

# WENT OVER THE FALLS.

## Daring Feat of a Woman Fastened in a Barrel.

A despatch from Niagara Falls, Ont., says:—One of the greatest as well as most daring feats ever attempted was accomplished here on Thursday, and that by a woman, when Mrs. Anna Edson Taylor, in her barrel, navigated the Upper Canadian rapids, and plunged over the Horseshoe Falls into the gorge beneath, a distance of 165 feet, and lives to tell the tale of her remarkable trip. She had a well-made barrel, padded with cushions, and equipped with a harness of straps to assist her in making her trip in safety, and some degree of comfort. She arrived here some ten days ago with her manager, Frank M. Russell, from Bay City, Mich., where she had been engaged in teaching. The barrel came with them. They secured a cat and sent it over in the barrel. The cat lived, and Mrs. Taylor immediately prepared to make the trip. All preparations had been made for several days in advance. At 2:23 o'clock Thursday afternoon Mrs. Taylor stepped into a row boat to which the barrel had been attached, and manned by Fred Truesdale and William Holleran, started for the head of Grass Island. Another boat with Rufus Robinson and Fred Evans followed in case of assistance. At Grass Island Mrs. Taylor slipped off her outer clothes and clad in a jacket and short skirt she squeezed into the barrel. The top was put on, and air was pumped into the barrel with a bicycle pump. The boat with the barrel in tow left the island at 3:50 p. m., and the men rowed over towards the Canadian shore.

After going down as far as they dared, the men cast the barrel loose at 4:05 p. m. It started slowly on its voyage down the river. Before reaching the brink of the Horseshoe it had nearly a mile of wild tempestuous rapids to navigate. These rapids consist of a series of cascades, and by some are considered more dangerous and picturesque than the Whirlpool Rapids. The barrel while going down this long stretch of tossing waters was watched by thousands of people who had come down from Buffalo and other neighboring towns.

### PLUNGED OVER THE FALLS.

It was just 4.23 p. m. when the barrel plunged over the Horseshoe Falls, having taken nearly twenty minutes to make the trip down. Many bets were made that the woman was dead before she reached the falls. The barrel reappeared inside of a minute in the boiling waters below, and then it commenced to

circle around and gradually came nearer the shore, until it was caught in an eddy and whirled up towards some rocks, on which a party of four men were waiting for it. They seized the barrel at 4.40 p. m., pulled it out of the water, and ripped off the cover to the manhole. They saw Mrs. Taylor move and speak, and waved their hands to the crowd above. That was the signal that the woman was alive, and a big shout went up from the crowds on the banks.

It was impossible to get Mrs. Taylor out in her exhausted condition. Part of the top of the barrel was sawed off and the woman lifted out. Then it was discovered that she had sustained a severe scalp wound, and blood was dripping down her jacket. She was also bruised and suffering from shock. A boat was secured, and she was placed in it and rowed to the Maid of the Mist landing, where a carriage took her to her boarding house.

### LIKELY TO LIVE.

Dr. W. H. Hodge, the leading physician and surgeon of the city, was summoned and dressed Mrs. Taylor's injuries. He announced that she was in pretty bad shape, but thought she would pull through. Mrs. Taylor was asked to give an account of her trip, but all she could say was: "I was whirled around at lightning speed and then I crashed into the rocks three times—oh, my head, my head."

The woman cannot give any clear statement, and probably never will. The trip was a wild and dangerous one from beginning to end, and the terrible drop of 160 feet is probably what occasioned the shock. The concussion threw her against the barrel and produced the cut in the head despite the cushions and straps.

Mrs. Taylor states that she is 43 years of age, was born at Auburn, N. Y. She was educated in the Common schools, was married at nineteen to a doctor, who died a year later, leaving her with a child. The child died later, and since then Mrs. Taylor has earned her livelihood by teaching, having taken a course in the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y.

When asked why a woman of her education and attainments should seek such notoriety she said she had not made any money and thought if she could accomplish some such act as this she could make a lot of money and be forever independent. She however, took the precaution to leave the address of a sister, Mrs. Jane M. Kendall, of Eddytown, N. Y., to be notified.

came to his death at his own hand, witnesses being brought forward to prove that deceased had repeatedly threatened to suicide.

invited to coronation.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Has Received the Royal Command.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A striking figure at the coronation of his Majesty next June will be the Premier of the Dominion. It is understood that all the colonial Premiers are to be invited to be present, the idea being to make the coronation ceremonies as impressive as possible, and at the same time representative of every portion of territory under British rule.

The formal invitation to Sir Wilfrid has just been received. He will, it is thought, be accompanied by a contingent of Canadian militia.

AYUB KHAN.

He Has Succeeded in Escaping From Captivity.

A despatch from Calcutta says:—The markets here are affected by a rumor that Ayub Khan, a son of the former Ameer, Sher Ali, and a claimant to the Afghan throne, has escaped from British surveillance. It is stated that the new Ameer, Habibullah, has refused British military aid, but has asked for 200 guns.

Ayub Khan, who is one of the younger sons of the former Ameer, Sher Ali, is the man who led some of the Afghan tribes towards Kandahar and compelled the British to march against him about twenty years ago. This was after his brother Yakub Khan, had been captured by the British and sent into captivity. The late Ameer, Abdur Rahman Khan, undertook to cope with Ayub and a decisive battle in December, 1881, resulted in the complete rout of Ayub's men. Ayub fled, but later on was captured, and has been kept in captivity at Mussoorie, British India, ever since. On October 18, the London Times printed a rumor from Simla that Ayub had escaped from Simla, but little credence was placed in the story. It was said at the time that Ayub Khan, now that he is old, has lost his prestige with the tribes, that the Sher Ali faction is extinct, and that he would surely be put to death if he entered Afghanistan.

# MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese, &c in the Leading Markets.

### GRAIN TRADE.

Toronto, October 29.—Wheat—There was a little more business to-day and prices ruled firm. New No. 2 white and red winter sold at 65 to 66c middle freights, and old is quoted at 67 to 67½c low freights to millers. Goose wheat sold at 63c middle freights. Manitoba wheat is firm, No. 1 hard being quoted at 81½ to 82c, grinding in transit, and No. 1 Northern at 78½ to 79c, g.i.t. For Toronto and west 2c lower.

Oats—The market is firm, with demand good. No. 2 white sold at 35½c low freights to New York, at 36 to 36½c east, and at 35c north and west. On track here they are worth 38 to 38½c.

Peas—The market rules firm, with sales of No. 2 at 71c high freights, and at 72 to 72½c middle.

Barley—Market in demand. No. 1 quoted at 53c, No. 2 at 49 to 50c, and No. 3 extra at 46½c, and feed at 45c middle freight.

Corn—Market is steady. No. 2 Canadian yellow (new), quoted at 48 to 49c west, and at 55c here. Old yellow sold at 55½c west.

Rye—The market is quiet. Quotations 48½c middle freight, and 49½c east.

Buckwheat—The market is quiet and easier at 48c middle freight.

Flour—Demand is moderate. Ninety per cent. patents sold at \$2.65 in buyers' bags, middle freights. Locally and for Lower Province trade prices of choice straight rollers in wood are \$3.10. Manitoba wheat flours steady; Hungarian patents, \$4, bags included, at Toronto, and strong bakers' \$3.70.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged. Car lots on track here, \$4.20 in bags, and \$4.35 in wood. Broken lots, 25c per bbl. extra.

Millfeed—Bran is quoted at \$13 to \$14 in bulk, middle freight, and \$14.50 here. Shorts sold to-day at \$17 middle freight.

### PRODUCE.

Potatoes—Market is easier, with a lot of inferior stock offering. A car of good quality on track sold at 48c per bag. Small lots out of store, 60 to 65c.

Dried Apples—Prices nominal, 6 to 6½c per lb. Evaporated 10 to 10½c.

Hops—Business quiet, with prices steady at 12½ to 13c.

Honey—The market is unchanged at 9½c. Comb, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per doz.

Beans—The market is steady, with offerings fair. Unpicked are jobbing at \$1.60 to \$1.65 and hand-picked at \$1.75.

Cranberries—Market is steady for Cape Cod, at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl; Canadian, \$6 to \$6.50.

Hay, Baled—The market is unchanged, with sales of ton lots, delivered, at \$10.50, and car lots at \$9.50.

Straw—The market is quiet and firm. Car lots, on track, quoted at \$6 per ton.

### HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs unchanged at \$7.75 to \$8. Hog products in good demand and firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear, sells at 11½ to 12c in ton and case lots. Pork—Mess, \$21.50; do, short-cut, \$22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13½ to 14c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 15½c; rolls, 12 to 12½c; backs, 15½ to 16c; and shoulders, 11½ to 12c.

Lard—Market is unchanged, with the demand active. We quote:—Tierces, 11½c; tubs, 12 to 12½c; pails 12½ to 12½c. Compounds, 8½ to 9½c.

### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Detroit, Oct. 29.—Wheat closed—No. 1 white, cash, 74½c; No. 2 red, cash, and October 73½c; December, 74½c; May 78½c.

Toledo, Oct. 29.—Wheat—Cash, 74½c; December 75½c; May, 77½c. Corn—Cash, 57½c; December, 57½c; May, 59c. Oats—Cash, 37½c; December, 37½c; May, 38½c. Rye—55c. Cloverseed—Cash, prime, and October \$5.40; December, \$5.42½; March, \$5.50.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 29.—The total receipts at the Western cattle yards to-day were only 60 carloads of live stock, comprising 860 cattle, 1,341 sheep and lambs, 1,300 hogs, and about 50 calves and milk cows.

Trade was dull to-day; the demand was light, the quality mostly poor, and prices showed no improvement. Sheep and lambs are weaker; hogs are unchanged.

The export trade is light, as in view of the low prices prevailing in the Old Country markets there is little inducement to ship. The best price paid to-day was \$4.60 per cwt.

For a few lots of choice butcher cattle from 4 to 4½c was paid to-day; as much as 4½c was paid once or twice probably, but this was in no sense a representative quotation. All poor stuff dragged.

Feeders are steady and unchanged. Stocks here to-day were of a generally poor quality; prices ranged low and sales were slow.

More good milk cows are wanted. Good veal calves are also wanted. Sheep were scarcely quotably changed, but the tendency is downward.

Lambs are from ten to fifteen cents easier and are worth from 3½ to 3¾c per lb.

There was no change in other lines.

# EIGHTEEN PEOPLE DEAD

## The Terrible Result of a Fire in Philadelphia.

A despatch from Philadelphia, Pa., says:—Eighteen known dead and property loss amounting to upwards of \$500,000 is the awful result of a fire which occurred on Friday in the business portion of the city. The number of injured is not known definitely, but fully a score of victims were treated at various hospitals.

The buildings destroyed were the eight-storey structure 1219 and 1221 Market Square, occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Company, upholsterers and furniture dealers, and three 3-storey buildings occupied by small merchantmen.

Never in its history has Philadelphia experienced a fire which spread with such great rapidity. At 10:30 o'clock Friday morning the blaze broke forth in the building occupied by Hunt, Wilkinson & Co., and one hour later the horrible sacrifice of life had been made, and the immense loss of property had been accomplished. The origin of the death-conflagration is unknown. It is stated that an explosion of NAPHTHA OR GASOLINE in the basement was the cause.

The rear of Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building faces on Commerce Street, a small thoroughfare. On the fire-escapes at this end of the building two men and one woman were slowly roasted to death, while the horror-stricken throng on the street below turned sick at the sight.

In front, on Market Square, a woman driven to despair, leaped from a window on the top floor, and was dashed to death on the pavement. These are but a few of the heart-rending scenes attending the conflagration. Firemen claim to have seen men and women unable to reach fame unconscious from smoke.

the windows or fire escapes burned to death in the interior of the building. If this be so, little or nothing remains of these victims, and it is doubtful if any portion of their bodies will be recovered.

Seventy-nine of the 100 persons in Hunt, Wilkinson & Co.'s building when the fire started were employees and the remainder were customers and outside workmen who were engaged in putting the finishing touches on the new eighth floor. More than half of the firm's employees were on the upper five flats, and it was among these that the greatest number were killed and injured.

### AWFUL SCENES.

There were eleven employees and a number of outside workmen on the eighth floor. A ladder from this floor to the roof could have enabled those on that floor to reach the roof of an adjoining eight-storey building, but in the excitement this means of escape was forgotten.

Several made the terrible leap to the sidewalk, and were crushed, while the others ran the gauntlet of smoke and fire down the rear fire escapes. Among those on the eighth floor who jumped and were killed were M. A. Sparrow, an expert electrical contractor, and Charles E. Sparrow, his nephew and assistant. A colored scrub woman also jumped from this floor and was crushed to death in the street.

Most of the fatalities occurred in the rear of the building. As if by common impulse, the majority of the employees attempted to reach places of safety by means of the fire escapes on the Commerce Street end of the structure. Many of them, rendered practically insane by fright, leaped to the ground, and others be-

Hogs to-day are unchanged and steady. The best price for "singers" is 6c per lb.; thick fat and light hogs are worth 5½c per lb.

Hogs to fetch the top prices must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt....	\$4.00 \$4.60
Butchers, choice....	3.50 4.25
Butchers, ordinary to good....	3.25 3.75
Butchers, inferior....	2.75 3.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Choice ewes, per cwt....	3.00 3.15
Butcher sheep, each....	2.00 3.00
Lambs, per cwt....	3.25 3.40
Bucks, per cwt....	2.00 2.50
Milkers and Calves.	
Cows, each....	30.00 45.00
Calves, each....	2.00 10.00
Hogs.	
Choice hogs, per cwt....	0.00 6.00
Light hogs, per cwt....	0.00 5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt....	0.00 5.75
Sows, per cwt....	3.25 3.75
Stags, per cwt....	0.00 2.00

### CUT A BOY'S THROAT.

Cold-Blooded Murder Perpetrated in Montreal.

A despatch from Montreal says:—One of the most cold-blooded murders that has ever occurred in Montreal was committed between 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday night at Westmount, Montreal's English suburb. The first intimation that the police had of the murder was about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, when a fairly well-dressed man having the appearance of a workman walked into the Central Police Station and, a few hours afterwards, the boy's exclaimed:—"I have committed a murder, and wish to give myself up to justice."

The startled police officer was inclined at first to doubt the man's statement, thinking that he had been either drinking or was crazy. But the man, who gave his name as Tobin Hanson, aged 35, a Dane by birth, persisted in his statement. FOUND HE WAS TELLING TRUTH

The self-confessed murderer described the locality, and the result of the police investigation showed that the man was telling the truth, and that he had committed one of the foulest and most cold-blooded crimes on record. The victim was Samuel Marrotte, a young lad living with his father, Samuel Marrotte, a well-known spice merchant of Montreal. The young lad was out playing near his home last night, but as he did not return, a search was instituted, and his body was found in a vacant lot a short distance from his home a few hours afterwards. The boy's throat was cut from ear to ear, and there were also deep wounds in the abdomen. The jugular vein was severed, and his death must have been speedy.

The crime has created a great sensation in Westmount, which is one of the best portions of Montreal, and where such a crime has never before been committed.

### TALKED OF LYNCHING.

Hanson was handed by the Montreal police over to the Westmount police, and the fury of the populace was so great that there were threats of lynching. Several prominent people were ready to lead the people to the jail, and execute summary justice on the murderer, but wiser counsels prevailed.

The murderer seems to be utterly indifferent to the horrible deed of which he has been guilty. He seems a fairly intelligent man, and told his story in a cool and unconcerned manner. When the sergeant pointed out that there was some blood on his clothes he coolly remarked that it must be some of the boy's blood, which he had got on his clothes when he was cutting his throat. Hanson told the police that he had formerly been a private in one of the Scotch regiments.

### BOUNDARY MARKS.

Canada Will Define Limit of New York State.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—By arrangement between the State of New York and the Federal authorities surveyors have been appointed to travel the international boundary from Rouse's Point westerly to where the line touches the St. Lawrence, with a view to reporting upon the necessity for replacing the poles or mounds thus to indicate where the line runs. It is many years since the boundary was defined in this way, and many of the poles erected at that time have since been displaced or removed.

At any moment a question of jurisdiction might arise, and it is with a view to avoiding this by having the boundary remarked that the surveyors have been sent out. Mr. Charles A. Biggar, P.L.S., of Ottawa, is acting for the Dominion Government.

### THE BRITISH BOYCOTT.

Brussels Workmen Sympathize With the Movement.

A despatch from Brussels says:—The workmen here after listening to the Dutch delegates from Amsterdam adopted a resolution of sympathy with the boycotting movement recently started there against English shipping and goods. The movement was started in Amsterdam by Dutch sympathizers with the Boers, and committees were appointed to call upon dock laborers and others in Belgium and France to join in the boycott.

Although the workmen adopted a resolution of sympathy, the boycott movement is apparently receiving no practical support as yet. The missions to go abroad to seek the support of foreign workmen have not yet started.

### A FREE PARDON.

War Office Abolishes Kitchen Sentences.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office has ordered the immediate release of three members of the Fifth Victorian contingent (Australians) who, resenting Brigadier-General Beaton calling the command "white-livered curs," were tried by court-martial and sentenced to death for mutinous conduct. General Kitchener commuting the sentence to 12 years' penal servitude.

### MRS. WHITE ACQUITTED.

Brantford Jury Clears Her of the Charge of Murder.

A despatch from Brantford says:—After deliberating for four hours and a half, the jury in the trial of Mrs. White for the murder of her husband on Saturday pronounced the prisoner "Not guilty." They retired at 11:20 and at 4 o'clock announced that they had reached a verdict. When the accused woman was brought into the court room to hear her fate it was seen that she was suffering severely from the strain of suspense, but she walked with a firm step and waited with closed eyes. When she heard that she was once more a free woman she ejaculated, "Thank God!" and threw her arms about her two sons who have been in constant attendance at the trial. There was no demonstration in the court room, but many of those present were visibly moved.

In discharging the prisoner the Chief Justice said:—"Josephine White you are acquitted."

Mrs. White, accompanied by her two sons, drove to the residence of her sister, Miss Secord. Her departure was witnessed by a large crowd, but there was no demonstration.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The charge of Chief Justice Meredith, which was continued when court resumed at 9:30, and lasted nearly two hours, was rather against the prisoner. He dwelt in detail upon all the theories advanced by the Crown. Briefly, the argument of the Crown was that White came to his death in one of four ways—suicide, accidental administration of the poison by himself, deliberate murder on her part of his wife, or accident on her part.

The first possibility was removed by the fact that, if deceased suicided he would not have asked what was the matter with him, nor would he have asked if the liquor he drank on the night before could have caused it. The Crown claimed that the poison could not have been administered by him or by her accidentally, because she firmly stated that she had no strychnine in the house.

Therefore, the Crown claimed, the death must have been planned by Mrs. White. They claimed that there was motive for the crime in the fact that the accused had spoken of obtaining a divorce, and that insurance had been placed upon the life of the husband. The defence denied these motives emphatically, and advanced the theory that deceased