HIS BACKBONE REMOVED.

A Wonderful Surgical Op[illegible] Three Inches of a Young Man's Backbone Taken Out and Yet He Recovers.

A Cincinnati despatch says: One of the rarest and most dangerous operations in the scope of surgery has been lately performed at the Cincinnati Hospital. It consisted in removing about three inches of the backbone and exposing the spinal cord. The patient was a young colored man about 21 years old. When first admitted to the hospital he was suffering from a terrible disease which had broken out over the head, neck and back, in the form of large abscesses, the chief one of which was about the middle of the back, and had eaten away the backbone to a considerable extent.

The poor fellow could not lie in a recumbent position, nor on his side, in consequence of the extreme pain attending such a position, and was compelled to lie all the while on his face. Slowly he had lost the power of motion and of sensation in his legs, so that he was completely paralyzed from the body down. It was decided that his only chance of life lay in an operation for the removal of a part of the backbone, so as to stop the process of decay. He was then turned on his face and the surgeon made an incision down the spine. A large quantity of pus was revealed, and the cavity was sponged out carefully in order to see just where the knife was going. In this region, where one slip of the knife or one false move would have been fatal to the patient, the surgeon with a chisel and hammer went down on the bone until he cut out all that which was in any way affected, never touching the spinal cord. All causes of such operation and paralysis were removed and the surgeons felt assured power would return to the paralyzed legs; and that time would accomplish the healing up of the place where the bone had formerly been. The patient recovered from the ether and was placed in bed on his face. In three days motion returned to the legs, and he was able to move his feet for the first time in nearly a year. About the same time sensation began to return to the limbs. In about three weeks he could bear some weight on his legs, and at the same time he assumed the position on his breast and knees which he has kept ever since. He at length became strong enough to stand with assistance and take a step or two. He is now able to walk to the end of the ward and sit down in a chair with comfort. Of course, his back is yet weak and probably will never regain its former power, but he will be a useful man. The wound has gradually closed up, leaving only a slight scar, and causes him little or no pain.

HE ABUSED HIS WIFE,

And His Neighbors Took Him from Jail and Hanged Him.

A Texarkana (Texas) despatch says: James Howard, aged 35 years, was taken from the jail here at midnight on Wednesday night by a masked mob, by whom he was carried a short distance below the town and hanged to a railroad trestle. Howard was arrested on Wednesday on a warrant worn out by his mother-in-law, Mrs. Vincher, charging him with maltreating his wife, who is scarcely 14 years old. Howard and his wife were married last July. Mrs. Howard tells a story of atrocious brutality on the part of her husband. She says he frequently tied her feet together while she was in a state of nudity, and hanging her up by the feet beat her unmercifully and threatened to kill her if she did any one of his cruelties. On the 1st of November Howard took a common branding iron used to brand live stock, and heating it red hot branded a large letter "H" on his wife's person in two places while she was tied to a bed. After suffering several weeks from the effects of these burns Mrs. Howard told her mother what had happened, with the result that Howard was arrested. Deputy-Sheriff Harpett had anticipated that a mob would attack the jail last night and had employed extra guards, but the mob gained entrance while the guards were eating a midnight meal. The lynching causes great excitement.

ROBBED OF HER HAIR.

A Young Woman Chloroformed and Her Raven Tresses Cut Off.

A Reading despatch says: Miss Della Wentzel, aged 18, a pretty brunette, is the belle of Boyertown, this county. Her pride was her luxuriant dark brown hair which fell in heavy wavy tresses down her shoulders four feet in length. While her mother and father were away this morning, and Miss Wentzel was finishing her toilet in her bedroom, standing in front of the mirror, she saw in the reflection a middle-aged, bearded man wearing a slouch hat. He had entered the house, making his way upstairs. She gave a little scream, when the man made a grasp for her and held a cloth saturated with chloroform to her nostrils. She swooned away, and when she recovered half an hour afterwards she was horrified to find that her beautiful hair had been cropped off close to her head as if with a sharp shears. She had suffered no other violence. She gave the alarm, and fifty men started out to search for the villain, but he had jumped on a passing freight train and escaped. Recently Miss Wentzel was offered $200 for her hair by a wealthy Philadelphia lady, but she refused the offer.

SINKING OF A STREET.

Shenandoah People Scared by the Houses Subsiding.

A Shenandoah, Pa., despatch says: Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the people living along West Coal street, in the northwestern section of this borough, were aroused by a cracking noise and swaying of the houses, resembling a series of successive shocks of earthquake. The sensation was produced by a cave-in, which took down fully four acres of that section of the town, upon which stands upwards of fifty houses. The greatest alarm prevailed from 3 o'clock until after daylight. As the surface sank the houses swayed and tottered, and the frightened people, many of them with children in their arms, ran in search of places of safety, while the men collected their most portable property and conveyed it from the doomed district. The surface settled from two to four feet, and damaged the property to the extent of $50,000 to $75,000. The cave-in was caused by the robbing of the workings of the Kohinoor colliery, which is located within that portion of the town.

Resurrectionists at Work.

A Kingston despatch says: During last week the bodies of William Moore, Brewer's Mills, and Jacob Yerex, Odessa, were resurrected for the benefit of some medical institution.

Renewed Interest.

Husband—You know that pretty Mrs. F. Wife—For goodness' sake, John, don't talk about that pretty Mrs. F. I can't go anywhere without hearing her praises sounded, until I am sick to death of the sound of her name.

Husband—I was only going to tell you of a rumor I heard about her to-day.

Wife—A rumor? Oh, John, tell me all about it; that's a good soul.

No Proof.

"There must be some harm in tobacco, my dear," said a lady to her agnostic husband, "or else so many of the clergy would never be opposed to it." "That doesn't prove anything," was the convincing reply; "because none of these men who are opposed to tobacco ever use it themselves."—*The Judge.*

An Oregon paper mill gets paper stock and jute butts from Calcutta for the manufacture of manilla paper.

BOILED IN A CAULDRON.

Horrible and Revolting Murder Committed in France.

A Paris cable says: One of the most diabolical cases of murder ever tried in Europe has just been concluded before the Court of Assize of Ardeche. A fiend by the name of Jean Faure and his wife were accused of having murdered and boned and boiled Jean's brother, Claude Faure. Jean and his wife lived in a large farmhouse with Claude, who was 60 years of age, sober, thrifty and industrious, while Jean was reckless and extravagant. Jean had married, against his brother's wishes, a young girl named Rosine Plancher, whose grandfather in 1830 had kept an inn at Peyrebelle, and in 1833 had been tried and guillotined for the murder of twenty-five travellers who at different times had stopped at his inn but never reappeared. Among these twenty-five victims was a certain Enjelras, whose name made such an impression upon Victor Hugo that he embodied him in his famous novel "Les Miserables."

Rosine's grandfather's favorite method was to watch until the guests were sound asleep and then toss them with a pitchfork into a previously prepared cauldron of boiling water. Rosine and her husband stand convicted before the court of Ardeche of murdering and boiling her brother-in-law and taking possession of a hundred thousand francs that the latter had saved from sales of cattle and the revenue for his share of the farm. Jean made a complete confession in court, causing a profound sensation. He declared, in a faltering voice: "Yes, I killed my brother Claude. My wife and I gave him rat poison in his soup, but this only made him ill and aroused his suspicions. I then smashed his head to pieces with a crowbar. My wife, who was present, said: 'Let us do for him as my grandfather did with his guests.' We then took a saw and sawed off his head, legs and arms, heated up a cauldron of water, threw in Claude's body and boiled him two hours. She took the bones up on the hill and buried them. The same evening she cooked soup for the children in the same cauldron." Jean is a ferocious looking man, but trembles with fear before his wife, who is a thin, sallow, black-eyed woman, with long black hair and glittering white teeth.

Rosine, after Jean had made his confession, fainted away, muttering, "No, no! it is not true." She had at the previous trial tried to commit suicide by plunging over the balusters of the prison steps, falling on the stone floor, but did not succeed. She had to be carried from the court room yesterday by two stout gendarmes.

Rosine's brother, who was an accomplice in the horrible crime, was found yesterday in his cell dead, having committed suicide by hanging himself with his shirt, which was torn into strips like cord. In a corner of his cell was found a written confession of the details of the crime, tallying with that which Jean made.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, but with mitigating circumstances, owing to Claude's frequent bursts of ill-temper. Jean Faure and his wife were sentenced to hard labor for life.

FATAL SHOOTING CASE.

A Man Meets Death in a Nationality Quarrel.

A Cargill despatch says: A sad shooting accident occurred at the Cargill boarding-house between half-past 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It appears Joseph Johnson, of Ellengowan, went into the boarding-house under the influence of liquor, and Johnson and a jeweller named Ulrich got into an argument about nationality. The proprietor of the boarding-house, Jickling by name, wanted to get him out of the house, and picked up what he supposed to be an empty gun and put a small charge of powder in it, placed a cap on it and [illegible] the trigger, who happened to be in at the time with several others, and told him to point it at the floor and scare the old man. But instead of doing as requested Griffith placed the gun on the bar and within a few inches of Johnson's back and fired. The man dropped instantly and never spoke after. The shot took effect just below the shoulder blade. The rumor current is that the shooting was done accidentally, as Jickling did not know about the gun being heavily loaded before. It is impossible to say with what it was loaded as no *post mortem* has been held yet. Both men have given themselves up.

May be an Admiral Some Day.

A St. John, N.B., despatch says: The schooner Emily J. White, from Sands River, N.S., for New York, with a cargo of piling, was navigated into port yesterday by a lad named Patterson, who was the sole person on board. The vessel sailed from Sands River with three persons aboard, Captain Patterson, Mate Atkinson and the boy. It was intended to put into another port on the Nova Scotia coast to complete the crew. Shortly after putting to sea the mate was knocked overboard by the main boom. Captain Patterson put off to rescue the mate, but it was too late. Turning to row back to the vessel he found that she had disappeared. After searching all night he landed at Quaco. The lad Patterson stood all night and day at the wheel, skilfully navigating the vessel clear of numerous dangerous points and finally making St. John harbor. He was once taken off by head winds, but when the breeze changed he again attempted to effect an entrance, and this time succeeded. Weary with his ceaseless watch and labor he ran the schooner on the flats and sought sleep in his berth, where he was found.

Prof. McIntyre's Lecture.

Principal McIntyre, of the Brantford Ladies' College, lectured last week in Brantford on "Dynamism." It turned out that his real subject was the labor question. According to the *Expositor*, he argued in favor of labor organizations to check the undue influence of competition, to facilitate the settlement of difficulties between labor and capital by arbitration. He favored eight hours of labor. He held that the wage system was an approximate value to labor, and consequently favored a system of division of profits in addition to wages. He spoke strongly of the necessity for a wage earners' saving institution, as an independent branch in the post-office department or a system established by the Ontario Government. That the Government should give 5 per cent. on deposits from wage earners. He maintained that there was already on our statute books in Ontario all the laws necessary to obtain for the workingmen their demands. He emphasized the placing of the plank of no Sabbath work on the platforms of all labor organizations.

He Method

Miss Ingenue—How is it one never sees any but the most desirable young men attentive to your daughter?

Mrs. Worldly—You see, my dear, in the beginning I engage the young men in a game of cribbage, where the cards are dealt one at a time. If they deal five and then stop, that settles them. They play poker.—*Puck.*

Carlyle and Clean Shirts.

Here is story of Carlyle, in which he got off slightly the worst of it. He once began abusing Lord Falkland: "Poor, inoffensive creature, what did he ever do to be remembered among men?" "Well," replied Murphy, a brilliant Irish barrister and friend of the sage, "at least he put on a clean shirt to be shot in, which is more than ever you would have done, Carlyle."

The Russian Minister at Washington is allowed $25,000 a year by the Government for the purpose of giving entertainments.

THE LORD AND LADY SCANDAL.

Favorable Evidence for Lady Campbell.

PURFLEET MYSTERY EXPLAINED.

Interesting Correspondence Between Mrs. Blood and Argyll.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: Now that Lady Colin Campbell's case, as far as the evidence is concerned, is concluded, the public are reviewing the testimony, and the concensus of opinion is strongly in favor of the plaintiff.

WHAT THE PLAINTIFF HAS ESTABLISHED.

Lady Colin Campbell has established such preponderating evidence of an *alibi* against the alleged meeting with the Duke of Marlborough at Purfleet hotel as to destroy that allegation, which was really the only very strong circumstance against her. The medical testimony destroyed all suspicion about the alleged miscarriage or Dr. Bird's actions beyond medical necessities, and letters produced between Mrs. Blood, mother of the plaintiff, and the Duke of Argyll kill the allegation that she was anxious for her daughter's marriage with Lord Colin Campbell.

THE PURFLEET INCIDENT.

It was stated for the defence that on a certain day in August Lady Colin Campbell and the Duke of Marlborough were at Purfleet, a commonplace barrack village on the Lower Thames, and that Jay Gould's steward saw through a keyhole maritally compromising scenes. That such a meeting should have occurred at such a place between a past master of intrigue like the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Colin is highly improbable, but the plaintiff did not rely on probabilities; she produced the following positive testimony: Grouse season opened on August 12th, and Lady Campbell was alleged to have been at Purfleet Hotel on the following Sunday, August 15th. A railway clerk and a carman testified to the delivery of grouse to Lady Campbell on Saturday, 14th, the maid who received the grouse swore that her mistress was in at the time, and remained in town over Sunday. This was corroborated by the cook who dressed the grouse, and the evidence was further strengthened by Mrs. Blood and Lady Miles, to whom Lady Colin made a present of some of the grouse, and by Frank Miles, a well-known artist, who was present at Lady Miles' when Lady Colin came with the grouse, and to add to all this the plaintiff's maid swore that her mistress was in town on the Sunday in question, as she had lent her a breviary to go to the Carmelite Church, and, being a Catholic, remembered this rare circumstance in a Protestant.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence between Mrs. Blood and the Duke of Argyll was put in:

"MY LOAD DUKE,—Few things would be more painful or mortifying to me than to feel myself called, as a matter of duty, voluntarily to enter into communication with your Grace on a matter of business connected with the approaching marriage of your son with my daughter. Though the day has not been definitely announced, I believe it will take place either the 20th or 27th July. Before opening the matter of business alluded to I wish to explain somewhat our position in regard to this marriage.

"*We have had nothing whatever to do with it.*

"The engagement was made without our consent being asked, but when our daughter returned to us from Scotland we saw plainly it was quite useless to try to induce her to change her mind. I think you made the same experience with your son. They have certainly been true to each other during the eight months of much trial during which they have been engaged, and it is our determination to make the best of what cannot be changed, as, according to my old-fashioned ideas, it would be a great scandal and breach of honor if either was now to draw back, which indeed neither of them appears to have the smallest inclination to do. Gertrude has suffered too much anxiety and worry during the last eight months to make it possible for us to allow her to be kept longer than is absolutely necessary in her present position. She is very brave, but there are limits to what a girl can safely bear. If any one had prophesied to me a year ago that I should consent to our daughter making such a marriage as this I should have laughed at the very idea.

THE MATTER OF MONEY.

"I should have expected her to be received with pride and joy in any family, no matter whose it might be. She is well born, beautiful, of most noble character and exceptionally gifted. Her only defect is she has but the portion of a gentlewoman, and therefore she has been ignored with studied discourtesy by every member of Your Grace's family, over whom your influence is paramount.

"Then she marries a man who cannot settle a sixpence on her. This matter of money is my cause for writing. It is your wish to leave £4,000 of Gertrude's money entirely unsettled, in order that Lord Colin may have so much command of capital, which may be of great importance to him in his future career.

THE PROPOSITION FOR SETTLEMENT.

"But this depends on Your Grace consenting to settle Lord Colin's younger son's portion as a jointure; this, with £2,000 secured to her as a mortgage on her father's property, would be a small provision, but it would be a certainty. If Your Grace refuses this arrangement it will make no difference as to the fact of the marriage, but it will oblige us to settle strictly all of Gertrude's money, leaving her no power to deal with it except by will.

"This settlement will be a certain loss of income to them, as securities which satisfy trustees give very small interests. But that will not be our fault, as we are willing to deal as liberally as possible with Lord Colin, to whom we are much attached, and to whom we would wish to give every possible help in his career."

THE DUKE'S DECISION.

To this, on the very day of its receipt, the Duke made the following reply:

"ARGYLL LODGE, KENSINGTON, May 25.—Madame, I have received your letter of this date. I have never supposed that you or Mr. Blood had the smallest responsibility connected with your daughter's engagement to my son, but it was impossible for me to approve that engagement, made on some three days' acquaintance, with no previous knowledge whatever of each other's character and disposition.

"I have thought it my duty to withhold all approval of such an engagement, and not to recognize it until it should be irrevocable. But this determination is not intended as any discourtesy to your daughter or to her parents. As you now inform me that you consider the engagement to be irrevocable that a comparatively early day is spoken of for the marriage, I am disposed, as I have already told Colin I should do, to make the best of what cannot be prevented.

"Under the circumstances, I shall be disposed to make some arrangement on the subject you refer to, but I cannot help thinking that as the total sum which you can give to your daughter and that which I can give to Colin is not more than £16,000, the whole of it ought to be settled, and no part ought to be treated as income or used otherwise than as capital, secure for the purpose of affording an income.

"Here I may pertinently add that in the result only £1,000 was left out of the settlement, and that was used to pay some of Lord Colin's debts and furnish a house."

NOT VERY LIKE COERCION.

When the correspondence had been read, Sir Charles Russell asked: "Is there any foundation for the suggestion that you, in any shape or form, coerced or pressed Lord Colin into this engagement?"

To which Mrs. Blood promptly answered: "Certainly not. I spoke to him strongly as to the discourtesy with which his family treated my daughter. I said, 'If you had presented your father with a butcher's daughter he would have welcomed her with effusion if she had plenty of money, and he ought, at least, to treat my daughter with courtesy, being what she is.' He replied, 'That is perfectly true, and it makes my father's conduct only the more disgusting.'"

REBUTTAL EVIDENCE.

Several witnesses testified that Lady Colin taught factory girls and engaged in mission work among the poor, and that her engagements of this kind kept her employed several times a week from 6 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

Lady Miles produced a book to show that the plaintiff and the Duke of Marlborough occupied rooms in opposite ends of the house at Leigh Court and not adjoining as witnesses for the defence had intimated in their testimony.

Two gatekeepers, at Queen Anne's gate, where the Duke of Marlborough lives when in London, testified that they never saw Lady Colin visit the Duke's house there.

An architect swore he was unable to see anything through the keyhole in the dining-room door in Cadogan place.

It was decided to have the jury visit and inspect the keyhole and dining-room.

The case for Lady Colin Campbell was then closed.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH'S EVIDENCE.

The Duke of Marlborough, one of the co-respondents, testified that he never was guilty of adultery or impropriety with Lady Colin Campbell. Continuing, the Duke said he never made any appointments to meet Lady Colin. He had received from her a few ordinary letters about books. Lady Colin asked the witness not to call any more upon her, as Lord Colin disliked to have her receive male visitors. The witness remarked that it was very absurd, and never called again at Cadogan place. The witness did not know where Lady Colin's room at Leigh Court was and never went to her bedroom. He never, as was testified, had been on the Paddington station platform with her, and never was with her at Purfleet. Upon cross-examination, the Duke said the woman with whom he was at Purfleet was Mrs. Perry, a woman of the town, and that they registered and remained at Purfleet as Mr. and Mrs. Terry. The witness declined to name openly the lady seen calling upon him at Queen Anne's gate, and whom the servants had testified they believed was the plaintiff. He, however, wrote her name on a bit of paper and handed it to the judge and the counsel for both sides.

CHIEF SHAW'S TESTIMONY.

Chief Shaw, another of the co-respondents, took the stand, and testified that he had known Lady Colin's family for many years. His daughter was one of Lady Colin's bridesmaids. His wife always called upon Lord and Lady Colin Campbell when they were in London. The testimony of the man-servant O'Neill, that he saw witness and Lady Colin in a compromising position in the dining-room of Cadogan place, Chief Shaw pronounced an absolute lie. He had never heard a breath of suspicion against Lady Colin's character until a petition for a divorce was lodged against Lord Colin.

The case was then adjourned. Mr. Justice Butt will sum up on Monday.

A London cable says: In the Campbell divorce case yesterday Dr. Bird testified that he had a long acquaintance with Lady Miles and the Blood family. He denied that he ever had any other relations with Lady Colin Campbell than those properly between physician and patient. He had searched his instrument case and had found a letter from Lady Colin to him, which Lord Colin's nurse, Annie Duff, had testified was there. The letter was one written when she was 10 years of age, and was a childish affair. Witness produced the letter. The witness attended the concert at New Cross at which Lady Colin sang. He went as one of the audience, and sat in the body of the hall. Lady Colin broke down while singing. Witness then took her to his house to procure for her some medicine difficult to obtain elsewhere. Lady Colin left five minutes afterward. It was not true that he caressed plaintiff in the cab. When Lady Miles told witness that Lord Colin and his nurse alleged that Lady Colin had had a miscarriage, witness at once pronounced the statement an infamous accusation. In reference to the night witness remained so long at Lady Colin's bedside, he said he had administered opium to her, and while waiting for the outcome fell asleep in an arm-chair. It had been hospital day, and he was very tired. Lord Colin awoke him, but the suggestion that there was any impropriety in witness' conduct was groundless.

The counsel for Gen. Butler, another of the co-respondents, said he would not call the General because, he submitted, no testimony had been produced which incriminated him.

The Judge said there was evidence against him. He would say nothing regarding its strength, but if Gen. Butler was innocent he ought to come to court and say so.

The Duke of Marlborough's counsel submitted that no testimony had been produced establishing the slightest impropriety between the Duke and Lady Colin.

Chief Shaw's counsel appealed to the court to say whether his client was not a witness of truth and honor.

Gen. Butler's counsel denounced the stories told by the servants regarding his client as absurd.

Dr. Bird's counsel contended that there was but one witness to sustain the charge against his client, and she was the malicious old woman Annie Duffy. No man's honor could be secure, and the condition of society would be intolerable if such stories as those of Annie Duffy were believed without the strongest possible kind of corroborative proof.

Mr. Finlay, counsel for Lord Colin Campbell, contended that the case of Lady Colin against her husband had been pulverized by the evidence produced by him. If Lady Colin were an accessory with Lady Miles in inventing the charges against Lord Colin, then she was capable of anything.

The case was then adjourned.

There is no truth in the statement that, owing to the publication of the Campbell divorce case, the Queen has forbidden the papers to be received within the precincts of Windsor Castle.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox thus sings in her latest effusion;

I have lost the road to happiness—
Does any one know it, pray?
I was dwelling there when the morn was fair,
But somehow I wandered away.

And to think that the poor dear girl is only about a year married! Woe's us, but it's a cruel world!

Early Thursday morning the house of John Swilling, at Atlanta, Ga., was burned down. Inside were Mr. Swilling, his wife and three children, all of whom it was supposed was burned to death. Francis Sanders was arrested and confessed that he had crushed in the skulls of the sleepers, saturated the bedclothes with coal oil, applied the match and left. Citizens seized the murderer and carried him off to lynch him.

The Scotch shawl, instead of overcoat, and the Highland cap and streamers make a fashionable costume worn by some New York society young men.

A WHOLESALE POISONER.

Arrest of a Man Who is Charged With Poisoning Cattle.

Government Detective Murray has made another clever arrest, the evidence against the accused person being of the most positive character. Dr. Walter McKay, of the township of Middleton, near Courtland, is an extensive stock raiser and controls a large tract of land embracing several hundred acres. In July, 1885, several of his cattle, many of them thoroughbreds, and consequently valuable, died in a remarkably mysterious manner. They would be all right the night before, next morning they would be found dead in the pasture fields. The mortality continued at intervals until two or three months ago, upwards of fifty head in all perishing, including calves, sheep, fifteen or twenty cows, a $400 bull, and a mare and colt. On July 23rd last nine head of cattle were found dead. Dr. McKay thereupon communicated with the Ontario Government and Detective Murray was given charge of the case. Suspicion pointed to a man named Robert Morrow, who rents a farm in the vicinity, and who was known to have repeatedly made threats against the doctor in consequence of a dispute he had with him some time previously. Morrow's dwelling was watched and the man was observed to leave the premises at 1 a.m. and proceed to Dr. McKay's pasture fields, where he sprinkled a white substance on the ground near the gate through which the stock generally passed. After Morrow departed the watch covered the substance with a paper and repaired to Dr. McKay's house, returning shortly after with a lamp and two assistants. The "powder" was inspected and found to be salt. It was left where deposited, and next day two or three more cattle died with all the symptoms of having been poisoned. The salt was then gathered up, and, together with the fluid from the viscera of the cattle, was forwarded to Prof. Ellis, of the School of Practical Science, Toronto, for analysis. The Professor found that the five packages of salt and vials of fluid contained large quantities of arsenic. As soon as he had secured the result of the analysis Detective Murray proceeded to Simcoe, and, securing a warrant for Morrow's arrest, apprehended him yesterday and lodged him in Simcoe jail. The hearing has been adjourned until Friday to allow of Prof. Ellis being present to testify as to the result of the analysis.—*St. Thomas Times.*

CANADA'S PRIZE REPTILE.

It is Charged With Swallowing a Canso Farmer Whole.

A Canso (Nova Scotia) despatch says: Hundreds of men are engaged searching for farmer Cavener, who has been missing a fortnight, and have failed to find any trace of him. He left his house at dusk. His daughter heard him calling for help from the woods adjoining the house. She went to the door and shouted in reply, but could not understand where he was, although his cries and groans were distinctly heard. She ran to neighbors for help. Meanwhile darkness and a snowstorm set in. The whole district was aroused next day and the woods for many miles thoroughly scoured. The general opinion is that he has been swallowed by a huge serpent and taken into the lakes. An eye-witness of reliability said that while recently coming to Canso he saw something which appeared to be an old dry log across the road, but when he came near to it the reptile, whose head was on one side of the road and its tail in the woods on the other side, gave two or three sweeps with its tail and darted into the forest, making the brush crash. The body seemed to be the size of a barrel and its length from twenty-five to thirty feet. It had a ferocious-looking head. The serpent has long been a source of dread to the people in that locality.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

A recount will be demanded in the "unique" mayoralty election on behalf of Ald. Jones. A recount was had in the aldermanic contest in Ward [illegible] to-day, resulting in a tie between Calloway and Miller for alderman. The returning officer will give the casting vote to-morrow.

The number of emigrants who arrived in Winnipeg last year was 13,216.

Returning officer Rutherford promises to give a decision in the Rockwood election on Saturday. A recount will be applied for in St. Clements.

In St. James' Parish, two miles from the city, this morning, a man named John Armstrong shot himself fatally in the head with a shotgun. He was in his own house at the time, and there were two young men in the room adjoining. They heard Armstrong and his wife arguing excitedly, immediately after which the report of a gun was heard, and they then found Mrs. Armstrong with her husband's bleeding and lifeless head in her lap. An inquest will be held to-morrow, as it is considered there are suspicious circumstances attending the case.

Watters & Baker, of Prince Albert, have obtained a verdict for $5,000 against the Canada Pacific Railway for loss sustained to goods through the fire at Qu Appelle station.

The Department of Interior have issued notices that in Dufferin Reserve, west of Red River, and Rat River Reserve, east of Red River, after the 1st day of January, 1887, the even-numbered sections remaining available shall be open for ordinary homestead and pre-emption entry to all applicants, whether Mennonites or otherwise, who are eligible. Until the 1st of January, however, the exclusive rights of Mennonites shall continue, and until that time all the even-numbered sections remaining undisposed of in these reserves will be open to homestead and pre-emption entry exclusively by Mennonites. The privilege of residing in hamlets is to continue to be accorded to all Mennonites who may obtain homestead entry in the eastern or Rat River Reserve prior to the 1st day of January next.

The City Clerk to-day decided the aldermanic tie in Ward No. 3 by voting for Mr. Calloway, who replaces Mr. Miller.

Her Pa Was Older.

"What pretty children you have," said the new minister to the proud mother of three little ones. "Ah, my little dear," said he, as he took a girl of 5 up into his lap, "are you the oldest of the family?"

"No, ma'am," responded the little miss, with the usual accuracy of childhood, "my pa's older'n me."—*St. Paul Herald.*

On the Fly.

Tommy—Say, Mr. Flatpurse, you aint much at playing baseball, are you?

Mr. F. (who is paying his addresses to Tommy's sifter)—Well, no, Tommy, I'm no expert; but why do you ask?

Tommy—Oh, just 'cause I heard ma tellin' Julia that you was an awful poor catch.—*Cleveland Sun.*

A farmer near Winona, Miss., claims to have raised 110 bushels of corn from one acre of ground last season.

Artificially grown ducks are said to be the best fattened and plumpest birds in Boston market. The largest duck pond in America is at South Easton, Massachusetts, where 7,000 have been hatched this season. It is only a few years since patent incubators found their way into public notice, and now they form the basis of a large industry.

Mr. Belmont introduced a resolution in Congress yesterday authorizing the President to appoint a commission to take evidence in relation to the losses and injuries inflicted on American fishermen by the action of the Dominion Government in protecting the Canadian fisheries from their illegal depredations.

THE RENT TRUSTEES.

Four Irish Leaders Arrested and Their Funds Seized.

BITTER STRUGGLE LOOMING AHEAD.

The Government and Nationalists at Open Warfare.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: The *Daily News* says, commenting on the arrests at Loughrea yesterday: "We regret that the Irish Nationalists meditate open defiance of the law. We emphatically state that English Liberals can have nothing whatever to do with outrage, dishonesty or resistance to the law. The Government will be driven from one arbitrary act to another. Further arrests may be expected. Lord Hartington gave the Ministers the cue at the Unionist conference, and they have taken it. There can be only one end to such a policy, but much trouble will precede it."

The *Morning Post* urges the Government to follow up the blow at every hazard to the needful end.

The *Chronicle* says that should such a drastic remedy fail, it would be reasonable for the Government to apply for fresh powers, and such an appeal would not be made in vain.

The *Daily Telegraph* says that the strong, resolute action of the Government will deserve to win the all but unanimous approval of the country.

Messrs. John Dillon, member of Parliament for East Mayo; Wm. O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*; Mather Harris, member of Parliament for East Galway, and David Sheehy, member of Parliament for South Galway, were arrested to-day in the town of Loughrea, County Galway, charged with conspiracy to defraud. The prisoners have been acting as trustees in conducting the "plan of campaign," and have been receiving from dissatisfied tenants the reduced rents refused by the landlords or landlords' agents. At the time of making the arrests the police took away from Mr. Dillon £100, which he had received in trust from the tenants. The four gentlemen were taken before a magistrate and remanded for a week.

An immense Nationalist demonstration was held at Loughrea to-day. Father Cunningham presided, and a number of other clergymen and Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy were on the platform. A large contingent of Lord Clanricarde's tenants were present. Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien addressed the meeting and then opened the Nationalist rent offices. Hundreds of tenants came forward and paid their rents. Suddenly the police raided the offices. Inspector Davies seized the money, documents and books, and arrested Mr. Dillon. It is alleged that Mr. Dillon was roughly treated by the Inspector. The police proceeded upstairs and took possession of more money and documents. They then arrested Mr. O'Brien, and afterward Messrs. Harris and Sheehy. The specific charge against the four gentlemen is that they were conspiring to induce the tenants not to pay their lawful rents. Mr. Dillon struggled with Inspector Davies for possession of the rent money seized by the latter. The four gentlemen arrested gave bail in $1,000 each. It is rumored that the police have been instructed to pursue a similar course in the case of other Nationalist rent collectors.

The National League leaders have decided to continue their present tactics. Several of them will leave Dublin to-morrow for various parts of Ireland for the purpose of receiving rents.

A meeting of tenants of Cork, Tipperary and Limerick was held to-day at Mitchelstown. Messrs. O'Connor and Flynn, members of Parliament, made addresses. A resolution in favor of the plan of campaign was adopted.

Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien arrived in Dublin to-day. Both are much disturbed and hurt physically. In addition to the troubles which the gentlemen had yesterday at Loughrea, they met with an accident on the road home; the horse drawing the car on which they were riding bolted, and both were thrown violently to the ground and considerably bruised.

The *Express* says: "The limit of forbearance has been passed, and the Government had no alternative, unless it would stultify itself before the world."

There is a rumor that the management of *United Ireland* to-day hurriedly moved a portion of their plant from the offices of that paper.

The Government has ordered secret precautions to be taken in serving Irish military camps with ammunition.

Mr. Brady, Secretary of the Irish Parliamentary party, states that a number of Irish Commoners have started for Ireland to take charge of the campaign, which they will prosecute vigorously. The Nationalists are laughing at the stupidity of the police in not acting sooner than they did. They might have seized many thousands of pounds by taking action early. Mr. Dillon was confined to his room to-day from the effects of the runaway accident. He looked weak and wearied. He will attend a meeting on Lord Kenmare's estates at Killarney on Sunday. He will announce at the League meeting in Dublin on Tuesday whether or not he will give bail, and thereby compel the authorities to try him before his recognizances are estreated. Mr. O'Brien's hands were torn and his left arm sprained in the runaway accident. Mr. O'Brien says that profiting by old press instincts, when he saw a number of policemen in plain clothing at the Loughrea meeting, he made arrangements for the safety of the documents and money of the League. He intends to continue the campaign with caution and circumspection. He will speak at Longford on Sunday, and Sir Thomas Esmonde will speak at Gorey.

Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sheehy and Harris have decided to proceed against the police of Loughrea for the recovery of the money and documents seized there yesterday. Messrs. Harris and Sheehy to-day met the tenants of the Cappatigue estates in Gort, County Galway. Mr. O'Brien, in an interview, said the Loughrea police only secured £88 of the £1,100 of rent money received by the trustees. He expressed the opinion that the prosecution of the trustees would stimulate and help the movement instead of suppressing it. He was surprised that he and his fellow-trustees had been allowed to give bail, as they were thus enabled to continue the campaign. He looked forward to waakening English public opinion against the arbitrary arrest of members of a legislative organization.

During the progress of the meeting at Loughrea yesterday, at which Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Harris and Sheehy were arrested, Mr. Sheehy received a summons to appear and show cause why he should not be bound over to keep the peace, because of a speech he made recently at Kylebeg, and which it was claimed was calculated to arouse disorder.

The *Morning News* says it hopes the Government will grant the arrested men a fair trial and leave the country to decide between the leaders of the rent movement and their intended victims in the interim.

The closing exercises of the Toronto Normal School took place last night. The report of the examiners showed that 82 ladies and 37 gentlemen had passed their examinations.

A despatch from Burmah says the Shans have mustered in great force and occupy the passes leading to the Ruby mines. The British column has been reinforced.

A SAD CASE.

Terrible Plight of a Sick Canadian Family in Detroit.

A Detroit despatch says: Thos. Greers, a stonemason, 32 years of age, came to Detroit from London, Ont., with his wife and four children four months ago and rented quarters at 563 East Woodbridge street. He was getting along comfortably enough until one week ago, when the mother died in childbirth. The father then began to show signs of mental weakness, and neighbors took charge of the infants. For several days past the neighbors did not notice any signs of life about the place, and yesterday morning some of them paid a visit to the house. They found affairs in a deplorable condition. The four children had been stricken down with scarlet fever, one, a girl of 3 years, was dead, the eldest boy was on the verge of death, and the other two were low with the disease. The father was lying on the bed with his sick children. The Poor Commission was at once notified, and steps were taken to relieve the sufferers. The eldest boy's recovery is considered hopeless.

The Lord Nelson Claim.

A Washington despatch says: Mr. Nicol Kingsmill, of Toronto, is here with his wife. His mission to Washington and his frequent visits here are in connection with the claim of the heirs of James Crooks, commonly known as the Lord Nelson claim. The firm of Kingsmill, Cattanach & Symons represent the heirs of James Crooks. The claim has been before Congress for fifty years, and has been through all the vicissitudes that attend matters of a private nature. It has been both favorably and unfavorably reported many times. Its present status is favorable to its consideration at the present session, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom the claim was referred, are about to report it to the House. The heirs of William Crooks, a brother of James, have also been joined in the claim and will come in for their proportion of the money should Congress pass the Bill during the present session.

General Booth on Canada.

General Booth told a New York reporter: In Canada my reception was equal to that of the Prince of Wales when he was there. Everybody turned out to meet me; it was an ovation from the time I crossed the line. I was much moved, of course, and wish to return my heartfelt thanks to the Canadians. I have noticed that the women here can't sing as well, or don't, rather, as the English women. It takes the English women to sing. Our songs? Oh, we take any tune and make it sacred. I remember once a captain asked me if he could use the tune "Champagne Charlie." I drew the line at that, because champagne suggested drunkenness and Charlie was too familiar. Some time afterwards I was carried away by a song, and asked what tune it was. It was "Champagne Charlie." I never object now to any tune, so the words are all right.

"Some Kind of an Uncle."

A little girl not 6 years of age got lost yesterday on Wabash avenue. She strayed too far from her mother in the crowd. When she found that she was being helplessly swept along by the busy throng of pedestrians, she did not become frightened or lose her childish self-possession. Boldly walking right up to the first policeman she saw, she thus addressed him: "You must be some of our folks. You dress just like papa. I've lost my mamma, and I wish you would please take me home." She ultimately reached home. It appears that her father is a policeman, and when she saw an officer dressed as she had seen him, she thought, as she afterward explained, "he must be some kind of an uncle."—*Chicago Journal.*

The Kilties Lads.

The kilted [illegible] in the [illegible] are nine in number, the 42nd and 78th (Highlanders), the 72d and 78th, the 79th, the 91st and 93d, the 92d and 75th; mere "number" of honors counts for very little, for while regiments engaged in recent wars in which battles were frequent and fatal have only one "honor" for the entire war, those which were out in more remote military operations have "honors" for every battle they took part in. The "linking" of Highland regiments has made it impossible now to estimate their honors accuratcly; but in 1880 before the linking took place, they stood thus: 42nd, 14 honors; 71st, 17; 72nd, 4; 73rd, 3