GIGANTIC STEALING.

Young Atkinson, of the Davies, Atkinson & Co. Concern, a Defaulter-Over \$200,000 Swallowed Up be the Stealing of the Junior and a Clerk.

(From the Chicago Evening Mail.) It was pretty clearly understied by the commercial world on Tuesday, when it was announced that the Continental National Bank levied upon the packing house of Davies, Atkinson & Co., at the stock yard, that it was not exactly for lack of funds that the firm permitted this action to be taken. The presence of John T. Davies in this city, and the fact that the writ of attachment was directed more particularly against him, together with the fact that later in the day Mrs. Ellen Atkinact that later in the day Mrs. Ellen Atkinson, widow of the former junior purtner in the house, began suit in assumpsit against the firm for \$60,000 or theresbouts, and for \$7,169 85 on a personal account, laft it to be inferred that the old and wellknown firm was already entered upon some sort of transition. Only a few, however divined the true cause, and efforts were made to suppress the facts until yesterday afternoon, when it became apparent that all further attempts at secrecy would be futile. The fact of the matter is, John A. Atkinson, who succeeded at his father's death to a membership in the firm, is a defaulter to a very large amount, at present estimated in the vicinity Young Mr. Atkinson became inbued with the head-over-heels speculative spirit of the age, and soon found himself hopelessly entaugled. It was the old story. He had helped himself to moneys to which he had no right-in fact, he had no right to any of the firm's cash, for he had not a dollar invested -- and in trying to win back dollar invested—and in trying to win hack his first losings he became all the more hopelessly involved. Of course, he could not escape detection. The amount was too large to be covered up, and though the senior partner, Mr. Davies, was in England permanently, the bank accounts could not be decreased in any way to decide him. to deceive him. Finding it impossible to get a straight account of his business Mr. Davies resolved to come to this country and investigate for himself. The firm, it should be stated, was started by Mr. Davies, who is a wealthy commission merchant of Liverpool, and Isaac Atkinson, a confidential clerk in his employ, who came to this city for the purpose. Mr. Atkinson was accidentally drowned in the lake off his residence in Kenwood some four years ago.
The business was confined to commission The business was connect to commission and packing, and the house was designed as a supply depot for the old established house in Liverpool.

Mr. Davies was seen at the Grand Pacific

Hotel last evening, but was at first loth to talk. Finally, however, in answer to a question put by the Evening Mail reporter as to the cause of the difficulties, Mr. Davies replied: "When I arrived here on Outober 3rd, a clerk handed me a letter written by Mr. Atkinson, which will explain much, if not all." The letter is as follows :

mr. Atkinson, while while explain finder, in not all." The letter is as follows:

Chicago, Oct. 3, 1884.—I have a most thrible confession to make. I have lost a large sum of your money in speculations on the floard of Trade, and have used money borrowed from the banks to pay losses. I don't know the amount, but it must be over \$110,000. The deception on my part has been going on a long time. I made money at first. Encouraged by the hope of making up some portions of last year's losses, 4 took larger lines, and was long on a lot of stuff when the panic came last May. Then it was impossible to sell out, so I sold a large quantity of pork short, and was caught in the Armour corner. I still held on to all the stuff, after paying the loss on pork, and about five weeks ago was within a few thousand dollars of being even, but prices collapsed and left matters worse than ever. All these months I have been deceiving the banks as to the position we were in, hoping that it would come out all right. But it went on make money only plunged me deeper into the mire. A great many trades are still open, but the market shows little sign of doing better. I know there is no palliation for the baseness and ingratitude of my conduct, and, were it not for my wife and little ones, I would end my life. As it is, I am broken down by the terrible strain it has been.

"Was the firm involved in these specula-

"Was the firm involved in these specula tions, or were they Mr. Atkinson's personal affairs?" asked the reporter.

"The first intimation I had of anything irregular," replied Mr. Davies, " was this letter, which is corroborated by the mo-t painful facts." What will be done about the attach-

ments?"
"I permitted the attachment of the Continental Bank for \$25,000 because this note is discounted on the strength of ware house receipts, the property of which really belonged to the Bank of Montreal. Let ment House explosions. The police are me explain," continued Mr. Davies. "One still following up their favorite theory that of the strongest clauses in the partner hip should not speculate or do anything outside of legitimate business without my consent as he had no capital in the firm. The business here was simply to supply the Liverpool house; there was no outside

"Rumor has it," remarked the reporter that a larger sum is involved than that mentioned by Mr. Atkinson?"

"Some twelve mouths ago" said Mr. Davies, after thinking awhile, "Atkinson asked for money. Knowing that there was ample capital here, I wrote to him asking why he was drawing still more, amounting to £30,000, say \$150,000, and suggested that there must be something wrong. In reply to that he cabled that an employee of the firm.named Harbers, had been speculating, unknown to him, and had paid up losses in margine by excessive overdraft.

Harbers, Mr. Davies explained, was managing the commissions department of the outablishment, and represented the firm on the board. His connection with the firm, of course, is at an end, and what has become of him Mr. Davies professes not to know Regarding the latest developments, he said The mother of Mr. Atkinson has started suits against the firm, one of which is for an entirely fictitious amount, which she knows. The claim is for money on deposit. Believing Atkinson to be honest and reliable never doubted the Harbers transaction. Harbers himself wrote mealetter to Liver pool, admitting his irregularities. I have not gone into the books yet, but this late development leads me to believe that the eculations amount to not less than \$200,

every probable that further developments rill be made in a day or two."

As stated Mrs. Ellen Atkinson brought a assumpsit for \$60,000 against the This sum is said to represent her late husband's interest in the concern. She further brought suit for \$7,169.85, which, she represents, her personal claim amounts On the strength of this suit, and Mr. Davies not being a resident of this country, Judge Moran yesterday granted an injune tion restraining Davies from making away with and carrying out of the country the books of the firm of Davies & Atkinson, the latter being the late Isaac Atkinson. these books, it is understood, Mrs. Atkinson hopes to establish her claim to the larger sum as the executrix of her late husband's will. It 1874, according to Mrs. A vection, that her busband entered into partnership with Davies. The first arrangements were that he should receive ove-fourth of the profits for his services. He subsequently had one-third and still later one-half interest in the business. He died in 1880, since which time his sou John ceeded to the father's interests in the

It is said in commercial circles that the Bank of Montreal is still out some \$140,000, which it carries because Mr. Davies is not in any way in financial distress.

An effort was made last evening to find Mr. Atkinson; but at his home, corner of 15th street and Lake avenue, the reporter was told that he was not at home, and there was no telling when he would be at home

There are only two beet-sugar factories in operation in North America—one in West Farnham, Quebec, Can., the other at result that the two men named above were Alvorado, Col.

THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1884.

WHOLE NO 1,372 NO. 21.

AN ELECTION TRAGEDY.

Marder in a Republican Wisconsin Procession-The Murderer Lynched-An Exciting Scene.

A last (Thursday) night's Lucrosse (Wis) desput th says: F. A. Burton, President of the Blaine-Logan Clun, was shot dead this evening by a character known as "Scotty" while the Republican procession was forming. The mutderer was arrested and hurried off to jail, followed by a hunand narries of to Jan, followed by a fundaced men in uniform carrying torches and shouting, "Lynch him." The Chief of Police and a posse barricaded the jail doors and prevented violence. The murderer advanced from the crowd to within a few feet of his victim and fired the first bullet into his back. Burton fell to the pavement, and "Scotty" emptied the revolver, ficing six shots into Burton's body and head. He then threw the revolver at the head. He then threw the revolver at the victim and gave him a kick. All this was done in a moment, before any one could realize what happened. The motive of the murder is unknown. Burton was managing the campaign in this section. A mob of Blaine-Logan torch bearers and citizens surrounded the jail and demanded possession of Scotty." This was refused. The mob then produced cold chisels, forced open the doors, put a rope around his neck, and

lynched him at 10 45 p.m.

When everything was prepared the murderer was asked to make a statement. He declined to state anything, except that he was the man who shot Burton. At this juncture the cry went round, "Pull him!"
"Hang him!"
"Don't let him live a minute longer!"
The mob seized the rope and made a strong pull, but the ruffian freed his hands, and the rope broke before he was raised from ground. In five minutes a new rope was thrown over the heads of the crowd and fell within a few feet of the executioner. This was adjusted, his hands and arms were firmly tied, and in another moment he was hauging in the air with his face closely pressed against the limb of a tree and the terrible tragedy was over. The body of the doomed man was left hanging only a few minutes when it was taken down lifeless and left in charge of the sheriff, who will see the remains an alarm which was made general, this, added to the steady roll of voices from the direction of the Court House, made the night one of awful features. The body of Burton was removed home during the One builet passed through the head, two through the lungs and two into been fatal.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

The officers were unable to stay the mob, who refused to listen to arguments. From 9 to 10 the Court House square presented a scene that beggared description. The mob increased in numbers until the entire space on three sides of the jail was a dense mass of humanity, demanding that the murderer be hung. The torches of the men flared above the sea of heade, and the white plumes moved resolutely about the square. The best citizens were present and watched the painful scene with blanched faces, but with no expression of sympathy.

THE QUEBEC EXPLOSIONS.

Conjectures as to the Cause of the Blowps-The Mysterious Strangers-The

Precautions. A Quebec despatch says: There are no new developments respecting the Parliathe four suppleious characters reported by the Levis boarding-house keeper, who is a Mrs. Honora Nolan, residing opposite the Quebec Central Railway station, were the ue authors of the events on Saturday They have also obtained their descriptions he first being a tall, fair man, with tache and imperial, dressed in black aged about 36; the second, a stout, middle ze man, age about 40, with a black mous tache and slightly crooked nose, and the middle-size, about 28 or 30 years old, and fair. These three put up at Nolan's on the evening of the 2ad, and not the 5th, as stated yesterday. They had only a single carpet bag with them then, and were so short of body linen that when they wanted to change their shirts they had to wait until those on them were taken off and washed. They nevertheless appeared to have plenty of American money. They were joined on Wednesday evening last by a fourth in the person of a good-looking florid young man about 21 years old, wear-ing a roft black felt hat and black clothes. He it was who brought to Mrs. Nolan's the small black satchel which she found so surprisingly heavy. They were in the habit of paying for their meals after each repast and for their beds each morning The Province buildings continue to be still guarded like a fortress, and none but employees are permitted to enter them unless they are well known. Military precautions are also still kept up.

University College Examinations.

The annual Convocation of Universit College, Toronto, took place on Fiday is the Convocation Hall. Dr. Daniel Wilson President of the College, occupied the The following former Hamilton Collegiate Institute students were success ful: G. Chambers (Lausdowne medal fo 1884), second year. Prizes for chemistry mineralogy and geology, L. H. Bowerman and J. A. Duff for mathematics. The lat ter took special prize for speaking and reading. A. M. Maomechan also took special prize for reading. On the honor list (classios) are the names of R. A. Little, W. M. Logan, H. B. Witton and G. W. Johnston; mathematics, L. H. Bowerman, G. Chambere, J. D. Graham, J. A. Duff: English, A. M. Maomechan, J. J. Ettiott, O. E. Burkholder; French, C. E. Burknolder; chemistry, G. Chambers and F. B. Anderson; biology, mineralogy and geology Chambers and F. B. Anderson, Menta and moral science, C. A. Webster and J.

On the 28th September last the barn and contents of a well-to-do farmer of Canbord township, Haldimand county, named Hugh crawford, were destroyed by fire, evidently the work of an incendiary. Mr. and Mrs Crawford were away from home at the time and no trace of the incendiaries could he obtained. Application was made to the Provincial Government, and Government Detective Murray was instructed to case. After making were directed inquiries his suspicions wards two neighboring farmers named Nelson and Joseph Potts, but at that time was muble to obtain sufficient evidence to warrant him in arresting them. At his instance a fire inquest was held before Coroner McCollum, of Dunnville, with the

committed for trial, bail being refused,

A CHAMBER OF HORRORS

Dr. Tuke's Exposure of the Treatment of Quebec's Insane

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS

The following is an extract from the report of Dr. Tuke, the Euglish expert, on his visit to Longue Point Asylum, Que: It is as we ascend the building that the character of the accommodation changes for the worse. The higher the ward, the more unmanageable is the patient supposed to be, the galleries and rooms become more and more crowded, and they look bare and comfortless. The patients were for the most part sitting listlessly on forms by the wall of the corridor, while others were pacing the open gallery, which must afford an acceptable escape from the dull monotony of the corridor.

In the fourth tier were placed the idiots and imbedies—a melancholy sight necessarily, even when cared for and trained in the best possible manner, but especially so when there is no attempt made, so far as I could learn, to raise them to a higher level or educate them. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the condition of the patients confined in the gallery, in the roof, and in the basement of this asylum. They constitute the refractory class—acute and chronic maniacs. They and the accom-modation which has so long been provided for them must be seen to be fully realized. I saw in the highest story, that in the roof, an ill-lighted corridor, in which 60 to 70 refractory men were crowed together; some were walking about, but most were sitting on benches against the wall or in chairs fixed to the flor, the occupants being secured to these restraint chairs by straps. Of those seated on the benches of pacing the gallery, a considerable number were restrained by handouffs attached to a were restrained by mandedina stractined to a belt, some of the ouffs being the ordinary iron ones used for prisoners, the others being leather. Restraint, I should say in passing, was not confined to the so-called refractory wards; for inetance, in a lower and quieter ward, a man was tightly secured by a strait-waistcoat. Dr. Howard had him released, and he did not evince any indications of violence. It was said be would tear his clothes, a serious matter in

an asylum conducted on the contract system. The walls and floor of the corridor were absolutely bare. But if the condition of the corridor and the patients presented a melancholy sight, what can be said of the adjoining cells in which they sleep and are secluded by day? They are situated between the corridor and a narrow passage lighted by windows from the roof. Over each door is an opening the same length as the top of the door, and threat of our rights in the same length as the top of the door, and they to four inches in height, which can three to four inches in height, which can be closed or not, as the attendant wishes. This aperture is, when open, the only means of lighting the cell. The door is secured by a bolt above and below, and by a padlock in the midule. In the door itself a patient in the initials. In the door itself is a guichet, or wicket, secured, when closed, by a button. When opened, a patient is just able to protrude the head. There is, as I have intimated, no window in the room, and when the aperture over the door is closed it is absolutely dark.

For ventilation, there is an opening in the wall opposite the door, which communicates above with the cupola; but what ever communication may be with the outer air, the ventilation must be very imperfect. Incee1. I understand that the ventilation only comes into opera-tion when the heating apparatus is in otion. What the condition of these cell must be in hot weather, and after being occupied all night, and, in some instances day and night, may be easily conceived. When the bolts of the door of the first cell which I saw opened were drawn back and the padiock removed, a man was seen croughing on a hed of straw rolled up in the corner of the room, a loose cloth at his feet, and he stark naked, rigorously restrained by handcuffs and belt. On being spoken to, he rose up, dazzled with the light, and looking pale and thin. The reason assigned for his seclusion and his manacles was the usual one, namely, "he would tear his clothes if free." The door being closed upon this unfortunate man, we heard sounds proceeding from neighboring cells and saw some of their occupants. One who was deaf and dumb, as well as insane. and who is designated t' homme inconnu, was similarly manacled. In his cell there was not anything whatever for him to lie or sit upon but the bare floor. He was clothed Some of the cells in this gallery were sup plied with bedsteads, there being just room

the Mother Superior informed me that it wa frequently necessary to strap the patients down in their hedget night Passing from this gallery, which I can only regard as a "chamber of horrors," we proceeded to the corresponding portion of the building on the female side. to me even more painful, for when, after women who were crowded seeing the together in the gallery, on benches, and in xed chairs, many of whom were restrained by various mechanical appliances, we went into the narrow passage between the cells and the outer wall, the frantic yells of the patients and the banging against the doors constituted a veritable pandemonium. The effect was beightened when the quichets the doors were unbuttoued, heads of the inmates were protruded in a row, like so many beasts, as far as they could reach. Into this human menagerie what ray of hope can ever enter? In one of the walls a card, on which were inscribed words to the that in Divine Providence

o stand between the wall and the bed.

When there is no bedstead, a loose palliass

is laid on the floor. In reply to my inquiry

were men to take their hopes. The words seemed to me like cruel irony. I should indeed, regard the Angel of Death as the most merciful visitant these wretched beings could possibly welcome. The bolts and looks were removed in a few instances and some of the women were seen to be confined by leathern muffs, solitary confinement not being sufficient. One of the test arguments in favor of restraint by camisole or muff is that the patient car walk about and need not be shut up in a room, but we see here, as is often seen that unnecessary mechanical restraint does not prevent recourse being had to seclusion. A cell, darkness, partial or total, a stifling atmosphere, utter absence of any humanizing influence, absolute want of treatment are but too often the attendants upon the handcuff, instead being dispensed with by

employment. With such a condition of things as that now described is witnessed.

one cannot help appreciating, more than one has ever done before, the blessed

one has ever done before, the blessed reform in the treating of the insane which

amazing to reflect that although the superiority of the humane mode of treating the insane, inaugurated nearly a century ago, has been again and again demonstrated, and has been widely adopted throughout the civilized made again. the civilized world, a colony of England, se remarkable for its progress and intelligence as Canada, can present such a spectacle as that I have so inadequately described as existing, in the year of grace 1884, in the Montreal asylum. Before leaving the asylum I visited the

basement, and found some seventy men and as many women in dark, low rooms. Their condition was very similar to that already described as existing in the topmost ward. A good many were restrained in one so long as France and Germany keep clear way or another, for what reason it was of English rights, and there is no reason difficult to understand. Many were weakmir ded, as well as supposed to be excitable The patients sat on benches by the wall, the rooms being bare and dismal. A large number of beds were crowded together in a part of the basement contiguous with the room in which the patients were congregated, while there were single rooms or cells in which patients were secluded, to whom I spoke through the door. The herding together of these patients is pitiful to behold, and the condition of this nether region in the night must be bad in the extreme. I need not describe the separate rooms, as they are similar to those in the roof. The amount of restraint and seclusion resorted to is of course large. Yet I was informed that it was very much less than

STARVED TO DEATH.

Woman Dies of Starvation Among

Chastly Discovery in Barrie-An Old A last (Wednesday) night's Barrie despatch says: The community has been shocked by a horrible case of apparent starvation which the police have just investigated. The subject is a maiden lady named Mary Anne Seawright, who for several years past has kept a little shop on Bradford street midway netween this town and Allandale. It was noticed by neighbors that Miss Seawright did not make her appearance for some days, and the conclusion was arrived at finally that something was wrong. The Barrie police were accordingly communicated with, and the result was a visit to the premises by the town Inspector Blain, accompanied by constable Greer. Access could be had to the shop only by forcible entry, which was effected by a rear window. A shocking sight met the view of the officers on entering. The corpse of the old woman was found lying across the doorway of the sleeping room with a dish of flour beside it, and every indication of squalor and misery surrounding it. Everything about was disorderly and filthy, and the smell permeating the room was almost unbearable. No time was lost n notifying a coroner, but that official declined to hold an inquest. Constable declined to hold an inquest. Constable Greer accordingly took charge of the premises, after notifying a sister of the deceased, Mrs. Morrow, 14 Bellevue Place, Toronto. The remains were evidently those of a person who had starved to death. When seen by your correspondent to-night they presented a most ghastly appearance, the limbs being shrunken and every bone on the body standing out prominently under the shrunken skin. The house was in a state of great confusion, everything lying about in dirt and disorder. Prominent among the effects were candies which were found in various places, including even the bed. Search among the contents of the house revealed several boxes, most of which were filled with costly silks establish the fact that the old woman was a miser. There were eight sovereigns sewed underclothing, and besides this there was a \$8.50 in loose cash. The underclothes numbered thirteen different garments, and the inner one was almost grown to the the bed-room was a loaded pistol, while under the head of the bed wan a big file sharpened at the point. The Mayor has word to a brother of the deceased. Rev. Thomas Seawright, Norwood, as to the disposal of the remains.

An official decree, proclaiming toleration for all religious denominations in Cuba, has been promulgated. The Presbyterian congregation at St.

Moffat, of Walkerton. The Rev. Samuel Acheson, of Wick, Ont.

has received a unanimous call to the con-gregation of Kippen and Hillsgreen, Presbytery of Huron. The induction of the Rev. H. Rose, late

of Manchester, Eng., to the charge of Kuox Church, Elora, last week, filled the only vacancy that existed in the bounds of that Presbytery. The Bishop of Niagara stated at a meeting of the leading clergy and laity of the diocese recently held, that owing to increas-

ing infirmity be would be obliged at an early

day to either resign the see or ask for the appointment of a coadjutor .- Mail. The Rev. Capon Caswell, M.A., incum ent of the English Church at Georgetown Niagara Diocese, has been unanimously elected Rector of St. John's Church, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, by the Wardens and Vestry of that parish. He will leave George-

town for Luneuburg on October 28th.

A London cablegram says: The third and concluding volume of Mr. James A Froude's "Biography of Thomas Carlyle," has just been published, and is likely to prove the literary sensation of the present Beason. It embraces the period from 1834 to the death of Carlyle, in February, 1881, and is accompanied by a preface, in which Mr. Froude elaborately vindicates his conduct as Carlyle's literary executor. The volume is crammed with hitherto unpublished criticisms, in Carlyle's rugged language, of public men, many of whom are still living. He regards Gladstone a one of the most contemptible men he ever saw. "He is," said Carlyle, "but a poor ritualist. He is almost spectral—a kin'l of a phantasm of a man. There is nothing side wrappages." On the other hand the that Mr. Froude's work presents the character of his revered asster in an even less enviable light than before, and that Mr. Froude she called hereafter, not Carlyle's literary executor, but his literary executioner.

Labouchere says in Truth : "I see it stated that the Church Missionary Scorety has expended in thirty-three years upward £120 000 on 'missions' Mohammedans in Palestine without mak was commenced in England and France in ing a single convert. The London Jews 1792, and the subsequent labors of Hill, Society spent £30,000 between 1877 and Charlesworth and Connolly. But it is 1882 with the same result."

IN THE HEART OF AFRICA.

New World and New Races-Joseph Thompson's Startling Discoveries.

A London correspondent writes : There seems to be a general revival of that old spirit of adventure that animated Europe at the close of the fifteenth century, when Spain and England entered upon a splendid rivalry for the conquest of the world. Today France and Germany appear to be entering the lists with England for the colonization of those portions of the globe which have not already been accessed by 'The Mother of Nations." No trouble can come out of this newly awakened ambition so long as France and Germany keep clear why they should not.

But apart from this new ambition of

colonizing the dark places of the world there has grown up with Stanley's discov-ery of Livingstone an individual spirit of exploration and adventure. The Americans have headed all achievements toward the north pole; the English are busy in the eastern seas and in the heart of Africa. I am favored with some new and startling facts (briefly referred to in my previous letters) in connection with East Africa, that are full of the despest interest.

Mr. Joseph Thomson, who in 1878 80

conducted the Royal Geographical Society's east central African expedition, the remarkable story of which was told in his book,
"To the Central African Lakes and Back,"
started in the spring of 1882 on another
expedition to the Kilimanjaro district. He
travelled over one thousand miles of unexplored country, and returned recently with a budget of notes and experience that, when revealed to the public, is likely to prove one of the most startling narratives of modern travel. Mr. Thomson is taking a rest in Scotland prior to settling down to work at his new book, which will direct a new attention to the east coast of Africa. nore particularly as the travellor (his last expedition, like his previous one, was made under the auspices of the geographical society) claims to have discovered a new

and far more expeditious route to the Victoria N Yanza than hitherto known.

A lotter just received from Mr. Thomson, and which I am permitted to quote, says:
"I am extremely fortunate in being the first to explore an entirely unique regiongeographically and ethnographically-a region teeming with interest, containing such features as snow-clad, extinct volcances, rising to a height of 19,000 feet, and now seen for the first time; mountain ranges reaching 14,000 feet in altitude, with plateaus at an elevation of 9,000 feet, the lower plains dotted with wonderfully preserved craters and cones. Another feature discovered is the existence of a monotonous stretches of desert, plateau-region, or forest, are not found here. You have incessant variety and a bit of everything. Nothing is allowed to pall before

"Of this interesting country 1 travelled over one thousand miles entirely new to geographers except through native reports, biomaries, native assistants, teachers and and several of the features have long been interpreters. subjects of controversy among stay-at-

home' scientists.
"My journey also opens up a new route to Victoria N Yanza infinitely shorter and

more healthy than any other. "If the country is interesting the people are much more so. I have visited five new tribes. Of these three are in a sense new to ethnology. They are not negroes, neither are they Somali nor Galla. In language, mode of life, religious belief, government, election, etc., they differ from any tribes hitherto described. Their customs are of the most astounding character. Take, as an example of this, the fact that all the unmarried young men and women nve together in villages apart from the married people, and so agreeable do they find it that they rarely marry till well up in years. Yet, strange to say, if a young woman should become enceinte she is immediately killed. The Masai—one of these tribes-occupy the greater part of the country I traversed, and I can assure you we had some lively times among They are the most dreaded people in the whole of east Africa. Caravan after caravan has been annihilated—no year passes without some disaster; and it was only by a series of lucky accidents that I ever got through them and back to safe ground again. Stanley was not very far vrong when he told me previous to my leaving London: 'Make your will or take a thousand men.' Besides this Masai I discovered a tribe inhabiting a series of enormous caverns which pierce a great volcanic region on this equator. These caves are artificial, and penetrate a great distance through solid rock. There can be but one explanation of these caves—namely, Their present that they have been mines. sors did not excavate them, and have dition about their origin. All that no tradition about their origin. can be said is that they must have been by a very different race-probably

the Egyptians. Of material of popular interest I have collected far more than on my previous journey. Or hunting adventures alone I have sufficient to make a book. I can enumerate four times in which I have been charged by rhinoceroses, still more by buf-faloes, while I can actually say that I have been in the very midst of a herd of elephants, while I have made an aerial flight and somersualt, propelled by a wild buil. I have twice also had narrow escapes from infuriated negroes, and once was only saved rom transmigration into the body of a lion

These facts will sufficiently indicate to you the possibilities of my new book. The journey has been of unusual interest, both rom a scientific and popular point of

The natives of the Congo-the interest in which marvellous region is growing daily among English merchants — have some and curious habits. Even the best of the Bakongos burn persons suspected of witchcraft, and accept the most trivial evi-dence of sorcery as sufficient for the stake. Mr. Thomson says that "at Pallaballa or man-who dies, somebody is suspected of having caused the death by supernatural causes, and the borrid old uganga, or medicine man,' who holds the inquest over the coffin, is called upon to detect the guilty person, and generally fixes upor those possessed of worldly goods, in order that they may buy him off from his fell accusation. Should the person thus accused be unable to satisfy the uganga, he or she is compelled to the cases, the infusion of a poisonous bark; and according as the potion is regulated in strength by the uganga, so the suspected tamperer with witchcraft either vomits up the poison and recovers, dies at once from its effects, or retains it in the stomach and does not die, in which latter case the natives have rare

sport in hacking the ill-doer to pieces with their blunt knives or in cooking their victim over a slow fire." The first days of all peoples seem to be very much alike. On the lower Congo as far as Stanley Pool pballic worship is prevalent, rustic temples being dedicated to it, but the rites are far less obscene (one gathers from both writers and travellers) than in the classic days of the bacchanalian feasts. The highest form of civilization has a remnant of savagery in it. Take in point the history of witchoraft in the New England States; it is as full of superstitious fear and inhumanity as anything the depraved African can show. The Nikambas, a kindred tribe, believe that all diseases and physical troubles are due to demons are represented materially, in the embodiment of the malady they incite; there is a smallpox bogey, a fever-spirit, and in certain temples about Manyanga you may come across a loathsome representation of the foul demon who is supposed to have inflicted syphilis on the posed to have inflicted syphilis on the unhappy natives, who bring offerings to his shrine with a view to appeasing his oruel ravages." They have listle or no knowledge of the healing art; "medicines are represented by vague potions and powders, delivered without any reference to their antiseptic qualities, but merely in regard to their hidden protentialities of medic."

METHODIST MISSIONS.

to their hidden potentialities of magic.

Annual Meeting of the Missionary Society Year.

A last (Thursday) night's Kingston despatch says: At the meeting of the Methodist Missionary Society last night, Dr. Sutherland, Secretary, submitted a report, of which the following is a synopsis:
He said that the report would deal with
only the former Methodist Church of Canada, as data regarding branches was not available. The mission work of the Church embraced domestic or in the Dominion, Indian in Quebec, British Columbia, Alberta and Keewatin, French in Quobec and foreign, which includes Japan and Bermuda. From all these departments most cheering tidings have been received. Revivals have resulted in a net gain of over 8,000 to the membership of the church, a goodly portion being gathered in the mission fields. Reports from the Indian fields are encouraging.

A statement of this year's missions and

missionaries was read, as follows: Domestic missions.—Toronto Conference, 39 missions, 39 missionaries; London, do., 35 and 39; Niagara, 18 and 19; Guelph, 33 and 35; Bay of Quinte, 29 and 33; Montreal, 78 and 80; Manitoba and the Northwest, 50 curious meridianed trough containing a said 58; Nova Scotia, 48 and 47; New series of beautiful lakes. The region is, in fact, an epitome of the geographical features of the whole of Africa. The great, 442 missions, 463 missionaries. Indian missions-Toronto Conference,

nissions, 3 missionaries. Total number of paid agents, 7. London, 6, 4, 13; Niagara, 2, 2, 6; Guelph, 2, 2, 5; Bay of Quinte, 3, 1, 3; Montreal, 2, 2, 6; Manitoba, ctc., 12, 10, 16; mission district, 12, 7, 20. Totals 45, 31, 76. The paid agents include mis-

interpreters.
French missions—Montreal Conference missions, 11 missionaries, 3 teaconers. Foreign—Japan, 7 missions, 13 missionaries, 6 assistants; Bermudas, 3 missions

missionaries.
Grand totals—506 missions, 522 missionaries, 15 assistants, 28 teachers, 11 interpreters, 573 paid agents.

The finances of the society are: Expenditures, \$159,000; receipts, \$149,000. The

shortage is provided out of legacies, so that it does not entail debt. A last (Friday) night's Kingston despatch save: The Board met at 9 o'clock, Dr. Carman in the chair. On motion it was resolved to re-open the school for Chinese on the Pacific Coast as soon as a suitable agent can be obtained. The report of the Committee on Mission Premises was read as follows: First, that the premises present occupied by the Secretary are too small and otherwise unsuitable; second, that new premises be erected on the northeast corner of the Metropolitan Church ot, the lot having been paid for by the Missionary Society several years ago, the building to correspond in style with the Metropolitan Church. Third, that the cost of the building shall not exceed \$25,000 and that such cost can be met without touching the ordinary income of the Society. Fourth, that if a suitable building cannot be erected for the above the requirements of the Society be met by reuting. The report was adopted as a whole. mittee on annual reports was read as follows: First, that the general report of the ociety contains the religious reports from missions, the aggregate contributions from each circuit, the names of subscribers of \$25 and upwards, and the details of expenditure. Second, that each Annual Conerence publish its own missionary subscription list as an appendix to its minutes, with a synopsis of religious reports of the missions within its bounds. The report was adopted. The report on parsonage was adopted. The report on parsonage rents recommends: First, the erection of parsonages in all the missions. Second, the promise of loans equal to 25 per cent. for a term of years at a low rate of interest. Third, that proposed buildings be in accord with plans prepared by the missionary authorities. Fourth, that where missions fail to erect parsonages grants for rents shall cease after two years' notification. The report was adopted. On motion the General Scoretary quested to prepare and forward an early period a synopsis of missionary report to the Superintendents of circuits for use at their anniversaries On motion, the Board requested Rev. Dr. Meacham to spend several weeks in the eastern conferences, assisting at their missionary meeting. On motion, it was resolved that \$175.000 be taken, plus the special help to Newtoundland, as the of our appropriations for this year. In connection with the sustentation fund, it is recommended that the Presidents of the annual conferences be a committee who shall correspond on the matter and report to the next meeting of the Board. On grants to missions, the sub-Committee on Finance reported that it would require meet all the claims presented. They asked that the Board grant an addi tional \$20,000, which, added to the previous vote of \$175,000, would enable them to pay 70 per cent, on the basis of the appropria The Board granted the sum asked. The committee recommend that Rev. John Shaw be appointed as

Georgia has 137 boy convicts.

assistant in the mission-rooms.

ecommendation was adopted. The Board

in October, 1885. The Board adjourned at

with the benediction by

A MICHIPICOTEN ROW.

Whiskey Dealers Dety the Law-Railway Officials Threatened-Policemen Shot -The Government to Put Down the

At the Central Pacific Railway depot at he mouth of the Michipicoten River, north shore of Lake Superior, there have lately been serious riots, arising out of the illicit whiskey trade. All the country in which the Canadian Pacific is being constructed is placed under the Public Works Act. Wherever that Act is declared in force, the selling of drink becomes a punishable offence. Some whiskey sellers at Michipicoten have been openly defying the law. On an attempt being made to suppress the traffic, the liquor sellers called in the assistance of a gang of roughs and whiskey pedlers from Peninsular Harbor, and by their assistance the Stipendiary Magis-trate was set at defiance, but not until a serious riot had occurred, in which revolvers were freely used, and two of the constables were shot.

On the night of the 9th October several

revolver shots were fired after dark in the neighborhood of the quarters occupied by the Ontario Magistrate, Captain Burden, and those of Mr. Alexander Macdonald, the agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. No great importance was attached to the fact. but on the following day a notice was found posted in the neighborhood of the ranway office threatening death to Mr. Macdonald, the agent, and to other parties supposed to be connected with him in the suppression of the whiskey traffic. The notice was signed "By order of the Vigilance Committee." Ou the evening of that day, about half-past 9 o clock, the night being very dark and stormy, a simultaneous attack was made, by about thirty or thirtyfive men, upon the quarters of the Magis trate and the headquarters of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Some two or three hundred shots from revolvers and Winchester rifles were directed into the building. Some of the shots passed through the windows and lodged in the logs at the back of the house occupied by the magistrate. Immediately afterwards an attack was made upon the lock-up, the front door was forced open and three cell doors wrenched off. A prisoner confined for drunkenness was in one of the cells at the time. He cried out, asking to be released, that the people were going to shoot him. At about the same time three newly appointed constables who were on the alert, and who were obnoxious to the whiskey gang were shot at and two of them wounded, one in the hand seriously and the other in the eye. Notices were found placed in positions where they would be certain to be taken hold of, stating that the three newly appointed constables would be shot unless they cleared out by the next steamer leaving for the East.

On the following day a further demonstration was made. Another intimation was given to the Canadian Pacific Railway agent that unless he stopped his opposition No confidence could be placed in any of the constables on the spot, and a large majority of the inhabitants, teamsters and thers were in sympathy with these " Molly Maguires," as they call themselves, and even those who were not in sympathy with them were afraid to come forward and give evidence. As the authorities on the spot were unarmed it was deemed advisable that the Local Government should be appealed to. The facts were duly brought to the notice of the Local Government, and orders have been issued which will secure a vindication of the law. Mr. J. M. Hamilton, County Crown Attorney, Sault Ste. Marie, who is in Toronto, has received instructions forthwith to levy and transport an armed force of sufficient strength to overawe the law-

GOVERNMENT OREARERY.

New Establishment at the Model Farm, Guelph.

Some days ago the creamery in connection with the Ontario Government's model farm, at Guelph, was put in operation. It is now running in first class order. The building is well adapted for the purpose. It is large, airy and quite convenient to the leading highway entering the city. Nearly two years have elapsed since the idea of establishing an industry of this nature first occurred to the Government, and it was not until the spring of the present year that decisive action was taken to carry that idea into effect. The system adopted in gathering the cream is known as the Fairbank system, and throughout the United States it is credited with being the most practical being the most practical and expedient method yet introduced. Each patron is provided with as many common cream came as he may require. This can contains four and a half gallons. It is fitted with a glass gauge on the side by which the amount of cream which has which the amount of cream which has gathered can be determined. After milking, the putron puts the milk in this vessel and then places the can in a tank filled with cold water. The cream gatherer on arriving ascertains by the gauge the depth of cream on the surface, puts down the amount to the credit of the customer and then proceeds to skim the cream off, which is done with an ordinary skimmer. This plan is considered better than the patent process of running off the milk. From the waggon which brings the cream to the creamery, the cream is transferred to vats. After remaining over night in these vessels he cream is next morning run by spouts into two churus and the manufac uring process commences. Those in use in the creamery are common One holds 200 and the other 300 gallons. It requires about an hour's time to churn the butter as only 60 revolutions are made to the minute. As soon as the butter gathers the buttermilk is run off and cold water is thrown in. The churn is again set in motion. In a short time this water is run off and a fresh supply poured in. Thus the butter is washed. It is then removed and placed on a salting scales. By an ingenious device in this machine the amultaneously with the butter. salting scales it is taken to a golden butter worker, a circular table on which two niched cone shaped rollers revolve. After operations by this machine for about five minutes the work of manufacturing is complete. From the cream vats a drain carries the buttermilk to a tank outside from which it is pumped into a piggery Each patron receives ten cents per inch for the cream in the can, but this rate will be increased or lowered according to the price of butter. The capacity of the reamery is 2,000 pounds.

THERE are, this year, 850,000 qualified voters in Ohio. Just half of these are outand out Americans. Of the remainder 250,000 are Germans, either by birth or descent; 100,000 Irish; 50,000 English, Welth, Scotch and Canadian, and the bal ance Swiss, French and Bohemian. Of the latter there are 3,500 voters, six sevenths of them in Cuyahoga county (Cleveland). The colored vote of Ohio is 22 760.

The Missouri father did not pursue his eloping daughter, but sent a clergyman on a swift horse to overtake the couple, order that the marriage ceremony might be performed properly.

A proposition to give the present Lord Mayor of London a second term was promptly snuffed out by that high funcwho seems to have had quite enough of it.

A Georgia man recently killed his horse n an outburst of temper and then blew his own brains out through remorse for