

TEN PEKING LOOTERS EXECUTED ON SPOT

City Quieter But \$15,000,000 Damage Done by Incendiary Fires.

Eight Persons in Connection With Missions Massacred by Chinese.

London, March 4.—The situation in Peking this afternoon was much quieter, according to the Exchange Telegraph Co.'s despatches from Tien Tsin. Burning and looting continued more or less actively throughout the morning hours, however. In the course of the night's rioting one Japanese subject was wounded, but there are thus far no reports of other casualties among foreigners. The property of people of all nationalities outside the legation quarter, suffered heavy damage at the hands of the rioters.

SOMERSET INFANTRY ON MOVE.

The Tsin, China, March 4.—By noon today it became evident that mutinous Chinese soldiers were causing trouble along the line of the railroad between the capital and this city. The morning train, which left Peking at 8.30 o'clock, had not yet reached Feng Tai (22 miles) at 11.30 o'clock, and an English officer, with a detachment of Somerset Infantry was sent in a light locomotive to ascertain the whereabouts of the train, and, if necessary, escort it on its way.

The telegraph lines toward the capital are badly crippled. Railway men believe that Feng Tai was looted during the night. All train service toward Peking has been suspended.

NOT SO BAD AFTER ALL.

London, March 4.—The British Foreign Office received a despatch this morning from Sir John N. Jordan, British Minister at Peking, indicating that the outbreak in Peking itself was of a sporadic character, and intimating such a favorable view of the situation that the grave fear engendered by the first despatches received here has been greatly allayed.

Sir John Jordan cables that Yuan Shi Kai has notified the foreign legations that only two regiments stationed in Peking are concerned in the mutiny, and that he is confident that he will be able to control the situation.

The British cable that the damage in the Tartar city is not near so great as was at first reported. Sir John Jordan has not asked for reinforcements to be sent to the troops acting as the legation guards, nor did he refer in any way to the necessity of reinforcements so that the British Government does not contemplate the despatch of more troops to Peking.

The British Government considers that Sir John's report is so favorable that it eliminates all immediate necessity for the contemplation of any international action looking to the occupation by foreign troops of Peking.

EIGHT MASSACRED.—San Francisco, March 4.—Bringing the first news of the massacre of eight persons connected with Christian missions by fanatical Chinese outlaws, last October, twenty-four mission workers arrived yesterday on the liner China from the Province of Shensi, in Central China.

The victims of the slaughter were George Alstrand, 13 years; Mrs. Richard

Beckman, Zella Beckman, 13, Ruth Beckman, 8, Hilda Bergstrom, 14, Oscar Bergstrom, 12, Hilda Nelson, 16, George Vanlo, teacher at a mission school at Sian Au.

The story of the massacre was told by Rev. Phillip Nelson, father of Hilda Nelson, of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Pinchow, who with his wife and their five children, were passengers on the China.

TROOPS MUTINY.

Tien Tsin, March 4.—The Chinese troops at Feng Tai, a village 22 miles out from Peking, on the Peking Tien Tsin railroad, mutinied shortly after midnight this morning. There was much heavy firing in the native quarter. The foreign community, composed entirely of railway employees and their families, retired to the British military post nearby, where 150 soldiers of the Somerset Infantry are stationed to guard the railway line.

Despatches from Peking declare that the situation there today is very serious. No reinforcements of foreign troops for the legation guard are required at present, however.

A train from Peking has arrived here two hours behind schedule time. No European passengers were on board.

Another train which left Peking last night returned to that city after proceeding a short distance, on account of firing being heard in the vicinity of the line.

TEN LOOTERS EXECUTED.

Peking, China, March 4, 7.20 p.m.—Throughout the day looting of stores and residences has been going on in various parts of the city, and there have been several skirmishes between the loyal troops and the mutineers. The majority of the mutineers, however, had left the central districts before morning.

Ten looters, captured in the act of carrying off property, have been executed on the spot by loyal soldiers, several regiments of whom are patrolling the streets. The incendiary fires which were started last night have now all been extinguished or have died out. The loss is estimated approximately at \$15,000,000.

The number of the casualties that have occurred among the civilians and the soldiers is not known, but it is believed that the loss of life has been heavy.

The outbreak was a most complete surprise, both to the Government and to the foreign legations, and there is some apprehension of a recrudescence of the disorders to-night.

MORE FIRING IN PEKING.

Peking, March 4.—At half-past seven this evening shooting again began in the city, but the firing was desultory. It is believed that Yuan Shi Kai has lost some of his control. None of the troops except the Manchus are to be depended on and they evidently care only to defend the imperial and forbidden cities.

The smouldering fires in many districts of the city are this evening being raked over by throngs of the poor, who pay no attention to the patrolling soldiers as they have nothing to lose and much to gain. No fresh fires have occurred today, but there has been some further looting in remote quarters of the city.

Only a small body of Yuan Shi Kai's men now remain loyal to him.

CHURCH UNION

Nova Scotia Presbyterian Churches Vote for It.

The progress of the vote on Church union by the Presbyterian congregations in Nova Scotia, as reported by The Presbyterian Witness of Halifax, is as follows:—

Middle Missquodobott—For union, 10 elders, 164 members and 46 adherents; against union, 2 elders, 24 members and 7 adherents.

Sherbrooke—For union 256, against union 31, for basis 243, against basis 29.

Onslow—For union, all the elders, all the members but two, and all the adherents but five.

St. Peter's, C. B.—For union 71, against union 26.

Maitland—For union 161, against union two.

Leitch's Creek, C. B.—For union 18, against union 11.

CANADIAN CENSUS

Increase in Urban Population is Over 63 Per Cent.

Ottawa, March 4.—Revised figures of the population of Canada are contained in a special report on the census, tabled in the House to-day.

By Provinces the figures are:

Province	1911	1901	Increase
Alberta	274,682	73,022	201,660
British Columbia	302,400	178,697	123,703
Manitoba	455,614	255,211	200,403
New Brunswick	331,380	331,120	260
Nova Scotia	492,230	459,574	32,656
Ontario	2,523,208	2,182,947	340,261
Prince Edward I.	88,728	106,259	-17,531
Quebec	2,006,712	1,646,288	350,424
Saskatchewan	492,452	17,770	474,682
Yukon	8,512	27,219	-18,707
N. W. Terr.	16,861	20,129	-3,268
Totals	7,204,527	5,371,515	1,833,012

The rural population is 3,924,083, and the urban population 3,280,444. The increase in rural population was 555,065, or 14.9 per cent., and in urban districts the population increase was 1,278,147, or 63.83 per cent.

The enumeration was under 284 commissioners, and there were 3,701 enumerators. The average number of names recorded per enumerator, in 1911, with 26 questions, was 1,110 in 1901, with 53 questions, 694, and in 1911, with 549 questions, 72.

NEWS OF THE DAY IN BRIEF

Quebec Sheriff Cannot Find a Hangman.

London Bigamist Goes to Jail for a Year.

Dr. John W. Wright died at Picton.

Plans are under way for railway extension in the Niagara belt.

The C. P. R. has purchased 1,800 acres of land in a Winnipeg suburb for yards.

Dr. Thomas C. Schofield, formerly of Bond Head and Thornhill, died, aged 79 years.

Winnipeg has decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$260,000 for city improvements.

James Falangio of Cochrane was fined \$160 and costs for violating the immigration law.

Nineteen Montreal doctors have been drawing salaries from the city health department.

Knox Church has asked Rev. J. M. Glasford to become director of religious education.

With half of the votes on church union recorded in Winnipeg, union is overwhelmingly favored.

Mr. Hamilton McKeribien, who was injured when his car was struck by a Toronto car, is dead.

Windsor citizens entertained Mr. A. H. Clarke, M. P., at a banquet and presented him with a silver service.

Rev. Thomas S. Chapman, who died at Marleton, Que., had a unique record as a practical builder of churches.

The Quarterly Board of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, has voted twenty-two to six in favor of Church Union.

The C. P. R. announces that its lake fleet will be withdrawn from Owen Sound, and the Georgian Bay terminus will be Port McNicoll.

Mr. Tracey Howard has been appointed district freight and passenger agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Montreal.

Sheriff Martin, of Fraserville, Que., is sick with worry over the fact that he can find no hangman, and he has a hanging to perform in a few days.

The majority of the members of John Street Presbyterian Church, of Belleville, are against union. The vote recorded showed 46 for union and 67 against.

Knox Presbyterian Church, Toronto, has invited Rev. J. M. Glasford, Field Secretary of the Ontario Sunday School Association, to fill the newly created post of director of religious education, at a salary of \$2,250.

President James Wetherill, of the Galt Horse Show Association, received an acceptance from Lieut. Governor Sir John Gibson, of an invitation to attend the Horse Show in June. He will likewise open the exhibition and Hon. Mr. Duff, Minister of Agriculture, will also be a guest.

Robert Griffith was sentenced by Magistrate Judd at London to a year in the Central Prison for bigamy. He came to Canada a few years ago, and after sending his wife back to England, married a London domestic, the ceremony being conducted at midnight in a tent at the Western Fair.

Mr. George Phipps, who died in London, had been a locomotive engineer for more than forty years, and was the last of the old-time employees of the Great Western Railway. For the last quarter of a century he had been on the Grand Trunk run between London and Windsor. He was sixty-three years of age.

Winnipeg will spend \$1,405,070 in extending its water supply as the result of this morning's deliberations of the City Council. It is intended to obtain water from the Poplar spring district, which it is estimated, will supply 20,000,000 gallons of water daily. The engineers were authorized to start the work immediately, and it is believed the whole work will be finished in about two years.

SHIRE HORSES.

London, March 4.—At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society yesterday, the Earl of Coventry presiding, a committee was appointed to devise a scheme whereby the suitability of Shire horses to the requirements of the Canadian and American markets will be made known to those countries by advertising and otherwise.

ABUSE OF BOYS AT MINICO SCHOOL

Refractory Ones Shackled, Kicked and Flogged

And Then Put on Diet of Bread and Water.

Superintendent Admitted Truth of Some Stories.

Toronto despatch: Boy inmates of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, have been shackled, the irons being used either to bind the ankles together or to make the leg fast to the bedstead so that departure, or even free movement, was quite impossible. Inmates have been maintained for extended periods on a diet of bread and water. Inmates have been beaten with straps on the bare flesh of the back.

These things were admitted by Mr. Caester Ferrier, superintendent of the institution, at the session with which the enquiry before Dr. Bruce Smith, Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, and Mr. R. C. Harris, commissioners, was opened yesterday afternoon at the Mimico School. The hearing also brought from several of the boys at present in the institution charges of a breach of disciplinary power against some of the instructors.

The story of the shackling was told by Wilbert Spain, whose case was the one upon which the commission to investigate was issued. He said that after running away from the school three times following his commitment in the first half of November, 1911, he returned to serve his term on January 9, 1912, and was told by the superintendent that he would have to be "chained up for a while."

Almost immediately, according to the boy, he was lodged in dormitory 4, cottage 5, where a pair of handcuffs were locked on his ankles so that he could not leave his bed only with great difficulty. In that condition, he stated, he remained until February 10, the only two occasions on which he was out of the room being once when the shackles were taken from his limbs so that he might read a book to the other boys, and once when he was allowed to go to the wash-room and take a bath. The first occasion occupied about an hour, on the second occasion he was so weak he fell in attempting to walk ten yards to the wash-room.

From Jan. 9, the day of the shackling, until Jan. 16, the superintendent did not call to see what condition he was in. On that day, the lad said, the superintendent entered the room, and ordering him to lie on his face and strip his back, dealt him more than ten blows on the bare flesh with a strap. These were followed with at least ten stripes on the hands, the boy crying with the pain meanwhile. He said he did not again see the superintendent until Feb. 10, the shackles being left on him continuously. On that day Superintendent Ferrier visited him and asked him if he were well enough to get up and go back to his work in the shoe shop. The boy stated he was, and the promise of the superintendent that he would see about letting him up was fulfilled the next morning by Mr. Gordon one of the instructors.

During the one month of his detention his food consisted only of bread and water. He was given two slices of bread and a pitcher of water in the morning, two slices and water at noon, and the same in the evening. Once the matron sent him some toast and milk, but that was not according to instructions. She had heard he was sick and was getting out bread and water, and when he asked for it, she said she would get it for him. Superintendent Ferrier admitted the story was true in all important details.

In reply to Mr. Godfrey the boy admitted that the punishment had been so severe that he had not desired to run away since. He had run away in the first place because he did not want to stay not because he had been treated harshly.

The boy also stated that Mr. Morrison, the tailor of the institution, had kicked him at times, and that a custom shins if they were not in line.

Mrs. Alvine Spain, 73 Melville avenue, mother of the lad, admitted she and his father had tried ineffectually to cure their son's tendencies toward wrong. When she called on him some days later, he looked poorly as a child just getting over a fever. The room was so cold she was chilled by sitting for a time in it. When she asked him to let her try on a pair of boots she had brought for him, he said he could not, and showed her the shackles on his ankles.

John A. Campbell, who was instructor in shoemaking during the detention of Wilbert Spain, had seen the shackles on the boy, and also marks on his back. He condemned the system of "standing out" boys for offences. Standing out is making them stand at meal times for a stated period. They were also required to eat bread and water, instead of the regular fare.

Johnny Fegan, an inmate, 16 years of age, stated he had been shackled for a week once for running away. He had been strapped for the same offence, and at a later date had been shackled for another week. Campbell, the shoe instructor, he said, had beaten a boy shortly after New Year's, and choked until he was black in the face.

George Brown, aged 18 said he was the boy Campbell tried, to choke. Campbell had kicked him and knocked him down. He had been shackled twice for running away.

Charley Rotter, an inmate, said he had had the shackles on for nearly a month continuously once. They were put on his bare legs, as was done with Wilbert Spain. He had been thrashed with a strap by Mr. Galt, instructor. The thrashing was not all done by the superintendent, as he knew that Deputy Superintendent Galt, Mr. Morris, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Gordon had flogged boys. He believed that Mr. Ferrier was not aware that these men were thrashing the boys.

Miss Letitia Brown, a teacher at the institution, and Miss Linden, who is also connected with the school, told of hearing cries and blows in a room in the basement one evening. Miss Linden had gone down and seen the boy—Fields, mentioned before—in the washroom and blood on the floor. Campbell was near, and she heard him tell the boy to stop crying. Both the young women believed Campbell had beaten Fields severely.

SUPERINTENDENT'S STORY. "The boy's story of the incident is substantially correct," said Superintendent Ferrier when called to the box. The only unusual thing had been his failure to visit the shackled boy for a week after the shackles had been put on. He had not gone near Wilbert Spain because he felt that his talk with him prior to the shackling indicated he would not repent for some time. It was the custom to trust the boys fully until they attempted to run away.

Asked as to why he used shackles, he declared that it was due to the opposition of the boys to establish detention rooms. When a boy wished to run away he had to be kept there in some way. Shackling had been used by his predecessors, and it seemed the only way out of the difficulty with the equipment of the school. Questioned with regard to the beating on the back, he said it was the best manner of inflicting punishment. He had formerly administered it on the hands, but in talking to a superintendent from the United States he had learned of the other way. Beating on the back caused marks and the results looked far more severe than those on the hands, but the injury was not so serious. No permanent injury could result.

Mr. Ferrier said he had been unaware of Campbell's actions until he had been informed of the beating he had given Fields. Then he had asked for his resignation. If he had known of the treatment Campbell was according the boys he would not have tolerated him for a day.

OVER MILLION MEN OUT ON STRIKE

But Parties Still Confering as to a Settlement.

Government to Legislate for a Minimum Wage.

Britain Faces the Situation With Calmness.

London, March 4.—With the exception of small collieries situated in isolated districts, all the coal mines of the country are idle this morning. Some of these places, where work is still going on, notably in Warwickshire, where 10,000 men are employed, the miners will join the strikers on March 2.

The only mine in the county where the men have decided to remain at work and not join the strike, is a little one in Northern Wales, and here the mining is carried on under police protection.

An official return is issued this morning and estimates the number of strikers who have already laid down their tools at 1,049,407.

In most of the colliery districts the men are taking advantage of the strike in order to enjoy a holiday and no trouble is anticipated. The greatest danger anticipated is in South Wales, where the most determined spirit prevails, and where the union funds are only sufficient to provide strike pay to the men for a short time. The railways throughout Wales issued notices to-day that their train service would be curtailed and other railways in Great Britain will follow this example on March 2.

The Miners' Federation resumed its conferences this morning, and one of its members expressed the opinion that the negotiations with the owners would be successfully terminated in the course of next week.

Public opinion generally endorses the Government's decision to pass a minimum wage bill unless the remainder of the owners agree to that principle which has already been consented to be 60 per cent. of the employers.

The conference of the Miners' Federation adjourned after giving to the executive full power to continue the negotiations with the owners and to summon the conference to meet again whenever it shall be necessary.

Several hundred steamers are held up at the various ports through lack of coal, but the large trans-Atlantic liners assert that they are well provided with fuel.

FACES CRISIS CALMLY.

New York, March 4.—A London cable this morning says: "A million miners have now quit work and the National strike has begun."

England is facing the crisis, now that it has actually come to a head, much more calmly than she regarded its development. The stock markets yesterday regained courage, after some flurry, and the general public is asking: "How will the strike last?" rather than, "What will happen during its continuance?"

This philosophic calm is largely due to the belief that the attitude taken by the Government will bring the recalcitrant mine owners to terms. Some of those who on Wednesday held out against the principle of a minimum wage gave in yesterday, and thus only 35 per cent. of the owners are still irreconcilable. There are Welsh and Scotch owners in whose districts the miners' strike funds are in considerable amount.

Though no official statement as to the details of the Government's plans has yet been made, there is a growing belief that a special bill will be rushed through Parliament in other means of bringing about an agreement. Monday is mentioned as the day for the introduction of such a measure. Monday is also the day on which the effects of the strike will begin to be felt by the general public, for that day will witness a general curtailment of the railway service.

In the meantime hope is growing that the conference, which will continue to-day will result in further progress toward a settlement.

As the Daily Mail says: "We may hope with the Premier that the miners will adopt a reasonable attitude and agree to accept the machinery by which the Government will propose that a minimum wage proper to each district should be fixed. If they will do this, then it is not too much to say that peace is as good as made, for 35 per cent. of the owners could never stand out against the other 65 per cent. backed by the Government, the miners and the whole force of public opinion."

RAISE WAGES

Five Per Cent. More for Lawrence Textile Weavers.

Lawrence, Mass., March 4.—The posting of notices in the Arlington cotton and worsted mills to-day announcing a wage increase of at least five per cent., to take effect next Monday, was regarded as an important step toward the speedy settlement of the great textile strike, which involves nearly 20,000 persons.

The feeling was general in Lawrence that many of the other mills here would make similar concessions to the operatives.

The notice at the Arlington mills informed the employees that "a re-adjustment of wages will be made upon a comparative basis as to occupation, involving an increase in the rates now paid by the hour and by the piece, such advances in no case to be less than five per cent."

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MORE PINKHAM CURES

Added to the Long List due to This Famous Remedy.



Glanford Station, Ont.—"I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for years and never found any medicine to compare with it. I had ulcers and falling of the uterus, and doctors did me no good. I suffered dreadfully until I began taking your medicine. It has also helped other women to whom I have recommended it."—Mrs. HENRY CLARK, Glanford Station, Ontario.

Another Cure

Harvey Bank, N. B.—I can highly recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to any suffering woman. I have taken it for female weakness and painful menstruation and it cured me.—Mrs. DeVERE BARBOUR.

Because your case is a difficult one, doctors having done you no good, do not continue to suffer without giving Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. It surely has cured many cases of female ill, such as inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, indigestion, dizziness, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result is worth millions to many suffering women.

Of your want special notice is given for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

WHILE DRUNK

Jury Censures Hotel Keeper Vogt at Morriston.

Guelph despatch says: "That Pocco Giusseppl, while under the influence of liquor, came to his death on February 24, 1912, at Schaw Station by being run over by a C. P. R. freight train. We attach no blame to the railway company, but severely censure John Vogt, the hotelkeeper at Morriston, for selling to minors as proven by the evidence." This was the verdict brought in by the coroner's jury at Schaw Station to inquire into the cause of the death of Pocco Giusseppl, the Italian 19-year-old laborer, who met his death by being run over by a freight train there.

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London, March 4.—At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Society yesterday, the Earl of Coventry presiding, a committee was appointed to devise a scheme whereby the suitability of Shire horses to the requirements of the Canadian and American markets will be made known to those countries by advertising and otherwise.

Sy

"Cyril Trevanion sneezed under the mighty Pacific he will trouble us no more. Macgregor may have killed really do? He can't have for the deed done nine months ago before, and I had jury-men brought in. A dreadful creature he is, fifty years ago, and I don't believe I could ever author to produce the present is not the creature of the past, and in that respect himself will be brought down a madman. The initiative and control for the baronet have asked all upon the dice, and I am with the issue. I will now do it. He—to that horror of the women are false friends, and all the men are false. I will be Lady of fate and Angus Macgregor. She arose at last. I by her watch. The first of the wax-lights cast their shadows upon the table, and the widow shivered of chill. She walked to the table, and began to read, and her face grew haggard face her mirror.

"What a faded wreck I thought. "And if I were what have I left?—I am an old woman!—I am a widow!—I am a widow!" she cried, and