# BURNED AT THE STAKE.

A Story From Texas That Reads Very Much Like a Yarn.

## TORQUEMADA IN AMERICA.

A Texas, Texas, despatch says: Hundreds of people came to this city to await the arrival of the guard having in custody Henry Smith, a colored man who had assaulted a young white girl, and at noon to-day, when the Texas & Pacific train from the north arrived the crowd, numbering many thousand people, surrounded the depot. When the train arrived a rush was made for the coach in which the negro was confined. The deputy sheriffs and the guard of Paris citizens, who accompanied the negro from Texarkana, drew their revolvers and attempted to prevent the mob from taking their prisoner. The guard was quickly overpowered, however, and a rope was thrown about Smith's neck. He was dragged from the train and hurried to the scene of his crime. All along the route he was pelted with missiles, struck with fists and otherwise maltreated. He was tied to a stake, and after being subjected to every conceivable torture he was cremated amid the howling of the mob. All the citizens of the town and surrounding country, irrespective of class or color, took part in the lynching.

Words to describe the awful torture inflicted upon Smith cannot be found. The negro, for a long time after starting on the journey to Paris, did not realize his plight. At last, when he was told he must die the most awful death by slow torture that human mind could conceive, he begged for prolongation. He was willing to be shot, and asked Marshal Shanklin to do it, but he was told he would be burned to death. His agony was awful. He pleaded and writhed in bodily and mental pain in anticipation. Scarcely had the train reached Paris when his torture commenced. His clothes were torn off piecemeal and scattered in the crowd, people catching the shreds and putting them away as mementos. The child's father, her brother and two uncles then gathered about the negro as he lay fastened to the torture platform, and thrust hot irons into his quivering flesh. Every groan from the man, every contortion of his body, was cheered by the thickly packed crowd of 10,000 people. The mass of beings was 600 yards in diameter, the scaffold being in the centre. Before burning the feet and legs, the hot irons, plenty of fresh ones being at hand, were rolled up and down Smith's stomach, back and arms. Then the eyes were burned out and hot irons were thrust down his throat. The men of the Vance family having wreaked vengeance the crowd piled all kinds of combustible stuff around the scaffold, poured oil on it and set it on fire. The negro rolled and wriggled and tossed out of the mass, only to be pushed back by the people nearest him. He tossed out again and was roped and pulled back. Hundreds of people turned away, but the vast crowd still looked calmly on. People were there from every part of this section. News of the burning was sent to every town, and anvils boomed forth the announcement.

### A STORY OF A SAFE.

How "Kid" McCoy Opened a Refractory Safe for a Lincoln Banker.

"To show you how safe-blowers take advantage of every opportunity to post themselves on the mechanism of safe locks," said a well-known manufacturer of these strong boxes, "a few days since, to the Chicago *Tribune's* "Man About Town," "I can tell you of an incident that came under my observation several years ago.

"The safe of a private banker in Lincoln, Neb., got out of order and refused to open on the proper combination. The nearest safe expert was here in Chicago, but the banker had notes and bills in the safe which matured before the expert could have reached Lincoln. He was in that seemingly helpless predicament when drowning men catch at straws. He knew that there were several notorious safe-breakers confined in the Lincoln penitentiary, and going to the Warden he explained his trouble and asked that he send one of the crackmen, under guard, to his place of business for the purpose of making an effort to open the obstinate cash receptacle.

"'Kid' McCoy, an Eastern bank robber of almost national reputation, who, by the way, has recently 'reformed' and is now doing the 'burglar act' in the English play of 'The Stowaway,' was at that time a guest of the big state boarding-house at Lincoln, and the Warden selected him as the most expert 'peterman' he had in stock and sent him down to the town under a heavy guard."

When the 'Kid' entered the bank he was immediately shown the stubborn safe. After looking it over carefully he asked if there was another safe of the same make in the city. There was, and at his request he was taken to it and examined its locks closely. Returning to the bank, he sent for a sledge hammer and a stick of cordwood. He placed the latter against the face sheet, directly over the combination, and then struck it sharply with the hammer. Turning to the banker, the 'Kid' blandly directed him to open the safe door, and upon working the combination the door opened easily.

"The 'Kid' was sent back to the 'pen' with a twenty dollar gold piece in his pocket; but this was the smallest part of the reward, for the communication of the safe that was opened for his inspection had revealed to the astute safe destroyer a way of picking the combination, which he put into practical use as soon as he was liberated. I know this to be a fact, for I saw McCoy a couple of years ago when he was under arrest in New York, and he told me about it himself."

### CANNIBALISM AT SEA.

A Starving Norwegian Crew Kill and Devour One of Their Number.

A Hamburg despatch says: The three seamen from the Norwegian ship Thekla, who were rescued and were landed here by the Danish barque Herman, were rendered insane by their sufferings in the rigging of the foundering vessel. Two of them recovered sufficiently to tell the story of the Thekla's voyage. She was in heavy weather, they say, from December 2nd, when she left Philadelphia. Her decks were flooded almost constantly. The deck houses and rails were swept away, and the steering apparatus was broken. Then, when it was found that there was no hope of bringing the ship into port, the mentor, mate and eight members of the crew got away in a boat. The other boats had been smashed by the waves before they could be lowered. Nine men were obliged to remain in the rigging. They were unable to get food from below, and five of them, made insane by exposure and privation, jumped overboard. The other four remained aboard from December 22nd till January 7th, the day of the rescue. On the 12th day lots were drawn to determine who of the four should be killed and eaten. The lot fell twice in succession to a Dutch sailor, and he was strangled and devoured raw by the other three. The only drinking water the seamen got was the dew they licked from the ropes.

### How to Guess a Woman's Age.

A volume of memoirs has just been published giving the experience of a French President of Assize, says the London Times. It bears curious testimony to the inaccuracy of women on the subject of their own ages. As the writer's information is from the calendar, he speaks only of the criminal classes. The only instances in which he finds correct dates given by women are when they are under 25 or over 85. At these periods of life, he says, they are to be trusted. At all other periods the sure controlling tendency is to understate. The magistrate has been able to give a rule for guidance. He finds that female prisoners invariably state their ages as 20, 30, 40 or 50, and adds this remarkable circumstance is different in his rule. If their ages are in the forties, they boldly set them down as in the fifties, but, conscience asserting itself, they hedge near the truth as they can, and fix them at 39. Whether male criminals do the same, the magistrate does not state.

### Schemes.

It must be one-sided work being a missionary out in India, where there are nearly 200,000 people to each missionary. In Tibet it is even more so, the odds being 2,000,000 to 1.—*Providence Journal.*

William Hays, an M. C. B. switchman, was killed by a train over him, near Dover, Del., on Saturday.

"Pa, why because its dark, kids shake?" "Why, 'my dear?' asked his mother. "'Cause they has gone to their cost tails and they're afraid to."

"What lovely repose of manner Miss Topnotch has. She—" Landlady—"Goodness, I'd say she has. She never gets down to breakfast before 9.30."

# LORD STANLEY'S SPEECH.

Not Say.

Speech From the Throne.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In meeting you at the commencement of another session of Parliament, it affords me pleasure to congratulate you on the continued progress which the history of the past year unfolds with regard to Canada. The increase in trade, as illustrated by the exports and imports during the period for which the official returns have been prepared, has been most gratifying, and that increase has continued down to the present time, with promise that the volume of trade during the current year will exceed that of any year in the history of the Dominion. The revenues of the country have likewise provided for all the services for which Parliament has made appropriation and the operation of the Government railways has been less burdensome, as regards the difference between income and expenditure, than has been the case for a long term of years previously. In Manitoba and the Northwest territories the increase in immigration has been decidedly encouraging both as regards the continental masses who have emigrated to those countries, and as regards the number of bona-fide settlers made by settlers of all nationalities.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the agreements arrived at with the United States on the subjects of the boundary of Alaska, the boundary line in Passamaquoddy bay, and prevention of destructive methods of fishing, and the preservation and increase of fish life.

With regard to reciprocity in wrecking and towing, a correspondence has taken place which indicates that privileges are demanded for United States vessels in Canadian canals which were not anticipated, but it is not impossible that a satisfactory conclusion of the discussion may yet be reached.

During the recess a friendly conference took place between delegates from my Government and from the Government of Newfoundland on the questions which were pending between the two countries. It is hoped and expected that the interchange of views which then took place will be productive of beneficial results, and lead to an amicable adjustment of those questions.

The statutes of 1887 relative to a Department of Trade and Commerce and to the office of Solicitor General having been brought into force, the appointments were made which were contemplated by those Acts.

It is to be regretted that the Government of the United States was unable to accept the suggestions made by my Government on the subject of canal tolls, and that the President should have thought it necessary to impose exceptional tolls on Canadians using the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, which has so long been free to the people of both countries. My Government, while ready to consider in a friendly spirit any proposals which may be made by the Government of the United States, has caused efforts to be made to hasten the completion of the Canadian canal works, which will soon afford to the commerce of the Dominion a highway within our own country.

Measures will be laid before you for the improvement of the Franchise Act; for the improvement of the laws relating to the civil service and the superannuation of civil servants; for regulating the admission of evidence in causes and matters under control of the Parliament of Canada; for extending the system of voting by ballot to the Northwest Territories, and for simplifying the laws relating to lands and land transfers in the Territories.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The public accounts of the past year and the estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you without delay and I trust it will be seen that ample provision may be made for the public service without increasing taxation.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have every confidence that all the matters will receive your attention and that your deliberations will keep in view, above all other considerations the welfare and stability of the country.

The House adjourned at 3.30 p. m.

Mr. W. B. Ives, Sherbrooke, was introduced by Sir John Thompson and Sir Adolphe Caron, and was cheered by his friends on taking his seat.

The following documents were presented and laid on the table:

Reports of the Minister of Justice, Public Accounts, Auditor-General's report, Report of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It is my painful duty to announce to the House the death of our colleague, my friend Mr. Armstrong, member for the South Riding of Middlesex. This sad event took place yesterday afternoon. For myself I can only say I extremely regret our friend's death. Mr. Armstrong was one of those men who added to long experience in municipal affairs very good practical knowledge of affairs of this country, and, as every hon. gentleman knows, not only was he very constant and faithful in his attendance on his duties in Parliament, but he was a man from whom we often had valuable suggestions for the consideration of the House. He was a man of sterling worth and independence, who did honor to any body of which he belonged. In him the House has lost a valuable member, the public a useful servant, and the Reform party, of which he was a supporter, a staunch and faithful friend. I cannot allow this occasion to pass without bearing testimony to the faithful manner in which Mr. Armstrong performed his duties here. I trust the condolences of our friends will be expressed to the members of Mr. Armstrong's family at the earliest possible moment. This is the third or fourth death that has happened among the members from Ontario on our side. I believe gentlemen opposite have not been called upon to mourn the loss of any of their friends. It is and that the opening of the session should be marked by an event of this kind, and I am sure all the members of the House will join me in the feeling of regret at the loss we have suffered.

Sir John Thompson—I am glad the hon. gentleman has expressed in the terms he has the sense of the loss the House and country have sustained in the death of Mr. Armstrong. I beg to say in addition that nothing the political associates of the deceased member can say in tribute to his memory will fall of the cordial acquiescence of the members on this side of the House. Ever since I first had the honor of a seat here I regarded Mr. Armstrong with the highest esteem. I have not heard any other sentiment expressed with regard to him by any member of the House. I am sure we respect him exceedingly as a perfect gentleman, and even when he differed from us, as he nearly always did in political questions, we always credited him with profound sincerity, and considered him a patriotic public man. We recognize the fact that the House suffers a great loss in his death.

Mr. McInerney (Kent, N. B.), in rising to move the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, considered that it reflected some credit upon the constituency he represented to be called upon to move the address, and he felt flattered by the fact that he had six times failed to secure the representation of that county, only succeeding in the last attempt. An examination of the trade returns showed that there was progress in a marked degree. For instance, the number of hands employed in the manufacturing concerns of the country in 1891 was 367,492, whereas in 1881 there were 119,861 hands less employed. Coming to the exports and imports, in 1891 the exports amounted to $112,532,375, and the imports to $127,468,002, whereas ten years before the exports amounted to only $102,137,000, and the imports to $115,419,500. The total imports and exports last year were $241,000,445, a very large increase over the year preceding, which has exceeded any other in the history of the country. He hoped that the proposed amendment to the Franchise Act would be in the direction of extending the privilege of franchise, suffrage to young men of the country over 21 years of age. This would be carrying in times of peace the principle of the institutions of the country, and if there was such a time as a time of war, to defend those institutions.

Mr. Leclair opened with a tribute to his predecessor in the representation of Terrebonne (Mr. Chapleau). The people would support the Government in its well-considered policy for peopling and developing the Northwest, and it was to be hoped that that policy would include a scheme for transferring to the Northwest those Canadians who otherwise might be drawn away to the United States.

Mr. Laurier was received with cheers by his supporters. He said that since Parliament was prorogued last July there had

ministration of Sir John Abbott had been succeeded by that of Sir John Thompson. Though in his (Mr. Laurier's) opinion the career of Sir John Abbott was not so conducive to the public welfare as it might have been, it was only the simple truth to say that Canada had lost the services of one of the ablest men of his generation. The change of Government was one with which the Opposition was not particularly concerned. It was altogether a family affair, but he was glad to offer the congratulations of his side of the House to the hon. gentleman who had been called to the Premiership. (Cheers.) There had never been a man in public life in Canada whose advancement was so rapid. He came to the House of Commons at a time still comparatively recent, preceded by a high reputation for ability, won in his own province, which led everybody to expect a great deal of him. That reputation had been well sustained, and even enhanced, by his career in the House. (Loud cheers.) But upon becoming Premier the hon. gentleman had developed qualities of which the people had not formerly been aware. Those associated with him in the House thought his word practical and positive, but if they were to judge from a speech recently delivered they must conclude that the hon gentleman was endowed with great imaginative powers, so that he could take flights into realms of fancy, but which would not cause him to see facts upside down. (Laughter.) In a recent speech before the Young Men's Liberal Conservative Club of Toronto, the hon. gentleman extolled the National Policy and attributed to it what he called the prosperity of the country. He stated that the National Policy had been traversed by his opponents in many ways, one being to hold it applicable only along the rigid lines of Customs tariff, whereas in the thoughts of its founders it covered many other things, including the acquisition of the Northwest Territories. (Laughter.) He (Mr. Laurier) was not surprised to see the British flag mentioned in the same connection, for the British flag was a gloss not always passed over in policy. It was not to be wondered at that those who once pinned their faith to the National Policy, and who still stuck to it, notwithstanding the experience of the last ten years, should endeavor to find it some other basis than the Customs tariff. (Cheers.) But it was too lofty a flight of fancy to bring in the acquisition of the Northwest as part of the National Policy. (Laughter.) The National Policy was never heard of until 1877, when Sir John Macdonald was in opposition, and the Northwest territories were acquired in 1869, and if that acquisition was due to one man more than another it was due to the Hon. George Brown, who by his powerful appeals of pen and tongue called attention to the country, and compelled rather than induced the Government of the day to acquire the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company. Mr. Brown never was an supporter of the National Policy, but he thought the acquisition of this territory was the crowning act of Confederation. The member for Kent (Mr. McInerney) had caught the true Ministerial spirit, which led those moved by it to proclaim on every occasion that the country was prosperous. This reminded him of Cassio, when at last he had been persuaded by Iago to taste too deeply the baneful cup, he kept declaring "I am not drunk." They hoped to convince the people that they were prosperous by declaring over and over again that prosperity reigned. Strange prosperity this, from which the people were fleeing in thousands. What would be the difference if the country were in adversity? The speaker regretted, and very properly regretted, that the American Government had to a certain extent sought to shut the Sault Ste. Marie Canal to Canadian vessels by putting an additional duty on their cargoes. This also might have been avoided if the Canadian Government had been more conciliatory in dealing with the matter of rebate tolls and had done at first what he understood they had done eventually. The legislation promised in the speech was of a very light character, except one item, the Franchise Act. The House was promised an amendment to this Act. If he (Mr. Laurier) remembered what was said one year, his friend, the late Secretary of State (Mr. Patterson), was entrusted with the management of that measure. He would like to ask his hon. friend if he did not believe that the best way to improve the Franchise Act was to improve it out of existence. (Opposition cheers.) For twenty years the electoral of this House had been held on the Provincial lists. No complaint had been made. Why not return to that system? Since the present Act had been in force there had not been a single election in which complaint had not been made of the working of the Franchise Act. At this moment the member for L'Islet (Mr. Tarte) was kept out of his seat by the cumbersome working of the Act. A remarkable feature of the speech was not so much what it contained as what was omitted from it. He closed by moving the following amendment: "We feel bound to represent to Your Excellency that in the present condition of the people of Canada substantial reductions should be made in the taxation which press so unfeelingly upon the great bulk of the community, and we regret that in the speech graciously delivered from the throne Your Excellency has not been advised to hold out the promise of a reduction in the oppressive duties now imposed."

Sir John Thompson complimented the mover and seconder of the address on the manner in which they had discharged their duties, and he welcomed the new members as by no means a small acquisition to the talent of the House. He was grateful to the leader of the Opposition for the terms in which he had alluded to his predecessor in office. He was also grateful to the hon. gentleman for the graceful, although sarcastic, compliment which he bestowed on him. He could hardly believe it possible, when that hon. gentleman came from the Province of Quebec, and passed right through the city of Montreal, where the Prohibition Commission was at work, that he should look for its existence to Ottawa. The labors of the other commission to which the hon. gentleman had referred were concluded. As for the Manitoba school question, that question could come up for discussion at a future date, and he would not follow his hon. friend's arguments with regard to it at present, in the absence of the papers which would formally be laid before the House. His recollection might be at fault, but he would be surprised if the hon. gentlemen could point out to him any Government which announced coming tariff changes in Speeches from the Throne during the 25 or 27 years in the history of the Dominion two months before they could possibly come into effect. He thought the hon. gentleman could not find any such precedent in this or, indeed, in any other country of tariff changes being announced, excepting the time that the present fiscal policy was proposed and in 1879; and in these changes were announced in a manner which did not indicate precisely the direction which they would take. But the hon. gentleman had no right to draw the inference from the omission of a any mention of changes in the Speech from the Throne that there would be therefore no changes. He could only repeat on resuming his seat what he had said when he commenced, his high appreciation of the speeches delivered by the movers and seconders of the address.

Sir Richard Cartwright desired to refer to four points in the statement of the Prime Minister. First, the hon. gentleman said the population had grown in the last decade 17 per cent. The population in '81 was 4,324,000; now 17 per cent. of this number is 735,000. The increase in the population of Canada was 504,000. Where did the hon. gentleman get the other 231,000? He would be glad to know that the census was a blunder and the population had increased more than it had. But the error was a comfortable one, and some have greatly comforted those people who heard his speech and who had been under the impression that the population had increased only 11 per cent. The hon. gentleman put the exodus down at only 265,000, and gentlemen on the Opposition side had been under the impression that the estimate was made up of two thirds of people native of Canada, and those who had come from other countries and settled here. The hon. gentleman had not a word to say about the latter class. To the ordinary mind it might seem an important fact that 800,000 people, shown by the Government's own figures to have been brought here and settled at a great cost to the people of Canada, had left the country. He had stated that the figures of the United States census had shown the total native born Canadians in the United States amounted to about a million. He had somewhat over-estimated the number, as the Bureau of Statistics at Washington showed that the total number of native born Canadians, including some Newfoundlanders, amounted to 928,000. Let the hon. gentleman look to his own Province. There its population has been almost stationary. He represented Antigonish, and in turning up the record he found that the population of that county in 1881 was 15,060, and in 1891 it was 16,112. It was worth nothing that the

seven of which were those nearest to the States of Virginia, Florida, Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas had a population in 1860 of 11,000,000, and in spite of four years of terrible civil war, in 1870 they had a population of 12,487,000. In Old Canada and in the Maritime Provinces the increase during the ten years between 1881 and 1891 was just 225,000. The worst feature of the case was that we had been exchanging the choice of our population, the pick and flower of our country, and are receiving in return in many cases as very miserable equivalent in the scum of Europe. He had no objection to a good immigrant population, but it was, in his opinion, an entirely insignificant matter compared with the need of keeping our own people in Canada.

Mr. Foster said the speech of the hon. gentleman was certainly not characterized by its novelty with respect to the exodus. It had always been his endeavor to prove not only that an exodus existed from Canada to the United States, but that this exodus was due to the impolicy of the course pursued by the present Government.

Mr. Mills said the present Premier was the ablest of the men who now advised the Crown, and therefore he had no fault to find with the course His Excellence had felt himself in calling upon the hon. gentleman to form an Administration. Gentlemen opposite said that the Opposition had no right to expect the National Policy to stop the exodus, seeing that they themselves had protested it would not do so. But gentlemen opposite had got into office on the representation that their policy would stop the exodus, and it was absurd for them now to make such a plea.

The House then divided on Mr. Laurier's amendment with the following result: Yeas, 53; nays, 103.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allan, Bain (Wentworth), Beausoleil, Bechard, Bellis, Bernier, Bordet, Bowers, Bowman, Brodeur, Brunean, Carroll, Cartwright, Choquette, Christie, Cotter, Davies, Dawson, Deliste, Devlin, Edgar, Edwards, Flint, Frost, Geoffrion, Gillmor, Godbout, Grieve, Guay, Landerkin, Laurier, Leduc, Lewis, Macdonald (Huron), McGregor, McMillan, McMillan, McNeill, Mills (Bothwell), Monet, Mulock, Paterson, Perry, Preulx, Rider, Rowand, Sanborn, Scriver, Semple, Sutherland, Sutherland, Vaillancourt, Weldon.—53.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bain (Soulanges), Baird, Baker, Bally, Bennett, Bergeron, Bergin, Boyle, Bryson, Burns, Cameron, Cargill, Carling, Carpenter, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Carscallen, Chesley, Cochrane, Colmburn, Corby, Costigan, Craig, Curtis, Daly, Davis, Denison, Dickey, Dugas, Dupont, Dyer, Earle, Fairbairn, Ferguson (Renfrew), Foster, Frechette, Gillies, Girouard, Grant, Haggart, Haggart, Hazen, Hearne, Henderson, Hodgins, Hughes, Hutchins, Ingersoll, Jamieson, Johnson, Kaulbach, Lachapelle, Langevin (Sir Hector), La Riviere, Leclair, Lepine, MacDonald (Kingston), Mackintosh, Macmillan (Lanark), McAlister, McDonald (Assiniboia), McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (Cape Breton), McDougall (Renfrew), McInerney, McKay, McLean (Kings), McLennan, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McNeill, Mara, Marshall, Miller, Mills (Annapolis), Montague, Northrup, Ouimet, Patterson (Colchester), Patterson (Huron), Pope, Pridham, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Rosamond, Rosenmary, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Lisgar), Rutherford, Smith (Ontario), Sproule, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Sir John), Tisdale, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, White (Cardwell), Wilmot, Wilson, Wood (Brockville), Wood (Westmoreland).—103.

The amendment was declared lost, and the address was agreed to.

Mr. Foster presented a message from the Governor-General by submitting the Estimates for the current fiscal year.

Sir Richard Cartwright asked if the estimates would be at once considered, or after the Finance Minister made his financial statement.

Mr. Foster said the estimates would be proceeded with almost immediately, and before the budget speech was delivered.

The House adjourned at 11.30 p. m.

### A RAILWAY CONTRACTOR DYING.

A Former Well-Known Hamiltonian Rapidly Passing Away.

A despatch last night from Montreal says: Mr. John J. Macdonald, the well-known contractor, who has been dangerously ill from paralysis, with other complications, at the St. Lawrence Hall for the past fortnight, had a relapse to-night and is not expected to live until morning. Mr. Macdonald first entered into business as a contractor with his uncle, Alexander Macdonald, better known as "Big Aleck," in the firm of Alexander Macdonald & Co. This firm built a considerable part of the Great Western Railway, and while thus engaged Mr. Macdonald resided at Hamilton. His next most important undertaking was the construction of section 5 on the Intercolonial. He completed all other contracts held on the same road. Afterwards, as a partner in the firm of Manning, Macdonald, McLaren & Co., he built section B on the Canadian Pacific Railway. This section was situated in the rocky region north of Lake Superior. In business, Mr. Macdonald has always borne the reputation of an exact upright man, and his social life has endeared him to a wide circle of friends in all parts of the Dominion.

### THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

Wm. Donnelly Tells of the Fate That Has Overtaken Certain Parties.

A London despatch says: Mr. Wm. Donnelly, of Appin, one of the survivors of the Biddulph tragedy, writes to the *Free Press* to-day concerning the retributive justice which has overtaken many of those who participated in the murder of his parents and family. He says: "Yes, in thirteen years thirty-two persons, who were either directly or indirectly concerned in that slaughter have met their just deserts; and as none of them have been murdered, a direct visitation from Almighty God must have been the cause. I will not be personal, but will say several were killed by the London, Huron & Bruce train. More were found dead in bed without any apparent cause. More fell into a well, more dropped dead, more died suffering the agonies of a mad dog, and a few are in the asylum, while the majority of those living are homeless and not worth a dollar, though well off thirteen years ago."

### How to Make Scotch Haggis.

Clean a fat sheep's pluck thoroughly. Make incisions in the heart and liver to allow the blood to flow out, and parboil the whole, letting the windpipe lie over the side of the pot, to permit the phlegm and blood to disgorge from the lungs; the water may be changed after ten minutes' boiling for fresh water. The lights cannot be overboiled. A half-hour's boiling will be sufficient for the rest; but throw back the half of the liver to boil till, when cold, it will grate easily. Take the heart, the half of the liver, and part of the lights, trimming away all gristly and black-looking parts, and mince them together finely. Mince also a pound of good beef suet. Grate the other half of the liver. Have four mild large onions, peeled, scalded and minced, to mix with the haggis mince. Have also ready some finely-ground oatmeal, toasted slowly before the fire till it is of a light-brown color, and perfectly nutty and dry; or high toasted oat-cake may be grumbled down. A large teacupful of meal will do for this quantity of meat. Spread the mince on a board, and strew the meal lightly over it, with a high seasoning of black pepper, salt, and a little cayenne, first well mixed. Have a haggis-bag (i. e. a sheep's paunch, prepared for use), and see that there be no [illegible] in it, else your whole labor will be [illegible] by its bursting. Some cooks use two [illegible] or a cloth as an outer case. Put in the meat with a half pint of good beef gravy, or as much strong stock. Be careful not to fill the bag too full, but allow the meat and meal room to swell; add the juice of a lemon, or a little good vinegar; press out the air, and sew up the bag; prick it with a long needle when it first swells in the pot to prevent bursting. Let it boil slowly for three hours, if large.

### Turn About.

"Every time you spill anything on the tablecloth you must give me a cent," said Frank's mother.

"And do I get a cent every time I don't spill it?" anxiously asked Frank.

*Madge*—"How did you discover that he was married?" *Helen*—"Why, when I passed by the parson he shuddered as though he had seen a ghost."

New York State has now something like a compulsory education law. A bill has passed the Legislature providing that all children between the ages of 7 and 16 years shall attend school the entire year, unless at the age of fourteen years, and that all children between 14 and 16 not employed shall also attend.

Jack (Sighing)—Kate, can we marry. I'm only worth $15,000, and that wouldn't buy your clothes. May Spendit—Oh, yes; it would, Jack, for nearly five years!

In a coal mine near Zanesville, O., four men were fatally crushed by a fall of slate on Saturday.

# MODISTES AND MILLINERS.

## Latest Freaks of Fashion in London.

Some Lovely Ball Dresses—Greek and Roman Coiffures Take First Place in Beauty's Minute Manipulations—How to Dress a la Made [illegible] Wedding—Late Method of Concealing Bony Arms—The Heart Shaped Locket Must be Worn by All Votaries of Fashion's Shrine.

LONDON, Jan.—The two grandmotherly fashions of this month are the ball dress and the skating costume as needed by that gay and festive section of womanhood which is blessed by health or wealth, perhaps both combined, and that reaks little of the hardest, sharpest, longest frosts, so long as its complexion belabors bright in the presence of lover or rival. A painful trial is it to meet a possible suitor or great an intimate few white face tints are mottling and deepening in most unbecoming wise, with the lilies and pale pink roses all fled, and replaced by peony effects and a dash of purple. The too is generally the keenest critic; that sweet woman who stares hard at an acquaintance all the time she talks to her, letting her see that she is taking notes of her teeth and front hair, whether true or false, and that faintest touch of face powder which would be quite imperceptible to less discerning better-hearted people. We all know her, for she revolves in every circle.

POOR SUFFERING WOMAN!

Fashions are fanciful and whimsical and cannot be taken seriously. There are complaints at intervals about all the ridiculous things women do in order to appear well dressed, and vials of wrath and of severe satire are poured upon us by "grave and reverend seniors," who know rather less than nothing about the matter.

What on earth do they want us to do? They are forever fault-finding; there is no end to it; and then the men, and women too, who are not "grave and reverend" like us, as we are, with all our glaring inconsistencies thick upon us, and as we are not foolish enough to emulate the venerable gentleman with his ass and risk all in trying to please two opposite parties, we are quite contented to secure the good opinion of those we like best. First, we were spurned because our skirts were long. Now we are snubbed because they are wide. Our high shoulders were an offence, and now our wide sleeves are targets for criticism. First, our high hats, then our wide hats, now our poke hats. Well, we do not mind, and what would they do if they had nothing to grumble at?

THE BEEFY AND BONY ARMED GIRL.

There is, however, one subject on which men might well have cause to grumble, and that is on the subject of women exhibiting deplorable specimens of arms and the thing becomes worse, not better. The large velvet puffed out sleeves emphasize this defect, and a very thin arm, which would serve much better for a demonstration in anatomy than to exhibit in a ballroom, surrounded by a large puff of velvet, which looks like a very full-blown, huge flower on a far too slender stem. The other evening two sisters entered a ball-room together. They were beautifully dressed in black crepon, made up on satin, with large sleeves and deep collars of the palest lime-green velvet. Their hair was beautifully done in the smart chignon-like knob in the back, secured by fine silk nets, while in front it was divided in the centre, frizzed and waved most elaborately. "Well turned out, those girls!" remarked a man. "Look at their arms," said his comrade, "they're regular bone shows; why on earth don't they put vells on them?" They were indeed lamentable; thin to attenuation, red and white mottled in complexion. Their owners, however, appeared blissfully unconscious of any defect, and hung out one of these limbs over their partners' shoulder as though it were a possession to be proud of.

MARVELLOUS EVENING GOWN.

Some very pretty ball frocks are being created just now. These are chiefly of brocades and satins. A ball dress is a far more costly affair than it used to be a year or two ago, when tulle and other gossamery fabrics reigned supreme. But this is another to be paid for in comparative durability. Diaphanous skirts were often robbed of their bloom long before the evening was spent; now it is not only possible but easy to look as fresh (as regards one's attire) when the last dance on the programme is reached as on first entering the room. A charming gown is of yellow brocade, the ground tight-fitting and a deep fringe of yellow crystals falling from the bust half-way to the knee. The fringe is repeated at the back, and the effect of the lines of a slim figure seen through the glittering strands is delightful. The sleeves—important as ever—are in a delicate shade of heliotrope velvet, as are the Empire folds in the corsage, which is yet further beautified by caps of secu lace partly veiling the sleeves.

DREAM OF BEAUTY AND ELEGANCE.

Evening dresses are often trimmed with fur. A pleasing instance is found in an ivory satin made to fit quite tightly over the hips, where a deep full flounce is gathered on, headed with a band of crystal and pearl embroidery, which is bordered with a line of Russian sable at either side. The flounce is hemmed with sable as well, and this costly trimming is repeated on the bodice, passing upwards on either side of a beautiful little waistcoat in pearl and crystal embroidery, heading the huge white velvet sleeves and ending at the back of them under a tassel of pearl and crystal fringes and a knot of satin ribbon. Such dresses as these would have once been considered fit only for a princess, but they are now comparatively ordinary matters, so luxurious have we become in all personal matters and so lavishly is money now laid out on dress, as well as kindred expenses, such as the table, the equipage and amusements.

HEART-SHAPED LOCKETS IN DEMAND.

There is a saying that if only we keep things long enough we shall end by finding some use for them. Now is the time to hunt among our treasures for the slender gold neck chains handed down to us from our grandmothers. These are quite the thing nowadays. There is a certain amount of sentiment, too, in this fashion, for so often as not the chain is worn under the dress. It is called a "secret chain," and a little heart-shaped locket is attached to it. There is a rage for heart-shaped lockets. Some are plain, others of nuggeted gold, with a single jewel in the centre, while many are encrusted with diamonds, brilliants and pearls.

ROSE PINK FOR WEDDINGS.

Rose pink divides the honor with white as a favorite color for bridesmaids' dresses just now, and very pretty it looks at a wedding, beside which even the most superstitious can hardly attach to it any inauspicious meaning. At a recent wedding the six bridesmaids were attired in rose-color, trimmed with sable tails, and wore picture hats of brown velvet. Some pretty white gowns, too, with pink velvet corsages and white beaver hats were also to be seen on another occasion. The present fashions adapt themselves happily to bridal gowns, being calculated to render those gowns a trifle less trying than heretofore. The Empire style is principally affected, and lace polonaises and draperies have a wonderful way of softening white brocade. The loveliest gowns are enriched with pearls and crystal embroidery.

WALKED OUT OF A PICTURE.

Some women at a wedding, were a long Empress mantle of dark green cloth, hanging straight from the shoulders to the feet, but slightly shaped in to the figure at the sides. The outer seam in front and the trimming of narrow fur similar passed downwards from either shoulder, meeting in a point at the waist. The Empress wore in beaver-colored plush. The large fur hat was also in beaver color, with trimmings of green velvet and a touch or two of deep club red. She looked as if she had walked out of a picture straight away.

QUEEN AND BROAMING COIFFURES.

The fashion for hairdressing a la Grecque with three gold or silver handfastens finds much favor; but whilst many women give in their allegiance entirely to the mode of wearing the hair dressed low in the nape of the neck, some are, on the contrary, affecting an 1830 style, which places a somewhat elaborate arrangement of loops and bows of hair quite on the top of the head. Amongst the newest coiffures is the "Roxanne," which though simple in all appearance, involves some skill in the decided manipulation of the twist at the back. For this dress, donkey's ears in shaded velvets are to be seen standing up directly in front of the hair, whilst rosettes, pompadour puffs, small fruits, such as currants, grapes, cherries and flowers or sprays, are frequently worn, more at the side of the head. One cannot admire any of these coiffures which necessitate a fringe, when for aught we know, it may be an experienced maid, are far from enhancing the charms of the fair wearer and impart to her an undesirably comic appearance.

## THE MONCTON SENSATION.

The Jury Finds That Mrs. Stevens Killed Mabel Hallett.

SHE IS PROMPTLY ARRESTED.

A Moncton, N. B., despatch says: The coroner's investigation into the death of Mabel Hallett Stevens had to-day a sensational culmination. Mr. Wm. E. Best, analytical chemist, St. John, as was generally expected, testified that the result of the analysis proved there was no poison in the stomach or its contents, and that the stomach was in a perfect healthy condition, revealing no cause for death.

The jury retired, and returned a verdict against Mrs. Stevens at four o'clock, after being out one hour and twenty-five minutes. The coroner was sent for, and the verdict was read as follows: "We find that Mabel Glennie Hallett Stevens came to her death by a shock, the result of ill-treatment from Jane Stevens, the wife of H. T. Stevens."

An information was then lodged against Mrs. Stevens by Mr. Robert Hallett. The arrest was made shortly after seven o'clock. Deputy Sheriff Sweeney, armed with the warrant, accompanied by Marshal Foster, went to the Stevens residence to arrest Mrs. Stevens. The door was opened by Miss Maggie McDonald, who showed the two officers to the library, in which Stevens was sitting in company with one of his legal advisers. Deputy Sheriff Sweeney made known the object of his visit to Mr. Stevens, who appeared to be much affected by the announcement. He stated that Mrs. Stevens was in her room slightly indisposed, and he presumed that the deputy-sheriff would not take any harsh measures. He requested Mr. Sweeney to let her remain in her room under guard, and stated that he would be willing to stand whatever expense might accrue. The deputy sheriff, in reply, said he would not make any promise as to what step would be taken until after he had served the warrant. Stevens returned, accompanied by Mrs. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens on descending, appeared very nonchalant, but upon the reading of the warrant her anxiety was clearly manifested by the expression of her face. After the warrant had been executed Mrs. Stevens said she was ready and willing to do as the law required. The deputy Sheriff with Special Marshal Foster and Constable Charles McLaren in charge of Mrs. Stevens. The preliminary trial commences to-morrow.

### NIAGARA IN WINTER.

Pleasing Description From the Pen of Gifted Writer.

Queen Nature wears upon her bosom many brilliant jewels, but peer of them all is Niagara in winter. If so it be that you have diamonds you can pawn, or old pieces of value, do so, and buy for yourself a picture which will be yours, to thrill over and over again, while you are blessed with the light of reason.

Among the poor little earth worms who have stood dumb and awe-inspired before this glory of glories, this poem, was myself. And should my eyes never again behold the light, life would still have been glorified by this sight.

Music Niagara, with its eternal song, its myriad colors, its poetry of motion, is entrancing when the bright sun of a summer's day illuminates its changing moods; but Niagara in winter is a sight before which mortal can only offer a silent prayer.

Has martial music stirred you and brought warmer blood to your cheeks? Have you been inspired by the rythm of majestic poetry? Do you know the ecstacy which comes from listening to the tone coloring of a mighty orchestra? Then you have only the most rudimentary idea of the exaltation, the supreme moments which may be yours, if you can stand before Niagara wearing her winter chaplet of pearls.

Not a leaflet, not a tiniest branch, nor twig, nor lichen, but is illuminated by its diamond-encrusted spray, glittering in such splendor that to wander among it