was as usual faultlessly dressed, held the drawing room for her royal mother-in-law, and the large reception-room was crowded by a very brilliant gathering. The majority of the ladies' costumes were faultlessly perfect, and the diamonds which flashed and the jewels which glittered represented more than the proverbial king's ransom. The Exhibition brought a large number of the country nobility and the colonial visitors into the city, and the drawing room was declared to be one of the best of the season.

SEGUIN SUSPENDED.

The Notorious Ex-Priest Ousted from the Chicago Presbytery.

A Chicago despatch says: The trial of Pere Alphonse Seguin, ex-priest, and a missionary among the French people for the Presbyterians, has ended in his suspension from the Presbytery for deception and lying. His trial brought out some sensational testimony, to which he offered no rebuttal other than that the allegations were the inventions of Catholics. Evidence was brought out to show that in New York he was in the habit of going about his house naked and drunk. He had been confined on Blackwell's Island and in the home for intemperate men at New York for drunkenness. He had thrown a lamp at his sister-in-law, and he had been arrested on complaint of his wife for drunkenness and threats to kill her. The Presbytery dismissed him by a vote of 16 to 5. The ex-priest said after the trial that he had a sovereign contempt for his judges; that they did not give him a fair trial, and that instead of being Christians, as they professed to be, they were followers of the devil.

No More Polygamy!

A Washington despatch says: Mr. Tucker, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, is the author of the proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy in the United States, which will be pressed at once in the House. It is understood to have the President's approval and leading Senators will support it. It will probably pass both Houses with little opposition.

Where Pretty Girls are Found.

Dr. Felton, of St. Louis, remarked that he had always heard that when blood remained unmixed in one family for a long time it ran out, and when he saw the women of the aristocratic classes of Baltimore he believed it, for they were the ugliest women he had ever seen in his life. This may not be taken as a general reflection upon Baltimore girls, for it is true of all cities that the aristocracy rarely furnishes even a fair proportion of beauty. The prettiest girls in Kansas City are to be found behind the counters in the stores. Probably this pretty how-d'ye-do exists also in Baltimore and St. Louis.—*Kansas City Times.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Thompson moved the second reading of the Bill respecting offences against the person. The Bill provides that a wife may testify against her husband.

On the suggestion of Mr. Cameron, Mr. Thompson consented to amend it so as to make it apply simply to cases of desertion.

The Bill was read a second time and referred to committee of the whole, where it was amended and reported.

The House went into committee on the resolutions authorizing loans of $750,000 to the Quebec Harbor Commissioners to enable them to complete the wet and tidal docks now in course of construction.

In reply to Mr. Mackenzie, Sir H. Langevin said that the Quebec Harbor Trust after paying its expenses paid 4 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund on $750,000. That covered the debt except the debt on these docks.

The resolutions were reported and a Bill founded on them was introduced and read a first time.

The House went into committee on the Insurance Bill.

Mr. Thompson explained that a clause in the Bill was intended to exclude companies not licensed from doing business in Canada, and their agents; but it was feared that, as worded, it would exclude the inspectors of mutual associations for the protection of property. In order to make this clear he proposed that instead of declaring that persons should not "transact" business for these companies, the Act should say "carry on" such business. This was carried.

In reply to Mr. Mulock, Mr. Thompson said that this would exclude the agents of ordinary insurance companies not licensed in Canada.

The Bill was passed in committee and read a third time.

The amendments made by the Senate to the following Bills were concurred in:

To incorporate the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Junction Railway Company—Mr. Colby.

To incorporate the Winnipeg & North Pacific Junction Railway Company—Mr. Haggart.

To amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the Montreal Board of Trade—Mr. Curran.

The following Bills were read a third time:

Respecting the Napanee, Tamworth & Quebec Railway Company and telegraph lines—Mr. White (Hastings)

To incorporate the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company—Mr. Royal.

To incorporate the Columbia Valley Railway—Mr. Tupper.

Mr. White (Cardwell) introduced a Bill to make further provision regarding the grants of land to members of the militia force on active service in the Northwest Territories. He said that the object of this Bill was to extend the privileges of scrip and land warrants to persons who were engaged in suppressing the outbreak in the Northwest last year so as to include certain irregular forces who were actively engaged as scouts, or engaged on the Northcote or any other steamer which was in action; and also persons appointed to the medical staff and hospital staff and nurses, where their services had been recommended by the Major-General commanding. It was also proposed to extend the privileges of the Act to any member of the force who left home but was invalided before reaching Port Arthur, and was compelled to return; also to allow volunteers who were already homesteaders in the Northwest to apply their land warrants on their homesteads. It was proposed to extend in the case of certain members of the permanent force, such as members of A and B batteries and the military schools, but not for their substitutes, the time within which they might select their lands to six months after the expiring of the time of service.

Mr. Gault asked whether the telegraph operators were to be included.

No answer was given.

Mr. Charlton presented the petition of the Norwich district meeting of the Methodist Church, setting forth that about one-third or five hundred effective ministers of the Methodist Church would be disfranchised by the residence clause of the Franchise Act, and praying for an amendment to remove this disqualification.

Mr. Foster moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels. He explained that the object of the Bill was to make provision for the following cases: Where any vessel has been found fishing, or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing in British water within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada without a license, or has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by the law of nations, or by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada for the time being in force, or having entered such waters has failed to comply with any such law of the United Kingdom or of Canada. The Bill provided that in these cases the vessels should be forfeited.

Mr. Weldon said that as the Bill was now framed it would render a vessel liable to forfeiture for a breach of the Customs law.

Mr. Foster said he would amend the Bill so as to meet this objection.

POWER OF THE PEOPLE.

John Bright on Religious Influences.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: Mr. John Bright, speaking at a mission bazaar to-night, said that the Sunday schools contribute much towards the development of the moral feelings, and that the work performed by them was of more importance at the present moment than it had been at any previous period in English history. The powers of monarchs were lessening, and the influence of the aristocracy was fading away. The only power that was growing—a power that would never henceforth be limited—was the power of the people. He claimed, therefore, that the most pressing need at the present time was political education, by which there could be cultivated in the minds of the people a sense of their moral responsibility. They should be taught that labor would have its just award, and that the wealthy be permitted to enjoy their riches in security.

The Crime of a Chinese Writer.

A Chinese writer named Wongtzi was recently sentenced to be quartered because in one of his scientific works he enumerated the names of several of the departed Chinese Emperors, which is strictly against the Court etiquette. At last his punishment was mitigated to decapitation. His children are allowed to live until next autumn, when they also will be executed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Different Kind of Bait.

The preacher was going fishing, and Deacon Brown's little boy was going with him. The good man had his bait in an oyster can and gave it to Johnnie to carry. "Why, Mr. Berry," said the boy in innocent surprise, "do you carry your bait in a can?" "Certainly; why not?" inquired the preacher. "I didn't know," hesitated the boy, "Papa always carries his in a jug."—*Washington Critic.*

The insane man who attempted to pose in a nude state as a living statue in the Capitol at Washington the other day should not be too severely condemned. He was, perhaps, made crazy by looking at the wretched statues which afflict the Capitol, and wanted to put the sculptors to shame by instituting a comparison between the genuine article and their poor travesties of the human form divine.—*Boston Post.*

ACCUSED OF MANY CRIMES.

Woman Under Arrest for Wholesale Poisoning.

Suspected of Killing Her Husband, Son-in-Law, Nephew and a Friend—Arsenic Found in One—Other Remains Exhumed.

A Rutland (Vt.) letter says: Strong circumstantial evidence, slowly accumulating during several weeks, has at length laid at the door of a woman of this city a series of horrible crimes. Mrs. Harriet E. Nason, the suspected prisoner, is now accused of the murder of her husband, her son-in-law, her young nephew and her most intimate female friend. There are ugly rumors, too, that the list of her victims may be still further increased on investigation, but if half of what is already told be true the woman has few equals even among the famous practicers of the poisoners' art. She is 39 years old, of rather nervous temperament, but resolute and energetic, and not particularly attractive in personal appearance. She was born in Wiscasset, Maine, and about twenty years ago she married Henry C. Nason, of Gorham, N.H. Of five children born to them three boys died in infancy, and a daughter of 17 and a son of 9 are still living. Mr. Nason died quite suddenly after a very brief but violent illness in September, 1881. There was an insurance upon his life, and upon this Mrs. Nason and her children lived until about a year ago, when it was exhausted.

Mrs. Nason's daughter Maud, now 17 years old, is a young woman of quite noticeable personal charms. About a year ago Donald C. Parker, a bright, popular young man, well known in society here, began paying attentions to Maud. Although both were young, Parker being only 22 years old, the courtship was a brief one, and in the fall they were married. The young couple began keeping house with Mrs. Nason. Everybody agrees that it was a happy household. Mr. Parker manifested genuine affection for Mrs. Nason as well as for his wife, and every thing went smoothly until February last. Early in that month young Parker, who was an expert stenographer, obtained an excellent situation at a good salary in Philadelphia. He was about to start with his wife for that city when he was taken suddenly ill. He grew rapidly worse, and within three days he died in great agony. Startling reports about the cause of the young man's death obtained circulation at once. Even the unprofessional friends of Parker who had assisted at his bedside were made suspicious by his symptoms and by other circumstances. E. L. Hatch, who was with the patient during the greater part of his sickness, says that the young man complained continually of an intense burning sensation all through his body. His thirst was insatiable, and finally he suffered from severe contractions of the limbs, that amounted almost to convulsions. Hatch says that Mrs. Nason asked him to tell Dr. Mead, the attending physician, that Don had suffered such spells when he was boarding with him several months ago. Hatch refused, because it was not true. Mrs. Nason prepared all the food taken by the sick man. He could retain none of it.

Mr. Hatch and another friend, named Nicholson, who was with Parker during a portion of his illness, were the first ones to urge the necessity for an investigation. They communicated their suspicions to the parents of Parker, and the latter at once demanded an autopsy. Mr. Hatch says that Dr. Mead opposed the request for an autopsy. He says: "Dr. Mead took me into a room, locked the door and put the key in his pocket. Then he called me to account for what he had heard I had said about him. He wanted me to understand that he held a prominent position. He added, 'You had better not carry this thing too far. I know Gov. Ripley very well, and you will lose your job at the Rutland Opera House if you do not stop this talk. Everybody knows that Parker's death was from enlargement of the heart.'"

The reports in circulation about her soon reached the ears of Mrs. Nason herself, and she at once wrote to Mrs. Parker, the mother of the young man, the following remarkable note:

At Home, Tuesday Afternoon.

DEAR MRS. PARKER,—My heart is so sad to night I can scarcely write, but I feel that I must see Mr. Parker, and have a talk with him. I hear that he has said that my poor boy, Don, was poisoned, and that I know about it. A great many other terrible things have been said connected with it. Now, I don't believe Mr. Parker said one-half what I hear he did, but if any evil-minded person has told him anything of that kind and he believed it, why didn't he come to me? It seems to me perfectly ridiculous for him to believe any such thing, much more to report it. You both know very well how I loved Don, and he loved me, as he often told me. It seemed that he thought as much of me as he did of his own mother. I feel just as bad to lose him as I would my boy, and God in heaven knows I did all I could to have him get well, and he said so the night he died. Now, supposing that his medicine should have poisoned him, which I don't think for a moment it did, why should I be blamed? Supposing what he took that night when he was taken sick should be poison, why should I be to blame? Supposing if any of the physicians should give him anything through a mistake, am I to blame for it? You only stop and think for one moment what a terrible thing to say that I was to blame for Don's death. It just drives me wild, and I think now, as God is my judge, that it will drive me crazy. Ah! if poor Don was only here, if he could only speak, how quick he would say, "Never mind ma, you are good to me." Among other things, I know that if what Don took that night was poison, he never knew it. He never would take it on purpose. He was too happy with his darling wife, and it seems so hard to see my poor Maud now grieving her life away day after day. She feels her loss more to-day than ever before. Her health is all broken down. God only knows how it will end with her; I don't. Tell Mr. Parker I want to see him this week; if he can come up he must. Please write. MRS N.

All efforts to hush the ugly stories or to smother investigation were unavailing, for State's Attorney Kimball took hold of the case, and began a careful inquiry. Parker's body was examined, but the *post mortem* did not reveal the cause of death. It showed some general internal inflammation, and slight enlargement of the liver. The stomach and a portion of other organs were sent to Prof. Witthaus, of Buffalo, for analysis. He reported the presence of arsenic in large quantities. The various steps in the investigation had consumed much time, and a positive result was not reached until April 21st. On that day Mrs. Nason was arrested on the charge of murdering her son-in-law. Her case has come before Justice Bailey for examination on several days since, and a hearing was held to-day. There has been the most intense interest in the matter in this community, and the court-room has been crowded, chiefly by ladies, at each sitting.

Mrs. Nason has borne the ordeal calmly, though her imprisonment is beginning to tell upon her, and she continues to steadfastly assert her innocence. Some interesting testimony has been put in. Mr. Nicholson, who is a taxidermist, said that Mrs. Nason asked him during Parker's sickness what would be the effect of poison upon the human system. He was present when Parker died, and Mrs. Nason fainted. Several physicians, who were called in consultation or were present at the autopsy, gave their views. Dr. Mead, who was in charge of the case throughout, denied the statements of Mr. Hatch concerning him. When first called to attend Parker he was suffering with pain in the stomach and vomiting. He administered a counter-irritant of potash and soda. He thought at first it was a case of indigestion. He afterward administered aconite, oxide cereum, and injections of hydrate chloral. Mrs. Nason had informed him that Parker was in the habit of taking bismuth powder. She also remarked that she wondered if a white powder Parker had taken just before he became sick had anything to do with his death. Dr. Mead refused to say whether Parker's symptoms indicated poisoning. He admitted that if sufficient arsenic was found in the body no other conclusion would be possible.

Albert Parker, the father of Don, testified that on the evening of the autopsy he called on Mrs. Nason, and she said to him that she hoped he did not blame her for his son's death. He replied: "Mrs. Nason, I hope nothing is wrong—I hope nothing is wrong—and I only want to know that all was right. I do not know whether any one was guilty. The Lord knows. I hope not."

Deputy Sheriff Stearns said that when he arrested Mrs. Nason she exclaimed: "Why am I accused and for what reason any more than any other person? Why not attribute it to the white powder Dr Sanborn sent up in the night, and why not arrest him as well?"

To show motive, the State put in the fact that Mrs. Nason exhausted the proceeds of the insurance on her husband's life about a year ago, and that there was $1,000 insurance on the life of Mr. Parker. Much more evidence the State's Attorney claims to possess which he will not use until the final trial. Meanwhile, the other mysterious deaths referred to are being investigated. The body of her husband, buried in Gorham in September, 1881, has been disinterred. It was found in a remarkably good state of preservation, a fact in itself indicating the presence of arsenic. Portions of the intestines have been sent to a chemist for analysis.

Mrs. Nason was present during the sickness and death of the young son of her sister at Gorham about six months ago. He died under circumstances exactly like those in the case of Parker. The remains of the child have also been disinterred. They were well preserved, and portions have been sent to a chemist.

Another case is that of Mrs. C. S. DeBritton, Mrs. Nason's most intimate friend, who died about a year ago in Portland. The two women visited each other frequently, and there was not known to be any falling out between them. Mrs. DeBritton's sickness was very peculiar, and there were suggestions of poisoning at the time, but there seemed to be no reason for suspecting any one. Chemists are examining portions of her exhumed remains, and reports of all the analyses are expected.

The neighbors of Mrs. Nason ascribe to her remarkable powers in the way of prophesying fires. Her house on Grove street, it is said, was burned in accordance with her prediction about three years ago. Subsequently she had another fiery vision. This alarmed another family in the same block, and a watchman was employed. But the second fire occurred on schedule time, though not until Mrs. Nason had been notified by the owners of the property to vacate. The popular impression is that Mrs. Nason is afflicted with a most dangerous and insidious form of insanity, and that all the results of her secret work are not yet known.

The taking of evidence was finished at the adjourned hearing on Friday afternoon. The most important evidence put in was by neighbors, who testified that Mrs. Nason had threatened to kill any one who might come between her daughter Maud and herself. Subsequently she manifested jealousy of her son-in-law.

Mrs. Parker, mother of the deceased young man, testified that during his last sickness Don told her that as soon as he got well he would get away from Mrs. Nason and her domineering ways and set up a house of his own.

It was announced yesterday that further investigation of the deaths of Mr. Nason and of the young nephew of Mrs. Nason would have to be abandoned, owing to the fact that an embalming fluid containing arsenic was used upon their bodies. Arguments in the case will be made next week. Although believing in her guilt, many persons do not regard the evidence in the case thus far produced as sufficiently strong to hold the prisoner.

An Important Revelation.

In making the survey of the proposed Whirlpool Railway at Niagara Falls, which will run along the bank at the edge of the river from the inclined railway to the Whirlpool, the engineers have run across some facts which will surprise scientists. When the survey was made in 1851 for the Suspension Bridge of the Great Western Railway, it was claimed from the surveys that the river was higher at the Suspension Bridge than at the foot of the Falls, and this theory was accepted, it being claimed that "the immense pressure from the Falls carried the water up hill." The present survey, which gives the first levels ever taken through the water line, explodes the up hill theory, and shows that from the foot of the inclined railway to the Cantilever Bridge, two miles, the incline is six feet, and from the Cantilever Bridge to the Whirlpool, a little less than a mile, is 54½ feet, thus giving the water the terrible force it attains in going through the Whirlpool.

A Curious Suit.

A case recently brought up in the English courts, where one of the makers of a betting book sued his partner in his business for alleged misappropriation of money, has called the attention of English lawyers to the case of Everet vs. Williams, reported in 2 Porthier on Obligations, where one highwayman instituted a suit against a fellow-robber to make him account for his share in their common plunder. In the case in point the Bill is said to have been dismissed with costs, to be paid by the counsel who signed it, and the solicitors for the plaintiff were attached and fined £50 apiece.

Two Kinds of Girls.

One is the kind that appears best abroad—the girls that are good at parties, rides, visits, balls, etc., and whose chief delight is in such things. The other is the kind that appears best at home—the kind that are useful and cheerful in the dining-room, sick-room, and all the precincts of home. They differ widely in character. One is often a torment at home, the other a blessing; one is a moth, consuming everything about her; the other is a sunbeam, inspiring light and gladness all around her pathway. To which of these classes do you belong?—*Home Visitor.*

A Salutary Lockout.

"What do you want?" screamed Mrs. James from the window to her husband on the front steps at 3 o'clock this morning. "I want to come in," he growled. "Well, you can't come in," she said. "The lockout is in force in this establishment, and you will have to apply elsewhere. So long," and she slammed the window down and went back to bed.—*Washington Critic.*

The so-called peanut factories of Norfolk, Va., handle and put on the market a million and a half dollars' worth of peanuts each year. The factory is simply a cleaning, polishing, and sorting establishment, and the work is all done by machinery.

—The oyster persistently refuses to respond to an encore.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Bedding for Sick Horses.

In all diseases where acute pain is evinced by violence or rolling, and especially in some intestinal affections where the intensity of suffering produces almost uncontrollable frenzy, it is necessary to provide some protection against self-inflicted injury by an abundant supply of straw bedding spread thickly over the floor and packed along the walls of the box for several feet above the ground level. In the majority of other severe and acute diseases there is generally an obstinate disinclination to lie down, and the movements of progression and turning are accomplished with difficulty and pain. In such cases sawdust or chaff litter is better than straw until convalescence is so far advanced as to warrant a probability that the animal will take his rest in a recumbent position. Where sawdust or chaff is unobtainable, the straw should be sparingly used and cut into short lengths, so that the horse may move freely through the bed. The bedding, of whatever material composed, is to be maintained in a condition of cleanliness and dryness by the prompt and complete removal of any portion soiled by dung and urine, or which may have become damp from any other cause. An important duty of the hospital nurse is to carry out the orders of the medical attendant, whose instructions should be implicitly obeyed with accuracy, regularity and punctuality. The administration of medicines must be conducted with quiet, patient and careful resolution, and in strict accordance with received directions as to dose, time and form.—*Reynolds on Draught Horses.*

The Gladiolus.

The best summer-flowering bulb is the gladiolus. It produces, generally, several spikes of flowers from the same bulb. The varieties are almost endless. You can have them in scarlet, crimson, rose, white and creamy yellow, with stripes, flakes and blotches of vividly contrasting colors. A spike will have from 15 to 40 flowers on it, and continues in bloom for a long time. For use in tall vases, this flower cannot be excelled.

Raising Turkeys.

A writer in *Farm and Fireside* says: "Helper" wants to know about raising turkeys. Having raised them successfully, I will tell the way I do:

1. Be sure that the eggs are good. Half the cause of puny or dead young turkeys I believe to be that people inbreed too much. The cock and hens should not be related, if the eggs are to produce first-class birds.

2. Set them under a kind hen of some of the large breeds—Brahma or Cochin.

3. As soon as they are out of the shell, take them away from the hen and put them in a box or basket covered with cloth or wool.

4. Put the hen in a coop with a small yard inclosed around it. I like the yard to be as wide as the coop is, and long enough to be easily covered with boards. The turkeys must be shut in and covered every night, and not let out till the dew is dried up in the morning. They must never be allowed to get wet, and if they do take them in the house by the stove and give them some warm milk to drink. When their feathers get well grown they can take care of themselves.

Feed them with meal made of corn and oats ground together. Scald the meal with boiling water, and if it gets sour all the better. Give them sour milk. I take the milk and pour boiling water on it, let it stand and settle, pour the whey off and give them the curd to eat. They will do well on it and nothing else for quite a while. Give them all they will eat. I have had no trouble with them.

The Cost.

The question, what is the cost of a pound of butter, or bushel of wheat, or ton of ensilage, or measure of any farm product, is much like the question, what is the length of a piece of string, or size of a piece of chalk. The cost will depend altogether on the circumstances. Any farmer may find out what it costs him to produce a certain thing, by keeping an accurate account of work and other outlays. But this may be no guide for his neighbor, who may be a poorer or a better farmer, have poorer or better soil, or worse or better luck, as the phrase goes. It is possible, under specified conditions, to approximate cost, or strike an average; but every change of conditions will vary the cost. The man who gets 75 bushels of corn to the acre may spend no more on the acre than the man who gets only 30 bushels. The difference in the cost per bushel is apparent. So the man who makes 300 pounds of butter per cow produces much cheaper per pound than the man who gets only 150 pounds per cow. It matters not what it costs other people. The main point for each is to determine what it costs him. If the cost is insufficiently below the market price, he has a profit; otherwise, he farms it at a loss.

The Golden Pine.

The most golden evergreen in our garden is the Japanese golden pine. (Pinus massoniana aurea.) There is nothing half-way about it, nothing sickly, nothing washy, nothing undecided; at this time of the year its leaves are completely yellow, and the whole plant dense, bright golden masses. Our plants, I believe, are the largest in the country, and have afforded the scions from which the plants disseminated from the Arnold arboretum and Kissens nurseries have been raised. They are growing in sandy land, and in an open situation, and appear to be perfectly hardy. The sun-ray pines—the white variegated form of the same species—did not do well with us; they lingered a few years and died.—*Country Gentleman.*

It Pays to Drain.

A farmer writes: I once planted a fourteen-acre field