TO THE READING PUBLIC.

A most interesting story, which everybody ought to read, was commenced in the FARMER of November 3rd.

Send your address and **One Dollar,** and the FARMER will be mailed to you from that date until January 1st, 1888.

LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., November 24, 1886.

The Winter Port.

Mr. Temple, M. P., received the following despatch on Monday night, from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries :—

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.

Council decided to-day, to change conditions of tender for Ocean Mail service to read : "Steamers to run in winter between Liverpool and Halifax and St John, making Halifax first port of destination and final port of departure in Canada."

GEO. E. FOSTER.

This will be good news not only to St. John, but to the whole Province.

An Important Industry.

The Teronto *Globe* recently stated that "Sir John promised to revive shipbuilding. He has not kept that promise ; and there has been a steady decrease in shipbuilding ever since his return to power. Under his administration shipbuilding has decayed as no great industry ever before decayed." The Montreal *Gazette* shows that shipbuilding has decreased in the Dominion, not by reason of the change in the tariff, but because of the depression in the shipping trade and especially of the substitution of iron for wooden vessels, the latter being the class constructed in Canada. As illustration of this fact it refers to the experience of Great Britian. In the United Kingdom the number and tonnage of sailing vessels built in the periods under consideration, was as follows :—

	Number.	Tonnage.
1875	566	241,646
1876	687	236,890
1877	703	212,320
1878	585	141,165
Total	2,541	832,021
	Number	Tonnage.
1881	359	92,420
1882	362	145,700
1883	368	146,818
1884	431	162,234
Total	1,520	547,172

In the United Kingdom, therefore, as in Canada, there has been a very large decrease in recent years in the number of sailing vessels constructed, mainly because steamships have been found more profitable and are now principally employed in the ocean carrying trade. To the *Globe's* statement, that under the present admisistration, shipbuilding has decayed as no other great industry ever before decayed in Canada, the *Gazette* again applies the test of facts. In the six years 1874–9, the number and tonnage of new vessels built and registered in the Dominion, decreased from 496, of 190,756 tons, to 265 of 74,227 tons ; that is to say, there were 231 fewer vessels of 116,529 less tons constructed in 1879 than in 1874, the falling off continuing year by year. But in 1880, there were 271 new vessels built, in 1881 336 new vessels, and in 1884, 387 new vessels, and although last year only 240 new vessels were constructed the whole period of six years shows a much smaller decline than during the term the Liberals held office. Thus between 1874 and 1879 the percentage of decrease in the number of vessels built was 48 per cent., and of tonnage 63 per cent., while between 1879 and 1884, the decrease in the number of vessels built was only 9 per cent., and in the tonnage only 41 per cent.

A Good Word for the East.

Several of the papers of the Upper Provinces speak out strongly in favor of St. John, in preference to Portland, as the winter port. The Montreal *Star* argues that even if it could be shown that Portland would suit Montreal shippers better than either Halifax or St. John, it is very doubtful whether it would pay Montreal to favor Portland as a winter port in preference to the Canadian cities. Montreal manufacturers and importers, it declares, could not under any circumstances develop a large trade with Maine. The protective tariffs of both the United States and Canada preclude such trade, and even if there were free trade between the two countries Montreal would have to compete with Boston, Philadelphia and New York for the trade of an unprogressive, backwoods State. With the Maritime Provinces, on the other hand, Montreal importers and manufacturers already have a large trade which is capable of great extension. The same paper states that "if Halifax and St. John become the winter ports of the Canadian Pacific Railway the Company is certain to greatly improve the service and make every effort to develop trade. It is possible that it may be able in time to find a still shorter route than the new short line. At all events if St. John and Halifax are the winter ports, Montreal merchants are almost certain to have more favorable rates for shipments to the Maritime Provinces than they would have with Portland as the terminus. Then the company will require return freights, and this may be the means of giving Montreal cheaper coal." The *Star* admits that in thinking of the great resources of the far West, Montreal merchants are apt to neglect the opportunities of the far East ; and then truthfully says that "the Maritime Provinces have greater resources to the square inch than the North-West and a more moderate climate. Of course the area is not nearly so large, but there is already a large population, while the peopling of the North-West is a question of the future."

The anniversary of Riel's execution was celebrated in various ways in different parts of Quebec on Tuesday last. A correspondent of *L'Evenement*, suggested that the organizers should not forget in their prayers a few of Riel's victims, such as Father Fafard and Marchand, Theophile Marois and Achille Blais, of the 9th Quebec battalion, etc.

A Vienna correspondent alleges that a European coalition against Russia has been concluded, even giving the details of the joint action which he says is fully decided upon. The allies are England, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Germany. If Russia declares war the plan of action is for Austria to occupy the Black Sea, while Germany makes ready half a million men to watch the Polish frontier and come to the rescue in the case of an Austrian defeat. If Turkey joins Russia or attempts to close the Bosphorus, the Balkan States and Greece will be supported by the Austrian army from Bosnia in sweeping the Turks out of Europe. If France joins Russia, a million Germans will cross the frontier and 200,000 Italians will watch the Alps. The reward of Italy will be the restoration of Nice and Savoy. The correspondent declares that so confident are the members of the coalition that their only fear is that the Czar will retreat instead of advancing. The correspondent adds that in case of hostilities between Germany and France, the march of the German troops will be the German declaration of war, and if France is defeated again she will be forbidden to fortify her frontiers or have an army on the principle of universal military service. This is a very interesting story, but it is believed in the best informed quarters in England that it will turn out to be the work of the imagination.

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, has just received an address from the deal and stave cullers of Quebec, expressing their appreciation of the many acts of kindness they have experienced at his hands, and especially thanking him for putting them on a level with the other cullers of the office, by placing them on an annual stated salary, The address was a splendid specimen of caligraphy, and both in design and execution reflected great credit upon the artist, Mr. E. Bussiere, of Quebec. It is enclosed in a neat gilt frame. As the Ottawa *Citizen* remarks, this incident must afford Hon. Mr. Costigan much gratification, as another evidence of the good will of the workingmen towards him. The cullers by this action have been relieved of a long-standing source of complaint. Until a few months ago they were paid according to the work performed, and took their job in turn, as cullers were applied for. The millmen naturally had their favorites, and these, it was complained, got an unreasonably large share of the work, someeimez making quite handsome salaries, while others, just as efficient, got barely a living, Now they have all been put on salary, and the grievance is removed.

The coal trade of Nova Scotia this year, says an exchange, promises to exceed anything that has heretofore been on record. Some of the Cape Breton mines have been unable to fulfil their orders for want of tonnage, rates for which have gone up 30 cents since the opening of the shipping season, and it is expected that the demand will be so great the coming winter as to necessitate large shipments over the Intercolonial. All but a very small proportion of the output of the Nova Scotia mines goes to the Upper Provinces, the increase the present season being due to the extra demands of the railroads and manufactories, the results of the policy of protection to the industries and development of the country which the Government has consistently pursued, as the above shows, to the benefit both of the miners of the Lower and workmen of the Upper Provinces, whose interest are bound up in the maintenance of the present fiscal system.

A committee of the English Cabinet is preparing a Land Bill for Ireland based upon expansion of the Ashbourne Act. It limits tenants' purchase of lands to holdings under sixty acres. If the commission sanctions the transfer, the Imperial Treasury will advance the amount, the commission paying four-fifths to the landlord and retaining the other fifth until the tenant's annual instalments amount to the already paid sum. Tenants' repayments shall extend over thirty-nine years, with interest at 4 per cent. The total sum necessary to be guaranteed by the Treasury is estimated at $125,000,000. Sales under the Ashbourne Act having already exhausted the Parliamentary grant of $25,000,000, it is reported that the Government, trusting to Parliament's retrospective sanction, has ordered the Treasury to continue to make advances.

United States journals, who in ridicule of the claims that the Canadian Northwest is less subject to the visits of the boreal blizzards than their own territories, declared that Winnipeg was the centre of the "banana belt" of the continent, may read with profit the reports of the climate conditions that now prevail in the two regions. While in Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska the railways are blocked with snow and ornamented at intervals with stalled and frozen engines, along the line of the Canadian Pacific the trains are running on time, the weather is calm and fine, and the temperature from Winnipeg westward varies from 13° to 45° above zero.

In 1878, the Grit policy had so debased the credit of the country that when three million pounds of our bonds were offered, the English investors only offered to take £1,700,000. After seven years, viz., in 1885, when the present trade policy was doing its beneficial work for the country, Sir Leonard found the capitalists offering him £12,000,000 when he only wanted £4,000,000, and offering him a premium for an inferior security, instead of demanding, as they did in the 1875 loan, a shave of £9 on every £100.

Advices from Durbar state that a general and apparently successful revolt is in progress among the natives against Portuguese authority in southeast Africa. A battle has been fought between 8,000 Portuguese and friendly natives on one side and 30,000 hostile natives on the other. The Portuguese were defeated and routed, and the loss in killed on both sides is estimated at 9,000 men.

We have good reason to believe, that through the influence of our representative at Ottawa, Mr. Temple, that long sought for accommodation of a free delivery of mail matter throughout the city is likely to be soon granted. This, indeed, will be a great boon to our citizens.

CAPT. WILLIAM KIDD.

Story of his Adventures, Murders, Piracy, Trial and Execution.

Captain William Kidd, known as Robert Kidd, was born about 1650, in the town of Greenock, Scotland. He left his native country to settle at New York, and became a trader. In the war between England and France, in the early part of the reign of William III., he commanded a commissioned vessel in the West Indies, and was noted for his bravery. For a series of years, great complaints had been made of the piracies committed in the West Indies, which had been greatly encouraged by some of the inhabitants of North America, on account of the advantage they derived from purchasing effects thus fraudulently obtained. This coming to the knowledge of King William III., he, in the year 1695, bestowed the government of New England and New York on the Earl of Bellomont, an Irish nobleman of distinguished character and abilities, who immediately began to consider the most effectual method to redress the evil complained of, and consulted with Colonel Livingston, a gentleman who had great property in New York, on the most feasible steps to obviate the evils so long complained of.

AT THIS JUNCTURE

Captain Kidd arrived from New York in a sloop of his own ; him, therefore, the colonel mentioned to Lord Bellomont as a bold and daring man, who was very fit to be employed against the pirates, as he was perfectly well acquainted with the places which they resorted to. This plan met with the fullest approbation of his lordship, who mentioned the affair to his majesty, and recommended it to the board of admiralty ; but such were then the hurry and confussion of public affairs that, though the design was approved, no steps were taken towards carrying it into execution. Accordingly Colonel Livingston made application to Lord Bellomont, that, as the affair would not well admit of delay, it was worthy of being undertaken by some private persons of rank and distinction, and carried into execution at their own expense, notwithstanding public encouragement was denied it. His lordship approved of this project, but it was attended with considerable difficulty. At length, however, the lord chancellor, Somers, the duke of Shrewsbury, the early of Romney, the earl of Oxford, and some other persons, with Colonel Livingston and Captain Kidd, agreed to raise £6,000 for the expense of the voyage, and the colonel and captain were to have a fifth of the profits of the whole undertaking. Matters being thus fairly adjusted, a commission in the usual form was granted to

CAPT. KIDD TO TAKE AND SEIZE PIRATES

and bring them to justice. He received his sailing orders from Lord Bellomont, the purport of which was that he should act agreeably to the letter of his commission. Accordingly a vessel was purchased and manned and received the name of the Adventure Galley. This galley carried thirty guns and a crew of eighty men and in this Capt. Kidd sailed, April, 1696, from Plymouth, England for New York, and in his passage made a prize of a French ship. Arriving at New York, Kidd increased his crew to 155 men, to whom he promised an equal share of booty, keeping 'forty shares for himself ; then disobeying his orders to cruise on the American coast, he sailed for Madeira island, thence to Conavista and St. Jago, and from this last place to Madagascar. On his way to Cape of Good Hope he met the frigates Tyger, King's Fisher and another one all under the command of Capt. Warren. From Madagascar Kidd sailed to Joanna, thence to Mahala, and returned to Joanna. He now began to cruise at the entrance of the Red Sea and waited two or three weeks at Bab's Key, for the arrival of the Macco fleet, consisting of fourteen sails, but abandoned the chase because this fleet was too large. Not being successful in these latitudes in capturing vessels, Kidd now turned out pirate and attacked whatever he met that promised booty. He set sail for Calicut and captured, at about fifty leagues from Carrawar between the Red Sea and the last named place, a Moorish ship of 850 tons burden coming from Bombay and belonging to Capt. Parker, which he carried to Madagascar and disposed of it. Having sold this prize he again put to sea, and sailed to one of the Malabar islands. In October 1697

KIDD KILLED HIS GUNNER

and in November pursued some Moorish vessels belonging to Suratt, capturing some of them. In December he took, four leagues from Calicut, a Moorish ketch, and on the 30th of January, 1698, a Spanish vessel coming from Bengal, which he gave up seven days afterwards, being chased by seven or eight French vessels. On the 31st of January, 1698, Kidd captured the Juedah Merchant, a ship of about 400 tons burden, which had a cargo of seven or eight hundred pounds. The captain was an Englishman named Wright, who had two Dutch mates on board, and a French gunner, but the crew consisted of Moors, natives of Africa, and were about 90 in number. Capt. Wright and his men offered twenty thousand rupees to Kidd not to be taken prisoners, which he refused. Kidd carried the ship to St. Mary's, near Madagascar, and on his way took another vessel. At St. Mary's he burnt the Adventure Galley belonging to his owners, and divided the lading of the Juedah Merchant with his crew, taking 40 shares himself. In this port Kidd found a vessel of the Mocco fleet, the captain of which was named Culiford, also a pirate known to Kidd, and being in distress, received help from Kidd. Here 90 of Kidd's men left him and went on board the Juedah Merchant, and sailed for the West Indies. There he was refused refreshments at Anguilla and St. Thomas, and therefore sailed to Mono between Porto Rico and Hispaniola, where, through the management of an Englishman named Bolton, he obtained a supply of provisions from Curaccoa. He now bought a sloop of Bolton, in which he stowed a great part of his ill-gotten effects, and left the Juedah Merchant with eighteen of the ship's company in Bolton's care. Kidd now sailed in the sloop Antonio and touched at several places, where he disposed of a great part of his cargo, and then steered for Boston in New England. In the interim Bolton sold the Juedah Merchant to the Spaniards and immediately sailed as a passenger in a ship for Boston, where he arrived a considerable time before Kidd, and gave information of what happened to Lord Bellomont. By this time

KIDD HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED A PIRATE BY THE ENGLISH,

who had despatched a man-of-war in search of him. Proceeding to New York Kidd coasted from Deleware bay to Block Island, corresponding with the earl of Bellomont in the meantime, and finally delivered up to the governor of Boston the treasure which he had acquired by his captures, including 1111 ounces of gold, 2,353 ounces of silver, 57 bags of sugar, 41 bales of goods, and 17 pieces of canvas. On July 6, 1699, Kidd was arrested by order of Earl Bellomont, and all he had to urge in his defence was that he thought the "Juedah Merchant" was a lawful prize, as she was manned with Moors, though there was no kind of proof that this vessel had committed any act of piracy. Upon this the Earl of Bellomont immediately despatched an account to England of the circumstances that had arisen, and requested that a ship might be sent for Kidd, who had committed several other notorious acts of piracy, and murdered a gunner on board the Adventure who had become mutinous. Kidd was sent to England, and the king issued, in 1690, a proclamation, styled the king's act of grace, to Kidd's companions who would surrender.

THE TRIAL OF CAPT. KIDD FOR MURDER AND PIRACY

upon several indictments, took place at the admiralty session, at the old Bailey, on Thursday the 8th, and Friday the 9th of May, 1700. In the same court Captain William Kidd, Nicholas Churchill, James How, Robt. Lambrey, William Jenkins, Gabriel Loff, Hugh Parrott, Richard Barlicorn, Alexander Owens, and Darby Mullins, were tried for piracy and robbery on a ship called the Juedah Merchant. We find also in vol, iii, of the "Celebrated Trials, and remarkable cases of criminal jurisprudence from the earliest records to the year 1825," London England, that Capt. Kidd, and the other nine persons, were tried, upon four other several indictments ; the first for taking the Moorish ship about fifty leagues from Carrawar, the second for taking another Moorish ship four leagues from Calicut, the third for taking a Moorish ketch, four leagues from Calicut, and the last for taking the Portuguese ship, about twelve leagues from Calicut, in the East Indies, to which they all pleaded not guilty. Robert Lambey, William Jenkins and Richard Barlicorn were found not guilty, but all the others were found guilty for piracy, and sentences were pronounced by Dr. Oxendens, upon Capt. Kidd, Nicholas Churchil, James How, Gabriel Loff, Hugh Parrott, Alexander Owens, Darby Mullins, Robert Hickmon and John Eldridge to be hanged. On the 23rd of May, 1700, Capt. William Kidd and three other of these pirates were executed at Execution Dock, in Wapping. Kidd's rope after he was turned off broke, but being tried again he hung till he was dead. After Kidd's death it became rumored about that he and his crew had buried immense treasures prior to his capture, and the coast from Block Islands, and even islands in the Hudson river, have been many times searched for this rumored wealth, of which no portion has yet been discovered. It is also said that some of his treasures are hid at Caps Negro, LaHave Cape, Herring Cove, Telegraph Post, near Goose River, and at Ile Haute and various parts of New Brunswick, but this is only a supposition, and it is doubtful if Kidd ever came in the Bay of Fundy after 1696.

HORRIBLE DEEDS.

A Son Kicks his Father to Death.

Charles A. MacAuley, tinsmith, was arrested at Toronto last week, on a charge of murdering his father. It appears that the old man and his wife, since their arrival from Ireland a few months ago, lived in their son's house, and that they constantly quarrelled. On Thursday night the parents, accompanied by their son's wife, left his house and went into a small house on Borden street. Next morning the son called at this house and demanded that his wife should return with him, whereupon a fight took place between father and son, the former being horribly kicked about the head and body, resulting in his death a few hours afterwards. Both were under the influence of liquor.

A Drunkard Massacres his wife and Family in Kansas.

Seven years ago a beautiful young lady named Lowber fell in love with Sam Purple, a man whose reputation for sobriety and mildness of nature was not by any means envious. Against the wishes of all to whom the young lady was connected, they were married, and settled down near Marine, in Hodgman County, Kansas. They never lived very happily together, and Purple's viciousness culminated on the morning of the 12th inst., in the murder of part of his family, and then his own death at the hands of an enraged mob three days later. At the time the Purple family consisted of seven persons —himself, his wife, his wife's sister and four little children, the youngest of whom was only three weeks old. That fatal morning his wife arose and prepared breakfast. She then went to awaken her husband, which so enraged him as to incite him to the heinous crime which followed. He sprang violently from his bed and seizing his revolver shot his wife through the body, killing her instantly. The new-born babe was next fired at, with the same result. He next shot and killed another of the children. His sister-in-law, Miss Lowber, was then fired at, the ball passing through the arm and lodging in the shoulder. As this emptied the revolver Purple proceeded to load his shot-gun to complete the work. A slight mistake in this was the only thing that stopped the deadly proceedings. The powder was poured into one barrel and by error the shot into the other. With this he endeavored to blow off the head of another child, but as there was nothing except powder in the barrel, the child's face was only severely burned by the explosion. A heavy blanket was seized and wound around the suffering child, and this securely wrapped with heavy wire, in the hops that he might accomplish by suffocation what he had failed to do by the use of the shot-gun. The child will recover, although fearfully disfigured about the face. The murderer then mounted a horse and started across the fields towards Marine, with the avowed purpose of murdering his wife's father and mother. Before he could accomplish the deed, however, the wounded young lady had made her way to the village and notified the inhabitants of what had happened, and they had congregated for resistance. Seeing that his plan was frustrated, Purple hastened to Jetmore and surrendered himself to the authorities, when he was placed in gaol, surrounded by a heavy guard. A mob of about 100 men went quietly to the gaol and demanded the prisoner, who was delivered with little ceremony. He was then taken back to the scene of his crime, and hanged to a tree. Only one member of the family escaped serious injury, and that was the murderer's little boy, who hid under his bed when he heard his father coming.

CALLED BY HER DEAD LOVER.

Strange Circumstances Preceding the Death of a Young Girl.

(From the Salt Lake Herald, Nov. 3.)

A few days ago we chronicled the death of Miss Athaliah Gilbert, of South Cottonwood. At the time of the announcement there were reports current that some events out of the ordinary were connected with her decease, but at that time there was no means of ascertaining the particulars. Yesterday, however, Mr. James Gilbert, the young lady's father, and several other Cottonwood people were in the city, and from them a reporter learned the facts which follow. All the names mentioned are those of responsible and well known citizens, and unreal as the narration sounds there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

The young lady was 16 years old at the time of her death, and appears to have been possessed of one of those warm, loveable, bright, and even-tempered dispositions which endear the owner to every one with whom she comes in contact. Though so young, she took a busy part in all church duties, and in improvement associations and the Sunday school her name always had a prominent place. Some three or four years ago she formed an intimacy with a youth named John Cauliffe, the son of a neighbor, and despite the tender years of both, they became strongly attached to each other, and provoked no end of comment at their old-fashioned devotion and steadfast affection for one another. This state of affairs was continued until the girl was 15 years old, when the association was rudely broken by the death of young Cauliffe. He lost his life from the kick of a wild horse about a year ago. When the intelligence was brought to Miss Gilbert, her father says, it gave her a shock, from which she never recovered. She almost sank beneath the blow, and at his funeral her paroxysms of grief were so violent that it was feared her reason would depart. In time, however, she resumed her accustomed duties, but it was evident that the blow she sustained had sunk deep into her life. She seldom roused herself from a deep lethargy of sadness, and day by day her color and strength and the freshness of youth seemed to be ebbing away. A few months ago she alarmed her sister by telling her that "John" had visited her chamber and had told her that she must prepare to come to him. She manifested no fear, but, according to her sister, had told him she could not leave her parents, but he had only said again that she must come. Once again, later, she told her sister that he had come to her with the same message, and she had now evidently given up desiring to remain, as she told her sister how she wished to be dressed in her burial and whom she wished to dress her. Soon after that young Cauliffe's father came to Mr. Gilbert, sorely disturbed, and told him that one morning as he was lying down his son had come to him and stood at the foot of his bed. His father had asked him what it was he desired, and he replied : "I came to see you, father. I am staying at Gilbert's, and I am going back there now. I have been there ever since I left you. Where else should I be?" Mr. Gilbert attempted to reason the old gentleman out of his notion, but he insisted that it was no dream or vision, but that his son had actually visited and spoken to him, and that in broad daylight. In the meantime, Miss Gilbert continued to maintain that her last day was approaching, and no amount of persuasion seemed to shake her belief. One week ago last evening she and her parents were attending a birthday party at a neighbor's, Miss Gilbert was sitting at the lunch table chatting with some companions, when, without a word of warning, she fell to the floor motionless. Her father and mother raised her, and both said her heart had ceased to beat. Their cries and lamentations and their frenzied attempts to rouse her, they state, rallied her for a few moments, and she was hurriedly conveyed home, where she expired shortly afterward, leaving her friends almost stupified with grief. Her funeral was one of the largest convocations of mourners ever seen in that locality.

Every observer who walks the streets of a great city, and scans with intelligent eye the colorless faces of more than fifty per cent of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement, that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies, of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of business, has destroyed in a proportionate degree the animal health and robust constitution. Nature in this stage of exhaustion, cannot be restored of itself but requires some stimulating tonic, to strengthen and keep the system in regular order, and in Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine we have the exact remedy required. The peculiar operation of this medicine, in cases of general debility and nervous prostration, has undergone long and close observation, and it is believed it will never fail, if properly and judiciously administered. Sold by all druggists

It is stated that on New Year's there will be no receiving or making of calls among "the best people" of New York.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Ex-President Arthur is dead.

Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, is very ill, and is confined to bed.

A papoose was burned to death in an Indian wigwam at Truro, N. S., last week.

According to the statistics of Germany for 1885, 4.091 males and 1,209 females committed suicide.

Mr. Abner Jones for a long time a prominent shipbuilder, manufacturer and merchant at Moncton, died last week.

The British Government has decided not to prosecute constables charged with murder in shooting people during the Belfast riots.

The marriage is announced of Marie, daughter of Marshal MacMahon, to Count Piennes, son of ex-Empress's Eugenie's equerry.

The cashier of a military office in Madrid has absconded. He is short $100 000 in his accounts. It is stated that other officers largely shared in his speculations.

In the 150 yard foot race at New South Wales, on Nov. 6th, Harmon of St. Stephen, defeated Malone, the Australian sprinter. Harmon led all the way. Time 14½ seconds.

Advice has been received at London that a ship crowded with native laborers returning from Queensland plantations foundered in the Pacific ocean, and that 140 lives were lost.

Mr. Gladstone has intimated his assent to the active agitation of the question of the disestablishment of the Welsh Church. He intends early in the coming session to move that the time is ripe for discussion of the subject.

The *Nouve Vriemja*, commenting on rumors that war between Germany and Russia is impending, says: "If there is one thing upon which Russia will rejoice to exhaust her last blood, it is to uphold her independence against the Germans."

La Canadien, of Quebec, says that Gabriel Dumont's friends are agitating for a special act of amnesty in his favor, as he fears to return to Canada under the present general amnesty, which contains an exception against those who have committed homicide otherwise than in the act of war.

The Grand Trunk Pullman sleepers Cimbria and Leghorn, valued at $32,000, were burned on Friday morning, says a Montreal despatch. They took fire mysteriously after leaving Ernestown on the way west at three o'clock that morning, and the passengers barely escaped in their night clothes.

The German ambassador at Paris has been instructed to inform the French government that their application to the Chambers for a credit of £28.000,000 for military and naval supplies would be regarded by Germany as a declaration of war. The statement has caused a sensation in Paris, although its truth is doubted.

The Russian ambassador at Bagdad has applied to the Porte for the restitution of an Armenian girl, thirteen years old, who was taken from her home and admitted to the Moslem faith against the wishes of her father, who is a Russian subject. A similar incident, ten years ago, led to the murder of foreign consuls at Salonica.

The *Tagblatt* has a despatch from St. Petersburg saying the Czar and court will go on the 27th inst., to Moscow, where the Czar will make important announcements. The Czar has ordered the formation of a volunteer corps of infantry, cavalary and artillery worthy of being entrusted with difficult and dangarous missions in warfare.

A number of bailiffs, protected by a strong police force, attempted to carry out an eviction process last week, at Ballybunnion, County Kerry, Ireland. They were attacked by a mob numbering five hundred persons ; after a severe battle the mob rescued the cattle which had been seized by the officers. In the encounter a number of men were severely wounded.

The Emperor William and Empress Augusta have decided to confer medals of distinction upon couples celebrating golden or diamond weddings after an exemplary life. The medal will bear on one side an effigy of the Emperor and Empress, and on the reverse side the following message from Paul's Epistle to the Romans: "Rejoicing in hope ; patient in tribulation : steadfast in prayer."

Rev. John Salmon of Yorkville, Ont., Congregational Church, has tendered his resignation. Trouble has arisen out of the pastor's strong belief in the faith cure, which a majority of the congregation do not approve. A few Sundays ago, after a sermon on this subject, there were loud murmurings amongst the congregation, and one member stood up and protested against teaching such doctrines. His resignation is not yet accepted.

The St. John, N. B., winter port delegation had an interview at Ottawa last week with Sir Alex. Campbell, Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Foster. Sir Alexander Campbell said he could give no definite promise in the matter complained of, but would lay the subject before his colleagues. He would state, however, that it was intended that the subsidized mail steamers should call at Halifax no matter what other future arrangements might be made.

An Ottawa despatch of the 18th :—Enquiry of the officer on charge of the Canadian Pacific telegraph office at White River regarding the alleged murder at White River of six persons, published in the morning papers, brings the following reply :—"There is nothing in the rumor of the murder of Charles Williams and family. The parties are not known in White River. Have enquired all along the line, but can find no trace of any tragedy having been committed."

The lacrosse match for the championship between Torontos and Montrealers last Saturday, was one of the most ruffianly exhibitions ever witnessed at a match in Montreal. The Torontos, who were the lighter team, were mauled about most unmercifully, eight of them being more or less injured. After 90 minutes play the first game was scored for the Montrealers. The second game was started, but darkness coming on the game was declared a draw, so the championship for this year remains undecided.

Alexander Robinson, an old and well-known resident of Murray's Corner, Botsford parish, Westmorland Co., died on Friday night under peculiar circumstances. He had been to Amherst on business and was seen driving through Baie Verte about six o'clock that night. When his horse and wagon reached home, about ten o'clock, he was found dead in the wagon. Mr. Robinson was a strictly temperate man and was thought to be in good health. He was formerly pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in Botsford.

Mr. Mills, one of the government observers who was located on North Bluff Island is the centre of Hudson Strait, has arrived in Winnipeg. He says a good channel exists to the north of the island, which is frequently taken by whalers when the main channel is closed. Through this channel the steamer Arctic passed June 6 and might have passed through a month earlier. Captain Napkan, an American, who lived on the island three years, reported that the strait was opened all the year round, and Mr. Mills agrees that a vessel like the Arctic could go through either one channel or the other at any season.

Formal proceedings for divorce have been begun by Mrs. Lawrence Hopkins, one of the most beautiful women in New York society, against her husband, Amos Lawrence Hopkins, vice-president of the Missouri Pacific railway, and son of the venerable Mark Hopkins. Mrs. Hopkins is a daughter of George Dunlap, a prominent merchant of Chicago. The couple were married seven years ago, the lady being Mr. Hopkins' second wife. There is but one cause admitted by courts of New York state as a reason for granting a divorce, and this cause Mrs. Hopkins is understood to have connected with a lady's maid formerly in her employ.

Search is being made just now throughout the manufacturing towns of New England for a man who is entitled to an inheritance of two millions of francs in France. Under Napoleon I, a relative of the beautiful Madame Recamier came to the States, and married a poor French Canadian girl, whom he subsequently abandoned with her child, returning to France to marry a rich woman of the name of Arlet. There he brought up a new family, without ever hearing anything of his first marriage. It was only after his death that his French children discovered his bigamy, but they destroyed the compromising documents from which they had learnt the facts, and divided his fortune amongst themselves. A recent quarrel has been the means of first revealing the secret ; one of the usurpers has been indiscreet, and a lawsuit has been the result. The outcome of the whole business has been the search for the Faench Canadian who is the legitimate heir to this large fortune.

The Best Combination.

The best combination of blood cleaning, regulating, health giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

DAVID KENNEDY.

Weel, Davie, lad, an' ye're awa' !
The pink an' flooer amang them a',
Ah, Death, ye hae a greedy maw.
Since yirth was made
What trillions in thy lanely ha'
Hae you not laid !

'Tis thretty years, my singin' callan',
Since in a wee, auld-fashion'd hallan
I heard ye, a' oor hearts enthrallin',
In Embro' toon,
When my bit loon was near-han' fallin'
Wi' laughter doon.

The bays ye've won, the lands ye've seen
Will keep yer laurels ever green,
E'en my auld sel' an' my wife Jean,
Noo in the mools,
Wad scud like daft to hear oor frien'—
Hech, hoo time snools!

Ye sons o' Scotia, deck his tomb
Wi' flooers that hae an endlesss bloom
Frae ower the globe ; here we'll find room
To busk his grave,
Till marble bust shall seem to soom
Amidst their wave !

Germany has a beet sugar crop this year of 900,000 tons.

Fur coats are again in vogue, and the boa constructor is happy.

Russia is to have a railway tunnel three miles long, at a cost of $3,500,000.

The people of the United States pay $30,-000.000 a year for Brazilian coffee.

Winnipeg's new city hall, is one of the handsomest structures in the Dominion.

New York sewing women, make frilled and plaited chemises for $1 20 a dozen, or 10 cents apiece.

In Nova Scotia there are 309 Divisions of the Sons of Temperance with a membership of over 16,500

The children cry for it. Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge is pleasant to take and a positive worm expeller.

The coming winter, it is anticipated, will be made remarkable by a toboggan craze in New England.

There are 30.000 brass bands in the United States at the present time, and the number is rapidly increasing.

The Salvation Army is in itself a large temperance society, every officer and member being pledged to use neither alcohol nor tobacco.

A commodious hall is to be erected at Bridgewater, England, in memory of George Williams, the originator of the Young Men's Christian Associations.

Now that England's famous jockey, Fred Archer, is dead, Charley Wood, who has been pushing him hard this season, will lead the list of English jockeys.

Charley Mitchell, the pugilist, has married a daughter of George Washington Moore, of Moore & Burgess' minstrels, London, and will never again enter the prize ring.

A giant is coming to London. He is an Austrian. He calls himself Winkelmeier. He is 8 feet 6 inches in height, and is one of the tallest men who have lived since the days of the Anakin.

As a proof that the Methodists have done good work in Africa, it is stated that ten thousand converts of their missionaries in Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast have raised a jubilee fund of $75,000.

A total abstainer twenty years old is calculated by insurance men to have the chance of living till he is sixty-four. A moderate drinker, twenty years old, has the chance of living until he is thirty-five years.

A young Scotchman named John McWhirter, who is said to be a wonder at running, has arrived in the United States. He is an Edinburgh amateur, 23 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, and 165 pounds in weight.

* * * * Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or other delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The "big trees" of California will soon be extinct. Seventeen lumber companies owning from 3 000 to 25,000 acres of red wood forest each, are waging the war of exterimination with all the weapons known to the modern logging camp.

Within the last eighteen months the Presbytery of Boston has organized eight new Presbyterian churches in Eastern New England. They are composed, for the most part, it is said, of immigrants from Scotland, the North of Ireland, and the Provinces.

The German war budget for 1887-88 maintains the army on an effective normal peace footing of 427.274 men. A credit of seven million marks is asked on first account for fortifications on the frontier which are required to meet new methods of attack.

While an entertainment in the Opera House at San Francisco was bringing in $5,-500 for the Charleston sufferers, nine thousand people in the same city were paying $12,000 to see Ryan pounded by Sullivan. The brutal element seemed to outweight the philanthropic element.

Benjamin Moore, who died in Berlin recently, left by will a reward of one dollar for every policemen reporting a case of cruelty to animals. "As men have no hearts," he wrote in his will, "I leave my money to the brutes." And he did, enriching the Berlin Society for Protection of Animals by nearly $100,000

John Ward, a prominent shipbuilder of Dumbarton, delivered a lecture before the Greenock institute last week, in the course of which he severely criticized the United States Government for offering a bribe of $15.000 to officials of the British Government for designs for an armored cruiser and armored line of battleship.

The farmers of Ireland are distressed by the fact that they are unable to sell their barley. Barley has fallen enormously. Last week it was sold in Dungarvan at three shillings a barrel, and in Cork the best sample for malting brought only from seven to ten shillings, where hitherto from fourteen to fifteen were given.

Dr. Edson of the New York City Health Department, a few days ago seized 5,000 gallons of alleged wine at a factory on Front-street. The wine was made by soaking damaged dried fruits, sweetening and fermenting the liquor. Salicylic acid was used as a preservative after the fermentation had proceeded far enough. The stuff was then flavored and colored.

The consignment of Canadian horses for the British army was landed all right at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. The consignment consisted of forty-seven animals, which have been purchased in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, as well as the North-West. The horses have, it appears, created a favorable impression among those who have seen them since their arrival.

The value of butter, cheese and milk handled in New York this year has been $40.588.326, an increase of $2.000.000 over 1885 ; 3,000,000 pounds of oleomargarine were received from Chicago and 5,000.000 pounds manufactured in New Yew ; 1,250-000 pounds were received from other sources, but of this 3,000,000 were sent away, showing that the people of New York ate little butter.

The next big thing in engineering enterprise is a submarine railway between Denmark and Sweden. It is to be carried under the Sound, starting at Ameger, a well-known suburb of Copenhagen, and proceeding under the sea for five miles to the Island of Salthorm, which will be a sort of half-way house. From Salthorm the line will be extended for about three miles, still under the sea, to the Swedish coast to Lembamn.

The United States Government granted two big pensions last week. One was to John T. Moncrief, an insane veteran, who was a member of company G, Eleventh Illinois infantry. His first payment will amount to $12 224.29. This is said to be the largest pension yet issued. The other was to Josiah Brinard of company E. Eighty-eight Pennsylvania infantry. Brinard's first payment will amount to $11,917 96.

Owing to the partial failure of the recent experiments the British public are beginning to distrust the potency of torpedoes. Experts, however, assert that the recent trials have not been altogether fair, and insist that in order to make them so the vessels attacked must necessarily be under full headway and the torpedoes launched as in actual warfare. This sort of test is risky, but it is understood that Lord Charles Beresford has offered to find and command a volunteer crew to man the ship attacked.

A Good Investment.

"I suffered with eruptions on my face for over two years. I determined to give Burdock Blood Bitters a fair trial. After taking four bottles, I can say it was the best investment I had ever made. Jean Claney, Beauejour, Manitoba.

OCTOBER 20.

FALL GOODS.

Flannels,

Blankets,

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