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HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

EYE WITNESS' DESCRIPTION OF MASSACRES AT TREBIZOND.

Armenians Pursued and Savagely Slaughtered by the Blood-Thirsty Turks—Penned in Buildings and Burned Alive—Russians Brutally Refuse Aid to the Terrified Fugitives.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—An eye witness on board the Austrian Lloyd steamship Venus, writes from Trebizond under date of Oct. 8th, giving some details of the massacre of the Armenians at Trebizond. He says:

At seven o'clock this morning our steamer anchored close to the town of Trebizond. After all the passengers had landed except the three Europeans, of whom I am one, and the unloading of the cargo had begun, the sound of a shot came from the eastern side of the town, not far from the shore. Soon shots were fired in quick succession and the whole town was in a state of great excitement. An Armenian rushed frantically round the corner of the custom house, making for the shore, when he was struck by a bullet and fell to the ground. The military came up, and, with their rifles loaded, marched through the streets.

Close to where the fallen Armenian lay another one was seized and thrown into the sea. But the water was not deep enough to drown him, and his head appeared above the surface. The people then began to hurl stones at the unfortunate wretch, and a Turk got into a boat, and rowing out to him, smashed in his skull.

A boat with three Armenians put out, hotly pursued, and there began a race for life and death. Scarcely 100 meters from us lay a Russian steamer, which was the goal of the fugitives. As they came near, to her the Turks gave up the chase. Brutally and inhumanly the people on board the steamer threw the Armenians down the ship's ladder, kicking them with their feet. When the Turks saw this they pushed forward with renewed courage and beat the Armenians to death.

Three Turkish boatmen seized an Armenian, one of their mates, threw him out of the boat into the water, beat him about the head with their oars, and finished up by holding him underneath the water with an oar until he was drowned. On the eastern shore an Armenian was shot down, but he was only wounded, for he tried to get up. When the Turks saw this they gathered round him, and whenever he endeavored to rise they hurled stones at him. This lasted half an hour, until at length a Turk fractured his skull with a large stone.

The bodies remained in the roadway a day and a half. Two days after the massacre I walked through the town, and my feet were wet with the blood of christians, for the pools of gore were often so close together that it was impossible to avoid them. On a hill near Trebizond are some Armenian settlements. They were surrounded and set on fire. Anyone who tried to escape was shot down, and the people were burned alive. In the evening the columns of fire rose high into the sky and lighted up the darkness.

Will Have A Conference.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that it has high diplomatic authority for the statement that the powers have no intention of immediately making a joint naval demonstration against the porte. Each fleet will in the meantime act under independent instructions. When Sir Phillip Currie, the British ambassador, returns to Constantinople meeting of the ambassadors will be held to consider whether the circumstances demand action in regard to Armenia.

Want a Stop Put to Massacres.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-Armenian association has received the following telegram from Constantinople: "Massacres are proceeding almost everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 Persians are dying from starvation in Armenia. For God's sake urge the government to put a stop to the most awful event of modern times. The porte is powerless, as the telegraph lines are controlled by the palace officials, who have incited these massacres."

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

In Regard to the Discriminating Duty Imposed by Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The secretary of the treasury has decided that articles bought in Canada being the products of another country will have a dutiable value in this country that does not include the Canadian customs duty. This position, now clearly defined by the ruling of the treasury department, will be followed by diplomatic correspondence between this government and Great Britain with regard to the discrimination against the United States displayed by Canadian officials, Canada insists upon the addition of the United States customs duties being paid on all goods purchased in this country in bond that have been imported from other countries, regardless of the duty of the country where they are made may be. The United States looks upon this as unjust discrimination, intended to operate against American importers and the transportation companies of the United States. So long as Canada imposes this additional duty it can be easily seen that but little goods of foreign manufacture or foreign products entering the United States ports or transported over United States lines will find their way into the dominion.

The state department will at an early day call upon the British government for an explanation as to why Canada thus imposes this discriminating duty against the United States

WILL BE SEIZED.

If the Vessel Has Not Foundered in the Pacific Ocean.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Nov. 18.—If the ship Lord Brassey, now over one hundred days out from Shanghai, has not foundered at sea, and arrives in port, she will be seized by the British consul and forfeiture proceedings instituted by the British government. In the official documents received from the customs department of Shanghai, it is alleged that Capt. Gunning obtained his custom house clearance by fraud and forgery. It is said the captain, who is a near relative of lord Brassey, suffers at times from mental derangement. Ten days after the ship left Shanghai a typhoon was experienced in the China seas, and the subsequent sighting of a lot of ship's wreckage leads to the opinion that the Lord Brassey foundered with all hands. She was one of the finest vessels on the Pacific ocean, and valued at over $250,000.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

The Rev. Father Ritchot Denies Having Altered the Date.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Father Ritchot publishes an affidavit replying to the charge in Mr. Wade's pamphlet that he altered the date in his diary from 1873 to 1870 to bolster up the case for the spurious bill of rights No. 4. Father Richot says the entire date, "April 28th, 1870," was not written till some years after, as he left space on the first page intending to address them to some federal minister. He did not do so and in writing the date some years after, doubtless in 1873, force of habit in making three induced him to make a wrong date. He, however, corrected it on the spot by making a cipher over the three.

Several Championships.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Montreal won the deciding game, on Saturday, for the Quebec championship, by defeating Ottawa in a close game by nineteen to eleven. Montreal will meet 'Varsity in this city next Thursday for the Canadian championship.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The Lornes won the intermediate championship of Canada from the Quebec team on Saturday afternoon by a score of thirty-four to two.

Damaged In The River.

AMHERSTBURG, Nov. 18.—The "Wallule," bound up with whaleback 131, parted her tow line in entering the river yesterday evening. The tug Runnells picked her up. The tug broke down and the whaleback ran into her and broke her stern. She will have to go into drydock.

PITH OF THE NEWS.

Spice of the Morning Papers and the Very Latest Despatches.

Parliament has been prorogued pro forma till Dec. 30th.

North Ontario bye-election for the commons will be held on Dec. 12th.

Railroads in the states are agitating for a reduction in Pullman car sleeping rates.

The eighth convention of the dominion W. C. T. U. is in session at Quebec with about fifty delegates present from the various provinces of the dominion.

A religious service was held in Christ church cathedral, Hamilton, yesterday in commemoration of the centennial of Barton lodge No. 9, R.C.A.F. & A.M.

The cruiser Admiral Baudin, which ran aground in the roadstead, off Saline, Isles of Hyeres, is still fast. Her guns are now being removed preparatory to making another attempt to float her.

The official returns of the municipal elections held yesterday, in Brussels, show that the liberals elected thirteen, the catholics ten, and the socialists eight members of the municipal body.

A band of brigands attacked a convent at Viterbo, Italy, yesterday but were successfully resisted by twenty monks, who, armed with muskets, compelled the brigands to retreat, leaving several of their number wounded.

The liberals of Jacques Cartier held a grand demonstration at Lachine in the interest of Mr. Charbonneau, the liberal candidate. Hon. Mr. Laurier, Hon. D. Mills, C. S. Hyman and other western men delivered addresses.

A special to the New York Herald from Caracas, Venezuela, says the government has succeeded in frustrating the plans of the revolutionists. The principal leaders have been captured, and perfect peace will be established in a very short time.

One hundred men from the Ottawa garrison were sent out to Lowe township on Sunday. Twenty rounds of ammunition were served out to each man. An armed force had an immediate effect on the delinquent taxpayers and a conference was immediately suggested.

A special from the City of Mexico says that the inaugural races of R. C. Hates new track was held yesterday under most favorable auspices. The wealth and fashion of the capital turned out and more than 5,000 persons attended. Several of the president's cabinet officers were present.

The Brazilian government has definitely concluded that no arbitration is admissible with respect to the ownership of the Island of Trinidad, as proposed by the British government. The government also refuses to consider such suggestions as may arise through discussion in the British parliament on the question.

It is announced that the prosecution by the Quebec government against Ernest Pacaud for the recovery by the province of $100,000 so often referred to in connection with the Baie Chaleurs railway affair is to be renewed and Mr. Drouin, the government lawyer in the matter states that the action is returnable on the 23rd Nov.

A special to the New York Herald from St. Petersburg, says the grand duke Vladimir has an autograph letter from the czar to the kaiser relating to the situation in eastern Europe. It suggests that in case England insists too much on the disintegration of Turkey the three powers who united upon the Japanese question should again join hands against all comers.

Within a short time the largest paper mill in the world will be erected at Sault Ste Marie. It will be built by the Sault Ste Marie Vulcan Paper Co., of which F. H. Clerque is president. Drexel Morgan & Co. are the backers of the new company, of which the Cramps, the Philadelphia shipbuilders, are the leading stockholders. The company has a mill on the Canadian side.

News has been received at New York by the agents of the Norton line of steamers that their steamer Manitoba, Capt. Millington, from Brazil ports for New York, is ashore at Beach Haven, N.J. It is not known whether the Manitoba brings passengers on this trip. Her crew numbers about twenty-eight. The Manitoba is a steel screw steamer of 2,000 tons, 275 feet long, and is owned in London.

WILL SEEK A PURIFICATION.

Will Probe Thoroughly The Questions Relating to Panama Canal.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Herald's correspondent cables from Paris as follows: We are now expecting another sensational arrest, this time of an offender who was convicted but who succeeded in making his escape. The Bourgeois ministry, angered by little pitfalls prepared for it by moderates, is determined to put an end to the present situation and has resolved to probe thoroughly the questions relating to the Panama canal, the Southern railway and the Algerian phosphate mines. The irregularities connected with these last have already led M. Cavignac to recall the official responsible for their administration. A still weightier matter is the question whether Arton will communicate a list of the deputies compromised in the Panama scandals. The ministry believes he will keep silence, but if he does there are other ways in which the suspects may have their characters made known. There are only fifteen or twenty of them in the chamber the rest were not re-elected by their constituents. The ministerial policy aims at effecting the purification of both parliament and press.

Arton Under Arrest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The Sun's special cable despatch from Paris says France is to have a revival in the worst possible shape of all the political scandals of the past three years. The first radical cabinet of the republic has decided to make effort to retain control of the government by incriminating, if possible, all of its opponents who had been left unsmirched by the partial revelations of the Panama and other corruption. To this end they have arrested M. Arton, the agent and go-between of Baron Reinch in the Panama bribery. M. Emile Arton has been a fugitive from justice for more than two years, and the various moderate ministries made half-hearted efforts to capture him. He has laughed at and defied these efforts, but he was easily found in London and was arrested there last night on the demand of the French government.

The prisoner expressed the greatest willingness to return to France to meet the charges, and incidentally to destroy the reputations of all in public life who thus far have managed to escape exposure.

The Ribot cabinet fell because it failed to ventilate the Southern railway scandals with sufficient vigor. The Bourgeois ministry takes this as a mandate to expose ruthlessly all the present and past corruption among public men which it can discover.

The news of the arrest of M. Arton makes a great sensation in Paris. The statute of limitations will protect nearly all whom Arton or others can now accuse, but a great crash of reputations is expected which will relegate many men to private life who are now prominent. Indeed, the radicals declare that they will make such a clean sweep in the moderate ranks that it will be impossible to get material for another ministry if the present cabinet is overthrown.

Mutiny on a Spanish Vessel.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—During the voyage of the steamer Catalina to Havana, with 170 convicts and 300 volunteers for Cuba on board, the convicts and volunteers made an attempt to seize the vessel. A bloody conflict ensued, but the crew and the marines on board were successful in suppressing the mutiny. Twenty of the mutineers have been sent back to Spain for trial.

A despatch from Havana to the Madrid Heraldo says that Gen. Martinez Campos denies the truth of the reports that an armistice has been agreed upon in Cuba, or that it has even been contemplated.

How He Made Money.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—"The only money I ever made" said ex-president Harrison last night, "was made by diligent, hard work. I never made a cent out of mining stocks." This remark was called out by the circulation of a despatch from the west which said general Harrison had realized $100,000 out of an investment of $500 in mining stock.

A. D. Reid, Montreal, is in the city.

ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN.

REV. DR. TALMAGE TALKS OF THE NEW WOMAN.

But Redeemed and Transformed by the Renewing Power of God—Spiritual and Physical Health—Men are Degenerating Because of Their Habits.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Rev. Dr. Talmage took for the subject of Sunday's sermon "A Word With Women," saying:

"It is important that the pulpit be heard on this subject at this time when we are having such an illimitable discussion about what is called the 'new woman,' as though some new creature of God had arrived on earth or were about to arrive. One theory is that she will be an athlete and boxing gloves and football and pugilistic encounter will characterize her. Another theory is that she will superintend ballot boxes, sit in congressional hall and through improved politics bring the millennium by the evil she will extirpate and the good she will install. Another theory is that she will adopt masculine attire and make sacred a vulgarism positively horrific. Another theory is that she will be so æsthetic that broom handle and rolling pin and coal scuttle will be pictorialized with tints from the soft skies or suggestions of Rembrandt and Raphael.

"Heaven deliver the church and the world from any one of these styles of new woman! She will never come. I have so much faith in the evangelistic triumph and in the progress of all things in the right direction that I prophesy that style of new woman will never arrive. She would hand over this world to diabolism, and from being, as she is now, the mightiest agency for the world's uplifting she would be the mightiest force for its down thrust. I will tell you who the new woman will be. She will be the good woman of all the ages past. Here and there a difference of attire as the temporary custom may command, but the same good, honest, lovely christian, all influential being that your mother and mine was. Of that kind of woman was Christian Eddy who, talking to a man who was so much of an unbeliever he had named his two children Voltaire and Tom Paine, nevertheless saw him converted, he breaking down with emotion as he said to her: "I cannot stand you. You talk like my mother." And telling the story of his conversion to twelve companions who had been blatant opposers of religion they asked her to come and see them also and tell them of Christ, and four of them were converted and all the others greatly changed, and the leader of the band departing for heaven, shouted: 'Joyful! Joyful! Joyful!'

"If you know any better style of woman than that, where is she? The world cannot improve on that kind. The new woman may have more knowledge, because she will have more books, but she will have no more common sense than that which tried to manage and discipline and educate us and did as well as she could with such uncompromising material. She may have more health than the woman of other days, for the sewing machine and the sanitary regulations and added intelligence on the subjects of diet, ventilation and exercise and rescue from many forms of drudgery may allow her more longevity, but she will have the same characteristics which God gave her in paradise, with the exception of the nervous shock and moral jolt of the fall she got that day when not noticing where she stepped she looked up into the branches of the fruit tree.

Then the preacher grew specific in his advice:

(1) Get your soul right with God, and you will be in the best attitude for everything that comes. That gives the young woman who gets that position superiority over all rivalries, all jealousies all misfortunes, all wealth failings, all social disasters and all the combined troubles of eighty years if she shall live to be an octogenarian.

(2) Make it a matter of religion to take care of your physical health. The women of the next decade will be healthier than at any time since the world was created, while the invalidism which has so often characterized womanhood will pass over to manhood, which, by its posture on the wheel, is coming to curved spine and cramped chest and a deformity for which another fifty years will not have power to make rescue. Young man, sit up straight when you ride. Darwin says the human race is descended from the monkey, but the bicycle will turn a hundred thousand men of the present generation in physical condition from man to monkey. For good womanhood, I thank God that this mode of recreation has been invented. Use it wisely, modestly, christianly. No good woman needs to be told what attire is proper and what behavior is right. If anything be doubtful, reject it. A hoydenish, boisterous, masculine woman is the detestation of all, and every revolution of the wheel she rides is toward depreciation and downfall. Take care of your health, O woman; of your nerves in not reading the trash which makes up ninety-nine out of 100 novels, or by eating too many cornucopias of confectionery. Take care of your eyes by not reading at hours when you ought to be sleeping. Take care of your ears by stopping them against the tides of gossip that surge through every neighborhood.

(3) Appreciate your mother while you have her. It is almost universal testimony of young women who have lost mother that they do not realize what she was to them until after her exit from this life.

(4) Allow no time to pass without brightening some one's life. For God's sake make some one happy for ten minutes if or no longer a time.

(5) Plan out your life on a big scale, whether you are a farmer's daughter, or a shepherdess among the hills, or the flattered pet of a drawing room filled with statuary and pictures and bric-a-brac. Stop where you are and make a plan for your lifetime. You cannot be satisfied with a life of frivolity and giggle and indirection. Trust the world, and it will cheat you if it does not destroy you.

Young woman, draw out and decide what you will be and do, God helping. Write it out in plain hand. Put the plan on the wall of your room or write it in the opening of a blank book or put it where you will be compelled often to see it. A thousand questions of your coming life you cannot settle now, but there is one question you can settle independent of man, woman, angel and devil, and that is that you will be a God's woman now, henceforth and forever. Clasp hands with the Almighty. Pythagoras represented life by the letter Y, because it only divides into two ways. Look out for opportunities of cheering, inspiring, rescuing and saving all the people you can. Make a league with the eternities. I seek your present and everlasting safety.

Let me say there is a new woman, as there is a new man, and that is the regenerated woman made such by the ransacking, transforming, upbuilding, triumphant power of the Spirit who is so superior to all other spirits that he has been called for ages the Holy Spirit. Quicker than wheel ever turned on its axis; quicker than fleetest hoof ever struck the pavement; quicker than zignig lightning ever dropped down the sky, the ransoming power I speak of will revolutionize your entire nature. Then you can start out on a voyage of life, defying both calm and cyclone, saying, with Dean Alford:

One who has known in storms to sail
Shows on board;
Above the roaring of the gale
I hear my Lord.
He holds me when the billows smile;
I shall not fall;
If short 'tis sharp, if long 'tis light;
He tempers all.

A Long Distance Rider.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—R. D. Blakeslee, the long distance bicyclist, arrived here at midnight, having covered the entire distance between Chicago and San Francisco in forty-seven days and nineteen hours, beating the best previous record, held by Martin Duxbury, by twenty-three hours. Blakeslee left Chicago Oct. 31st, following the Santa Fe railroad for the entire distance to Los Angeles. In so doing he claims to have travelled six hundred miles further than Duxbury. He rode an eighteen pound wheel, and carried thirty pounds of impedimenta. His tires were punctured twice during the trip.

STRAINING AFTER EVIDENCE.

His Lordship Has Not Yet Given a Decision in the Smoke Case.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—The question of admissibility of Mr. Smoke's evidence was argued this morning at the opening of the court which is trying the Hyams twins for the murder of Willie Wells. Mr. Osler cited a New England case which he claimed was similar to the present one. It was that of a physician who had been released for trial purposes for his obligation to keep secret what a patient had given him in confidence and so was allowed to give evidence. At the re-trial the patient sought to shut the mouth of the physician and the matter was taken before the supreme court of New York, which decided that the physician must testify, because the confidence having been broken once was broken forever. Mr. Osler said that the evidence which he wished to obtain from Mr. Smoke did not come within the bounds of what was privileged communication. What was privileged was the communication between the solicitor and Mrs. Hyams, his client, but he did not wish this evidence but only the communication between the prisoner and the solicitor. His lordship regarded Mr. Osler's distinction as too fine in cases of the present kind where lives were trembling in the balance. Mr. Osler stated that the circumstances were as follows: It was an interview between Mr. Smoke, the solicitor of Mrs. Wells and the prisoner Harry Hyams and his solicitor, Mr. Horn, and the evidence sought to be obtained was not a matter of a disclosure of the solicitor's client. It was a matter of which the prisoner and his solicitor were acquainted and was not a disclosure by the client to her solicitor, but a disclosure by the prisoners and the prisoners' solicitor to the client's solicitor.

His lordship said: "I have a very strong impression that the crown should endeavor to make out a case against these men without such straining after evidence." He further urged that Mr. Osler was well aware, in fact, admitted reading that but for this letter of release from his client Mr. Smoke would have been unable to give evidence at the last trial. His lordship will give his ruling later.

Dr. Temple was called and stated that Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams is now a patient at his hospital and is unable to be present to give evidence.

Mr. Osler then notified the counsel for the defence that at a later period he would tender Mrs. Martha Wells Hyams' evidence as given at the last trial.

Geo. H. Grundy, general city agent of the New York life insurance company in 1892, identified an application for $30,000 on the life of Willie Wells, dated Sept. 13th, 1892, this receipt given by Martha Wells, for the cheque of $29,836 and the policies on Willie's life. The witness stated that Dallas had a $5,000 endowment policy in the New York life in 1892, not $50,000, as it had been stated. On Dec. 3rd, 1892, Dallas applied for another policy of $20,000 on the endowment plan. Again on the 7th of January, 1893, Dallas took another policy of $25,000 and another of $10,000 on July 31st. These policies were all made payable to Mrs. Dallas Hyams.

In cross-examination the witness stated that he had seen Wells personally and unsolicited by anybody about the first policy of $1,000 which he took out. At that time witness explained the various plans of insurance and Wells solicited the endowment plan and said he would put more on afterwards. He had only seen Aylesworth and Willie, when the $30,000 was taken out. The Hyams had never spoken to him about it. Aylesworth got the ten per cent. commission on this policy. After the application had been put in and Wells examined witness asked him of his ability to carry the policy. Willie said: "That's all right," and he said he had a farm at Pickering and an income from a small estate in Somersetshire, England.

Witness stated that he had told Willie Wells when he took the policy of $30,000 out what the various advantages were and the different ways in which he could realize on it. Regarding the insurance on Dallas' life Mr. Grundy said that it was the subject of discussion in the fall of 1892. Harry P. made application for another policy but the application was not completed. A reason given to the agent why Dallas was desirous of securing such a large amount of insurance was that Harry was not a good risk.

Cannot Be Enforced.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—In an exhaustive opinion read by Justice Harlan to-day the supreme court of the United States decided that the contracts and agreements between the Union Pacific RR. company and the Western Union telegraph company, by which the latter was given the sole right to maintain its telegraph lines on the right of way of the railroad company are null and void and cannot be enforced. Justice Harlan said that any telegraph company which accepted the terms of the act of 1866 had the right to place its poles on any postal route of the United States provided it did not interfere with the railway company in the operation of its roads. The Union Pacific under the terms of the decision must undertake the management of its own telegraph lines along the route of its railroad.

Office For Joncas.

QUEBEC, Nov. 18.—It is said that Mr. Joncas, M.P., for Gaspe is to get an appointment in the fisheries department at Ottawa. Mr. Hackett, now president of the council of the local house, will replace Mr. Flynn, the minister of crown lands, who will run in Gaspe in Joncas' place. Premier Taillon will take Mr. Hackett's place as president of the council and a Protestant treasurer for Quebec will take from Mr. Taillon the duties of treasurer, which he has been temporarily performing. Dr. Ennis will be the local candidate for Gaspe in the conservative interest.

Two Companies Amalgamate.

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 18.—There was filed to-day with the secretary of state the certificates of consolidation of Malone and St. Lawrence railway company. By the consolidation the new company which takes the name of St. Lawrence and Adirondack railway company proposes to run from Malone, Franklin county, New York state to a point near the village of Salaberry de Valleyfield, in Quebec. The new company merges the capital stock of the two companies and secures the capital stock of $500,000. The capital stock of the New York company was $234,000 and that of the Canadian company $350,000.

Coolie Labor a Failure.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A report received at the department of state from vice consul St. Croix de La Renciere, stationed at Gaudeloupe, West Indies, shows the Japanese coolie labor has been a failure on the island. The sugar planters who employed this class of labor encouraged by an immigration society, are dissatisfied. Strikes occurred, and the strikers, despite the efforts of the police, refused to leave, and were devastating the plantations. The governor was obliged to use force to master the strikers, 140 of whom were jailed.

British Tars Drowned.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch from Hong Kong to a news agency says that while the launch of the British warship Edgar, containing seventy-one men, was returning to the ship, with reefed sails in a heavy sea and strong wind, she capsized eight lengths from the ships and all but twenty-three of her occupants were drowned. This is undoubtedly another version of the report received from Yokohama a few days ago of the loss of the Edgar's launch with fifty-eight men.

Asking For a New Trial.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—The motion for a new trial in the case of H. H. Holmes, the famous prisoner who stands convicted of the murder of Benjamin F. Pietzel, was presented in the court of over and terminer this morning before Judge Arnold. Testimony is now being heard in support of the motion.

Sale of Apples in England.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—At the sale of American apples to-day 809 barrels brought as follows: Greenings brought from 8s. 3d. to 9s.; Baldwins, 12s. to 15s. 6d.; Newton Pippins, 8s. 3d. to 18s. 9d.; Northern Spys, 12s. 3d. and Bostons 10s. 3d. to 12s. 3d.

SUICIDE IS INCREASING.

MANY TITLED PERSONS INDULGE IN IT.

In the English Peerage in the Present Generation—Also in the Continental Aristocracy, and Royal Families—Some Notable Cases.

Suicide is increasing among the aristocracy to such a degree that those unsophisticated people who fondly imagine that to be a lord is the culmination of bliss must have their faith in this respect somewhat shaken.

Among the most notable suicides in the English peerage within the memory of the present generation are those of the Duke of Bedford, probably the richest peer of the British realm, and the Marquis of Londonderry, who was driven to desperation by blackmailers, who preyed upon the infamous vice for which he was noted. Lord Congleton, the head of the house of Parnell, took his own life, and so did the Earl of Delaware, Lord Lyttleton; Lord Cloncurry, Viscount Forth, whose son, Lord Drummond, died in New York, a porter in the employ of the New York World, and the Earl of Munster, an illegitimate son of King William IV. There are others to whom the coroner's jury gave the benefit of the doubt in ascribing their death to accident, such as Lord Drumlanrig, eldest son of the Marquis of Queensberry; the late Earl of Lonsdale and the Duke of Hamilton, who is pretty generally known to have blown out his brains while crazed with the pain of gout during a visit to Algiers.

Suicides are also frequent in the Continental aristocracy. There is not a court in Europe the annals of which have not been darkened in recent years by self-inflicted death. Only a few weeks ago was recorded in these columns the suicide at Naples of Prince Pignatelli, to whose lovely wife the Crown Prince of Italy has been so devoted that they have been nicknamed "the inseparables." Then there is the Spanish Duke of San Ca los, principal chamberlain to the little King of Spain, who blew his brains out in a fit of religious mania the other day on returning home from mass, leaving a letter bewailing his inability to attain moral perfection. Just about the same time, Prince Corsini, the popular aide-de-camp of the Duke of Aosta, and so well known to American visitors at Florence, shot himself through the heart on account of losses at gambling. At the court of Vienna, Count Stephen Czaki, son of the Hungarian Cabinet Minister of that name and a chamberlain of the Emperor, cut his throat in consequence of financial troubles, and at the court of Berlin, one of the Princes Reuss, who held a high office in the Emperor's household, took his life in the same manner on being taxed by the young monarch with a disgraceful offense.

Even in royal families suicide ends many a life, the most notable case, perhaps, being that of Queen Isabella's son-in-law, Count Girgenti, who cut his throat in his wife's presence while in a fit of epilepsy. A member of the house of Bonaparte, Court Cammerata, belonging to the Lucien branch of the family, shot himself through the heart in his apartments in the Tuileries, in consequence of his inability to pay his losses at the gambling table. The step-father of Queen Marguerite of Italy killed himself in the gardens of the beautiful residence which his wife, the Duchess of Genoa, occupied on the shores of Lake Como. Sultan Abdul Aziz stabbed himself to death with a pair of scissors. Prince Baldwin of Belgium and Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria are known to have committed suicide in consequence of their having become entangled in a situation from which it was impossible that they should extricate themselves without entire loss of honor.

Had the policeman who attacked the coachman of the British Ambassador at Vienna lived in the last century he would long ere this have paid with his life the penalty of his assault. As it is he will be let off with dismissal from the force and a term of imprisonment. And it must be confessed that he well deserves his punishment. It seems that the old English coachman of Sir Edmund Monson got into an altercation about an overcharge in his bill at a restaurant in the Prater. A policeman was called in and took the whole party of waiters, the coachman and his wife, an elderly Englishwoman, off to the police station. The policeman said that on their way thither the Englishman made some threatening movement. Thereupon the policeman drew his sword and inflicted several severe cuts on the old man's head and shoulders until he fell insensible. The wife, who interfered, likewise received a couple of cuts from the policeman's sword. The matter was taken up by the entire Diplomatic Corps, who joined Sir Edmund Monson in demanding exemplary punishment for this gross infraction of their most cherished privileges, namely the immunity of themselves and their servants from interference on the part of the police and civil authorities of the country to which they are accredited.

Swords are far too easily and readily drawn in Germany and Austria. Four young nobleman in military uniform in the streets of Vienna, one of them Count Czaky, son of the statesman of that name, and another, Prince Batthyany, declared that they had been jostled by two Hebrew shopkeepers. To the insulting epithets addressed to them by the officers, the civilians replied in kind. The officers drew their swords and slashed the men until they fell covered with blood. Before a civil tribunal the officers were acquitted. They were censured, however, by their commanding officer for getting into a quarrel with men whose social status was not such as to permit their according them satisfaction in a duel. The climax of the situation is that the lawyer of the victims, Dr. Rosenfeld, who, during the course of his address at the trial, denounced the attack of the four officers upon two unarmed and defenseless men as cowardly, has just been sentenced to pay a fine of 300 florins for having insulted the army of his imperial and apostolic Majesty, the Emperor.

Had Her Neck Broken.

BELLEVILLE, Nov. 18.—A fatal accident occurred about five o'clock on Saturday evening on the Kingston road, about three miles from this city. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Blanchard, who reside on the Indian reserve, in the township of Tyendinaga, were proceeding to their home, being seated in a lumber waggon. Mr. Blanchard was speeding his team with another man, when Mrs. Blanchard becoming frightened seized one of the reins, causing the animals to go into a ditch. The vehicle struck a large stone, and the force threw Mrs. Blanchard out. One of the wheels passed over her head, breaking her neck, causing instant death. The deceased was forty-five years of age, and was a daughter of Chief Brant, of the reserve. She was much respected, and her untimely death is regretted by a large circle of friends. In addition to her husband, she leaves a daughter fifteen years of age.

Didn't Want The Bible Read.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—At the meeting of the labor congress yesterday, after a spirited discussion, a resolution was adopted disapproving the movement which is on foot to re-introduce the reading of the bible in the public schools and suggesting that the petition be amended by substituting "Choice selections from the writings of trades-unionists."

An Hotel Destroyed.

SHARON, Nov. 18.—About 2.30 this morning an hotel hotel here, with outbuildings, the property of D. R. Rowen, of Guelph, was totally destroyed by fire. The place was vacant but was to have been re-opened to-day as a temperance hotel. It is believed the loss is covered by insurance.

Quarrelled And Shot.

ARCADIA, N.Y., Nov. 18.—Hilas Martin, a veteran of the war, was shot and instantly killed in the United States hotel in this village yesterday morning, by William Flacker, an ex-convict. The men had quarrelled.

A Canadian First.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in a delivered speech here repudiated the idea of a French republic on the old St. Lawrence, but said that his dream was to see a great and united people from ocean to ocean.

TO HOLD AN ENQUIRY.

Judge Johnston will Look Into a Fishing Difficulty at Killarney.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18.—Judge Fred. W. Johnston, of Sault Ste. Marie, has been appointed a commissioner to hold an investigation at Collingwood during the present month into charges preferred against the firm of J. & C. Noble, of Killarney. The seizure of the tugs and nets of this firm by the officers of the fisheries department two years ago for violating the fisheries regulations is familiar to newspaper readers. Judge Johnston will inquire among other things (1) into the circumstances under which the pamphlet purporting to relate to the seizure of the vessels belonging to Messrs. Noble was prepared and who is responsible for the statement in the pamphlet; (2) regarding the identity of the writer of a letter published in the Toronto Globe, Dec. 4th, 1894, purporting to be signed by J. & C. Noble, and dated at Killarney, Nov. 24th; (3) that James Noble, a justice of the peace, at Killarney, in June of the present year, refused the keys of the lock up to a dominion policeman and to the police magistrate towards both of whom he used disrespectful language. (4) That James Noble did assist one John Egan against the authorities who were endeavoring to prevent Egan and the bar-tender supplying liquor to the Indians.

Trouble Between Races.

OCALA, Fla., Nov. 18. There has been trouble for some time between white and negro laborers, at Moss Bluff, a tie camp on Ocklaha river, thirty miles from here. Saturday night whites surrounded the cabins in which the negroes were sleeping, and poured in volley after volley from Winchesters. The negroes fled. It is reported three were killed and several wounded. The whites resented the importation of the negroes by the contractors.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKETS.

	ASK.	OFF
Canadian Pacific Railway	59	58¾
Duluth	6¼	5¾
Duluth Pref	13	12½
Commercial Cable	166½	166
Montreal Telegraph Co	165	163
Richelieu Nav. Co	95	93
Montreal Street Railway	309	308½
Montreal Street Ry (new)	300	290
Montreal Gas Co	207½	207
Bell Telephone	159½	158
Royal Electric	135	130
Bank of Montreal	225	220
Ontario Bank	80	60
Bank du Peuple	17	10
Molson's Bank	180	171
Bank of Toronto	260	258
Merchants' Bank	175	162
Merchants' Bank of Halifax	164	162
Union Bank	116	97
Bank of Commerce	139	135
Northwest Land Company	50	40
Montreal Cotton Co	130½	125
Can. Colored Cotton	70	55
Dominion Cotton	100	97½

MONTREAL PRODUCE MARKETS.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—Flour Receipts, 11,500 bbls.; market quiet and unchanged.

Patent Spring, $4.10 to 4.20; patent winter, $4.00 to 4.15; Straight Roller, $3.40 to $3.60; extra, $3