

SOCIETIES.

Masonic Regular Meetings. Minden, No. 233, on Monday, April 1st, at 7:30 p.m. Ancient St. John's, No. 3, on Thursday, April 4th, at 7:30 p.m. Cataract, No. 92, on Wednesday, April 10th, at 7:30 p.m.

I. O. O. F. M. U.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE GRAND LODGE OF MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, meet every other Friday in the Sons of England Room, Princess Street. Next meeting MARCH 15TH W. BUSHNELL, Recording Secretary.

Sons of England.

LEICESTER LODGE, No. 33, of the Sons of England Benevolent Society, will meet in their new Lodge Room, corner Montreal and Princess Sts., over Strachan's Hardware Store, the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month.

Canadian Order Foresters.

COURT STANLEY, No. 199, C.O.F., meets the SECOND AND LAST MEETING OF EACH MONTH in the "Prentice Boy" Hall, King Street. T. T. RENTON, Recording Secretary.

Independent Order of Foresters.

COURT FRONTENAC, No. 59, REGULAR MEETING, Thursday evening, April 4th. J. S. R. McCANN, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

GLASGOW AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL - \$1,500,000. THE GLASGOW AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY transacts the second largest business of all British Companies in Canada, deposit annually with the Canadian Government \$100 of assets for every \$10 of liability as calculated by the Government. PAYS ALL LOSSES EQUITABLY AND PROMPTLY without waiting the usual sixty days, resulting in the Company never but once having at end of any one year outstanding losses exceeding \$510,000. W. G. BROWN, STEWART BROWN, Chief Inspector, Manager for Canada, Toronto. J. T. WHITE, City Agent, 92 BUCK STREET.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.

INCORPORATED 1864. Capital Subscribed, \$1,009,800 00. Government Deposit, 122,000 00. Losses Paid, 3,000,000 00. Claims promptly and equitably adjusted. Loss by lightning covered whether fire ensues or not. J. S. R. McCANN, Agent OFFICE: AT POLSON'S DRUG STORE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is one of the best in the world. Its available funds amount to \$43,822,139. In addition to which is the unlimited liabilities of shareholders. The yearly premiums for fire risks alone amount to \$6,417,880. Insurance effected on Farm and City Property at the lowest possible rates. Three year policies issued on private dwellings and farm buildings at low rates of premium. Losses paid promptly. THOMAS BRIGGS, Agent.

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Cash Capital, \$4,000,000. Total Assets, January 1st, 1882, \$8,902,372.50. Losses paid in 67 years, \$5,400,000.40. The leading Fire Insurance Company on the Continent. Its Annual Premium Receipts in Canada and the United States are larger than those of any other Company, and it has an unblemished record of 63 years. JAMES SWIFT, Agent.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Subscribed Capital, \$2,000,000. Total Invested Funds upwards of \$3,901,000. Total Income, \$768,000. Insurances against Loss by Fire accepted at the lowest current rates and claims settled without reference to the Board at London. W. H. GODWIN, Agent for Kingston, BRITISH WHIG OFFICE.

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MONEY TO LOAN in large or small sums on farm or city property. WANTED—Persons having money to invest can always obtain first-class mortgages of the undersigned at six to seven per cent. LONDON AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Capital \$9,000,000. Premium income \$2,500,000. E. C. HILL, Real Estate Agent, Brock street, Market Square.

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Fresh Oysters every day.

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COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

IS A PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia and may be used by the most delicate constitution with perfect safety. Its great success arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited on various imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such.

No addition to or variation from the simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on every package

MOTT'S BREAKFAST COCOA.

Highly Nutritious, Absolutely Pure, Extra Strength, Free from Oil, Easily Digested.

The most economical cocoa in the market. Try it.

JOHN P. MOTT & CO., HALIFAX, N. S.

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We take the lead in Quality and Variety. You can get almost any shape and style. Our Home-Made Bread is the latest. Made only at R. H. TOYER'S, KING STREET BAKERY.

OYSTERS FRESH EVERY DAY AT THE BAZAAR.

Florida, Valencia and Messina Oranges, Lemons, Cranberries, Cocoanuts and all kinds of Apples.

RRBS BROS., Manufacturing Confectioners.

GORY STORIES.

Notable Murders or by Women in and Near New York.

JAMES NOLAN'S IMPENDING DOOM

Jealousy an Excuse Oftener Than It is a Reason—Cases in Which It was a Real Cause—Poor Balbo—Popular Indignation Against Stevens, the Poisoner.

The impending doom of James Nolan, who has been sentenced in New York to be hanged in April for the murder of Emma Buck, brings to mind a long and hideous list of crimes that have been committed in or near the metropolis of the New World in the name of the sexual passion.

Nolan is a bad young man, but he does not appear to be quite so low in the depths as was Patrick Coffey, of Jersey City, who was to have been hanged in January for the murder of his mistress, Alice Smith, but escaped the gallows by virtue of a commuted sentence. Hanging would seem to have been a good disposition to make of Patrick. The crime by which he forced himself upon the knowledge of the public was not one capable of working any sympathy or susceptible of any excuse. He was a drunken and vicious grocer, maintaining illicit relations with a woman who professed to be a friend of his wife. The wife had demonstrated some prejudices against the relations between her friend and her husband, and a sort of council was held by the trio for discussion of the situation. Beer and argument having alike failed to lure the Angel of Peace to perch over the coffee hearth, Patrick seemed to suddenly view his mistress, Miss Smith, in a new light—that of a bone of contention—and deliberately shot her. He afterward casually mentioned a vague perception that his action was ill advised.

THE MURDERS OF WOMEN.

It is common to suppose that there are a great many murders of women, and that such murders are almost always prompted by jealousy. Both suppositions are erroneous. Outside those incidental to robbery, crimes in which sex was no consideration, the killing of women—sweethearts, mistresses and wives—in New York, the largest city in America, have only numbered about a score within thirty-four years past. And of those it is extremely doubtful if more than eight were caused wholly by jealousy. That is the excuse generally pleaded by the assassin, as it is understood to be the one most likely to evoke sympathy, but it is seldom genuine. Domestic infidelity through incompatibility of temper, inebriety and various other causes are generally found much more active than jealousy in impelling to deeds of blood.

Take the case of James Hour, for instance. Most persons said, at the time, that that was a clear case of jealousy, but it was not. He had deserted a good and charming wife and abandoned his children to live with a mistress. When he found that she had another lover, a sailor, he grew furious, and in his rage killed her. His jealousy was mingled with egotistical anger at her deceit and remorse for the sacrifice he had made for so unworthy an object, but he only avowed the jealousy. He was hanged in the Tombs on July 27, 1854.

A real case of jealousy was that of poor Pietro Balbo, who was hanged on Aug. 6, 1880, for the killing of his wife. Pietro was an honest, industrious, sober young man, who loved devotedly his beautiful young wife Carlotta. She was grossly unfaithful to him, and had the brazen effrontery to avow to him her shame and her determination to abandon herself to her lusts in defiance of him. In a moment of madness and desperation he plunged a stiletto in her heart. Over 10,000 names of citizens, many among them of prominence, were signed to a petition to Governor Cornell beseeching clemency for him; the Italian government interceded in his behalf, his good character was established beyond question, as also the fact that his wife had squandered his hard earnings on her paramours and impudently boasted to him of her dishonor. Yet the governor refused to interfere.

Emil Andre, who in a fit of jealousy murdered his wife on June 13, 1872, without anything at all approximating to such justification—or at least extenuation—as Balbo had, got off with the mild punishment of four years in the state prison, on a diaphanous plea of insanity. He was much more fortunate than Adolph Reich, whose death sentence was recently commuted to imprisonment for life. And, by the way, Reich's crime seems to have been one of those attributable to jealousy; at least that is the reason he chose to assign for shooting his wife. But they used to do rather more judicial killing in former years than seems to be fashionable now. Frank Ferris, who was executed in the Tombs on Oct. 19, 1893, and George Wagner, whose execution followed at the same place on March 1, 1867, both killed their wives because of alleged exasperation through belief in their unfaithfulness, but that plea did not save their necks. Two of the late vintages from this peculiar field are the cases of Carolin and Thomas. Ferdinand Capolin, the butcher of his wife, has, it is true, been once sentenced to death, and was to be hanged on February 13 last, but a stay of proceedings has been granted by the court of appeals in his case, and he may live long. Joseph Thomas, a colored man, killed his wife on the 22d of last December, because of her alleged preference for a white man named William Tillman.

A DESPICABLE SCOUNDREL.

One of the most despicable scoundrels ever hanged in the Tombs was the wife murderer James Stevens, executed on Feb. 6, 1860. He was a teacher in a Presbyterian Sunday school. So was his niece, an attractive young woman, for whom he nourished an insane passion. To get his estimable wife out of the way, so that he might marry the niece, Stevens undertook to kill her by a slow systematic course of arsenical poisoning. He gave the deadly mineral in a succession of very small doses, so that its effects might simulate disease and avert suspicion of the real cause of her illness. She suffered terribly, and when death came to her relief was found to be literally filled with arsenic. His guilt was demonstrated beyond question and eventually confessed. A more abject coward never faced the gallows. He swooned when called upon to go out and be hanged, had to be carried to the fatal spot and seemed half dead with fear before he reached it. Afterward, when his body was taken to an undertaker's shop on Pearl street to be prepared for burial, a mob followed it there, from the prison gates, hooting, hissing, yelling, hurling execrations and mud, as an expression of the popular detestation of him. It was not simply the killing of the woman that was deemed so revolting, but his treacherous, cold blooded, devilish cruelty and hypocrisy. He used to give her some arsenic and then pity, condescend with and kiss her; give her some more arsenic and kneeling down by her bedside pray fervently for her. That was why he was so unpopular even as a corpse. For lack of some sensible reflection August

Leighton shot his sweetheart because she refused to marry him and, as he thought, was likely to mate with another man, as a natural and proper consequence of which action he was duly hanged in the Tombs on May 19, 1882. And another fool of the same general sort but of an even more objectionable class, from an abstract moral point of view, was Manuel Chacon, a surly ruffian who cold-bloodedly shot his landlady because she would not desert her husband to go and live with him, and was therefore executed in the Tombs on July 9, 1886.

Jealousy, mother-in-law and innate pure cussedness were about equal factors in the crime of Pasquale Majone. He lived on Thompson street with his wife and mother-in-law. The wife, a fragile and very pretty little creature, was only 16 years old and looked even younger than she was, although she was a mother. Pasquale, a filthy, lazy, drunken, quarrelsome, brutal, affected jealousy—for which, as was clearly shown, he had not the slightest reason. It was probably only an excuse for beating the poor girl. Her mother, against whom he was already prejudiced because of her antagonism to his laziness and worthlessness, interfered to protect her daughter. He shot his wife, then her mother—killing both—and making a big superficial gash in his throat ran out to the street, where an officer promptly took charge of him and sent him to the cage in Bellevue hospital. When his neck got well there he was taken down to the Tombs, where it was permanently and fatally disarranged on March 9, 1872.

Little if any better than Majone's case appears that of Pat Pickenham, who was to have been hanged on the 4th of January, 1889, but who has an appeal pending. Pat's chief claim to consideration seems to be that he is a man of his word. When his wife had him sent up to the Island for brutally beating her he said that he would kill her for it as soon as he got out, and he did. He carved her with a butcher knife.

OTHER CAUSES FOR WOMAN KILLING.

Women sometimes cause to men grievous disappointments otherwise than by unfaithfulness or non-reciprocity of affection, as, for example, when they cease to be reliable sources of revenue or domestic conveniences to which the men have become accustomed. Emma Buck came to grief in that way on the 27th of last November. She had been keeping her lover, James Nolan, until she got tired of supporting such an expensive and questionable a luxury when she turned him out on the cold world to shift for himself. In his sudden emotion of sad surprise he shot and killed her.

Jack Lewis, a colored man, was as inexorably violent as Nolan, and with much the same impelling reason. He had been living with Alice Jackson, also colored, up at Sing Sing for several years. The arrangement became monotonous to Alice and she came down to New York, sought employment as a domestic servant, and found it. He followed her to the house where she worked, on West Third street, asked her to go back to Sing Sing and resume living with him, and when she refused to do so shot her dead immediately. For this he was sentenced to be hanged, but there was some interference and he still lives.

Now and then men murder their wives for little other apparent reason than ill temper, slaughter seeming to be for them a sort of safety valve for their internal pressure of anger, just as others find swearing serve in lesser degree. That appears to have been the way that Michael Sweeney came to kill his wife last autumn, an outburst of ill humor that has secured for him ten years' residence in state prison, if he lives so long. He was sent up to Sing Sing on Nov. 28, 1888. The circumstance of his having killed her by jabbing a red hot poker almost through her body might be viewed as justly entitling him to severer penalties, had it not appeared that she was the sort of woman for whose correction that sort of husband might naturally resort to a poker, without pausing to note its temperature. A domestic quarrel as the immediate excitant upon a temper normally non-violent is also supposed to have led Mr. Frederick Shilling to thrust one of his huge butcher knives with fatal effect into his wife's body. But doubts were raised on his trial. It was claimed for him that he was jealous of his assistant in the butcher shop, who was a much younger man; also, that his wife might have accidentally run against the knife in the dark room where the dead was done. So Mr. Shilling got off with a sentence of twelve years in state prison and was sent to Sing Sing on Oct. 31, 1888.

The reckless, brutal disregard of decency, morality and law common in a gang of crooks, inebriates and prostitutes seems to have induced as an incident the murder by Joseph Ford of Nellie Connor on Dec. 14, 1888. As there was no special feature of deep emotion or passion in that particular crime, it does not seem worthy of more than mere mention here.

THE KILLING OF MEN.

Women sometimes kill their husbands or lovers, oftener to get them out of the way of desired successors than for any other reason, and seldom because of mere jealousy.

Chiara Cignarella's case was a peculiarly atrocious one. She ran away from her husband to live with a paramour, her cousin, Antonio D'Andrea. Her husband—another Antonio—besought her to return to him for the sake of their child Rosa, offering to forgive her if she would do so. His instances annoyed her and her lover. They agreed to put him out of the way. D'Andrea taught her how to use a pistol, and assured her that she would not suffer more than six months' imprisonment if she shot her husband, after which he would marry her. Chiara turned a-drift her child Rosa, 8 years old, and the father sent the little one to an institution to be cared for. On Oct. 20, 1886, after her husband had again visited her, and pleaded with her to give up her paramour and return to her duties as wife and mother, she followed him out on the street with a revolver hidden under her shawl, and when his back was turned to her, shot him down. Then she spat at his corpse and tried to kick it, but was restrained. Mawkish sentimentality interfered on her behalf at her trial, and an affection of ill health was effectively worked to gain public sympathy. She was, however, finally sentenced to be hanged June 26, 1888. Then Governor Hill commuted her sentence to life imprisonment. Her paramour was tried and acquitted in January, 1888.

Another case of murder by a woman was that of the killing of Solomon Johnston by Susie Handricks, alias Hawkins, on Aug. 29, 1888. Both were colored. Solomon was Susie's lover. She wanted to get rid of him and take a white man named Louis Fuld in his stead. As an expeditious means to that end she shot Solomon.

Inspector Byrnes shakes his head hopelessly at contemplation of this class of crimes. He has made the crooks afraid of New York, and seems to have practically an intuitive perception of where to put his finger to stop the execution of schemes against Gothamite property, but admits that Gothamite persons have largely to look out for themselves, particularly when they tamper with those dangerous forces, love and liquor. "Crimes arising from drink, jealousy, or the heat of passion," he says, "nobody can guard against."

The Chinaman says that marriage is the spice of life.

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Our Goods and Prices Overcome all Competition

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SECOND REPEAT ORDER THIS SPRING OF OUR 50 CENT HENRIETTAS.

This is a special line and worth 75c.

We Have them in all the New Shades. Inspection invited

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Brussels Carpets, 75c, 80c, 90c, \$1. Tapestry Carpets, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c. Wool and Union Carpets from 35c up. Stair Carpets in Brussels, Wool and Tapestry. Floor Oil Cloth, from 1 to 4 yds. wide. Rugs, Mats, Crumb Cloths, Felts and Felt Papes at

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HALF PRICE SALE!

We have laid out on the Bargain Counter a large lot of good serviceable Dress Goods, which we will offer at Half Price for one week. It will pay you to call and see them.

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LADIES' JACKET CLOTHS AT WALDRON'S.

NLW FANCY CHECK JACKET CLOTH, 40c, 50, 60c, 75c.

New Fancy Mixtures Jacket Cloth, 50c, 60c, 75c.

New Broken Check Jacket Cloth, 60c, 75c, 90c.

New Colored Silk Plush, 24 inches, low Prices.

New Silk Striped and Brocade Jacket Cloth.

New Black Beaded Sets and Panels.

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A Great Many Ask Why It Is We Do the Largest Business in the City in Our Line?

SIMPLY BECAUSE WE BUY IN LARGER QUANTITIES, buy for cash, save the discount and give the purchaser the benefit. In the undertaking, as every one knows, the one who does the largest business can do it the cheapest. It requires the same number of horses, hearses, carriages, etc., to do 50 funerals for one year as it does 350. We also do our own engraving which is a great saving. Attend personally to every funeral and with the long experience which we have had can attend to funerals better and cheaper than any one in the business.

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