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# THE YORK HERALD.

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## LATEST NORTHWEST NEWS.

**The Severe Winter Weather—Driven Stone-Blind—Coal at Medicine Hat.**

Emerson wants a broom brigade.

Qu'Appelle is recovering from the fire.

Regina is exulting over a steam plough.

Morris is to have a planing and shingle mill.

Charles Clarke, late of Ottawa, died in a fit at Winnipeg.

A Roman Catholic church has been erected at Fort McLeod.

It is said that Calgarry is to have a postmaster at $1,200 salary.

Portage la Prairie is improving in morals and has dispensed with a policeman.

The Queen's Birthday was very generally observed through the Northwest.

The C. P. R. is expected to reach the Saskatchewan about the 4th of June.

The foundations of a new joint hotel and court house at Swift Current, to cost $100,000, are being put in.

The police force at McLeod is about 150 strong, with outposts at the Crow's Nest and Kootenay passes, at Whoop-up, and other places.

Messrs. Langdon & Sheppard will pay their men in cheques to defeat the plans of a gang from Missouri, who intended to "go through" the pay car.

The Regina *Leader* now asserts that in the Long Lake district the Queen City will have one of the most charming summer resorts in the world.

Governor Dewdney says the Government will spend between $40,000 and $50,000 during the coming session in erecting public buildings in Regina.

There was little or no loss amongst the cattle in the vicinity of McLeod during the winter, but some cows and calves died during the March storm.

A policeman on his way from Standoff to Whoop-up was lost in the storm, and when found both he and his horse were snow-blind. He was severely frost bitten, but was recovering at last accounts.

Governor Dewdney says he did not call the Council together because he found that its powers were so limited that it was not worth while incurring the large expense it would entail.

Flood Davin, in the Regina *Leader*, gushes forth in this wise: We are in a new country, so rich we need no manure, and as for the nightingale and the thrush, listen to the prairie linnet, and then there are the frogs, which we can never see, but which sing like ten thousand girls of 16 all practising the same piece until the nervous man next door tears his hair."

The site of a city on the Saskatchewan, to be called Leopold, was fixed on the recent visit of General Manager Van Horne. The site occupies a beautiful location on the east bank of the Saskatchewan, on a plateau forty feet high. Graders are scattered west of the river for a distance of 120 miles towards Calgarry. Five thousand men and two thousand five hundred teams are employed on the construction.

During the month ending May 21st there were, at the Dominion Land Office, Regina, 430 entries for homesteads, 343 pre-emptions, the joint aggregate of which represents 153,680 acres. This is a decrease on the preceding month, during which there were 453 homesteads entered, and 418 pre-emptions, though this apparent diminution is accounted for by the closing of the office.

An English company has secured the coal seam at the coal banks on Belly river, 30 miles below Fort McLeod, and has contracted to supply 150 tons a day at Medicine Hat during the coming summer. One hundred and fifty Cornish men are expected to arrive shortly to take out coal. Coal at McLeod is $5 a ton, but during the March storm $20 a ton was paid teamsters for hauling it from the coal banks, 30 miles distant.

The past winter at Fort McLeod was more severe than usual. A snow storm came about the beginning of October, but the snow went away shortly afterwards. From that time until the latter end of March there was very little snow, but the weather during the latter part of November, the whole of December and January, and the first half of February, was very cold. During the latter end of February and the early part of March the weather was fine and like summer. Ploughing and sowing were commenced in March, but towards the latter end of the month a ten days' snow storm occurred, which stopped farming operations, and when the snow went away, as it did shortly afterwards, it left the roads muddy and the creeks high.

## IN A DREADFUL PLIGHT.

**The Terrible Experiences of a Dead Lighthouse-Keeper's Family.**

WITHOUT FOOD FOR FIVE DAYS.

As the steamer Quebec, on her first trip of this season, was at Prince Arthur's Landing, a man named Singleton, keeper of the lighthouse on Passage Island, was killed by the cars on the track of the C. P. R. The unfortunate man was walking on the wharf, and stumbled on the track in front of the train, which ran over his body, literally cutting it in two. He had started from his home in a small sail-boat as soon as navigation opened, and come to Prince Arthur's Landing, forty miles, to purchase supplies for his family, the unusual length of the winter having reduced his provisions to a very small compass. When the Quebec passed the island, on her return trip, a bell was rung in the light house, which was taken by the captain of the Quebec to be a signal for help. The steamer was immediately stopped and a boat lowered and manned, Captain Moore himself taking command. When they reached the lighthouse they found the keeper's wife and five children in a famishing condition. They had been without food for five days, and on short allowance for several days before. They were hardly able to stand. Capt. Moore ordered an ample supply of provisions from the Quebec for the family, but did not, owing to the weak condition of Mrs. Singleton, communicate to her the death of her husband, in such a shocking manner.

## "PIANO CHARLIE."

**Release of the Noted Burglar—His Welcome Choice.**

The professional burglar known as "Piano Charlie" has been released from the Kingston penitentiary, whither he was sent about three years ago for stealing gold watch chains from the jewellery store of Mr. Morphy, Yonge street, Toronto. He persists in his statement that he was innocent of the burglary charged to him, and claims that he was merely unfortunate in being found in the company of Durand, the man who effected the robbery. To an acquaintance, however, he admitted being a participant in the Boylston Bank burglary, Boston, when $500,000 was secured. He also states that he had a saloon in Paris, France, and spent $40,000 furnishing it. He asserts that his wife, who lives in Toronto, is worth $50,000, and that she is anxious to secure a divorce from him. He says that he cannot live happily in Canada, cannot go to the United States, and that, therefore, he will go immediately to England.

Dr. Graham owns a homestead and pre-emption near Brandon. He has always had an idea there was gold in it, and the other day brought down two small fruit cans full of soil to Brandon for assay. The surface soil assays $10 of gold to the ton with traces of silver. The soil also contained specks of mica and magnetic iron ore.

A new book is called "People I Have Met." Another book might be called "Men I Have Been Out to See."

## A BROOKLYN BRIDGE TRAGEDY.

### Terrible Catastrophe on the Crowded Structure.

### A PANIC-STRICKEN CROWD.

Men, Women and Children Trampled to Death.

TWELVE PERSONS KILLED AND MANY HURT.

A last (Wednesday) night's New York despatch says: A terrible accident occurred on the Brooklyn bridge at 4 30 o'clock. The bridge was crowded to its utmost capacity at that hour. On the platform at the New York tower the jam became so great that many persons fainted. A cry of distress was raised, and a dreadful struggle began between the panic-stricken crowds coming from the east and west. A number were, it is reported, crushed to death. In the end the crowd coming from the Brooklyn side prevailed and rushed toward the New York anchorage, trampling down everything in its way. Men, women and children were trodden under foot, and falling down the steps leading to the tower platforms were buried under a mass of struggling humanity many feet high. As soon as the news of the disaster was conveyed to the New York station by the onset of the panic-stricken crowd the police were called and the bridge closed. The work of removing the crushed and wounded then began. A number were taken to the city hall police station and others to the Chambers street hospital. The police report at least

TEN OR FIFTEEN KILLED,

but as yet it is impossible to say who, or how many. Of the seven wounded who are in the city hall station, one, B. Reichers, a cigarmaker, of Delancey street, is now dying. The excitement at the entrance to the bridge is intense.

The Brooklyn bridge received a dreadful baptism to-day. In the crush that occurred apparently by accident on the New York anchorage, a number of persons, mostly women and children, were crushed, some to death, some fatally, and still some others severely. A scene of terror reigned for fully fifteen or twenty minutes that baffles description. When it was over cartloads of wounded and crushed human beings were taken out of the New York entrance to the bridge. A small mountain of torn and abandoned clothing was gathered up by the police. The accident occurred on the New York anchorage where the solid bottom of the middle footway ends, and two flights of seven steps each with an intermediate landing lead up to the plank-walk of the span between the New York anchorage and the tower. It was shortly after 4 o'clock, and the bridge was crowded from one end to the other so that there was hardly elbow room. A woman who was ascending the lower flight of steps stumbled and fell on the landing. The crowd pressed upon her and she shrieked. The bridge officer, Frederick Richards, who was on the plank walk above, seeing her danger elbowed his way to the spot and lifted her up. The crowd closed upon them both and they went down. With a desperate effort Officer Richards got upon his feet once more, dragging the woman after him. She screamed again in despair and fright, and the crowd above and below pressed toward the spot to discover the cause of the commotion. The crush immediately became fearful. Those on the approach below the stairs were carried forward in a solid mass; many stumbled, and being unable to resist the pressure from behind the crowd passed over them. From above the crowd coming from Brooklyn was carried to the edge of the steps and then fell over and down upon the struggling mass below.

A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

began; men and women fought with the strength of despair against each other. Escape was impossible with the pressure from both sides growing at every shout of anguish that went up from the dying and those who saw death before their eyes. Fear and despair on one side, curiosity on the other, fought for the mastery. The frightful crush was denser when after nearly fifteen minutes a score of militiamen of the 12th Regiment, led by Lieut. Hart and Sergeants Couldock and Costello, marched up the approach toward Brooklyn. The yells of the crowd attracted their attention. At the foot of the steps a wall of human bodies was piled up high, a dense mass surged about it, and in it the soldiers saw two policemen vainly struggling against it. Sergeant Couldock took in the situation at a glance. At his word of command his men scaled the fence and railroad track separating them from the foot walk, and wedging into the mass of people near the scene of the disaster drove back the crowd at the New York entrance

AT THE MUZZLE OF THEIR GUNS.

It fell back slightly, and the militiamen following up the advantage gained, forced it back until the approach was cleared. Then forming front across the foot walk, they prevented the crowd from passing back, while as many of their number as could be spared ran toward the scene of the accident to help in extricating the dead and saving the living. An alarm had meanwhile been given at the bridge entrance, a general call for all the hospital ambulance was sent out, and policemen were hurried over upon the bridge. From their stations beside the City Hall the firemen of the hook and ladder company followed to assist. They found the situation still unaltered on the bridge. The crowd on the foot walk above the steps was constantly receiving accessions, and still pressing on and over the heap on the anchorage. The bodies of the dead and dying lay here so firmly wedged together that to extricate them was next to impossible. To beat back the crowd was equally impossible. Relief was possible only by making room for the crowd to spread sideways. It was quickly done; willing hands tore away the iron railing dividing the footway from the railroad track on both sides, and dragged those who were nearest in the crush through the opening. Room was made for the policemen to reach the frightful heap of human flesh, and the work of clearing it away began. As soon as a portion of the obstruction was removed from the steps the crowd was eased and a portion was let through to the New York station. The rest was forced back until all the bodies had been taken away. Then it was let through, and a body of policemen at the point of danger kept it from pressing there. Along the iron fences on the footway, on the railroad track and on the carriage way on both sides of the bridge the dead and wounded were laid. More than half a score were dead when extricated from the throbbing heap; others were more or less terribly injured. They lay six, or eight, or ten deep, those in the lower tier long dead. The clothes were torn from the bodies of more than one in the attempt to get them out. All were hatless, many shoeless, and on others the clothes hung in rags. Five women were dead, and trampled into an unshapely mass. They were taken from the bottom of the heap.

One of the women had been seen in the crush holding her screaming baby above the heads of the crowd as she herself went down. Some man had taken the baby, and it was not found when the mother was discovered in the charnel heap. It was said that the man had been seen carrying the dead baby away, but the police had no account of it. Baby clothing scattered about gave evidence enough that weak infants had been in the crush. The woman whom Bridge Officer Richards had helped to her feet at the beginning of the crush was saved. Richards also escaped death by desperate efforts.

In the excitement of the crush William Oxford, aged 45, a drunken man, deliberately jumped from the bridge and was fatally injured. The place on the bridge where the accident occurred is the danger spot in the structure. To persons who are looking out over the scenery as they pass either way it is a most perilous trap. At the Chambers Street Hospital there were bodies of twelve who perished in the disaster. Of the twelve two men yet remain unidentified. There are twelve injured at the same place.

At midnight the casualty list embraced twelve dead—eleven of whom have been identified—and twenty-six injured, some fatally, some badly, and others slightly. The list will yet be extended. It is reported that many of the wounded and perhaps some of the dead were driven straight to their homes when they reached Chatham street. Of these the police have no account. A later account adds two more badly injured to the list at the hospital.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS.

A last (Friday) night's New York despatch says: The complete list of the dead, so far as ascertained, is as follows: Jerusha Bazzeriano, 45 years, 802 Plymouth street, Brooklyn; Wm. H. Craft, aged 60, of 430 Grand street, New York, leaves a wife and four children; Maud Crawford, aged 35, of West Thirty-seventh street, near Broadway; Sarah Hennessy, aged 22, of 190 Washington avenue; Eliza Karten, aged 66, Jersey City; Ah La Ling, aged 60, Brooklyn; James O'Brien, aged 55, No. 88 Laight street, leaves a wife and four children; Ellen Riordan, aged 60, No. 36 Montgomery street; Geo. Smith, aged 44, of No. 42 Watts street; Mrs. Emma Sherwood, aged 35, Bridgeport, Conn.; Margaret Sullivan, aged 13, of 115 Monroe street; unknown boy, about 14, light hair, dressed in dark suit.

Those reported missing are as follows: Barwick, Henly, 17 years of age, of Seventy-sixth street and First avenue. His father is sexton of the Methodist church in Sixty-third street. He left home early in the morning, not saying where he was going. Carroll, John, age 14; lives in East Twelfth street. Cole, David, age 15 years; lives at No. 33 Eighth street, Jersey City. Englehardt, Richard, 15 years of age; lives at No. 24 High street, Brooklyn. Golden, John, of No. 546 Canal street. Hassagen, George, 15 years; lives at No. 157 Bleecker street. Marks, George N. He is married and has a family. His home is at Fourth and Thirteenth streets. Minley, Ada, age 19, living in Eighty sixth street, a sister of Mrs. George Smith, whose husband was killed; left her home in company with her sister Effie for the purpose of walking across the bridge. Minley, Effie, aged 25, a sister of Ada Minley, was in company with her and is also missing. O'Neil, Ambrose. Lives at 623 Washington street. O'Neil, Francis. Lives at No. 271 West Eleventh street. Smith, Miles, of Forty-first street, near Second avenue, 14 years old. Strong, William Stillman, 14 years of age, employed at R. H. Macy's store, at Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street. He left home with the intention of going to Rockaway with a friend. He was inquired for by his father, W. H. Strong, at the Chambers Street Hospital at 9.40 p. m. Tammany, Edward, age 14, of Morrisania. He left home at 7 45 a m. to walk over the bridge. He had not returned at 10 p. m. Tobinski, Samuel, 8 years of age, of No. 43 Eldridge street. He left home at an early hour and had not returned at 10 p. m. Vetter, Michael, age 30 years. Lives at No. 43 Oliver street.

Traffic over the Brooklyn bridge yesterday was very heavy. Thirty-six thousand persons had crossed up to noon. Two policemen detailed from the steamboat squad assisted the bridge guards in keeping the crowds in motion. When there was a pause at any place on the footpaths the police promptly urged the crowd along. A steady stream of waggons and carriages is passing over.

## TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

**An Insane Woman Cuts the Throats of Her Three Children and Kills Herself.**

A Harrisburg (Ohio) telegram says that Mrs. Susan E. Douglass, aged 27, residing in Cumberland county, during the absence of her husband yesterday morning cut the throats of her three children, George, aged 5; William F., aged 3½, and H. A., aged 1, and then killed herself. Douglass lived in Huntsville, four miles from Carlisle. The children were found lying in their beds with their throats cut, and the mother on the floor in the same room with a bloody razor by her side. Her husband, who worked at a furnace seven miles away, leaves home on Sunday evening and returns on Saturday. The parents and husband of Mrs. Douglass had been cautioned to watch her, as she showed symptoms of insanity. Her mother visited her Thursday evening and saw nothing to arouse suspicion. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of insanity.

**The Methodists and Her Majesty.**

An Ottawa telegram says: The Montreal Methodist Conference met this morning at 10 o'clock. The following resolution was carried: "That this Conference, having learned with deep regret that our beloved Queen is seriously ill, and feeling that her illustrious character and reign have endeared her to all her loyal subjects, offer earnest prayers to Almighty God for her speedy restoration to health and the continuance of her honored life.

The power of love is emphatically shown in the case of a Bostonian, a zealous Protestant, who, within four months of the death of his wife, has married his Catholic servant girl, joined the Catholic Church and taken his children to a Catholic Sunday school.

## BRIGHAM'S EIGHTEEN WIDOWS.

**Among Whom Is Amelia, Who Will Sit With the Prophet in Glory.**

Eighteen of Brigham's widows live here still, writes a Salt Lake correspondent. Ann Eliza (No. 9), the apostate, who took the lecture field, is said to be married and living in Chicago, but I could not learn her husband's name. Some of the widows live with their families in the "Lion House"—so called from the carved stones that cap the pillars of the entrances—where they lived during Brigham's lifetime, but the main building in which he lived is now the headquarters of the Church. None of the widows have remarried, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Amelia, it will be remembered, was the most attractive of Brigham's plurality, and was the recipient of his most conspicuous favors. She was too good to live in the prophet's harem, and he built for her, across the street from the Lion House, an elegant mansion of stone, similar to some of the residences that adorn Prairie avenue in Chicago. It was furnished by him with costly luxuriance, and here he abode during the last years of his life in the bosom of his favorite, while across the way in the old adobe structure, which was erected soon after the exodus from Nauvoo, the other 17 remained without a murmur. Courtiers came to woo her, and it was reported at one time that she had been "sealed" to one of the apostles, a business man who lives at Ogden, but she rejected his addresses and still wears a widow's weeds. The Gentiles know little about her, but the Mormons say she is true to Brigham, and believes that she will sit with him in glory. She was the wife of his old age, and never had any children.

**Next-Door Neighbors.**

It is simply frightful to think of what a great number of people suffer from cantankerous and ill-conditioned neighbors. Just let anybody watch the reports of the Police Court and they will soon see. And better still, let a great number compare notes with each other and see what has been the state of things with themselves and their friends for the last thirty or forty years. Sometimes the complaint is that these neighbors are cold and reserved; that they have lived next door for years without so much as exchanging the time of day; that they keep themselves to themselves; that they are proud, and so on, and so on. It is a matter for great thankfulness when this is the case. At least ten times better this than have the familiarity or the warfare with which many are tried. Think of the easy familiarity which leads a neighbor to be continually running in and out, and still more, which leads servants to spend half their time in idle gossip over the fence. Think of the process of promiscuous and continual borrowing extending to all manner of articles, from a garden hoe to a cupful of porridge, or a "drawing" of tea! Those who know the terror and worry of such a state of friendliness will be the first to cry for perfect non-acquaintance, or at the least for a condition of armed neutrality. Oh, the awfulness of a neighbor who bolts in at any time, and does not hesitate to make her way either into the kitchen or the bedroom on pretence of being "friends!" And they, what is to be said of neighbors who have a taste for monstrous and disagreeable pets? Who keep poultry in the back yard, and maintain a continual cackle, the cock crowing under one's window, whose dog continually either bays the moon or mourns its absence; whose cat has feline concerts every lawful evening, to which the cathood of the neighborhood are invited, or whose pigs—etc.? Then think of a neighbor, musical but not melodious, howling like a flogged hound at all timely and unseasonable hours, and their houses all so undeafened! It sets one's teeth on edge, and makes the heart sink down whether it likes it or not. Then the absolutely, knowingly, malicious neighbor, the drunken one, the swearing, quarrelling, abusive one, the one with noisy, impudent, ill-conditioned children, the one who thrashes his wife, or whom his better half chastises with her tongue. Be thankful for a passably quiet neighborhood, even for neighbors who, after many years, are "strangers yet."

**Freaks of Lightning.**

Alice Carr, of Cuba, Mo., was killed by lightning. Her clothing and the walls of the room were set on fire.

John English was struck by lightning in his house near Cadillac, Mich. He was not injured above his waist, but his legs were paralyzed.

A man rode under a large oak tree at Mound City, Kan., during a shower. Lightning struck the tree and killed the horse, but the man escaped with a slight shock.

As John Lowder of Eureka, Ill., was tying a horse in his stable lightning struck them, killing the horse and giving Lowder such a shock that he died in a few days.

The three little daughters of Jacob Morowiz, of Winona, Minn., were playing in the street under an umbrella during a thunder storm. A stroke of lightning killed two of them and paralyzed the third.

Lightning struck the house of Mrs. C. W. Jennings, of Greenville, Conn., making a hole in the roof large enough for a man to crawl through. An oak rafter was knocked to splinters, and the lightning ran down between the clapboards and plaster to the waste pipe. This it followed until it reached and shattered the main.

**The Price of Slaves at Tangier.**

A Gibraltar letter says: I have received a letter from Tangier giving a list of slaves sold during a week and some of the prices which they realized. Three female slaves were sold on as many successive days—one for $55, about £11 sterling; the prices of the other two are not mentioned. A negro boy, aged 8 years, was sold for $35 (£7 sterling). A woman aged 20 sold for $54 (£10 16s). All these slaves were sold in the public streets by an auctioneer, who assigned them to the highest bidder. It is not likely that the European powers will tolerate such a traffic almost at their own doors and in sight of the residences of their Ministers, Consuls, and other officials, who are constantly visiting the Sultan of Morocco, under whose authority these shocking scenes take place. I have seen the reply given to the question put in Parliament, but cannot think that in the face of the facts I have stated a plea of ignorance will satisfy the British public.

A chaplain was once preaching to a class of collegians about the formation of habits. "Gentlemen," said he, "close your ears against bad discourses." The students immediately clapped their hands to their ears.

## CHURCH CHIMES.

### Methodist Clergyman Honorably Acquitted of a Serious Charge.

MOVEMENTS OF MINISTERS.

Rev. Mr. Mousedale has been appointed to take charge of St. Paul's Church, Mount Forest. He arrived in the Dominion from the old country in April and since has been residing in Hamilton.

The income of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada during the past year was $159,243.51, an increase of $21,400.69 over the previous year. Expenditure, $148,400.72. Amount raised within the boundaries of the Montreal Conference was $29,153.46. Of that amount $1,517 22 was raised in the Ottawa district. The society supports 322 domestic missions and 344 missionaries; 43 Indian missions, 27 missionaries, 12 native assistants, 30 teachers and 11 interpreters; 9 French missions and 9 missionaries; 6 foreign missions, 4 in Japan and 2 in Bermuda, and 14 missionaries.

Some time ago Rev. Mr. Allan, of Metcalfe, had trouble with members of the congregation which resulted in the rev. gentleman entering an action for slander and claim of damages. He was unsuccessful in the courts, and some grave accusations having been made a committee of the Methodist Conference, of which he is a member, made an investigation of the charge and to-day their report exonerated Mr. Allan.

An Ottawa telegram says: At the Montreal Methodist Conference this morning a resolution was introduced for the appointment of a committee to determine what applicants for superannuation have been worn out in the work of the ministry. A lively discussion followed as to whether or not the discipline of 1882 is really the law of the church. The resolution was carried. Monday morning is set apart for conversation on the state of the church work.

At the meeting of the Primitive Methodist Conference, in Toronto, the Committee on Statistics presented a report, which was adopted. It said: "The report shows a membership of 8,091. We have lost during the year by deaths and removals 915. We have also suffered a loss in membership from lack of ministers in our fields, whose places we did not deem it wise to fill in view of Methodist union, but this will involve no loss to our common Methodism. The reports show that the Church has not been forgetful of her missions during the year, as 862 have been gathered into her fellowship. The ordinary income of the stations aggregates $35,011, showing an increase of about $2,000 for the year. We are pleased to find our Church property is valued at $402,266, showing a net increase of $13,920 for the year. This estimate is exclusive of furniture in parsonages, which is not valued."

Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., at present stationed at Owen Sound, has been invited to become pastor of the Bridge Street Methodist Church, Belleville.

Rev. R. R. Maitland, of Trafalgar Circuit, has received official invitations from three circuits—Washington, Lowville, and Nassagaweya.

An analysis of the voting to date in the Quarterly Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church shows that out of 19 Quarterly Conferences held to date 16 voted for union, two against it, and in one the vote was a tie.

An interesting service was held at the Carlton Street Primitive Methodist Church, Toronto, last night, five young men being ordained into the fellowship of the Church, viz.: Revs. C. J. Curtis, J. A. Trollope, S. Fisher, J. Stonehouse and W. Walker. Rev. W. Reid delivered an admirable ordination charge.

A disgraceful hoax has been played on Rev. F. Metcalf, curate of St. Bartholemew's Church, Claycross, London. The other Sunday morning, when about to administer the sacrament, the rev. gentleman poured the contents of the wine bottle into a silver cup. It was then found that the wine had been abstracted and ink substituted. The trick was at once detected, and when another bottle had been procured service proceeded as usual.

Rev. Mr. Goodwillie, of Camlachie, and formerly of Hespeler, has accepted a call from the Presbyterian congregation of Newmarket, and will be inducted on the 12th of June.

St. Andrew's Church, Guelph, is now free of debt, the mortgages amounting to $8,000 having been discharged this week.

The new Baptist church located on Victoria Square, Brantford, is to be opened with three special services to-morrow. President Castle and Rev. Elmore Harris, B. A., of Toronto, are the preachers for the occasion.

Rev. C. E. Whitcombe, late of Stoney Creek, the newly appointed assistant to Rev. John Langtry, rector of St. Luke's Church, Toronto, will commence his duties and preach to-morrow morning.

Rev. Phillips Brooks writes from the Himalayas that he has not seen anything so high as those mountains since he last visited a certain ultra ritualistic church in Boston.

Cardinal Manning is still in very delicate health. Suppressed gout is a treacherous malady, and in the Cardinal's case the anxiety of his friends is naturally increased by the fact that the eldest brother, the late Mr. Charles Manning, succumbed to this disease.

Mr. Walter C. Jones, who, nine years ago, gave the English Church Missionary Society $300,000 for the work in China and Japan, has recently made a thank-offering of $400,000 for the recovery of his son from sickness. Four years ago he gave $175,000 to found the Indian Native Church Missionary Fund.

Rev. James C. Kerr, of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Delhi, has created much dissension among his congregation by his ritualistic practices. He has the church open two days in the week to hear confessions, and, though his salary is only $1,200 a year, he employs three assistants, and expended $1,700 during the past year for music. He is said to be very wealthy.

Of the 923 Anglican churches in London, within a radius of twelve miles, there are thirty-seven in which Eucharistic vestments, in ten incense, in sixty four altar lights are used; in fifty-one are candles unlighted on the altar; and in 304 the clergy take the eastward position at the communion. The seats are free and open at 335, and 128 are open for private prayer.

Rev. Mr. Deans Cowan, F.R.G.S., an English clergyman who returned to England about a year and a half ago from Madagascar, where he had resided for eight years, is about to set out again for that island with a party of Scottish gentlemen and several natives who have been educated in England in order to establish trading stations.

The vestrymen of Grace Church New York, has filed specifications and plans for a marble spire to the church which will weigh about six hundred tons, cost $60,000, and tower to a height of 219 feet from the street. The spire is to be of white marble, and will be surmounted by a copper and glass cross, which is to be illuminated by night.

## PERILS OF THE RUSHING WATERS.

### An Iowa City Flooded and Immense Damage Done.

**RESIDENTS CARRIED AWAY AND DROWNED.**

A despatch from Council Bluffs, Iowa, of last Saturday's date says: The rain poured down in torrents for four hours last evening. Indian creek, which runs through the heart of the city, overflowed, doing $200,000 damages. Seven iron bridges and two stone culverts belonging to the city were swept away, also several dwellings and barns. All the business houses on Main and Broadway streets are flooded and several losses of life are reported. The water in the streets is black from the creek. It was deep with drift current. The cries for help in the current could be heard in every direction, but the swiftness of the current rendered assistance impossible. The flood rose so quickly that many business men found it impossible to reach their wives and children, and a number narrowly escaped drowning in endeavoring to reach home. The gloom and mourning in the city are universal. All that part of the city lying between the Bluffs and Broadway on the north is inundated by rushing and boiling waters. The sight is awful to behold. At midnight it was feared the loss of life would be large. Numerous instances of drowning were reported as early as 8 o'clock. At 12 o'clock it was still raining, but the creek seemed to have spent its fury. The water in the western and southern portions particularly was rapidly rising, and many people were compelled to take boats and escape. The loss to the city alone will be hundreds of thousands of dollars, besides that of private individuals.

**Obituary.**

Ex-Chief Justice George Sherwood, of Philadelphia, died yesterday. He was the author of several legal works. In jury trials lawyers say he was the ablest man who ever occupied the bench in Pennsylvania, and possibly in America.

Intelligence has been received at Berlin of the death of Dr. Gabriel Gustav Valentin, the distinguished German physiologist, aged 73, at Berne, Switzerland, from a lung affection, for the treatment of which he had gone south.

The death of Sir John O'Shannasy, of the colony of Victoria, is just announced. No more remarkable colonial politician has ever lived. He was several times Prime Minister, and really was the founder of the Home Rule Constitution of the colony, for which service he was knighted, though for a time he was regarded as a rebel. He sprang from the Irish peasant class, and always identified himself with his Irish fellow colonists, having been for years the leader of the Catholic party, as it is called in Victoria. He was the promoter of the splendid contribution from Australia for the relief of the last Irish famine. Though a keen lover of his native land, he was, after the O'Connell type, ever loyal to Queen Victoria and the Imperial Government.

**They Weren't Sandwiches.**

Among the score of us who rushed into a railroad eating house in Mississippi at the call of "twenty minutes for dinner," was a chap who had his mind made up to say something unpleasant when he came to pay for his meal. He was growling when he went in and he jawed all the while he was eating, and when he slouched up to the desk to pay his seventy-five cents he broke out with:

"Them sandwiches are enough to kill a dog!"

"What sandwiches?"

"Why, them on the table."

"But we have no sandwiches on the table, sir," protested the landlord.

"You haven't? Well, I should like to know what you call them roasted brickbats on that blue platter?"

"You didn't try to eat one of those?"

"Yes, I did!"

"Then, my friend, you had better go for a doctor at once! Them are table ornaments, made of terra-cotta, and were placed there to help fill up space! Land o' cats! but you must have lived in a cane-brake all your life!"

The traveller rushed into the car and began to suck at a brandy-flask, and he didn't get over looking pale for three hours.

And they were sandwiches after all—real good ham sandwiches made that day. The landlord had adopted that particular style, instead of using a club.—*Detroit Free Press.*

**The Sleep of Millionaires.**

Amasa Stone, the Cleveland millionaire who committed suicide, did so because he could not sleep. How many millionaires are there who would give one of their millions if they could sleep as well nights as Pat who takes care of their horses, or the poor man who works in their gardens. Every million dollars a man accumulates after he has a competency is a weight of lead upon his brain. He does not enjoy the money, and nobody else can. What does it profit a man to gain a bushel of money, and lay awake nights and see spooks, and roll and tumble on a soft bed until every nerve is on a strike. A millionaire who can take a fish pole and go off to a pond and catch bull heads, and forget that he is worth a hundred dollars, has got an easy time, but few of them can do it. The spectacle of a man who has got six million dollars, blowing his brains out, ought to make thousands who are rich and who are rustling for more, stop and think, and then quit business and go fishing.—*Peck's Sun.*

**A Shower of Birds.**

The most remarkable phenomenon relating to Iowa storms occurred at Independence not long ago, when the people at night were aroused by loud pelting against the windows, which could not be accounted for until the next morning, when thousands of birds were found dead all over the city. It had been a literal shower of birds, and, stranger still, nobody had ever seen such birds before. In size they were a trifle larger than a snowbird and their color much like a quail. It is supposed they were drawn into a vortex way down South and rushed through the atmosphere those thousands of miles.

Sea-sick passengers are most inclined to heave when the vessel heaves to.

## DRESS FOR THE LADIES.

### Women's Attire as Some Good Folks Believe it Should be.

RATIONAL CLOTHING EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of the Rational Dress Association is in progress in Princes' Hall, Piccadilly. The exhibition is mainly concerned with the improvement of woman's attire. Attempts at the solution of the complex problem have been attended on the whole with somewhat indifferent success, few, if any, of the costumes fulfilling the conditions as these would be interpreted by conventional prejudices. What is very much against the appearance of the new costumes and their chance of pleasing is that they are hung, scarecrow-like, on shapeless dummies or frames; but visitors who happen to see the honorary secretary, Mrs. E. M. King, in the exhibition may form an idea of the effect of the new dress, though they would probably not suspect that the kilted continuations round the feet indicated thorough reform. Of most of the costumes sent in competition it may be said, with the alteration of a word, that they are like *Iolanthe's* son *Strephon*, rational down to the waist. There is, for instance, a demure Quaker gray merino costume, under the simple skirt of which one would never suppose there lurks the cloven or divided undergarment, but on nearer inspection the kilting round the bottom of the short skirt is found to be continued by a kilting on the lower part of the trousers legs. A vest following the figure easily and a loose jacket trimmed with silk form the upper part of this costume, which is the design of a Parisian *modiste*, Mlle. Vital. She also sends a dancing costume of blue satin and figured silk, with lace waistcoat and jacket body, which, however becoming it might be to a well formed woman, would at present be considered, to say the least, advanced. Between these two costumes are several with baggy double continuations, which, if they really divide the cares, can hardly double the pleasures of the wearer. More uncompromising in boldness of design is a cricketing suit with a short, loose fitting tunic and trousers which seek no concealment—a dress like one which has been worn for some time, it is said, by a young lady who joins her brothers and friends in playing the game.

Two costumes from the United States, sent by ladies who have for several years had the courage of their opinions and have worn such for their ordinary dress, are quite innocent of skirts. One of these, of navy blue serge, consists of loose jacket, vest, pegtop trousers and long cloth gaiters. Perhaps the best ally of the dress reformers may prove to be the tricycle, for young ladies who have learned to enjoy the freedom of movement necessary to the running of a machine are not likely to resume without some impatience clothes which restrict their motions and load them with a useless weight. The tricycle riding dress shown by Mrs. King seems to be suitable for its purpose, and the combination in it of the riding trousers and knicker-bocker effected by the use of a garter-strap below the knee is ingenious.

Dr. John Holm sends a costume such as Swedish ladies wear in a gymnasium, in which the Ling system is followed. It is a loose tunic, depending from what is, in dressmakers' phrase, described as a yoke and knickerbockers. An attempt to meet the conditions of the competition by a dress in a different style from any of those noticed is made in a costume sent for exhibition from Florence to the Baroness Hilga Von Cramm. It is intended for an evening dress, and is of fine white cashmere and satin, the long simple gown short waisted, or rather with no waist, but loosely gathered in under the arms, is cut on each side in order to show the full blue Turkish trousers. From an unexpected quarter the association have received a proof of interest in their undertaking.

A working woman in Bow sends a costume of gray linsey, which consists of a continuous garment, or, as it is called, a combination vest and trousers, over which a loose, short tunic is to be worn. All the weight of the dress, it will be observed, is thrown on the shoulders; whereas, it appears, the better opinion among the reformers is that the weight of the clothes covering the lower part of the body and limbs should be distributed round and not upon or above the hips. The tunic shirt is too full; but for one engaged in factory work it is evident that, with slight modifications, such a costume might easily be made more comfortable and safer than the ordinary style of dress.

**Ladies' Fashion Jottings.**

Plain silk mitts for children promise to be quite popular for the summer months.

Drake's-neck green is one of the new summer tints for dresses and hats.

Long silk gloves come in all the fashionable and desirable shades to match costumes.

Cat's heads are the coming fancy, and will soon rival spiders for ornaments of all descriptions.

Black silk stockings are now worn altogether with white dresses, and indeed may be said to be *de rigeur* for all occasions.

Short mantles and shoulder-capes of open work chenille in black are extremely elegant for summer wraps.

Silk embroidered nun's veiling in delicate tints is one of the favorite materials for young ladies' summer costumes.

Brown in all shades, from the most delicate to the deepest, and particularly cigar or tobacco brown, is much used for street suits.

Embroidery is used more profusely than ever on white dresses, and others are trimmed with alternating ruffles of embroidery and lace.

Velvet ribbon varying in width from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half is the fancy for trimming light woolen dresses at the present time.

The tints known as Judic shades are seen in all fashionable fabrics. The name Judic seems to include all gradations of color, from the palest to the deepest pinkish purple or purplish pink, and promises to become more and more worn.

**War and Education.**

The following figures, giving the contrast between the expenditure per head on war and education in the various European States, which have been compiled by M. Leon Donnat, a Belgian statistician, are very suggestive:

| | War. | | Educa'n. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. | d. | s. | d. |
| France | 20 | 0 | 1 | 5 |
| England | 18 | 6 | 3 | 1 |
| Holland | 17 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Saxony | 11 | 9 | 3 | 4 |
| Wurtemburg | 11 | 9 | 1 | 9 |
| Bavaria | 11 | 9 | 2 | 6 |
| Prussia | 10 | 11 | 2 | 5 |
| Russia | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1½ |
| Denmark | 8 | 8 | 4 | 7 |
| Italy | 7 | 6 | 0 | 8 |
| Belgium | 6 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| Austria | 6 | 8 | 1 | 6 |
| Switzerland | 4 | 10 | 4 | 2 |

This comparison, of course, takes no account of the frightful waste entailed by the sacrifice of the labor of able-bodied men during the period of military service.

**Can't Get It.**

Diabetes, Bright's Disease Kidney, Urinary or Liver Complaints cannot be contracted by you or your family if Hop Bitters are used, and if you already have any of these diseases Hop Bitters is the only medicine that will positively cure you Don't forget this, and don't get some puffed up stuff that will only harm you.

The recent rains are said to have put an end to the bush fires which were ravaging the county of Beauce, Que.