DEEMING DECLARED GUILTY.

Australia's Jack-the-Ripper Will be Tried for Murder.

A WILD SCENE AT THE INQUEST.

The first evidence submitted was that of the doctor who found the body. There was intense excitement as the witness gave the ghastly details of the finding of the body, which, he said, had been doubled up, evidently with the object of saving labor in digging the grave.

Throughout the hearing Deeming wore a careless air, and on several occasions he laughed loudly at some of the statements.

An ironmonger named Woods and his wife testified that they had sold the prisoner a spade, a trowel and a barrel of cement on Dec. 17th.

When Miss Rouncewell, to whom he was to have been married, was called, her identification of Deeming produced a marked effect on him. He turned ghastly pale, fidgeted nervously and kept his eyes upon her, evidently anxious to attract her attention. She would not look at him after the identification, but sat quietly listening to the inquest.

To place the question of Deeming's identification beyond all doubt, he was placed in the courtyard of the jail with 59 other prisoners. Here he was seen and identified by 52 persons who had known him under 15 aliases.

He became wild with rage, and breaking from his guards rushed upon those who had identified him and struck one of them a severe blow. He attempted to hit others, but they eluded him, and finally the infuriated man was overpowered. He believes the game has ended for him, and a close watch is kept to prevent him from killing himself.

Notwithstanding the fact that the jury, which was investigating into the death of Mrs. Deeming, who was murdered at her home at Windsor, a suburb of this city, yesterday returned a verdict of wilful murder against her husband, Deeming to-day shows the same characteristics that have marked him since his arrest. The verdict does not seem to affect him in the least, and he is in turn jocular and insolent. The more the man is studied the deeper becomes the belief of many persons that he is utterly without conscience and equally devoid of fear. Those who have studied him closely, however, think his conduct is mere bravado, and that when he finds the noose tightening about his neck he will become an abject coward.

The *Globe* says the police have been unable to trace Deeming's exact whereabouts at the time these murders were committed in Whitechapel. It is thought that with the clue furnished them by the girl, some startling developments may be looked fo and that the Whitechapel mysteries may at last be solved.

A Single Tax Petition.

The irrepressible Henry George men are now to the front with something new in the way of Congressional petitions. For over two years they have been quietly gathering signatures requesting the House of Representatives to appoint a special committee for the purpose of making a full inquiry into and to report upon the expediency of raising all public revenues by a single tax upon the value of land, irrespective of improvements, to the exclusion of all other taxes, whether in the form of tariffs upon imports, taxes upon internal productions or otherwise. This is called "the single tax," and, as may be seen, it is also absolute free trade.

Each signature is on a separate slip of paper containing the petition in full. The slips number 115,503. They come from all parts of the Union, and are signed by people whose neighbors, in many cases, will be surprised to learn of their sympathy with Henry Georgeism. But it is the form in which the petition is arranged that makes it the most unique thing of its kind. The original slips are bound together in books, of which there are 691, arranged by States. The books number as follows:

Alabama, 3 books; Arkansas, 4; Arizona, 1; California, 46; Colorado, 14; Connecticut, 9; Delaware, 3; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 6; Georgia, 4; Iowa, 25; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 52; Indian Territory, 3; Indiana, 10; Kansas, 15; Kentucky, 8; Louisiana, 5; Maine, 5; Maryland, 7; Mississippi, 1; Montana, 3; Massachusetts, 43; Michigan, 26; Minnesota, 19; Missouri, 38; New York, 115; Nebraska, 11; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 3; New Jersey, 24; New Mexico, 2; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 39; Oklahoma Territory, 1; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 47; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 16; Tennessee, 9; Texas, 22; Utah, 2; Vermont, 3; Virginia, 5; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 5; Wisconsin, 6; Wyoming, 1; miscellaneous, 2.

These books are arranged by States in a series of drawers set in a handsome oak cabinet, a drawing of which is herewith given. On the top of the cabinet is an enlarged copy of the slip signed by Henry George, showing his signature in fac simile, and stating that the petition printed on it is signed by 115,502 others. The cabinet, with its contents, is on its way to the Hon. Tom. L. Johnson, the Congressman man from the Cleveland, Ohio, district, who is to present it in the House, and who, it is said, expects support from a considerable number of Congressmen, among them being John DeWitt Warner, of New York, Cliff. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, who are supposed to be in sympathy with the George idea, and from others who are in favor of a systematic official inquiry into the principles of taxation, regardless of its results.

The friends of the petition say that they will have the matter brought up in Congress every year until they accomplish their purpose and obtain the appointment of a Committee of Investigation.

TRANSFER OF MINISTERS.

Rev. John Laycock Goes to the Northwest—Other Transfers.

The Transfer Committee of the Methodist Church met in Toronto yesterday. The following transfers among others were made: Rev. Manly Benson, from Toronto to Montreal; A. C. Crews, from Winnipeg and Northwest Conference to Toronto; W. G. Henderson, from Montreal to Manitoba and Northwest; R. Withington, from Japan to Bay of Quinte; James Elliott, D. D., from Montreal to Toronto; E. H. Koyle, M. A., from Niagara to Bay of Quinte; W. L. Rutledge, from Bay of Quinte to Niagara; E. V. Smith, from Niagara to British Columbia; James Allen, M. A., from Manitoba and Northwest to Niagara; John Laycock, from Niagara to Manitoba and Northwest; Hamilton Leith, from Guelph to Niagara; James H. Hilts, from Guelph to Niagara; C. O. Johnston, from Bay of Quinte to Montreal; A. C. Courtice, from London to Montreal; J. C. Antliff, D. D., from Montreal to London.

A "Rustler" Lynched.

A Helena, Montana, despatch says: The first result of the war looking to the extermination of horse thieves in Eastern Montana and Wyoming came to light yesterday, when the body of a man was found in Alkali creek, ten miles from Billings. He had been shot through the head, and had been dead several days. The man has not been identified, but is supposed to be a Wyoming "rustler" en route to Canada. Two other men suspected to be in communication with horse thieves have mysteriously disappeared within the past few days. Two parties are [illegible] after [illegible] "rustlers" who are located at the Jackson hole, in Wyoming, with a thousand stolen horses in their possession.

Four men arrived in Southampton yesterday and asked the Magistrate to enable them to reach their homes in Lancashire. A cable says these four men are the sole survivors of a party which numbered 80 souls when setting out for Brazil last August. All their companions died of yellow fever or hardships incident to the journey and the sojourn in an inhospitable climate amid unsuitable surroundings.

MARTIN REINHARDT ACQUITTED

General Surprise at the Result of the New Germany Murder Trial.

JUDGE ARMOUR'S CHARGE.

Story of the Crime as Told by Those Present—A Quarrelsome Man—The Too Ready Knife—Statements and Admissions by Accused.

A Berlin despatch says: The trial of Martin Reinhardt, charged with the murder of Michael Haus, of New Germany, on Dec. 19th, 1891, opened here this morning. Michael Haus, a farmer living near New Germany, was stabbed on the evening of Saturday, December 19th, in front of the shoemaker's shop of Michael Tomasing. Martin Reinhardt, a retired farmer living in the same village, is on trial charged with the crime. Reinhardt had been drinking, and was not on good terms with his wife, as they quarrelled frequently. On the evening in question they were having a row when Michael Haus, the victim, and two boys by the name of Weiler came along. They thought the prisoner was going to ill-use his wife and they watched him. They followed him to Tomasing's shoe shop, and while there Reinhardt was handling a large pocket knife. The deceased left the shop, followed by Reinhardt and one of the Weilers, when a groan was heard and Haus staggered back into the shop mortally wounded.

Mr. Collin Macdougall, Q. C., St. Thomas, had charge of the case for the Crown, and was assisted by Crown Attorney Bowlby. Mr. B. B. Osler, Q. C., and Mr. J. J. Mowat appeared for the defence.

The prisoner Reinhardt is a man of about 67 years of age, but rather well preserved.

The Evidence.

Michael Tomasing, a middle-aged German, was the first witness. He was examined through the medium of the interpreter. He said: I know the prisoner at the bar. I saw him on Saturday, December 19th last, at my shop. Reinhardt came into my shop. There was something wrong with him. I was working in the shop. There is a fence in front of my shop, and the shop windows look out on the street, one on each side of the door. Reinhardt's house is close to mine. It has a porch extending to the sidewalk. On that evening Reinhardt entered my shop several times. The first time he entered he had nothing in his hand, but the third time, as he was going out, he pulled out a knife and opened it. It was a pocket knife, and like the one produced. He held it with the point of the knife down. He said there was a man outside watching him. I went outside and saw Michael Haus, but no one else. I did not speak to Haus. I told Reinhardt to go out, that Haus would not do anything to him. Haus then followed in the direction Reinhardt took. I went out when they left, and saw Haus following with the two Weiler boys. They all came back a few minutes after from Reinhardt's house. I heard someone speaking, and came out. I spoke to the boys, and told them that Reinhardt had a knife, and they had better tell Michael Haus. The boys then followed Reinhardt and Haus back to Reinhardt's house. Mr. Haus came back to my shop a few minutes afterwards. Reinhardt came in and said the three were following him. Reinhardt asked the boys: "What do you want? What have you got against me?" Haus said: "We have nothing against you, and don't want to have anything to do with you." Reinhardt then turned round and went out. Nothing was said about a knife at that time. Michael Haus followed him, and went directly towards the village. The boys stood in front of my place. Mrs Reinhardt came to my shop. Then Michael Haus and the two boys came back to the shop. Some of them shook hands with Mrs. Reinhardt. Then Reinhardt came in

SOME WORDS PASSED

and Haus said: "I am not afraid, even if you have your knife open." Reinhardt then left, and his wife followed him to his house. Before she went out Haus told her if Reinhardt did not behave himself to call them. She said nothing, but went out. I went out also, and the boys followed me. As Mrs. Reinhardt was going out of the gate she told her husband that as long as he had his knife open she would not go home with him. Reinhardt then ran back to the boys, and asked them what they wanted. Haus said they did not want anything, but that the prisoner should leave his wife alone. The husband and wife entered the house, and the young men, or boys, tried to follow him. Reinhardt ran back to the porch. He raised his hand and said that the first man that entered he would stick him. Shortly after this Reinhardt came back to my shop. The three came in after him. Reinhardt went out as they came in, but returned. I heard Haus tell the prisoner to "close that knife, and put it in your pocket." Haus said he was going home. Reinhardt went out, so did Haus and Charles Weiler. I went to the window, and heard the prisoner say:

"IF YOU WANT ANOTHER, COME HERE."

This was after they went out. Haus then walked into my shop and dropped dead. Reinhardt was not in sight then. The boys said they would not go out, as Reinhardt was standing around with an open knife. I went out, but did not see anybody. I went to see Mrs. Reinhardt. The prisoner was standing at his own porch. I asked him where his wife was, and she came out. I told the prisoner that he must have stabbed the deceased. He replied that he must have been dead drunk. We returned to my house. When the prisoner saw the body he said: "You are the cause of all this. You engaged these three; put them up to it. If I could have got Barbrick I would have served him in the same way. If I could have got the knife I would have done the same thing to Barbrick." Barbrick is a son of Mrs. Reinhardt.

WEILER'S STORY.

After recess Charles Weiler being sworn, said: He was acquainted with the prisoner. Remembered the night of the murder. Heard Haus and Reinhardt speak. Saw Reinhardt with a knife. The last time he entered the door of the shop he had it opened, pointed down. Haus went out and Reinhardt followed him. As he was going out of the door Reinhardt opened the knife. The witness identified deceased's clothes. He heard some one cry out as if in pain outside. Haus went out of the shop first and Reinhardt followed. The witness said, in answer to a question, he went for Dr. Roberts.

Clemens Weiler being sworn, said: I am 16 years of age. Am cousin of the former witness. Charles Weiler and Michael Haus were with me. Went as far as Reinhardt's together. Heard a noise. Reinhardt came out of the shop. Haus said "Where are you going?" Reinhardt did not answer. Haus said "I will see you." Haus then followed prisoner towards the village.

To Mr. Osler—Don't know why Haus followed prisoner. I got home about 10 o'clock that night.

PRISONER'S STATEMENTS.

Andrew W. Zinger said: I remember the 19th December. Saw prisoner at my house about 10 o'clock. Somebody tapped at my window; my wife asked who was there. When I went to the door I saw Reinhardt. He asked me to go to his house as his wife had engaged Mike Haus and the Weiler boys and he wanted me to go home with him. He said, "The first one that touches me I will let him have it." I told him that he should go to see Mr. Frank, the constable.

Edward Hatt, being sworn, said he was a justice of the peace. Knew the prisoner. I membered the night of the murder. The prisoner called at my house. I let him in. He said, "A murder has happened in our village. Three men assaulted me and I gave one of them a knife. He is lying at the shoe shop dead."

Joseph Frank said: I am a constable. Those are the clothes the deceased wore on the night of the murder, and they have been in my possession ever since. I arrested prisoner. Did not see him with a knife. Cannot say that Haus had a good reputation.

"MY WIFE IS TO BLAME FOR IT."

John Klippert, sworn: Am a constable for the county of Waterloo. Knew Haus during his lifetime. Heard of the murder on Sunday morning. Haus' father told me of the murder. Arrested Reinhart for the murder of Michael Haus. Told the prisoner not to say anything. He said when I arrested him, "This is the knife that did it. My wife is to blame for it." These are the clothes the deceased wore.

Mr. Haus, father of deceased, identified the clothing produced as that of his son. His son left home at about 7 o'clock. He was a good, quiet man. Cross-examined by Mr. Mowat, witness stated that Michael was working, digging telegraph post holes on the road, on the previous Friday.

Dr. Roberts said—I assisted in the post-mortem examination. I saw the body on Saturday night. At 10.25 the Weiler boys came for me. I went down with them. We met Reinhardt on the road. We went to Thomasing's store. I saw the body of Haus. The wound was near the apex of the heart. When I pulled the shirt off I saw the wound and it looked as if it was caused by a knife. The cause of death was by loss of blood. The heart was punctured by some sharp instrument. I have no doubt that it caused the man's death. The knife produced I think could do the deed.

Dr. H. Bowlby said—I saw the body of the deceased on the 23rd December. I examined the organs. (Mr. Osler said he did not intend to go into the evidence as to the state of the organs. So the doctor's evidence was not continued.)

The Defence.

Mrs. Thomasing, being sworn, said—She heard someone outside of her house on the night of the murder say, "Bring a cudgel or rail," but she could not say who it was. She said she had not a very good memory.

Henry Fehrenbach, being duly sworn, said—I heard Clemens Weiler say that he saw Haus give Reinhardt a push, and then Reinhardt stabbed him with a backward motion of the arm.

Michael Thomasing, being recalled, said he could not say whether he heard Clemens Weiler say that he saw Haus give Reinhardt a push, and that Reinhardt then stabbed Haus with a backward motion of his arm.

A. A. McKay, a justice of the peace, said that the deceased Haus, with two other men, were arraigned before him for assaulting a man.

Bridget Garritt, being called, said: I worked for Haus for some time. I have heard Haus quarrelling with his wife. He chased her out of the house one day, and he beat her badly in the face. The cause of the trouble was through the hired man.

John Keller, sworn—I worked for Haus. Haus wrote a letter to me at Buffalo saying he would kill Will Hauser, the hired man. He suspected that the hired man was too intimate with his wife.

Lewis Will Hauser said—I was threatened by Haus, but there was no cause for such a threat. I worked for him for five or six months.

James Taylor, Jacob Betzner, Isaac Hantz and John Bruder were called as to the character of the prisoner. They all spoke favorably of his character.

In reply, Mr. McDougall called George Schell, Lewis Zinger, William Brohman, Andrew Fisher and others as to the character of Haus.

This closed the evidence. The court then adjourned till the morning at 9 o'clock, when counsel and judge will address the jury.

Detective John Murray was on hand, having gone over the case for the Government.

A Berlin despatch says: The murder trial came to an end this afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock, and Chief Justice Armour turned the evidence and the prisoner over to the jury. All morning the counsel and the Chief Justice were occupied in the delivery of addresses. Mr. Osler began his address on behalf of the prisoner first, and spoke for over an hour and a half. As usual, he annalyzed the evidence in a simple, logical manner, and threw the whole weight of the testimony elicited in cross-examination in favor of an acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide. He frankly admitted that the prisoner committed the crime, but pleaded justification. After events proved the power of his appeal. Mr. Colin Macdougall, Q. C., of St. Thomas, who had charge of the work for the Crown, spoke for over two hours, and dealt with the evidence so as to show wilful intent to commit a crime on the part of the prisoner. His address was keen and logical, and he did not allow a particle of the evidence against the prisoner to escape him.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

Mr. Justice Armour, in opening his address, defined the law respecting murder. He pointed out that he was responsible for the law, and all the jury had to do with the case was to find on the evidence. With the law and the sentence the jury had nothing to do, and they should never be swayed by any motives in giving their verdict, no matter what the result might be. In cases similar to that before them the sympathy was very often at first with the slain. Then a current of sympathy began to run in favor of the slayer, which is not by any means justifiable or warranted by the facts. Continuing, the judge pointed out that there was no evidence to show that Haus had been a desperate character, or that he had any difficulty with Reinhardt. Even if Haus was a desperado the prisoner would be as responsible for the deed as if the victim was an inoffensive man. His Lordship then proceeded to analyze the evidence. With regard to the use of deadly weapons, he said the law allowed a man to use such a weapon only in the last extremity. If this man went out and made the first attack on deceased, he was guilty of murder. If he went out expecting that he might have to use the knife in case of serious injury, and used it without any intention to preserve his person, he was guilty of murder. But if he went out with the knife in his hand intending to use it in self-defence, and he was struck first, he was guilty of manslaughter. There was no evidence to show that there was a scuffle or a row, or that Haus attacked Reinhardt. There was no evidence to show that he had acted in self-defence. His admissions after the crime did not even point to this. There was absolutely no evidence to justify the crime. His Lordship concluded his charge at half-past one o'clock, after having occupied an hour. When he concluded one of the jury asked his Lordship to read over Clement Weiler's evidence, which was done.

Mr. Osler took some objection to his Lordship's charge.

NOT GUILTY

The jury occupied the afternoon in considering the evidence, and many imagined they were discussing whether the verdict should be manslaughter or murder. Mr. Osler took the afternoon train for Toronto, leaving the case in charge of Mr. Mowat, as he had to go to Ottawa this evening. "Not guilty" was the announcement from the jury after discussing the evidence for over six hours. The verdict was a surprise, as the most sanguine of the prisoner's friends did not expect less than a verdict of manslaughter, owing to the character of the evidence and the tenor of the judge's charge. The judge at once acquitted the prisoner, who was congratulated by his friends.

PRINCE MICHAEL RELEASED.

The Long-Haired Prophet Gets Bail and Rejoins His Harem.

A Detroit despatch says: Prince Michael, the long-haired prophet, and Eliza Courts, his spiritual wife, were released from jail this morning, bondsmen for their appearance having been secured. Mr. Jacob M. Smit, pawnbroker, and Mr. Jas. A. Kier appeared as bondsmen, and they were accepted. The total amount of the bonds was $2,500. The prince had evidently been expecting a release this morning, the matter having been fixed up yesterday. Miss Courts left the jail shortly before eleven o'clock, and was met at the door by several Flying Rollers, who conducted her down Clinton street. Michael remained behind to await "Lucifer." Michael and Lizzie met on Woodward avenue at one o'clock, and started northward. When they reached Hamilton avenue Michaelites from every direction came running toward the couple, their long tresses streaming in the wind. The women were particularly demonstrative.

A Town Wiped Out.

A Dennison, Tex., despatch says: Brownsville, a small town in Pickens county, Chickasaw nation, was wiped out by a cyclone Sunday night. Two persons were killed outright and several injured. Every house in the village was levelled. The clerk of Pickens county was fatally injured. His team and vehicle were caught in the cyclone and hurled through the air and then dashed to the earth.

A young son of William Smith, a Stony Mountain farmer, was fired upon while passing through the woods on Sunday night by parties unknown. The bullet just grazed the boy's head.

Jeweller—These paste diamonds look just as beautiful as the real ones, but they only last a short time. Young Man—Well. This engagement is only going to last a short time.

The Niagara Falls power tunnel is having its brick lining put in. The cofferdam at the mouth of the canal is nearly finished and the wheelpit has been sunk to a depth of about 30 feet.

—"What's this idea of yours of putting new locks on everything in the office?" "Well, I thought I should feel easier." "What made you think that?" "Well, you see, I told the office boy he could take yesterday afternoon off and go skating, and he said: 'Thank you, sir; I accept the half holiday, but if you please I will not go skating. I have long wanted to dust all the top shelves and wash the windows, and this will give me just the chance.'"—*Boston Courier.*

Diphtheria has broken out in the Infants' Home, Toronto.

THE STRIKE A FAILURE.

Durham Miners Resorting to Violence and Intimidation.

"WORK OR BREAD" THE CRY.

A London cable says: The situation in the Durham mining district is deplorable. Terrorism is rampant. The union leaders no longer pretend to exercise any control over the strikers, who are committing all sorts of vandalism. The men are also at war amongst themselves, and one reason why work is not resumed is that the flooding of the mines has reduced their capacity, so that only a portion of the former force could find work if a resumption were ordered. Those who would be left out in the cold would naturally be the least deserving of the men, and these are of course the very class that are most bitterly opposed to giving in. Many of the mines will require a month's pumping out before they can be operated. Others will require an equal length of time for proper ventilation. There were all along men enough to stand by the machinery and keep the mines in condition during the strike, but these faithful fellows were intimidated and assaulted until they were obliged to abandon their posts. One of the most recent instances of this coercion happened to-day at the Castle Eden colliery. Matthew Stevenson, who had volunteered to tend the pumps, and who had stuck to them despite various assaults and threats, was informed that his cottage had been blown up. Hurrying home, he found that an infernal machine of some sort had been exploded in his little dwelling, smashing the windows and furniture and frightening his wife and children almost into fits. Stevenson appealed to the officers, but no arrests have yet been made. The ironworkers and others who are kept idle by the prolongation of what is generally regarded as an unreasonable strike are entirely out of sympathy with the striking miners, and are getting into an ugly mood. It would not be at all surprising if collisions should take place soon between these enforced idlers and the strikers who are responsible for their loss of employment. One of the most noticeable features of the strike is that the wives and families of the strikers, despite the sufferings to which they are subjected by the idleness of their breadwinners, are the strongest opponents of a surrender.

The day of submission, however, cannot be much longer delayed, as the case of the men is hopeless. Meanwhile trade is more and more depressed. The Town Council of Hartlepool had an emergency meeting to-night, to discuss measures for abating the prevailing distress. It was shown that thousands of destitute people were clamoring for relief. The call for "work or bread" was heard on every side, mingled with children's cries of hunger. The lists which had been prepared by the municipal officers showed that, in addition to the ordinary number of persons seeking relief, there were now three hundred families in Hartlepool, who have been dependent upon working the steel mines for support, who were without fuel or food. It was resolved to establish relief works at once in order to give employment to these worthy sufferers until the strike shall have ended.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

Annie Marshall Dies from Apparent Criminal Operation.

A Detroit despatch says: About five weeks ago Miss Annie Marshall, 21 years old, left her home in Langston, Ont., to visit her uncle and aunt in Windsor. After remaining there a week she came across to Detroit and took rooms at 120 Michigan avenue, for the sake of securing the services of a professional nurse on account of some ailment from which she was suffering—at least, this was the reason she gave to her uncle and aunt. Her condition grew worse, and on March 18th Dr. Blakely was called in. He found her suffering from the effects of a premature birth, and says she must have been in a delicate condition at least five months before the miscarriage occurred. The girl died on Thursday, but Coroner Downs was not summoned until yesterday. He instructed Dr. Angus McLean to make a post-mortem, and set the inquest for 3 o'clock next Tuesday afternoon. Miss Marshall's father and uncle are both in town, and after the post-mortem the remains will be taken back to Langston, Out.

A DUBLIN FIEND

Batters Out the Brains of His Wife and Two Children.

A Belfast cable says: A horrible triple murder was discovered in this city to-day. Allan Spiller became enraged at his wife, and, grasping a hammer or some other blunt weapon, he battered her head into a jelly. The unfortunate woman's brains, hair and pieces of her skull were scattered in every direction. Not satisfied with beating his wife's head to pieces, Spiller took a knife and cut her throat, almost severing what remained of her head from the body. While Spiller was engaged in his horrible work his two children, frantic with fear, were in the room, escape from which had been cut off by the murderer. After he had killed his wife he turned upon his children and struck them again and again with the hammer. Death soon ended their torture, whereupon the brute inflicted terrible gashes in their throats with the knife. Spiller has been out of work for a long time, and is suffering from depression and mania.

MICE PUT TO WORK.

How a Scotchman Has Discovered the "Ridiculus Mus" of Economics.

A Scotchman one evening recently sat looking at some mice. An idea struck him. He decided to set the little thieves at spinning yarn, and it was probably a very astonished pair of mice that found themselves a few days later working a small tread-mill in a cage like those in which white rats and other small animals are kept, but without the slightest idea that they were paying their board in this way. An ordinary mouse can twist over 100 threads on reels every day, although to do this he has to run 10½ miles. He is not going to have any plum-cake, though, now that he has gone into honest business, nor even cheese, only a penny's worth of oatmeal every five weeks. This does not seem very generous board to be paying for hard work, but it makes a fine profit for his employer.

Servant Girls on Strike.

A London cable says: The reorganization of English society proceeds apace. The latest phase of it is a trade union of servant girls. At present this formidable movement is confined to West Hartlepool, where there has been a great demonstration by the oppressed female domestic, a procession with banners and music after the manner of the Salvation Army, with the police looking on and keeping order. A capitalist press omits to explain the objects of this new move, unless they are included in the demand for shorter hours and a weekly half holiday. But it is supposed that the cause of the servant girls may be taken up by the male trade unions.

It's First Baby a Macdonald.

Creede is a new mining camp in Colorado, which was nowhere a few months ago, but is now a city of several thousand inhabitants. The first baby was born there on the 10th February, and the event was celebrated with all the exuberance that is common in the wild, wooly west. The scene, as it is described by the local papers, reads like Bret Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp," and the baby, before it was a week old, was the possessor of a silver mine, a fine residence, and money and jewelry galore. When the time came for naming the little girl, Creede Amethyst Macdonald was suggested as embracing the name of the town and the mine which had made it famous. The christening was on a scale with the rest of the proceedings, and was a day long to be remembered in Creede's history. The father, J. S. Macdonald, hails from Glengarry county. So says the Cornwall *Freeholder.*

The Servant Girl.

"I have heard a great deal about the servant girl problem, but I call the servant girl a blessing."

"You do?"

"Yes. Before we could afford to hire a servant girl my wife kept me in hot water. Now she has a servant girl who keeps her in hot water and she hasn't time to attend to me."

Everybody Fooled.

Mrs. Breezy—Yes, it's true, we eloped on the 1st of April.

Waite—Well, who was fooled?

Mr. Breezy (interrupting)—Everybody except the old man.

Lieut. J. H. Hetherington, of the United States navy, has been acquitted at Yokohama on the charge of killing Robinson, a prominent member of the English colony there.

POLISH PRIEST ASSASSINATED.

Shot by Anarchists, Two of Whom are Slain by Villagers.

TWO OF THE MISCREANTS SUICIDE.

A Berlin cable says: Dr. Poninsky, a high Polish ecclesiastic, who was travelling through Koscelleg, a village near Inowrazlaw, Province of Posen, was waylaid to-day by four men who were apparently waiting for him, and before he could make a single attempt to either defend himself or escape all four of them fired at him with revolvers. The doctor's body was riddled with bullets and he died almost instantly.

Further details regarding the murder of Dr. Poninski, show that Dr. Poninski was sitting in a room when the four assassins appeared at the house and requested to see him. They were ushered into the presence of the aged doctor, who asked them their business with him. In reply he was handed a red card on which was printed a command signed by the "Committee of the Polish Anarchists," calling upon him to surrender all the money he had in his possession for the benefit of the Anarchists. The card stated that if he refused to obey the command he would be killed. From his position in the Church Dr. Poninski had entrusted to him large sums, and this fact was apparently well known and taken advantage of by the Anarchists. Dr. Poninski, who was very infirm from age, was terribly startled at the import of the message handed to him. He ran to a window and jumped to the garden. The Anarchists followed him to the window, and before he could reach a place of safety they poured a volley of bullets into his body from their revolvers. He fell dead. The assassins then fled, but the alarm was given, and the owner of Koscelleg castle, a brother of Dr. Poninski, and twenty others at once armed themselves, and mounting horses started in pursuit of the murderers. They were soon overtaken. The pursuers fired a volley into the group, and one of the murderers fell dead. The band then realized that their pursuers were determined to avenge the death of Dr. Poninski, and one of them, seeing that all hope of escape was cut off, turned his weapon against himself and blew his brains out. The remaining two fired upon their pursuers again, fortunately hitting none of them, and they were replied to with another volley that killed another of them. Then the fourth man, rather than surrender, shot and killed himself. The authorities at Koscelleg have learned that the four men were residents of Berlin, and that they came to Koscelleg purposely to murder Dr. Poninski. The names of two of the men were Polawski and Urbarisk. Some persons claim that the men were nothing but common robbers, who took advantage of the prevailing feeling excited by the anarchist outrages to prepare the cards for the purpose of frightening Dr. Poninski into surrendering his money. The authorities are, however, searching in every direction, and if it should prove true that the four assassins were really Anarchists it is thought the whole band of conspirators will soon be arrested.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer Presents his Financial Statement—Pointless and Disappointing.

A London cable says: Right Hon. George J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the budget in the House of Commons to-day. Mr. Goschen said good fortune again permitted him to submit a budget showing a surplus of £1,067,000. This was largely due to the expending departments, for it was not to any extent due to an expansion of the revenue. There had been times when he had suffered great anxiety. During January and February the prospect was not bright, but during March it was better, and this enabled him to submit a satisfactory result. In the last budget the estimate of expenditure was £99,264,000. The actual expenditures were £98,928,000, leaving a surplus of £336,000. This was a remarkably small difference between the estimates and actual expenditures. The total estimates of expenditures during the last three years was £264,000,000. The total difference in the expenditures was only £137,000. This statement was received with cheers. Analyzing the revenue, Mr. Goschen said that the customs produced £19,736,000, being £36,000 above the sum calculated upon. It was not alcohol that caused the increase this year, but tobacco. The revenue tax from tea was exceedingly satisfactory, yielding £34,000 over the estimate. Tobacco produced £9,953,000, being £418,000 above the previous year. All this, Mr. Goschen declared, proved that wages had not fallen and that there was still widely diffused prosperity among workingmen. The excise revenue showed £543,000 over the estimate. The increase in the consumption of home spirits was greater in England than in Ireland or Scotland.

Mr. Goschen estimated the revenue for the current financial year at £90,477,000, and the expenditures at £90,253,000, leaving a small margin of £224,000. This will not allow of a remission of taxation, with the exception of a minor reduction in patent fees absorbing £50,000 and the fixing of the duty on sparkling wines from 2s. 6d. and 1s. per gallon to a uniform rate of 2s. Mr. Goschen said he held himself responsible for the prudence of the estimate. The mighty river of national prosperity still remained broad and he trusted that the various water sheds of national wealth would continue the stream undiminished in volume. Mr. Goschen spoke for two hours.

The pointless character of the budget disappoints all parties. The Conservatives in the lobby did not attempt to disguise their regret that Mr. Goschen had presented a statement containing nothing that would influence the popular vote in the general elections. Liberals who had expected some coup to attract the electors to the Conservative sides were pleasantly surprised by the harmless character of Mr. Goschen's statement.

Canada's Standing Army.

Statistics show us that there is a standing army of 10,000 drunkards in our Dominion. These come from our homes, and as some go down to drunkard's graves their places are filled by others. This danger threatens you, for the drunkards of to-day were once as free of any thought of becoming such, as you are. Most of the drunkards of ten years from now will be from those who are boys to-day. Will you be among that number? God forbid! The W. C. T. U. is trying to save you from the terrible power of the saloon. Come and help us. Let every boy and girl in the Dominion join us in making it impossible for the liquor sellers in the Dominion to much longer engage in their death selling business. How? Why by signing the pledge and thus cutting off the supply of customers, for how can one sell if nobody buys? Remember the danger is to you, boys and girls. You are the ones they are after.—*Exchange.*

Butchers' Market Stalls.

Detroit *News*: When Detroit was a village a few butchers were furnished with a place of business at the city's expense, and for that early day with its bucolic methods the scheme was not so bad. It is otherwise with a metropolis. In village days all of the butchers were furnished with quarters, and none were discriminated against. In these days a few retail butchers are fostered by the city government as against the greater number. There are 428 retail butchers in the city of Detroit. Out of this great number the insignificant few of 15 are in the central market. The 15 are politicians. The remaining 413 build or rent their own places of business, and have not as yet tried their strength in politics, either to turn the 15 out or to build a vast structure where low rent might prevail.

A "Matrimonial Bureau."

The following has just been issued to the Salvation Army in England:

"Safety matches are now made by the Social Wing, without sulphur or phosphorus, which will flame without striking. What do we mean? Just this: That if you are unmarried and do not know where to choose a partner, you can communicate with Colonel Barker, Matrimonial Bureau, 101 Queen Victoria street, E. C., and he will most probably supply you with just what you want—somebody lovable and good."

Mr. H. H. Bligh, a prominent Conservative lawyer of Nova Scotia, has been appointed librarian of the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, the appointment to take effect on July 1st next. On 30th June the present librarian, Mr. David W. Tennant, who has served for nearly eleven years past, will receive his superannuation, with life allowance of 225 a month.

The first sea-going vessel expected in the port of Montreal is the steamer Cherrington, which should arrive by April 26th if not detained by ice or accident.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating the Synod of the diocese of Niagara and to authorize the sale of certain lands was read a third time.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Harcourt's Bill to incorporate the Niagara Falls Park and Queenston Historical Railway & Steamboat Company was allowed to stand, as Mr. Meredith called attention to the fact that whilst a private Bill it proposed to deal with Crown property.

Mr. Willoughby moved that in the opinion of this house it is expedient that the Government should make some suitable recognition to the volunteers of 1837-8 for the valuable services they rendered in defence of their country at that time. He made a stirring appeal to the loyalty and sentiments of the members of the House.

Mr. Gibson thought there was no good object to be served by introducing such a motion at this stage of the session. It would but serve to open old sores and animosities which had long since healed. His sympathies had always been with the oppressed in that insurrection and against what might fitly be termed the oppressors. This Government had no authority to spend any money on the militia of this country except in one or two trifling matters provided for in the Municipal Act. He therefore moved that all the words after "that" in the resolution be cancelled, and the following substituted therefor: "While the grievances under which the Province labored for some years prior to 1837 led some of the people into rebellion in that year, the great majority of those who felt the grievances preferred trusting for a remedy to continued peaceful agitation; that these grievances have long since been removed, and that by their removal the attachment of the whole people to British connection was happily restored, and has existed without interruption for the half century that has since elapsed; that matters relating to the militia and defence of the country now belong under the constitution to the Dominion Parliament, and do not call for further consideration by this House."

Mr. Rayside moved in amendment to these amendment that the words be added to the amendment, "And this view is illustrated by the consideration that the Dominion Parliament took cognizance of the claims of the veterans of 1812."

Mr. Clancy though it would be a graceful thing for the Government to acknowledge the services of the men who served in the militia during the rebellion of 1837. His friend in moving the resolution did not desire to stir up strife. Many of those who served in 1837 were Liberals. They simply did their duty regardless of politics.

Mr. Hiscott said he could well remember the struggle, and the men underwent great hardships. A man is a craven who will not turn out to defend constituted authority.

Mr. Meredith said that it was but a poor compliment to those who served their country in a time of need to pass the matter over to the Dominion. It would have been unfair to make the Maritime Provinces pay a share in rewarding the veterans, and the matter will come within the jurisdiction of this House.

Mr. Mowat said he sympathized as strongly as anyone with the veterans of 1837. He was pleased to see the expressions of loyalty by the members of the House. He felt that no distinction should be made between the volunteers of 1837 and those who felt that their grievances were so great that they had to have a recourse to arms. (Opposition and Government cheers.) He could not overlook that great good had been done by the rebellion. (Hear, hear.) These men had far greater grievances than the people of the United States when they rebelled successfully. There were few even of the hon. gentlemen of the Opposition who could stand up and say that they would put up with such grievances without hope of redress and not have recourse to rebellion. No one would now say that the rebellion was criminal. Some may say that the method adopted to remove these grievances was hasty, and that continued agitation would have effected the same purpose. Some of the men who rebelled never said they were wrong. Cartier, who was one of the most active rebels, became a Prime Minister of the Crown, and was one of the few Canadians that her Majesty saw fit to make a baronet. Cartier never considered that he had done wrong. There are several reasons why the Dominion Government should take this question up, but there should not be any discrimination.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Miscampbell resumed the debate on the motion re the volunteers of 1837 8. He denied that the question was raised for political purposes.

Mr. O'Connor said that if any reward was to be given it should be given to the rebels as well as to the volunteers of 1837.

Mr. Awrey had not been able to find a historian or essayist that did not condemn the Administration of 1837, that drove the Canadians to revolt.

The amendment to the amendment was then put and carried on the following division:

YEAS—Messrs. Allan, Awrey, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Barr (Renfrew), Caldwell, Carpenter, Charlton, Chisholm, Cleland, Conmee, Dack, Davis, Dowling, Dryden, Field, Garrow, Gibson (Hamilton), Gibson (Huron), Guthrie, Harcourt, Hardy, Harty, Kirkwood, Lockhart, McKay (Oxford), McKay (Victoria), McKechnie, McMahon, Mackenzie, C. Moore, Mowat, O'Connor, Paton, Rayside, Robillard, Ross, Sharpe, Snider, Stratton, Tait, Waters, Wood (Brant).—44.

NAYS—Messrs. Balfour, Barr (Dufferin), Bush, Campbell (Algoma), Campbell (Durham), Clancy, Fell, Glendinning, Godwin, Hammell, Hiscott, Hudson, Kerns, McCleary, McColl, McLenaghan, Magwood, Marter, Meacham, Meredith, Miscampbell, Monk, Rorke, Smith (Frontenac), Tooley, Whitney, Willoughby, Wood (Hastings), Wylie—29.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) was surprised to hear the Attorney-General justify those who took part in open rebellion. (Applause.) He desired to move in amendment to the amendment: "That whether by this Legislature or by the Parliament of Canada, this House is of the opinion that the recognition should at all events be made."

The amendment to the amendment was then put and defeated by 29 to 45.

The motion as amended was then carried on the same division.

The House went into committee and carried the following bills:

To amend the law relating to mortmain and charitable uses.—The Attorney-General.

To further amend the law respecting mortgages and sales of personal property.—The Attorney-General.

Respecting the use of tobacco by minors.—The Attorney-General.

To incorporate the Hamilton, Grimsby & Beamsville Electric Railway Company.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

Mr. Ross moved that this House will to-morrow resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That in order to enable the University of Toronto to raise the sum of $250,000, by the issue of debentures on the most advantageous terms (all the property and effects, real and personal, of the University of Toronto being now vested in the Crown) the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may provide for the issue of said debentures, and the guarantee thereof by the Province; in which event the principal money shall be a first charge upon the permanent fund of the University of Toronto, and the interest shall be a first charge upon the income fund of the said university; and principal and interest shall be paid out of the said permanent and income funds in preference to all other claims.

2. Resolved, That such debentures may be issued in currency or sterling at the rate of $5 to the pound for principal, and may be made payable in London, Eng., or in Canada.

To consolidate and amend the mining laws—Mr. Hardy.

To amend the Act respecting the Federation of the University of Toronto and University College with other universities and colleges—Mr. Ross.

Mr. Ross moved the second reading of a bill respecting voters' lists in unorganized territories. The bill stipulates that voters must have resided continuously in the province for nine months before voting. The sheriff, or in his absence the police magistrate, shall prepare the lists, and he shall determine who may vote. Appeals must be made to the district or county judge.

Mr. Meredith thought the revision proposed would be very expensive, and as there would not be an election during the coming year there was no need for the legislation. He thought the bill was faulty, inasmuch as it did not provide machinery for its operation.

Mr. Hardy replied that the machinery was provided under the Ontario Voters' Lists and the Manhood Suffrage Acts.

Mr. Marter said that all the officials of the Government in his part of the country were offensive partisans, taking part in every election and working hard for hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Mowat moved the second reading of a bill to consolidate the Acts respecting compensation to workmen in certain cases.

Mr. Meredith thought this measure would serve no good purpose, except to keep the printers employed.

On motion of Mr. Mowat it was decided that when the House adjourns on Thursday it stand adjourned until 11 o'clock on Friday morning, and meet each subsequent morning at 11 for the rest of the session.

Upon motion of Mr. Harcourt the House went into committee on certain resolutions to amend the Liquor License Act. Mr. Harcourt moved that the resolution to authorize the issue of a license to railway companies to sell, in dining or buffet cars, liquors in quantities prescribed for a tavern license under the Liquor License Act to bona fide travellers, but not to employees, be amended by substituting "wines and beer" for "liquors."

Mr. Waters said he was sorry the Government was going back on its temperance record. It was a most dangerous move, and would be condemned by the temperance people of the Province. It was putting the evil on a railway train, the last place where it should be.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) said that if wines and beer were allowed to be sold instead of liquors, it was only the thin end of the wedge.

Mr. Davis thought no retrograde step should be taken. All changes should be in the direction of restriction. He regretted the clause and hoped the Government would not persist in it.

Mr. Mowat said that as a matter of fact liquor, wine and beer were already sold largely and illegally on trains, and it was impossible to prevent it. It therefore seemed better to license such sales under conditions, and he thought such a provision would advance the cause of temperance.

Mr. Conmee said that the bill really restricted the sale of liquor on trains because it forbade sales to trainmen. He believed it was a step in the right direction.

Mr. Ross moved the third reading of his bill respecting the fees of certain public officers.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) moved in amendment that the suplus income be paid over to the counties and applied to the reduction of the registration fees.

The amendment was lost on a vote of 31 yeas and 52 nays.

Mr. Kerns moved in amendment that the suplus income of registrars of deeds be paid to the councils of counties and cities and applied to the use of such county or city.

The amendment was lost on the same division.

Mr. Clancy moved in amendment that no legislation with regard to the registration of deeds would be satisfactory that does not confer upon county councils the power to appoint and pay by salary registrars and clerks.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 31 yeas and 52 nays.

Mr. Preston moved in amendment that the maximum net income of the officers be as follows: Clerks of Division Courts, $1,500; registrars of deeds, $2,500; sheriffs, $3,000; local registrars of the High Court, deputy clerks of the Crown, County Court clerks, and Surrogate registrars, $2,000; and that the surplus funds be applied to public uses.

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 32 yeas and 52 nays.

The bill received its third reading on division.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the House into committee on a resolution dealing with the compensation of the Secretary and the chief warden and other wardens to be appointed under the provisions of the Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals.

Mr. Harcourt moved the House into committee to consider the following resolutions:

Resolved—(1) That there be granted out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway Company:

(a) A cash subsidy of $3,000 per mile and not exceeding in the whole the sum of $21,000, for the construction of seven miles of said railway from a point at or near the east end of Gunflint Lake to a point at or near Magnetic Lake, to complete the building of said railway.

(b) A cash subsidy of $2,000 per mile and not exceeding in the whole $7,000 for the construction of three and one-half miles of that portion of said railway known as the Kakabeka branch, extending from a point at or near the junction of the said railway with the Kaministiquia River to a point at or near Kakabeka Falls.

Resolved—(2) That all the provisions of section 2 of the Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 35, respecting the option of substituting half-yearly payments for forty years in lieu of a cash payment, and all the conditions provided by section 3 of the said Act shall apply to the said grants.

Resolved—(3) That for the purpose of forming a subsidy fund, there may be set apart so much of the lands of the Province belonging to the Crown as lie within the distance of ten miles on each side of those portions of the Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway to which aid shall be granted as aforesaid, which land shall be sold and dealt with in the same manner as provided in sections 4 to 10, inclusive, of the said Act passed in the 52nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 35.

The resolutions were carried without amendments.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved the House into Committee to consider a bill to amend the Act for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals. The bill states that the open season for deer shall be from November 1st till November 15th.

Mr. Meredith moved in amendment that any person upon making affidavit that the deer had been killed before November 15th shall be permitted to transport it up to November 22nd.

The amendment was carried on a vote of 33 to 32.

Mr. Gibson moved in amendment that partridge be not sold in the province for two years instead of three, as proposed in the bill. The amendment was carried. Several minor amendments were made and the bill was carried.

Mr. Dryden moved the third reading of his bill for the further protection of bees.

Mr. Hiscott opposed the bill, on the ground that it was in the fruit-growers' interests that it should not pass. The Government might just as well propose a measure to prevent farmers from spraying potatoes. He moved that the bill be read three months hence.

Mr. Dryden said that when the bill was before the committee the fruit growers expressed it as their opinion that the bee was their best friend and that the bill was in the right direction. The bees were necessary to the fertilization of the blossoms, and a larger crop of fruit was always obtained where there are plenty of bees. It was his intention to have the bill printed and distributed among the fruit growers so as to elicit an expression of opinion before the next session, and besides the bill did not come into force for a year.

Mr. McCleary said that no evidence was produced before the committee to show that bees were killed by spraying the fruit trees.

Mr. Awrey said the bill would not hurt the fruit-growers' interests because the evidence of experts showed that spraying the trees while in blossom was useless.

The amendment to read the bill three months hence was put and lost by a vote of 52 to 42.

Mr. Davis' bill to incorporate the Ontario Ship Railway Company and Mr. Hardy's bill to amend the Jurors Act were also read a third time.

Mr. Awrey presented the report of the Committee on Public Accounts, and moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Marter, before the report was adopted, called attention to some of the matters discussed before the committee. He said that only friends of the Government could do business with public institutions. He said there was nothing wrong with this if the friends of the Government did not charge exorbitant prices. He referred to an overcharge in fish, vinegar and anchovy sauces sold to the asylum at Toronto. He quoted prices to establish his contention. The evidence also showed that the wholesale dealers did not allow any discount off for cash. He quoted figures also to show that coal was being supplied to the asylums at Hamilton and Orillia cheaper than to Toronto. He hinted that at a meeting of the wholesale dealers who supplied the Government held previous to the elections in 1886 amounts were subscribed to pay the expenses of the election.

Mr. Garrow said that the Opposition was much disappointed with the result of the evidence adduced before the committee. There was nothing to show that the Government was charged more than any other customers of the wholesalers for goods. The hon. gentleman did not offer any remedy for the present system.

Mr. Kerns said that the method adopted by the Government in purchasing supplies for public institutions was wrong.

Mr. Hardy defended the present system. He explained the copy of the unsigned letter produced before the committee advising an increase of pay to some of the public officers. He said the original was signed in ink that would not copy. That was the reason why the signature did not show on the copy. He said all the wonderful discoveries of the Opposition in their investigation into the public accounts dwindled down to fish and tomato sauce.

Mr. White also spoke at length on the report. He said that the present system of purchasing supplies was wrong and unsatisfactory.

The motion to adopt the report was then put and carried by a straight party vote of 51 to 31.

Mr. Mowat introduced a Bill to confirm the agreement between the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners and the Electric Railway Co.

Several other amendments were made, and the bill was reported as amended.

A PREACHER'S NIGHT OFF.

Hired Girls to Dance the Can-Can in Nature's Attire,

AND NOW PROSECUTES THEM.

A New York despatch says: Proceedings were brought yesterday in the Sixth Judicial Court by the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, as President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, to dispossess Hattie Adams, the woman indicted by the grand jury for keeping a disorderly house at No. 31 East Twenty-seventh street, on Dr. Parkhurst's testimony. The proceedings were before Justice Lachman and a jury. One witness was examined who testified that he had never seen anything disorderly in the house occupied by Hattie Adams.

Then one of Dr. Parkhurst's witnesses in the person of John Erving, a member of the congregation, testified that the girls in Hattie Adams' house, on the occasion of his visit in company with Dr. Parkhurst and Agent Gardner, drank beer with him, danced the can-can while they were nude, played leap-frog, and otherwise made things interesting for the reverend doctor and his friends, and that, although it was disgusting to him, he danced with one of the young women in the can-can.

Dr. Parkhurst was then called, and after testifying to his calling, age, etc., he said that he felt obliged to make a personal investigation of dens of immorality in the city. In pursuit of this object he had visited the house kept by Mrs. Hattie Adams, with Messrs. Erving and Gardner. They got to the house at about 11.30 o'clock p. m. "We went through the hallway," continued the preacher, "to a rear room into which seven or eight young women were called by Mrs. Adams. We arranged ourselves about the room. 'This is rather a bright company,' I remarked to the girls." The doctor explained how beer was ordered several times before the "circus" and once afterwards. Mr. Gardner or Mr. Erving remarked: 'If the girls are going to do anything they had better do it at once.' Mr. Gardner and Mrs. Adams then struck a bargain. We wanted five of the girls to "do it" for $3 apiece. Mrs. Adams selected the girls and the others left the room. Four of the girls went into another room and undressed, and the fifth undressed before us. Then the five nude girls danced to music played by a man who was blindfolded. It was kept up for about fifteen minutes, after which they partly dressed. More beer was ordered and then we left. There was a disposition on the part of the girls to fondle us, and they also asked us to go upstairs and have some fun. Their language was not coarse. Mrs. Adams was in and out of the room during our stay.

On cross-examination Dr. Parkhurst testified that he did not dance with any of the girls, and by "circus" he meant a sort of gymnastic exercise performed by the young women. The reverend doctor admitted that he drank beer three different times. He paid for one round of drinks, but he did not pay any money to Mrs. Adams for the "circus." "Gardner did that. I think he got the money directly from the treasurer of the society." The doctor said he succeeded Dr. Crosby in the affairs of the society, and never knew his predecessor to make midnight visits to disreputable houses. "On the night in question I discarded my clerical dress for a suit of business clothes. I thought that it might otherwise be difficult to get into the house. I did not speak to the girls in condemnation of their sinful lives, nor did I show in any way my disapproval of their conduct."

Asked if he had seen Mrs. Adams after his visit, witness said: "I do not know. I do not know whether I saw her in my own house or introduced her to my wife or not. Two women called at my house and inquired of me about some Presbyterian home for old women, and knowing nothing about such an institution I let Mrs. Parkhurst do the talking. I learned the following day to my surprise that one of the female callers was Mrs. Hattie Adams. I did not recognize her as the woman I had seen in the Twenty-seventh street house." Witness, in conclusion, said that his action against Mrs. Adams was not actuated by vindictiveness.

Agent Gardner was then called, and corroborated Dr. Parkhurst's testimony, adding that he played the "frog" in the game of "leap frog," and that while four of the five nude girls danced, the fifth repeatedly tried to kick the plaster from the ceiling. "After the dance," said witness, "I held two of the girls on my knees, because Dr. Parkhurst refused to entertain one of them."

Several other witnesses were called and testified to the disorderly character of the house, among them being Sergt Sheldon, of the Thirteenth street Police Station.

The case was adjourned to allow counsel for Mrs. Adams to appear in opposition to the dispossession proceedings.

DIED IN ITS MOTHER'S ARMS.

A Most Pitiful Scene Witnessed at Suspension Bridge Yesterday.

A Niagara Falls, Ont., despatch says: A very sad scene took place on the arrival of the West Shore emigrant train at Suspension Bridge this afternoon. Among the many hundred emigrants from across the ocean that arrived from New York on their way to their new homes in the west was A. P. Sonson, his wife and child of 11 months, from Denmark, on their way to Utley, Wis. Neither of them could speak a word of English. It was noticed that the mother was tenderly nursing and watching her little babe that was in her arms with tears streaming down her pallid cheeks. A few moments later the mother gave a shriek of agony and partially fainted. The little one had died in its mother's arms, and a very pitiable scene ensued. The mother and father almost went frantic with grief. From what could be learned from them the child was delicate, and the sea voyage was too much for it. Undertaker Welch was sent for, and the little one was placed in a casket and buried in the town cemetery. The mother and father went on their way with their hearts rent in twain muttering "Mein Ollie," and wringing their hands. Ollie was the little one's name.

Child Labor in China.

There are no laws against child labor in China. They begin to work as soon as they walk. A boy or girl at 4 years of age will carry the baby "piggy-back" half an hour at a time and mind it from dawn till dusk. They also hunt up the pig when he is lost, lead the water buffalo, or tend a herd of sheep with almost the same success as a grown man. They work in the garden, bring water from the wells, destroy locusts, caterpillars, slugs, pull out the weeds, and in every way show themselves excellent horticulturists in miniature.

Experientia Docet.

Sammy Mammasboy—Going to move in May, Tommy?

Tommy Tufnut—Yep.

Sammy Mammasboy—How do you know?

Tommy Tufnut—Ah! how d' I know? Didn't m' mother lemme break a cellar winder t' other day an' didn't say nartin'? How d' I know! A-a-ah, you!—*Puck.*

Always mix starch in cold water until free from lumps; pour on boiling water, stirring well until of the proper consistency; boil ten minutes, add a little lard, butter or shavings of spermaceti or prepared gum arabic; then cool.

When you polish your stove, shave as much hard soap as you use of the polish, boil together in a little water, and apply.

Herr Menther and Herr Silbermeir, managing directors for rival collieries at Herrsdorf, Prussia, who have been on bad terms for some time, met in the streets of Breslau yesterday, and after some words had passed between them, began firing at one another. Several shots were exchanged, and finally Silbermeir fell dead, his heart having been pierced by a bullet. Menther, who was not wounded, was arrested.

A boy named Dorris was climbing between two cars of a freight train standing on the Grand Trunk rails on Aylmer street, Peterboro', yesterday, when the train began to move, and the lad's right arm was badly crushed between the bumpers. He was pulled from under the cars by a passer-by just in time to save him from the wheels.