THE FATAL ROW AT BONSHAW

Investigation Before Mr. Mellish.

Evidence of Dr. Murchison and the Girl.

The enquiry into the charge of assaulting Mrs. John Murchison, preferred against John A. McNevin, of Bonshaw, was resumed before John T. Mellish, Esq., J. P., this forenoon. Mr. Davies, Q. C., appeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. W. S. Stewart, A. B. Warburton and J. H. Good for the defence. The Attorney-General was present and watched the case. There was a large attendance of spectators

Dr. Murchison, the complainant in the case, was the first witness examined. He related the story of the assault in detail, his evidence being much the same as given at the coroner's inquest. Gillespie first called at his house on the night of the 8th, after Mrs. Murchison had gone to bed, and when he was getting ready to retire. He asked if witness had any objection to allowing John McNevin to come in, and he said he did not want him at all. Gillespie then went out and shortly afterwards returned with McNevin and young Gillespie. They sat down in the dining room, and Gillespie and McNevin began to talk about politics. After a while McNevin turned around, and pointing to me, said: "we are going to swear you the day of the election." I asked him why, and he said because you have no property nor title. I told him it was rather funny, for I was going to vote for Campbell and Sinclair. He said he did not care. I then told him he had best go home. Before this Gillespie pulled a bottle out of his pocket and handed it to McNevin, who took a drink out of it. McNevin handed it back to Gillespie. Gillespie began to pour out some in a tumbler. McNevin nudged him to pour out more and said give it to him. Gillespie then handed the tumbler to me and I handed it back and refused to take any of the liquor. I took no liquor from any of the three that night, nor did I take any at all that night. I had taken about half a glass or so, about 5 or 6 o'clock that evening, from a man named Ferguson. I told McNevin I had a good title and vote, and he called me a "liar," and made to strike me with his fist. McNevin and Gillespie were threatening me, and I went into the hall to call my wife up. She came down in her night dress, with a counterpane over her, and asked what the trouble was. I had ordered the parties to go home three or four times before I called my wife. It was about one in the morning when my wife came down. She asked what was the trouble now. I told her what McNevin had been saying, and McNevin said, "It's a lie." Gillespie and his son said, "It's no such thing as a lie, John." My wife then told McNevin I had a better title than he had. She then told him to go home for God's sake like a good man, and she kind of shoved him. He said he would go home when he d—— pleased, and do what he liked. After she kind of shoved him, he caught her by the night dress and flung her on the floor. Then I took up a chair and said I would brain him. He then sat down. Gillespie spoke about a bill he owed me, and said he wanted to settle it. He asked me how much it was, and I said $6.50. He complained about the amount of the bill, and wanted it reduced. I told him to go home and come again. He refused, and said he wanted to settle then. I consented to take $3.50, and while I was writing a receipt he hit me in the face and blacked my eye. He was on his knees at the table. Gillespie told me to take the change out of a $5 bill he gave me. McNevin said for Gillespie to take the $5 from me and "slug" me. When I wrote out the receipt, McNevin said there was no name to it. My wife told him there was and he said to mind her own business, and he turned around and insulted her. I then raised my hand to strike McNevin in the face. He then got up and struck me with a chair and tried to strike me a second time. Then Gillespie took the chair from him and said "if there's going to be any 'slugging' done here, I'll do it," and gave me a blow in the face with his fist. Then I got the chair and was going to strike both of them. McNevin then took a chair and was going to strike me, and my wife ran in between us to save me with her hands upraised, and she received the blow from McNevin's chair on her hands. McNevin then made another attempt to strike with a chair and he got the blow. I don't know whether he intended to hit me or her. When she received the blow she fell. I did not see where the blow struck her. After this McNevin grabbed me by the collar at the throat and dragged me down. He then made a kick and struck my wife. She then got up and sat on the arm chair. While I was coming over towards her McNevin caught hold of me and threw me into her lap. After a while Gillespie again pulled out a bottle and said "let us take a friendly drink." I said I would take no such thing from dirty, drunken blackguards. McNevin said he would not take that from any son of ——. He then went to take off his coat, and my wife went to him and told him to keep on his coat like a good man and go home. He then drove his fist into a package of our tea that was on the table, and said, "Mind, its not your d—— ram or your plot of land you have now," having reference to a law suit about a ram that day when I was a witness. "Mind," says he, "I'm a constable and will put the irons on you." Then I told him to go home, and my wife did too, but he said he would go when he pleased. Me and my wife then planned to go into the hall as if we were going to bed, in the hope that they would leave. We went into the hall and shut both doors after us. When we were at the foot of the stairs McNevin and John Gillespie came into the hall and knocked me down and dragged me back into the dining room. They had me down on the floor and had hold of me by the neck choking me. My wife stooped down to pull their hands away and she fell and was trampled upon. Then they caught me by the neck again. After she got up, I called to my wife to get the revolver. I had no revolver in the house; but I said this to frighten them. McNevin said I could get all the revolvers between this and h—— for all he cared. While they were choking me, I told Margaret Trainor, our servant girl, to go for Mr. Beaton, a neighbor. I had gone for him before during the row They still had me by the throat when the girl came back. I asked her if Beaton was coming, and McNevin said she could get all the sons of b—— from the Green Road. My wife again told them to go home; also telling young Gillespie to take their bag that was in the dining room away and perhaps the others would go then. Young Gillespie went out with the bag. His father and McNevin followed the him, and my wife then locked the door. After he went out, McNevin fell on the well and remained there an hour or more. I saw him there. Gillespie came back twice for him, and the son the third time. When McNevin would not go away, Gillespie, sr., told him to go to h——. I was standing by the dining-room window at the time. The morning after the assault I examined my wife's condition. I found her with a black eye. She complained of slight pain in the bowels. All her right side was discolored from the shoulder down to the hips, and from the front right round to the back. The left side of the bowel region was also discolored about the size of both my hands. This discoloration was a kind of black, and bruised. Two days later I discovered that she had been passing blood from Saturday morning; she said she did not tell me of this because she thought it would wear off. On Wednesday, the day of the lection, I thought I ought to have another doctor. She put me off as she thought she might get better, the blood discharges getting less. Saturday, the 16th, I telephoned for Dr. Robertson, and he came over that evening. He attended her from that day out. She gradually sank and died on New Year's Day. She was always delicate, but was able to work about the house and come to town, and go to Church. She never went out of the house or did any work after the row. She was confined to her bed the week after the row and never left it. During the first week after the row she would not get up some days till very late and would go to bed very early. She was only able to sit up when out of bed, and was not able to do any work about the house.

To Mr. Stewart.—I saw McNevin lying on the well through the dining-room window. My wife was with me then, and she and I remained there till about three o'clock, when we went to bed.

To the Attorney-General.—Both Gillespie and McNevin pleaded with me to settle this affair They were in the house half a dozen times after the row pleading for me to settle. They came separately. Each signed an apology, which was to be published in the papers. Here is the apology of McNevin:—

Bonshaw, Dec. 11, 1893.

I, John A. McNevin, constable, of Bonshaw, do hereby apologize to J. Murchison and Mrs. Murchison for my misconduct, assault and abusive language given to them in their own house on Friday night, Dec. 8th, 1893, without being sent or called for, and for refusing to leave the house when ordered to go.

(Signed) John A. McNevin.

Witness,—
R. B. Stewart.

Here is the apology signed by Gillespie:

Bonshaw, Dec. 11th, 1893.

I, John Gillespie, do hereby apologise to J. M. Murchison for my abusive language on Friday night, and hereafter if I am found circulating reports contrary from what I acknowledge to be the truth of the facts as stated by J. M. Murchison and Mrs. Murchison, they are to prosecute me.

Sgd, John Gillespie.

Margaret Trainor was the next witness. She said: I am 14 years of age and was a servant with Dr. Murchison. During the night of December 18th I heard Mrs. Murchison screaming as hard as she could. I dressed and came down stairs. All was quiet when I came down. They were all in the dining room. John McNevin and the two Gillespies were there then. I heard the doctor order McNevin and Gillespie out of the house. They did not go; they said nothing. Mrs. Murchison also ordered them out. They did not go. About five minutes after I got down the doctor sent me for Mr. Beaton. McNevin said to me that I might go after all the sons of b——s from the Green Road. They were not touching the doctor then. He told me to tell Mr. Beaton they were going to beat him. I did not see them do anything. Mr. Beaton did not come over. I sat on the stairs for a time afterwards. I heard nothing. Then I came down to the dining-room, looked in and saw Mrs. Murchison coax the men to go out, and they went. I didn't make any statement to Dr. Robertson as to what I had seen and heard. I saw Mrs. Murchison in her bedroom the morning after the row. Her eye was black. It was not black the day before.

To Mr. Warburton—When I came down Gillespie told me to come into the dining-room. He said to come inside and not be afraid.

To Mr. Stewart—I did not see any drinking that night.

William Gillespie, the boy was the next witness. His evidence was substantially the same as that given by him at the inquest, though there were some further particulars a report of which will appear on Monday.

Both McNevin and Gillespie were sent up to the Supreme Court for trial. Bail was fixed in each case as follows: two sureties in $250 each, and the defendants in $250 each.

THE CONCERT LAST NIGHT.

There was a fairly large audience in attendance at the concert given in the Lyceum last evening by Mr. James E. Welsh and his pupils, assisted by well-known lady and gentlemen amateurs, and the generous applause which followed the rendition of the various numbers showed that those who were present greatly appreciated the efforts of those taking part. The hall was artistically decorated for the occasion, and Galbraith's band discoursed choice music during the intermission between the first and second parts, and on the street near the hall before the concert began. Half the proceeds of the concert go towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the Gracie M. Parker disaster.

The concert began with a brief and appropriate New Year's greeting by Miss Pearl Jury, one of the youngest of Mr. Welsh's pupils, and then came a piano duet by "two other little girls," Miss Laura and Mamie Hughes, which was well played considering the tender years of the performers. The "Children's Song," by five little ones, Eric and Gower McLean, L. Webster and the Misses Pope, which came next on the programme, was well given; and Master Willie McKie followed with a piano solo, "The Wandering Sprite," which he played with considerable skill. The duet, "Homeless To-night," was then sung by Misses Laura and Helen Mitchell in a most pleasing manner; and Master Gower McLean so pleased the audience with his song, "When I'm a Great Big Man," that he had to respond to an encore. The cornet duet by Miss G. Welsh and Mr. M. Galbraith was capitally played; and Mr. Warren's reading dealing with the hardships of sailors was well given and appropriate to the occasion. The "Rip Rap Galop"—a piano duet—by Misses Phillips and Chappell, was well rendered. Miss Hetty Colling's solo, "Over the Harbor Bar," was splendidly sung and greatly appreciated. The vocal solos by Miss Jean Nash and Miss Emma Murphy were also well rendered; and Miss Annie Murphy's banjo solo, "The Darkies Patrol," was well rendered and rapturously encored. The piano duet, "Military Galop," which was well played by Miss Gussie and Mr. Geo. Purdy, was followed by one of Mr. Vinnicombe's inimitable violin solos, which it is, perhaps, needless to say, more than pleased the audience and called forth an encore. The violin and cornet duet by Messrs. Vinnicombe and Fletcher with piano accompaniment by Miss Fraser, was a gem in its way, and was also encored. During the evening Mr. Welsh sang several comic songs, "bringing down the house" every time. The accompanists were Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Fraser, Miss Murphy and Mr. Welsh. The performance closed with "God Save the Queen."

The Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany was duly observed in St. Dunstan's Cathedral this morning. A Pontifical High Mass was celebrated, His Lordship the Bishop officiating, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Ignatius McDonald and Hogan as Deacon and Sub-deacon respectively. Rev. Dr. Morrison acted as Arch Priest, while Father McAulay performed the duties of Master of Ceremonies. The service throughout was most impressive, and the altar was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Rev. Father Reid preached a very forcible sermon appropriate to the Feast; while the choir, assisted by the orchestra, rendered in its usual excellent manner the same music which was rendered at Midnight Mass, a programme of which we gave a few days ago. This evening Vespers and Benediction will be sung, the music selected being of a very high order.

Evangelical.—Conductor Joe McKay, who has just closed a series of evangelistic meetings in Truro, and whose labors have been greatly blessed and owned of God, will begin a series of meetings in the Philharmonic Hall, (late Athenæum) on Sunday, 14th inst.

SAD DEATH OF MRS. BROWN.

The Body Found To-day on the Ice.

The body of Mrs. Charles Brown, who disappeared some weeks ago, was found this morning by Josiah Carmody, the well-known oysterman, upon the ice near Mason's Point, on the south side of the river, directly opposite Kensington Battery. It had previously been covered by snow, and had thus escaped the notice of the searchers. Mr. McGregor, Mr. Michael Egan, Mr. John Harper and Mr. Crane proceeded, with Mr. Carmody, to the spot this forenoon, and brought the body to town. The ice was too thin to bear a horse and the party procured a wood sleigh which they hauled themselves. An inquest is being held this afternoon before Dr. McLeod. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the residence of Mr McGregor, at 2 o'clock, sharp, to the People's Cemetry.

MACDONALDS OF BORRODALE.

In an interesting article in The Daily Examiner of 23rd December, the Rev. A. McLean Sinclair invites additions and corrections to his account of the Macdonalds of Glenaladale and Borrodale. He is generally right; and hence few, if any corrections are required. The Glenaladales of Prince Edward Island could add many very interesting items, and I trust they may be induced to furnish you with some for publication. In hopes that they may do so respecting their own family, I will at present add only a few notes regarding that branch of the Borrodale family whose descendants chiefly reside in this Province.

Angus Macdonald, the Borrodale of 1745, who was the son of John, the fifth of Glenaladale, left three daughters and four sons, Alexander, Donald, John and Ronald. Alexander went to Jamaica, in early life, where he made a fortune, and hence was known as "Alasdair an oir." He married a daughter of the Governor, and on her death shortly afterwards returned home and purchased the Glenaladale property. He married a second time, and had three sons, Ronald, John of Rhue and Alexander. The two first-named died young, and Alexander also died unmarried when twenty-eight years of age. It was this Alexander, and not "Alasdair an oir," who erected the monument to Prince Charles, and he died before it was completed. This incident is recorded in the inscription on the monument. His brother Donald must have died in early life, as I can find no further reference to him. John of Rhue married Catherine, daughter of Coll Macdonald, Barrisdale, and had five sons—Archibald, Alexander, John, James and Angus. Alexander was a London barrister, who went to India and established the first English newspaper there. He was waylaid and murdered when returning from a ball. John was an officer in the King's service, and died unmarried. James was a priest. He was drowned in crossing from Skye to Arisaig. Angus was lost by shipwreck, so that Archibald was the only one of John of Rhue's sons who lived to old age. He married Ann Macgregor, Glengyle, and had Alexander, John Gregor, Coll, Ann, Catherine Jane, Joanna and Mary. Alexander Gregor and Coll lived at Dalilea, Lochshiel, but never married. John entered the army, served in Spain, and was at Waterloo. He retired on half-pay with the rank of captain, but joined again as paymaster of the forty-second, married a Miss Farquar, at Gibraltar, and died there shortly afterwards without issue. Coll, who was a medical doctor came to this Island and practiced here very successfully for several years prior to 1834, but returned again to Scotland.

Ann married Colonel Macdonell, of Morar. Their eldest son, Eneas R. Macdonell, Esq., advocate, recently sold his Morar estate, and now resides in Edinburgh, where his two sisters, Mrs. Gibson Scott and Miss Macdonell also live.

Catherine married Hugh Macdonald, Esq., of Panmure, P. E. Island, and her descendants are A. A. Macdonald, Senator; Archibald J., Member of the Provincial Assembly; Augustine C., Member of the Dominion Parliament, and Mrs. John A. Macdonell.

Mary married Angus Macdonald, Esq., formerly of Brudenell Point, P. E. Island. Her descendants now living are James E. Macdonald, Member of the Provincial Legislature, and Mrs. Ronald Macdonald, Garahalia, who has a numerous family.

The other two sisters, Jane and Joanna, did not marry, but resided at Dalilea, until their death, a few years ago. The estate was sold some time before that to Mr. Hope Scott, who re-sold it to Lord Howard, of Glossop, who changed the name to Lochshiel.

It was at Borrodale House that Prince Charles Stuart landed when he arrived in Scotland in 1745. There he resided from the 25th of July until the 11th of August; from there he despatched messengers to all the chiefs from whom he expected assistance. To Borrodale he again returned after his long and weary wanderings in the Highland glens and mountains. During all these his constant companion had been John of Rhue who wrote the journal of his wanderings and escapes. At this time the family lived in a small hut erected in place of the house which had been burned down by the King's troops because they had there sheltered the Prince. The cattle too had been driven off by the troops and even the ring had been torn from the old lady's finger. It is said in "Jesse's Memoirs of the Pretender" that she had also lost a son at Culloden. The Prince was at first reluctant to enter a house whose inmates had suffered so much in his behalf, but he at length went in, and with tears in his eyes said to Mrs. Macdonald, "Can you endure the sight of one who has caused so much loss and misery to your family." Her reply was "Yes, even though all my sons had fallen in your highnesses service you should still be welcome to our humble cot."

On the following day, Saturday, September 20th, 1846, he went on board the French ship L'Heroux. Twenty-three gentlemen and one hundred and seven men of common rank are said to have sailed with him when he escaped to France. A reward of thirty thousand pounds had been offered in vain for his head in a country where the sum would have purchased a princely estate, but no one attempted to give him up to his enemies, and gentlemen and common folks were seen to weep as he bade them a sorrowful farewell.

My notes have, I fear, already unduly encroached on your valuable space, and I will not now extend them any further.

A. A. Macdonald.

NEWS NOTES.

Chicago is scared over a couple of cases of small-pox there.

New potatoes from Bermuda are being received in New York market.

Chicago's new Y. M. C. A. building is thirteen stories high and cost $850,000.

The Canadian turkey was found in abundance in London during the week before Christmas. The birds sold at from two to four pence per pound cheaper than last year.

F. S. Spence, who organized the Ontario plebiscite movement, says: "In every municipality in which the prohibition vote is sufficiently over whelming to warrant action, our friends should at once appeal to the municipal council asking for the passing and submitting of a bye-law. An advance in this line will not weaken but rather strengthen our determination to insist on further legislation."

Hear Mr. Bell sing "The Midshipmite" on Wednesday night.

Try Moore & McLeod for best value in furs. dec29.

COST OF THE RUM TRAFFIC.

Chaplain McCabe writes as follows to the Muscatine Journal:

In a recent issue you say, "Anarchists want to get bread by force, but they seem willing to pay for beer." Yes, and how much do they pay? The Anarchists are a very small wing of the laboring classes of our country. It is hardly worth while to find out how much they pay for beer and whiskey, but the millions of working people pay over $750,000,000 every year for that which is not bread. Why not remind them of the fact? They are the main support of the colossal rum traffic which boasts of drawing into its coffers nine hundred millions of dollars annually. The laboring people of the country spend more for whiskey and beer than the entire banking capital of the nation. If they would save what they spend in this way and start banks they would soon have 10,000 banks with $2,250,000 capital. Don't get the figures wrong. I'll write it out so there will be no mistake. In three years, by saving what they pour down their throats, they could have banks running in their interest with an aggregate capital of two thousand two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, leaving a net profit of at least one hundred millions a year to be divided among them. Put this at them, put it at them strong—the way for the poor to get rich is to stop "spending money for that which is not bread, and their labor for that which satisfieth not."

A RADICAL LEGAL DOCTRINE.

The injunction obtained in advance from the United States Court at Milwaukee by the receivers of the Northern Pacific railway to restrain the employes from leaving their posts is a striking and radical application of the powers of the law. The receivers have adopted a new schedule of wages, causing a reduction of from 5 to 10 per cent. in their employes pay. And before putting it into force they obtained an injunction restraining the employes and their unions "combining and conspiring to quit, with or without notice, the services of the road with the object of crippling or embarrassing its operation, and generally from interfering with the officers and agents of the receivers or their employes in any manner by actual violence, intimidation. threats or otherwise." This is a development of the doctrine laid down in an injunction obtained from a Michigan court restraining the employes of the Toledo and Ann Arbor railroad from continuing a strike already begun. It is a very novel legal doctrine, and it is difficult to see its availability beyond the mere moral force which such an order of the court would inspire.

It is true that the man who disobeys becomes liable for contempt of court, but this is a comparativly mild offence compared to the attacks upon a railroad's property which any aggressive band of strikers usually pursue.

Syrup of Figs

Produced from the laxative and nutritious juice of California figs, combined with the medical virtues of plants known to be most beneficial to the human system, acts gently on the kidneys, liver and bowls, effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds and headaches, and curing habitual constipation.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Paul's Church.—First Sunday after the Epiphany: Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Sunday School at 2.30. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.

St. Peter's Cathedral.—First Sunday after the Epiphany: Holy Communion at 8 a. m. Matins at 10.15 o'clock. Choral celebration of the Holy Eucharist and Sermon at 11. Children's Service at 2.30. Evensong and Sermon at 7 o'clock. The services will be the same as on Christmas Day.

St. Dunstan's Cathedral.—First Mass at 7.30 a. m. Children's Mass at 8.30 a. m. High Mass and Sermon at 10 a. m. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 7 o'clock.

First Methodist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. G. C. P. Palmer, and at 7 p. m. by Rev. W. W. Brewer. Sunday School and Bible classes at 2.30. Covenant and Sacramental Service in the church at 3 p. m.

Second Methodist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. J. J. Colter who supplies for Mr. Brewer, and at 7 p. m. by Rev. G. C. P. Palmer. Sunday School and Bible classes at 2.15. Young People's Union at 3.15. The annual Covenant Service with the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be held at night.

Zion Church.—Morning prayer meeting at 10.15. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m. by Rev. D. Sutherland, pastor. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2.30.

St. James' Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7 p. m.

Baptist Church.—Preaching at 11 a. m and 7 p. m. by Rev. C. W. Corey. Sunday School and pastor's Bible Class at 2.30.

Meeting House, Upper Great George Street.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30.

Kensington Hall.—Sunday School at 2.30 o'clock, p. m. Evangelistic Service conducted by Mr. D. W. Scott, opening with a song service from 7 to 7.15 p. m.

Gospel Meeting.—Remember the Gospel Meeting in the Athenæum on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, conducted by the Railway men. Strangers always welcome. Lesson: Isiah 55, 1—"A Free Salvation."

Men's wool underclothing, cheapest in town.—Moore & McLeod.

For bargains in men's wool underwear try Moore & McLeod.

Salt! Salt!
IN STORE.

3,500 Bags Liverpool Salt.
320 " Fishing "
1,000 bush. Turk's Island Salt, crushed,
1,000 " " " uncrushed

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TELEGRAPHIC.

Special Despatches to The Examiner

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM WEST AFRICA.

Great Excitement in London.

The French Are Concerned In It.

London, Jan. 6.

Military and political circles here are excited by a sensational report which has reached here from Sierra Leone. It is stated that in Senegambia, a British colonial settlement of West Africa, according to the report of Capt. Lundy, the Inspector General of frontier police and twenty-six men, with several officers of the First Battalion of the West India Regiment, who were engaged in an expedition against the Dopias, have been killed. It is added that they were shot by French troops. It is also asserted that the French officer engaged in the attack was captured, and that this confirms the story that the British force was destroyed by French troops. The affair has caused the greatest excitement.

WORSE EVEN THAN IN P. E. I.

Wholesale Bribery is Charged.

The Government of Newfoundland in Trouble.

St. John's, Jan. 6.

Yesterday the Opposition played a trump card by presenting petitions against the return of every member of the Government and every Government supporter, charging wholesale bribery and corruption. The Opposition claim that they have abundant evidence to unseat the whole Government party, especially the members of the Government, and to disqualify most of them.

INTENSE COLD IN ENGLAND.

Terrible Suffering of the Poor.

Vessel Wrecked and all Hands Lost.

London, Jan. 6.

Throughout England the cold has lately been greater than has been experienced for fifty years. In London, the thermometer registered 11 above zero.

A vessel went ashore on Goodwin Sands in the Straits of Dover last night. At daylight the wreck had disappeared, having probably been pounded to pieces. Without doubt, all the crew were drowned.

All the canals in the west and south of England are frozen over. In Dumfrieshire, Scotland, all outside work is stopped. The suffering of the poor all over the country is terrible.

Failures in Canada.

New York, Jan. 6.

Dun & Co's Weekly Review of Trade says that in the past week there were 41 Canadian failures reported, against 17 in the same week of last year.

Failure of a St. John House.

St. John, Jan. 6.

Geo. H. McKay, dry goods merchant, King Street, has assigned. Liabilities, $39,000; assets, $25,000.

The Prohibition Commission.

Montreal, Jan. 5.

The work of the Prohibition Commission is practically over, and a report is being prepared for Parliament.

Failure of a Well-known Firm.

Boston, Jan. 6.

D. Lothrop & Co., publishers, have assigned.

1894

BUY
Carter's Almanac.

You'll Need it Hundreds of Times before this Year is out.

COSTS ONLY 15 CENTS.

FOR SALE AT
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Children Enjoy.

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known and every family should have a bottle. ......

How to Get a Sunlight Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto. and you will receive by post a pretty picture free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1 c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

USE SKODA'S DISCOVERY, the great Blood and NerveRemedy.

JAS. PATON & CO'S.
ANNUAL SALE
— OF —
White Goods, White Worked Embroidery, &c.

Commencing SATURDAY, 13th inst., we will offer our whole stock of White Goods, Table Linens, Lawns, Checked Muslins, Sheetings, Cottons, Pillow Cottons, Towels, Table Napkins, Pillow Cases, Drawn Linens, Piques, Ladies' Underwear, Knickers, Chemises, White Skirts, etc.

Every Lady should take advantage to attend this Sale and secure some great Bargains.

Our stock of **WHITE EMBROIDERY** has been imported direct from Gais, Switzerland. The prices and patterns, we feel sure, will please our customers.

New Embroideries,	New White Quilts,
New Insertions,	New Sheetings,
New Cambrics,	New Pillow Cottons,
New Lawns,	New Towels,
New Lansdales,	New Towelings,
New Edgings,	New Table Linens,
New Underwear,	New Table Napkins,

ALL NEW GOODS!

Housekeepers and others will find this a good chance to replenish their stock of White Goods.

JAMES PATON & CO'S.,
The Popular Cheap Store.

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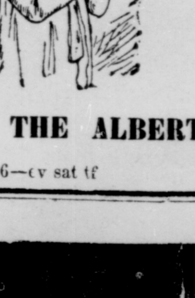

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