#### The Picturesque "Bigs" Worn at the

Montreal Carnival. The correspondent of the New York Sun, who has been doing the Montreal oarnival, has been captivated by the beauty of Cana-dian girls. From his description of the types of womanhood he saw, we can come to no other conclusion than that he must have met the Hamilton ladies who attended the carnival. He thus dilates on the subject: The ladies are the chief features. This old-fashioned granite, snow-blockaded town is novel to a stranger. The sleighs and furs, the French stores, the European customs and the winter sports—these are all odd and interesting; but it is the ladies that attract the most attention. Baltimore must take a back seat and Brooklyn must abditake a back seat and Brocklyn must abdicate in favor of the greater and more varied beauty of Montreal girls. There are two sorts of beauty, as there are two kinds of girls—the English Canadian and the French Canadian. The English Canadians are beautiful rather than pretty. The French girls are captivatingly pretty. Look at an English type:

The English girl is tall and strongly built. She walks with her figure rigidly

built. She walks with her figure rigidly erect and her head held up, from consciousness of strength rather than from pride ness of strength rather than from price. Her cheeks are like the sides of a peach that has just begun to ripen. The rose blush bends with the pink, that is in turn lost in the general creamy tint of the whole face. Waves of flaxen or light brown hair curtain her forehead, or perhaps her hair is putted into a cloud that projects beyond her sealskin cap. She has big deep-blue eyes, elequent of good health and good nature, and blazing at a touch of exortement. Being an athlete, she is a model of good health, and the equal of her brothers at the dinner table. Her nose and mouth are not too fashionably small. They match her fine stature, and the healthy, graceful carriage that tell of stout limbs and deve-loped muscles. What a lesson the Montreal girl teaches to the New York mothers who bring their daughters up indoors like hothouse plants, for fear they will not be lady-like and womanly! These robust girls, in modesty, in grace, in softness of speech and femininity generally, are the peers of the daughters of Murray Hill, and yet there is hardly one that cannot stand by her brother's side in whatever sport he is enjoying. These girls can climb a moun-tain like deer, they can skate like the women of Holland, they are at home on women of Holland, they are at nome of snow-hoes, the mad sport of the tobeggan hills is every-day fun to them. As these words are written they are scudding on snowshoes on the hill, applauding the ourlers in the Government sheds, driving their ponies at a three minute gait ahead of their sleighs, skimming breathlessly down the slides, outting threes and eights in the skating rinks, and bustling along the streets at a gait that makes a New York man feel

at a gait that makes a New York man feel as though he was taking root in the snow. "I didn't know my own girl when I came to dance with her," said a New Yorker last night. "I had been around with her, walking about or driving, and she had the usual six thicknesses of clothes on. She was a good deal bigger around than I was, and I supposed she was built so; but when I met her at the ball she had shrunk just about one-half. I found I could get my arm around her waist, which is a great dea more than I was able to do in the sleigh."

more than I was able to do in the sleigh."

In a window on Craig street there is displayed the clothing of a Montreal girl. There is only one sample of each sort of her garment, so that it is just as if a girl had undressed there and gone to bed in an adjoining room. Consequently the big store window is filled. The New York women hang about the window all day. First, there is a pair of arctics two sizes too large. A New York girl would faint if a man saw them on her. Then there is a pair of ribbed woollen stockings to go over the shoes, and then the regular shoes, of a size mid-way between the New York the shoer, and then the regular shoer, of a size mid-way between the New York and the St. Louis average. Then a a linen chemise, a flannel skirt shorter than the two linen skirts, a thick dress, a velvet basque, a sealskin sacque, a sealskin cap, a red worsted muffler, scalskin gloves and tilk wristlets. These garments altogether must weigh between twenty and twenty five pounds. In the next window are seen several varieties of blanket and snowshoe suits. They take the place of the dress basque and sacque in the other window. They are made so as to display all the variegated border of a first quality blanket. The prettiest are the white ones with the red, green, yellow and blue borders. The sacque has a big hood tied with a silk bow, and hanging like a pointed bag between the shoulders. When it hails or snows the girls pull these hoods over their heads, and the long, cylindrical points sticking high in the k very comical. When the girls wear these snowshoe suits they put on buckskin moscasins trimmed with colored porcupine quills in the place of arctics.
"I dressed up in the full rig of a girl

friend I'm staying with," said a 14-year-old New York girl yesterday, "and it made me waddle like a big Dutchman. I couldn't get my knees anywhere near each other, and I felt as if I was in a steam bath. One thing is certain, you can't get hurt when you are dressed that way. I felt as if it would be perfectly safe to go on the roof and roll over on the sidewalk. You feel as if you were done up inside a ball of But the Canadian girls find no trouble

about locomotion. They walk very beautifully, and the impression of stiffness and unapproachableness that they give to a stranger belies their natures. The young men say that they thaw right out in the society of any man that pleases them, and are as ardent in affection as they are enthusiastic in sport. The sport they like best is tobogganing. A toboggan is nothing but a thin, flat board, curved up in front, and provided with handles sides. The young men build slides on the snow down the mountain side, coat them with ice, atd then ride the girls down them obours at a time. One youth said to day that having to drag a forty-pound toboggen up the mountain, hour after hour, was what drives the men to drink. top of the slide, which is decked at the sides by evergreens and lighted at night with torches stuck in the snow, the girl gets on to the toboggan, stows her legs under the roll of the board ahead, grasps the side handles, and holds her breath. The young man gets on behind on one haunch, with his right leg free to steer with. He edges the slender board to the edge of the precipitous alley of ice and gives a strong kick, and down they go like a shot from a gun. There is a second's pause, then a whirl and a roar, and a minute of bated breathing as the slender sled shoots in its groove of ice between the black lines of spectators. It is a dangerous aport, but there is a secret about it. A ide on a toboggan is like a galvanic shock The friction of the rapid motion on the thrills the rider. Every nerve tingles and every muscle becomes rigid. Though it lasts but a few seconds, they are seconds of

of pain. The difference between false pleasure and true is just this—for the true the The difference between false pleaprice is paid before you enjoy it; for the talse, after you enjoy.

strained enjoyment.

# THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1884.

WHOLE NO 1,336 NO. 49.

LIFE IN THE HIGHLANDS

The Queen's New Book Dedicated to the Loyal Highlanders and John Brown.

A London cable special says: The

Queen's new book, " Life in the Highlands,"

will be out in two or three days. The dedication is couched in the following words: "To my loyal Highlanders, and especially to the memory of my devoted personal attendant and faithful friend, John Brown, these records of my widowed life in Scotland are gratefully dedicated.— Victoria R." In her opening chapter the Queen devotes a number of pages to John Brown. She tells how Brown became the favorite of Prince Albert, and gives fully the secrets of her own reasons for trusting him. Then she minutely describes the functions that Brown fulfilled in the Royal household. His praises are loudly and feelingly sung. Other domestics of the Court are mentioned in kindly terms. In all personal references the Queen invariall personal references the Queen invari-ably uses the plural number. "Our beloved daughter, Beatrice," "Our devoted atten-dant, John Brown," "Our beloved uncle, the Emperor of Germany," and "Our deeply lamented daughter, Alice," receive frequent allusion. There is scant reference to the Prince of Wales; only once in Mr. Small. fact does she speak of him at any length, and this was on the occasion of his severe ill-ness from typhoid fever. The Queen makes long comments upon political events, and gives many opinions on men of the times. She often expresses an especially high estimate of Lord Beaconsfield She discloses Beaconsfield's Railway and Canals Committee, showing views on the results of the general times. She often expresses an espe-cially high estimate of Lord Bea-constield She discloses Beaconefield's views on the results of the general election of 1880, and also his ideas on the foreign situation about the time of his death. In this manifest preference for the ideas of the departed statesman there is an obvious implication of criticism of the policy of Mr. Gladstone. In another part of the book the Queen gives an account of the growth of the friendship between herself and the Empress Eugenie after the fall of Napoleon. The Queen professes to hold the character of Napoleon, especially under misfortune, in very high estimation.
The book as a whole refers less to the
Queen's domestic life than was anticipated, while it has vastly more comments than were expected upon the social and political events of the period. The first edition numbers 100,000 oppies. A French edition, by Marc Dronsart, is to appear next week. The Radical papers make light of the whole

# AN ABKANSAS TRAGEDY.

Fatal Target Practice on the Street-The Sad Result.

A Hot Springs, Ark., despatch says: While three brothers, Frank, Jack and William Flinn, were proceeding home in a hack on Saturday morning seven men armed with double-barrelled shot guns and Winchesters stepped out of a saloon and consend five. The Flinns were seried but opened fire. The Flinns were armed, but the attack was unexpected. Jack Flinn was shot through the forehead and died in was shot through the forehead and died in a few minutes. Wm. Flinn was shot through the breast, probably fatally, there is a pair of arctics two sizes are as and then there is a shot through the breast probably fatally. Frank Flinn was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the neck and died. Robert Hargrave, a bystander, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, the driver of the hack, was shot through the hand. Frank Hall, t inch thick and made to trom opening a gambling-house. At the so little, the knee, a flannel under chemise, time Doran tried to assassinate Flinn, and Sir He fied the city. He returned a few nights ago, but Flinn was unaware of his presence till the volley was fired. Intense excite ment prevails, and strong threats are made of mobbing the prisoners, seven of whom are now in jail, S. A. Doran, two Prutt brothers, Howell and three others. Judge Wood has been telegraphed to by leading wood has been telegraphed to by leading citizens to come here and hold a special session of the court to try the murderers. If he consents, the law will probably be allowed to take its course. If not the citizens threaten to burn the jail and hang the

## AIMODERN BORGIA.

A Woman who has Murdored Thirty Persons.

A woman has just been sent to prison in the Hague, Holland, accused of a series of crimes which far exceeds Troppmann's assassinations. A washerwoman named Van der Linde, of Leyden, insured or caused to be insured the lives of all her rela tives, paid the premiums, poisoned the in-sured and pocketed the amount of the poli-cies. Some weeks ago Dr. Rutgers Van der Loeff, of Leyden, was summoned to the residence of a workingman named Frankenhuizen whose wife and child had suffering. The physician had the working man taken to the hospital and recognized the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic. o informed one of the relatives of the vic tims, a detective, and charged him to report the matter to the police. This detective was none other than Van der Linde, the woman's husband. The poor man gave the police all the information asked of him without suspecting that it would result in the arrest of his wife. After a thorough investigation the authorities had a large number of bodies exhumed. All the corpses bore the most positive traces of poisoning. The woman Van der Linde had murdered thirty persons, all relatives of her.-Paris

## Another Kind of Jersey.

"There are 40,000 jerseys in this counry," remarked Mr. Wigglesworth, without

ooking up from his paper.
"Well, I declare," exclaimed his wife, "if I don't mean to get one. I saw a nice one in the store to day for only \$6." And she smiled contemplatively as she began darning a hole in the toe of a red stocking, while Mr. Wigglesworth laid down the agricultural paper he had been reading, and went out of the room, rubbing his

## A Queen's Perquisite.

The Queen received the other day a present of a side of lamb, which had been forwarded to Osborne by a farmer in the Isle of Man. It was a remarkable animal in one respect, being the offspring of a Shropshire ewe that had a lamb last February, which it had reared, and then this was born early in October .- Londer

The marriage of the Marquis of Carmarthen and the Lady Catherine Lambton, second daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and sister of the present peer, is announced to take place on Wednesday, the 13th

Give work rather than alms to the poor The former drives out indolence, the latter

## DOMISION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH PARLIAMENT-SECOND SESSION.

The following bills were read a first time By Mr. Innes-To incorporate the Guelph unction Railway Co.

By Mr. Platt—Respecting the Central Ontario Railway Co.
To incorporate the Alberta Bridge Co.
To incorporate the Calgary Waterworks

To incorporate the Calgary Omnibus Tramway & Transfer Co.

Mr. Beatty presented a bill to provide for the equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors. He explained that the bill was the same as that brought forward by him last session, and it was read The following bills were read a second

To authorize the Royal Canadian Insurance Co. to reduce the number of directors. -Mr. White (Cardwell).
To incorporate the Live Stock Insurance
Co.-Mr. White (Cardwell).

Respecting the Northern Railway Co.-

Respecting the Northern and North-western Junction Railway Company.—Mr.

all projected lines of railway.

Sir Charles Tupper objected that so large a number of lines on one map would create Mr. Blake-There would be no room for

the ground.
Sir Leonard Tilley said, in reply to Mr. Landry (Montmagny), that his question as to the amount owing from Quebec to Canthe questions. ads, and from Ontario to Canada, would be answered by the returns just laid on the for East Grey asked the member for North

Sir Leonard Tilley, in reply to Mr. Hall, said the Government were considering the question of introducing, in addition to the savings branch of the postal service, a the motion. The amount paid for Governsystem of receiving deposits in connection ment printing was already large and in-with the sale of life annuities.

Mr. Holton asked why the Finance MinMr. Morris thought that Mr. Fraser had

ister did not accept the personal security of Mr. Alexander Buntin for the last advance of \$100,000 to the Exchange Bank when offered, as well as that of the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie.

Leonard Tilley-The Government decided to accept the security of either of these gentlemen. Mr. Ogilvie came and tendered his security and it was accepted.

(Hear, hear, and laughter.)
Mr. Smyth, the newly-elected member for Kent, was introduced by Mr. Patterson (Essex) and Mr. Wigle, and took his seat.
Mr. Amyot moved for the correspondence in all time to the School of Newl in relation to the School of Navigation of Quebec and asking for a subsidy from the Dominion Government for the said school.

member for Gaspe should have used such an expression towards the Province of Quebec was not coming as a beggar. The representatives of that Province were simply laying her grievance before the House just as representatives of Ontario might lay hers. This was the first time the expression had been used in this House, and he believed it was used unwit-

Mr. Fortin said he would not withdraw his expression, because it was true. He did not say the Province of Quebec was a beggar, or that her people were accustomed to beg, but he referred to this particular

question.
The motion was carried. Mr. Royal, in moving for a select com mittee to take into consideration the ques, tion of the navigation of Hudson Bay referred to the agitation in Manitoba with reference to this subject. The farmers of Manitoba, after the frosts of September saw the prices of grain run down by a combination of millers and buyers, and, as was natural, sought to blame somebody for their grievances. A meeting was held and

their grievances. A meeting was held and after full consideration of the matter, they passed a resolution in favor of the construction of the Hudson Bay Railway.

Mr. Watson said the information obtrained so far showed Hudson Bay to be navigable for several months of the Last year it cost 42 cents to take a bushel of wheat from Winnipeg to Toronto, which reduced wheat in the Northwest to a very low figure. The people of Manitoba, he tow ngure. The people of Mantoba, he believed, would be willing to submit to a direct tax for the purpose of aiding the railway. He had learned that a firm in Liverpool were willing to place upon the route ten steamers of 3,000 tons each, having no doubt whatever of its navi

gability.
Sir John Macdonald said that Parliament had already granted charters to two companies to build railways to Hudson Bay one to Nelson and one to Churchill.

There could be no doubt that the Straits were navigable a portion of the year. The only question was how long the navigable season was. As one means of obtaining information the Minister of Marine had obtained from the Hudson Bay Company their log-books extending over a series of years, the contents of which he was now having collected. This would no doubt be valuable addition to the information. The suggestion was agreed to, and the

motion was carried.

Mr. Orton moved for papers not already brought down in reference to the improve-ment of Fairfield River, the outlet of Lake Manitoba. He advocated improvements which would prevent the flooding of lands

which now took place.

Mr. Watson spoke also in favor of the resolution. There were large timber limits on Water Hen River that could not be navigated because of the lack of improve-He advocated also the improve ment of the White Mud River, which would open navigation to the south branch of the Saskatchewan.

Johann Strauss, the composer, has bee suffering from poisoning by nicotine, the result of smoking strong eigers to excess. The Emperor of Germany has made Professor Sir William Thomson, of Glasgow, a knight of the Order pour le Merite for Science and Art.

The readiest and surest way to get rid of censure is to correct ourselves.

# ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following letitions were presented: By Mr. Mowat—From Wm. Macdonald and others, of South Oxford, praying that a writ may issue for the election of a mem-ber for that constituency in the stead of

Hon. Adam Crooks. By Mr. Lyon—From residents of Rat Portage and Keewatin, praying that a road may be constructed between the villages. Dr. Widdifield, Chairman of the Committee on Standing Orders, reported twenty-five private bills as having complied

with the standing orders
Mr. Creighton moved That it be a standing order of this House that questions asked
of Ministers after due notice that the answers thereto be in writing, and entered upon the journals of this House. He thought that it would be the means of lessening the work of clerks and writers.

Mr. Mowat thought that in the adoption of the practice there would be no corresponding advantage. As a mere party mat-ter he had no objection to the motion, as it was a rule which would work both ways. The questions were not always asked by members of the Opposition, and it could be used by members on the Government side of the House to get themselves on record. He contended that it was unnecessary, un-

desirable and inconvenient.

Mr. Meredith contended that there was no reason why the request should not be

Mr. Fraser thought that if the principle were adopted the result would be that, as there was no notice of motion which might not be put in the form of a question, there would be an official record of the views and opinions of members on both sides of the House in the journals. Questions could be asked of private members just as well as of

Mr. Lauder-They can refuse to answer Grey a question as to his opinion on various matters, would the latter refuse to answer?

oreasing.
Mr. Morris thought that Mr. Fraser had been dealing with a man of straw, as the question was directed to Ministers only.

Mr. Pardee contended that there had been no reason shown why the old practice should be done away with, or what advantage would result from it.

After brief addresses by Mr. Lauder and

Mr. Creighton the motion was lost on a The debate on Mr. Meredith's motion Re

Algoma elections was resumed, but Mr. Lauder moved that the debate be again adjourned till the papers were brought down, and the motion was carried.

Mr. Meredith asked 5 ben the Government measures would be introduced.

Mr. Mowat stated that seven of the Bills were in type, but he would be able to give some definite information on Tuesday. Mr. Meredith asked when the Franchise Bill would be ready to be introduced. He knew that the Government supporters were anxious on the subject of the franchise. Mr. Mowat replied that the Bill would

be introduced in good time, and he did not know that Mr. Meredith had his (Mr. Mowat's) supporters in charge.
Complaints were made by Messis.
Creighton and Lauder, that returns which

had been ordered by the House had not been brought down during the last Parlia-

# CALAMITY AT A WEDDING.

hirty-five of the Party Drowned Through the Breeking of Ice in a River.

A Vienna despatch says: While a wedding party was crossing the river Theiss near Donrad yesterday the ice broke, and thirtyocupied seven carriages, and were returning from the wedding. When half way across the river the vehicles followed each other too closely, and the ice gave way, engulfing the whole party. Only a gypsy musician was saved. There were a number musician was saved. There were a number of witnesses on each bank, but they were unable to render assistance. The acreams of the victims were heard for some moments, as the carriages sank slowly in the

I went on Saturday to see the elephant. He is a well-proportioned beast, but he can only be called white by those who are in the habit of calling black white. The only difference between him and other elephants is that he has a cream colored satch with spots on his trunk, and one or wo others on his chest, and that the tips of his ears are of the same hue and look like a sort of lacework. I have no reason alas! his presence in the flesh among us dispels one more illusion—the sacred white elephants which the Siamese worship are, so far as color is concerned, pious frauds. In Mexico there is a race of Indians with light patches on their skins These mottled savages go by the name of Pintos. "Toung Taloung" is a Pinto; he looks like an elephant with a slight touch of leprosy. With a coating of whitewash, however, and with a few priests in gorgeou Eastern raiments to minister to him, I should think that he is likely to prove remunerative as a show beast.—London

A Scotch village worthy was on one occasion accused of stealing some articles from a dector's shop. The judge was much struck with his respectable appearance, and asked him why he was guilty of such a contemptible act. "Weel, ye see," replied the prisoner, "I had a bit pain in my side, and prisoner, "I had a bit pain in my side, and my mither tauld me tae gang tae the doctor's and tak' something." "Oh, yes," said the judge, "but surely she didn't tell you to go and take an eight-day clock?' The prisoner was evidently nonplussed, but it was only for a moment. Turning to the judge, a bright smile of humor stealing over his counterpage, he mistly rejoined. is countenance, he quietly rejoined There's an auld proverb that says 'Time an' the doctor cure a' diseases,' and sae I thocht," but the remainder of the reply was lost in the peal of laughter that range through the court.

Lord Lansdowne at Ottawa. Lord Lansdowne has "fetched" the in nabitants of Ottawa by driving his wife about in a sleigh without a servant, "just like any other man would, you know." The domestic card is a very strong one in Canada, but even Lord Dufferin never thought of playing his queen to such ex-cellent purpose.—From London Vanity Fair.

No cord or cable can draw so forcibly or bind so fast as love can do with only a ingle thread.

## ENGLAND IN EGYPI.

Britain's Prep<mark>arations for a S</mark>ou

dan Campaign.

Chiuese" Gordon All Right-French

Jubilation Over England's Troubles. A last (Sunday) night's London cable-gram says: The Daily News states that the report that England and France are negotiating for a joint occupation of Egypt is totally without foundation. The British gunboats Euryalus and Decoy are now in a nosition to shall the anemy at Suskim if

position to shell the enemy at Suakim if position to shell the enemy at Suakim in necessary.

A Suakim despatch says spies from Sinkat report that the men of the garrison there having eaten up all the camels, cats and dogs, are now devouring tree leaves. Col. Sartorius has closed all the liquor stores, which have been infested by officers and calcium. A letter tree Targit Box and soldiers. A letter from Tewfik Bey dated Sinkat, February 3rd, states that he

had sent to Osman Digna, the rebel chief,

an offer to surrender.

A Cairo despatch says: The report of Gen. Gordon's arrival at Berber is prema ture. It arose from the receipt of a tele gram here from Berber signed by Gordon, which he had forwarded in advance by fast which he had forwarded in advance by fast camels. The Khedive has appointed British Admiral Hewitt commander at Suakim. A less gloomy view is taken of the situation at Tokar and Sinkat. It is reported that a convoy of provisions had entered Sinkat. The first brigade of Egyptian battalions, commanded by English officers, will proceed to the First Cataract of the Nile as soon as unavters are made read. quarters are made ready. The movement is made on account of the threatening attitude of the Bedouins between Keneh

The Ulema of the mission of a single brave man, riding on a dromedary through a desert swarming with deadly foes to face a revolution single-handed.

The Ulema of man, riding on a dromedary through a desert swarming with deadly foes to face a revolution single-handed.

The The Ulema of man, riding on a dromedary through a desert swarming with deadly foes to face a revolution single-handed. to his mission. Gordon expects to reach Khartoum by steamer from Berber. The Government in advising Gordon of Baker Pasha's recent defeat leaves him full power to evacuate or retain Khartoum as he

The Khedive appears to be in a deplorable condition. He labors under the delusion that a plot is on foot to poison him, and sends his wife to the kitchen daily to inspect

sends his wife to the attending works as the sold of the Porte is sending troops to El Hedjaz, Arabia, where emissaries of El Mahdi are fomenting agitation.

A Suskim despatch says a body of Zobehr Pasha's black troops have been showing signs of mutiny. They wished to return to Oario, and raised their muskets in a threatening manner, wheroupon they were surrounded by Soudanese troops, who soon cowed the would-be mutineers.

after conversing for some time with nim, she said:

"If it will save you, George, I will marry you."

He replied that he thought it would, and she started off to make the necessary preparations. Soon afterwards Wheeler remarked to his jailor that he still had a hope of being saved. The keeper asked him what it was, and the thug replied:

"I am going to be married. When I am married maybe the Governor or the Chief Justice will have some sympathy for my During the recent battle, the garrison at Tokar, on hearing the Egyptian guns, made a gallant sortie from the town against the rebels, but were compelled to fight their

way back. The rebels are reported within six miles of Suskim. The Egyptian cavalry are reconnoitering, and the British ships are prepared to receive the rebels.

Admiral Hewitt has refused to allow the

French and Italian gunboats at Suakim to land men to protect French and Italian subjects respectively. El Mahdi has sent £300 to the guardians of Mahomet's grave at Medina.

A London cable special says: In a lead-England, although opposed to the annexa-tion of Egypt, will be under the necessity of exercising absolute authority over that country for the next five or ten years. The exigencies of the present crisis demands immediate action, and further delay on the

be nothing less than criminal.

Zobehr Pasha, who is at Cairo, has been questioned regarding the safety of General Gordon. He says that no friends of his will molest the passage of General Gordon to Khartoum, notwithstanding the fact that General Gordon during his former regime put Zoberhi's son to death. The Governor t Cairo contradiots the report that Gen. Gordon carries with him a large sum of gold. He has only bills, a part of which are on Khartoum. He left £40,000 in specie at Assouan. The rest of the gold, amounting to £80,000, has not yet been forwarded

from Cairo. rrom Caro.

After a conference yesterday between
Nubar Pasha, Sir Evelyn Baring, the
British Minister, and General Sir Evelyn Vood, Sir Evelyn Baring sent recommends tions to the Home Government to prepare to despatch a strong contingent of troops to operate from Suskim for the relief of

Khartoum. Minister Baring reports that the reinforcements of marines now on the way to Admiral Hewitt will be barely sufficient to hold Suakim against the rebels. Admira Hewitt has himself telegraphed to the Admiralty that he can guarantee the de fence of the Island and City of Suskim when reinforced by 700 men. In that event he will clear the town of all Egyptian troops, whose thorough unreliability at the oritical moment has been proved by recent events. These and other devices are causing the Government to reconsider the policy previously decided on to confine pperations to the Red Sea and the imme-

diate coast region.

The Ministers are now discussing the advisability of adopting a more liberal course of action, and of greatly extending the sphere of their warlike operations. They have about come to the decision to despatch a picked Anglo-Indian contingent to Berber by way of Suakim. The pre-parations at the War Office here and in India indicate that the probable strength of the expedition will be 4,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry and several batteries of light

Military authorities consider the fall of Khartoum certain before relief can possibly reach there. The celebrated German explorer of Africa, Dr. Boehm, who is now director of the Geographical Institute at Gotha, says, in speaking of the advices received from Khartoum, that El Mahdi himself will take no part in the siege of Khartoum. He leaves this to the tribes on the Blue Nile, who are now in full revolt. He himself is preparing to march with his main forces direct from Kordofan to Dongola. From there he will will pass down the Nile valley into Lower Egypt. He is counting on the revolt of the fellaheen throughout Egypt, and on a general uprising of the Mohammedans all over the north of Africa.

Ninety-five persons, comprising the

Catholic mission at Khartoum, have arrived prisoners at El Obeid, where the Arabs Francisco Report.

sacked the mission with much ill-treatment

of the women. The Egyptian Government, dissatisfied The Egyptian Government, dissatisfied with Baker's report, has ordered him and saft of passion he crowned his acts of Sartorius to Cairo. Col. Hallam who succeeds the discredited General, will proceed together with Majors Piggot and Hoggard, of the Egyptian army, to Suakim, to reorganize the beaten troops with some added marines into an efficient garrison. It is doubtful if Suakim can wait so long for help. At Sinkat matters are still more

for help. At Sinkat matters are still more serious. The garrison are starving, and Tewfik Bey vainly treating for surrender. A correspondent's interview with Stone Pasha, in which he declared a hundred thousand men would be necessary to pacify the Souden, has been cabled to Paris and reproduced, to the gree and continuous the Parisian press, as an additional ray of light disclosing the true magnitude of England's problem in Africa. Nothing so reproduced, to the glee and enthusiasm of land's problem in Africa. Nothing so thoroughly delights the Gallic heart or so effectually brings out the best, brightest and wittiest qualities of Frenchmen as British entanglements, especially when treated to such an appetizing delicacy as the sight of British officers coming out second best in a fight with Zulus, negroes or Arabs. The Journal des Debats gives vent to the wondrous eloquence of John Lemoinne, who assumes the role of Peter the Hermit, and sounds the following trumpet note. "At the present moment it is not England only who is struck, it is the entire Western world. It s the forefront of these who are menaced

we have no other wish to form than that of seeing it arrested in its march." It is a curious and significant coincidence that on Saturday almost all the prominent newspapers published in England, Ger-many, France, Austria, Russia and Italy devoted leading articles to "Chinese" Gordon, nearly all expressing astonishment that Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet should have let matters go so far as to be reduced to the

by this renewed invasion of barbarism, and

One of the most peculiar phases of Wheeler's jail life was the strange infatuation entertained for him by a Mrs. Stratton, of 1,623 Powell street. She is a widew about 50 years of age, and has a son 24 years old. The woman was evidently in love with the murderer, but his professions of a similar nature were but hollow. On last Monday she visited him in his cell, and

Justice will have some sympathy for my wife. Besides she has some property, you know, and if I can get a stay of proceed ings she will raise some money on her property and employ the best legal talent in the city for me. Then we shall see a difference in the management of my case," coolly concluded the secundrel, and the isilor walked to the other and of the call utterly disgusted with the man's want of

Tuesday afternoon he talked over the proposed marriage, and the woman agreed to marry him. He reminded her that if the worst came she could have his little property—a finger ring and other effects of as little value. That evening Sheriff Connolly was informed that a woman desired to see him. She was ushered into the office and there the blushing matron asked bis advice as to the advisability of marrying the thug. The Sheriff at first thought that the woman was jesting, but when he ascertained that she was in earnest his indignation was aroused. She said that she would do anything to please the murderer, as she liked him very much. Sheriff Connolly reasoned with her for some time, and finally said that he would not allow the nuptial mony to be performed in the county jail. The woman then departed, very indignant that a dying man should be denied any thing he wished, and vehemently declared that if Wheeler were free she would marry him as soon as she could find a parson to evening to see Wheeler and stayed with him quite awhile talking over their matrimonial prospects. When she bade him "good-by" for the night she promised to return in the morning and, if possible, marry him. She wanted a worthless ring he was wearing on his finger as a keepsake, but Wheeler refused to give up the token. The woman called at the Sheriff's office yesterday morning to see him, but Mr. Connoily was not in and she was compelled to go away disappointed .-- San Francisco

## The Burns Statue for London.

On the 22nd ult. the larger portion of a bronze statue of Burns, intended to be placed on the Thames Embankment, Lon lon, was cast in Sir John Steell's foundry Edinburgh. The work in question is replica, with some variations, of the status executed by Sir John some time ago for the Central Park, New York, and of which an exact duplicate has since been erected near the Albert Institute, Dundee. In revising his design, with a view to the London commission, the artist has entirely remodelled the head, bringing it nearer to the upright posture, and imparting to the features more intensity of expression. The disposition of the legs has also been slightly altered, so us to harmonize better with an attitude of repose; and, with the same intention, a change has been made in the action of the right hand, which still, how ever, continues to hold a pencil. A few months ago Sir John Steell had the pleasure of submitting his work to the inspection of Mrs. Hutchinson, Cheltenham, grand-daughter of the poet. This lady expressed herself as very much pleased with the modelling of the statue, and more particularly the head and shoulders. So soon as this work is out of hand Sir John will proceed with the casting of a duplicate of his design as remodelled, which has een commissioned for Dunedin, New Zea-

I heard a group of little folks chattering to each other not long ago, and boasting of the different occupations of their respective paternal relations. Said one small youth, "My papa is smarter'n yours, 'cause he's a lawyer." "No; my papa is the best, 'cause he's a Senator and a Lieutenant at Assouan. They assert that Mahdi has Colonel." "Not much he ain't; my papa eleven missionaries and a number of sisters is better'n all; he's a pall bearer."—San

Order of Precedence in San Francisco.

LOUIS RIEL'S VICTIM.

A heretofore unwritten chapter of history

The Story of the Shooting of Scott During the Red River Rebellion Told

A heretofore unwritten chapter of history is just given regarding the Provisional Government under the presidency of Louis Riel. After the rebellion of 1869 and 1870, Riel, Le Pine and O'Donoghue, with a few toilowers, seized Fort Garry and the Hudson Bay Company's stores, and established an alleged government, which was nearly overthrown by the loyalist settlers under the leadership of Dr. Schultz, Dr. Brown, Major Wallace and Mr. Scott. Riel and his companions determined to make an example of the leaders, and Schultz, now a member of the Dominion Parliament, would have been shot had he not escaped to the United States. Scott was a man of ungovernable temper, and thus furnished a pretext for his taking off. The freezing and starving process the prisoners were subjected to did not improve his temper, and one day in a fit of passion he orowned his acts of Adj Gen. Le Pine presided, and the prisoner, who could not comprehend a word of the proceedings, was condemned to be shot forthwith. All efforts of the Hon. D. A. Smith, Bannatyne and the Rev. Mr. Young to procure even a respite proved unavailing. Riel and Le Pine, inflamed by rum and resentment and enticed by O'Donoghue, determined to carry out the programme. The man was led out into the barrack yard, and after two volleys from the clumsy and inexperienced firing party, fell back on the rude box which was to serve as a coffin. Riel refused to give up the body, and what became of it is a mystery to this day. A man who was at that time connected with the Fort Garry New Nation, the organ of the provisional government, relates for the first time the particulars of the murder of Scott, showing

THRUST INTO HIS COFFIN ALIVE,

and lay there five hours terribly wounded with the mercury below zero before receiving his death shot. The editor of the New Nation was an old countryman, Major H. M. Robinson. On the afternoon of the death of Scott, Major Robinson was sent for from the fort by Riel. He returned some two hours afterward utterly unnerved and horror stricken and in an intense state of nervousness. He said that Riel had desired him to defend in the New Nation the shooting of Scott as an act of necessity to the provisional government. Major Robinson could not credit that the deed of HODINGON could not credit that the deed of blood had actually been done, and ex-pressed his incredulity. Seeing this, Riel led the major into the court, and to one of the sheds which lined the interior walls, where stood a sentry. As they approached Riel threw open the door, exposing a box from which blood was dripping into the snow. Hardly had the major realized the fact before he was horrified by hearing a voice proceeding from the box, exclaiming in distinct tones:

"Oh! let me out of this! My God, how

I suffer!"
With blood curdling in his veins the major retreated from the spot. Riel called major retreated from the spot. Riel called the sentry and the two entered the shed and closed the door. A moment later there was a sound of a shot within, and Scott was probably released from torture. Riel returned with the major to the fort, where he dismissed him with a significant warning to secrecy. To comprehend the full horror of this tragedy it must be remembered that this occurred five hours after Scott had been shot and coffined and with the thermometer many degrees below zero. Major Robinson left immediately for Eng-

Touching Jay Gould's Heart

A little, black-bearded man was walking priskly up Broadway yesterday afternoon, when a shivering tramp, who had been loitering in front of Trinity Church, stepped in front of him and said something in a low in front of him and said something in a low tone. The little man made no reply, but stepped to one side and continued his journey up town. The beggar slouched after him, and said in a louder tone than before, "Please, cap, gi'me a few cents for a bowl of soup." Even to this appeal the little man paid no attention, and would doubtles have succeeded in seconing from doubtless have succeeded in escaping from the importunate tramp had he not been the importunate tramp had he topped by a friend wh The beggar crowded up as closely as possible to the two men and began a pitiful tale of distress. He was heard to say: "And everything I possessed went in Wall street. Jay Gould and those fellows got it." The little black-bearded man's hand went quickly down into his pocket and brought out a coin, which was placed on the dirty palm of the mendicant, with the words, "There, now go away, please." The fellow shuffled away, evidently without knowing that the little man who gave him the money was Jay Gould himself. The other gentleman was Cyrus

# How to Get Bid of an Unwelcome

W. Field .- New York Times.

"Rheumatism," says Mr. A. McFaul, proprietor of the City Hotel, Kingston, used to hold its own pretty well, but 'the days of that here are o'er.' St. Jacobs Oil, the Great German Remedy, has completely conquered the rheumatism, and no man need suffer from it longer. I had it badly until a short time ago, but I used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured, and so can any one be cured in a similar manner.'

Latest From Ireland.

The death of Alderman Manning, of Waterford, occurred on January 15th. Atkinson, died at his residence. Queensferry, on January 7th.

There is at present in Lurgan Work-

an old woman 104 years of age, house an old woman 104 years of age, named Ellen Cunningham. Michael Downey, charged with the mur-der of John Moylan at Clonboo on Decem-ber 16th, was committed for trial on

The Queen has ordered Irish poplin for curtains and upholstery of State furniture in two suites of apartments at Windsor

The mineral statistics of Ireland for 1882. as compiled by the Inspectors of mines, show that at the mines 2,321 persons were employed, of whom 1,002 were at the coal and 1,319 at the metalliferous mines.

The Different Kind of Pade. "It is really astonishing how many dif-ferent kinds of pads are being invented," temarked Fizzletop at breakfast a few

"Yes," responded Mrs. Fizzletop, "if we are to believe what we read in the newspapers, almost any kind of invalid can be papers, almost any aint of invalid can be restored to health by some kind of pad. Consumptives are cured by breast pad and lung pad. Then again people who have liver disease are cured by liver pad."

"Yes, and there are kidney pads to ourse

"There is one kind of pad that doesn't help a man much," interrupted Johnny,

who reads the papers.

"What kind of a pad are you talking about," asked Col. Fizzletop harshly
"A foot pad. I read in the paper that a man was knocked down in New York and

robbed by a foot pad." GENTLEMEN,—Your Hop Bitters have been o great value to me. I was laid up with typhoid fever for over two months, and could get no relief until I tried your Hop Bitters. To those suffering with debility or any one in feeble health, I cordially recommend them.

C. STOETZEL, 693 Fulton treet, Chicago, Ill

One does not wish to have a bald head, but when one does have one, one does not