

INTECH (1984) associates

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THE FARMERSVILLE REPORTER.

Heavy Laden.

BY NORA LAUGHER, TORONTO.

I'm sitting alone in the gloaming,
Mine eyes are wet with tears,
Of the future vainly thinking,
That awaits me, full of fears,
Against the window drearily
Patters the falling rain,
My heart is aching wearily
With a dull, foreboding pain.
Keeping time with the sad moaning
Of the wind amid the trees,
Oh! would we could fling our sorrows
Away with their falling leaves,
And drift them to the river,
Flowing towards the sea,
Our care and trouble casting
In vague immensity.

'Tis sinful this sad repining,
For always in our life
The sweet and bitter will mingle,
The peaceful with the strife.
But there's One above will help us,
Who looks with pitying eye,
He notes the toiling burden,
He hears the weary sigh;
To Him then with our sorrows,
And lean upon his breast,
"Weary and heavy laden,"
For He will give us rest.

JEW-BAITING.

The Recent Riot at Limerick—Work of a Mob.

At the Limerick petty sessions, recently, six men of the laboring class were put forward, on remand, charged by Sergt. Phelan with having, on Easter Sunday night, formed a portion of a riotous and disorderly mob that attacked a Jewish synagogue in Edward Street.

Mr. Liebassier, who was described as the rabbi of the Jewish community, stated that about half-past nine o'clock he was in the house, when a mob collected outside, hooted, groaned, and ultimately sent a volley of stones through the window. A child was struck with a stone, and witness and those with him were terrified. One of the Jews made his escape out of the premises and went for the police. Witness identified two of the prisoners, Ramplin and O'Sullivan, as having smashed the windows with stones.

Jacob Barron, a Jew, gave corroborative evidence, and said he brought the police to the scene of the outrage. He pointed out four of the accused as being present and joining in the attack.

Mr. Hall asked if it was a fact that the house was wrecked by the mob as reported.

Sub-Inspector—Oh, completely wrecked. I saw the place myself.

Mr. Ald. Connihan inquired what it was that led to the attack on the synagogue. Was it some offence taken by the people at the conduct of the Jews? Sergt. Phelan said the people in the locality got displeased at the manner in which the Jews were supposed to have celebrated the Passover.

Ald. Connihan—Was there not something about the killing of poultry?

Sergt. Phelan—Yes: the people complained of the manner in which they killed poultry on Good Friday by impaling them on knives.

Mr. Irwin, the stipendiary, said this was quite a common thing for the Jews to do in their ceremonies, and he did not see why it should have given offense.

Sergt. Phelan stated that the people also complained of the Jews having let off fireworks on Good Friday; but one of them was summoned for this. A mob of some 150 people attacked the house, and the value of the window glass broken was £1 13s.

After a protracted hearing Ramplin and O'Sullivan were ordered a month's hard labor each, and the others were bound in substantial bail to be of good behavior.

Barron, a Jew, was then summoned for letting off fireworks on Good Friday. The defense was that but one firework—a small rocket, exploded, and that it went off accidentally as he was lighting his pipe.

Mr. Irwin asked was it any part of the Jewish ceremonial to let off fireworks on Good Friday. Mr. Barron answered in the negative. He said the Jews did not press for any punishment of the persons who attacked their houses, as they were desirous of living on good terms with the people. A fine of 6 pence was imposed.

It is feared the decision of the magistrates with regard to the rioters will compel the Jews to quit Limerick.

The Arabs.

A romantic chivalry towards women makes the Arab prize very highly their approbation of his personal courage, and his poetry incites him to exploits of veritable knight-errantry, while both combine to make a peaceful and innocent life a matter of individual reproach. The name of Harami—brigand—is still honorable among them. Slain in raid or foray, a man is said to die *Ghandur*, or a brave. He, on the other hand, who is lucky enough, as we would express it, to die in his bed, is called *Fatis*—carrion; "his weeping mother will exclaim, 'Oh, that my son had perished of a cut throat!' and her attendant cronies will suggest, with deference, that such calamity came of the will of Allah." The Bedouin considers nothing manful but violence, nothing so honorable as war. Until he is on horseback, spur in hand, he hardly considers himself a man. The only occupations of manhood are shooting and riding. As a rule they are wretched shots, but superb horsemen. Their weapons are matchlocks—like the African *jizail*—with barrels of preposterous length, which they prefer to fire off when lashed down to a rest; flintlock pistols of blunderbuss bore, javelins, spears and swords, and daggers. Of late the rifle has found its way among them. But the favorite weapon, that with which they are forever playing and practising, is the *kanat*, a spear twelve feet in length, shod with a finely-tapering head of iron, and ornamented with tufts of ostrich-feathers or horse-hair. A short stabbing javelin with a broad blade is also carried, and it is with this that the unmounted Arab does his best work. The shield is like that of the Beluchis and Afghans, a small round buckler of hide bossed with brass. The sword is long and slightly curved, though both it and the dagger—an invariable feature of the warrior's equipment—vary according to individual taste.

Ancient London Customs.

On a recent morning, for the 291st time, the conditions of the will of Peter Symonds were duly carried out. In the year 1586 the good citizen, in his last will and testament, directed that sixty of the youngest boys of Christ's hospital should attend divine service on Good Friday at the church of Allhallows, Lombard street, at the conclusion of which each was to receive a new penny and a bag of raisins. One Petts, in 1692, supplemented the good work of Peter Symonds by ordering that out of his estate there should be taken enough for the minister who preached the sermon to receive twenty shillings, the clerk 4 shillings, and the sexton 3 shillings 6 pence. These sums have been augmented by the church wardens, so that the children of the Sunday and ward schools receive a gift. Recently there was a good congregation to witness the young "blue-coats" receive the Symonds benefaction. The sermon was preached by the rector, the Rev. Prebendary Charles Mackenzie, M. A. Another ancient custom took place in the old churchyard of St. Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield,—one that has been observed for over four hundred years. Twenty-one new sixpences are laid on a gravestone, which are picked up by widows of the parish. After a sermon by Rev. W. Panckridge, M. A., rector, a procession was formed, which wended its way to the churchyard, where the antique ceremony was gone through.

A lady asked a learned professor if he understood Chinese. He did. "Well, what is 'mouth' in Chinese?" "Mouth is k'eu." A week later the lady suddenly asked the professor: "What is kitchen door in Chinese?" "It is k'eu." "Very remarkable. A week ago you said 'mouth is k'eu.'" "Quite so," answered the professor; "whatever opens and shuts is k'eu in Chinese."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The British Army—A Singular Coincidence—High Steward of Westminster, &c., &c.

George Eliot, after meeting Lord, then Sir Garnet, Wolseley, thus describes him in one of her letters as "one of those men who have the power to command by means of gentleness of character, calmness of bearing, and inflexibility of resolution."

The *Australasian Medical Gazette* says that the natural increase—excess of births over deaths—has been very great in South Australia, the average for five years having been exceeded in the last quarter of 1883 by 274. The death rate has also increased, being 15.80 in 1881, 14.08 in 1882, and 16.02 in 1883.

About one hundred stoats and weasels, which had been caught with considerable difficulty in different parts of Lincolnshire by a vermin catcher, have just been sent to New Zealand. They have been purchased by the Government of that country for the purpose of destroying the rabbits which overrun the colony. One thousand five hundred live pigeons have been shipped for the consumption of the animals during the voyage.

The London association which offers prizes of £400 and £300 for the two best non-alcoholic beverages is ready for business. Competitors must submit a sample of not less than three gallons of their article, with a statement of its ingredients, and the cost must not exceed £3 per 100 gallons of English measure. It is not stated whether foreigners may compete, but the address of the association is 55 Chancery lane.

A recent statement in the *Archives de Medecine Militaire* shows with much force the influence upon small-pox of systematic revaccination. Previous to the year 1834 the deaths from that disease in the Prussian army had been about 100 annually. In 1834 the order for revaccination was made very stringent, and the figures soon fell to 5, 9, and 3. From 1847 the number was between 2 and 3, and since 1874 there has not been a single death from smallpox in the army.

The Syndic of Turin, in consequence of the fears expressed that the hotel keepers may ask exaggerated prices for accommodation in anticipation of the concourse of visitors to the opening of the approaching national exhibition, announces that a list of 2,500 rooms, at charges of from two to six francs each per day, can be seen at the municipality offices, and gives the names of ten hotels, including some of the best, which have undertaken to charge normal prices, approved by the municipal authorities.

Workers in ornamental wood now assert that yellow pine, hard finished in oil, is the rival in beauty of any wood that grows, not excepting the costliest of the hard species, it being susceptible of receiving and maintaining as high a degree of polish as any known wood, while, when impregnated with oil, it is almost indestructible. In such a condition it is impervious to even hot grease and other substances that leave an ineffaceable stain upon white pine, maple, and various other woods.

Drs. Ungar and Bodlander of Bonn have recently been engaged in examination of meats preserved in tin cans, and report that "a not inconsiderable quantity of tin passes over into the conserve." Experiments on dogs and rabbits showed that the tin was absorbed by the intestinal mucous membrane, and it was detected in the secretions, heart, liver, kidneys, spleen, brain and muscles. They think that the reason so little is yet heard of tin poisoning is because the introduction of the canned foods is comparatively recent, and their prices so high as to make the consumption limited.

There have been dwarfs who were heroes. Cornelius of Lithuania, the buf-

foon of Charles V., fought bravely in his master's wars. A mighty exploit, too, was the duel with pistols between Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf of King Henrietta Maria of England,—Louis XIV. as he was called—and the German colossus, Croft. The dwarf killed the giant, as David of old killed Goliath. The last royal dwarf, was the baby of King Stanislaus of Poland, who accompanied the King in his retreat at Nancy. The King wept when his dwarf died. Like Lear, he said: "Poor fool and knave, I have one part in my heart that's sorry yet for thee."

Madrid takes the preeminence among the capitals of western Europe as a centre of expenditure and consumption, possessing practically no producing industries, and consequently labor on a large scale has only one application—namely, in building. During the past three years there has been a mania for building, both in the town proper and in the suburbs. According to the most accurate data, \$20,000,000 have been spent upon new houses and new streets during the above-named period; and with a population of about 500,000 it is estimated that there is now house room there for from 600,000 to 650,000 people.

The new port which has recently been opened at Trieste has been in course of construction for fifteen years, and has cost altogether \$7,300,000. By the building of three jetties, 700 feet long by 300 feet broad, the former northeastern harbor of Trieste has been converted into three basins, with nearly two miles of quay. As a protection against the winds from the northeast, the southeast, and the southwest, a jetty nearly three-quarters of a mile in length has been built parallel with the coast. It is about 1,000 feet from the shore, and is 200 feet broad at the base, 60 feet broad at the surface of the water, and 65 feet high. At a distance of 660 feet from the northeastern end a pier 250 feet long has been run out at right angles, thus affording a well-protected entrance more than 300 feet wide. The three new basins inside the jetties have a depth of water varying from 25 to feet.

The Capital of the World.

London has been, since the Conquest, the real centre of Government, of the thought, the growth, the culture, and the life of the nation. No other city in Europe has kept that prerogative unbroken for eight centuries until our own day. At the very utmost, Paris has possessed it for not more than four centuries, and in an uncomplete manner for at least half of these four. The capitals of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and Spain are merely the artificial work of recent ages, and the capitals of Italy and Greece are mere antiquarian revivals. England was centralized earlier than any other European nation; and thus the congeries of towns that we now call London has formed, from the early days of our monarchy, the essential seat of government, the military headquarters, the permanent home of the law, the connecting link between England and the Continent, and one of the great centres of the Commerce of Europe. Hence it has come about that the life of England has been concentrated on the banks of the Thames more completely and for a longer period than the life of any great nation has been concentrated in any single modern city. When we add to that fact the happy circumstance that at least down to the memory of living men London retained a more complete series of public monuments, a more varied set of local associations, more noble buildings bound up with the memory of more great events and more great men than any single city in Europe, (except, perhaps, Rome itself,) we come to the conclusion that London is a city unsurpassed in historic interest.

Frank James is next billed for trial in Cooper county, Missouri, with a number of dates ahead for future engagements.