LORD COLIN IN THE BOX.

Both Lord and Lady Tarred With the Same Stick.

SOME SENSATIONAL STATEMENTS.

Counsel for the Duke of Marlborough and Lord Blandford

DENY ANY IMPROPRIETY WITH HER.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: The trial of the Colin Campbell divorce case was resumed to-day, Lord Colin Campbell continuing his testimony. Previous to the resumption of Lord Colin's examination Lady Colin's counsel were informed by the judge that the court refused to order Lord Colin to give further security for his wife's costs.

Lord Colin Campbell testified that Lady Colin had admitted to him that in July, 1883, while he was ill, she had received two or three letters a day from the Duke of Marlborough, and had also received a number of letters from Gen. Butler. These letters, however, she refused to show to the witness, although requested to do so. Upon being pressed for an answer by the judge, Lord Colin said he was sure that at the time he had also asked Lady Colin if she had brought anybody home with her from the ball which she had attended on the previous night, and that her ladyship had denied bringing anybody with her.

Here Mr. Blood, Lady Colin's father, arose in court, and, shaking his fist in the witness' face, said: "In making these infamous charges against your wife it's not the first time that you have lied." Mr. Blood was sharply reprimanded by the judge.

Lord Colin Campbell, resuming, said that on the occasion of his asking Lady Campbell to show him the letters, she said to him that unless he signed a paper before she left the room, binding him to live apart from her, she would go to her solicitor for advice. The witness refused to be coerced or intimidated into signing such a paper, and asked Lady Miles, who was present, to go with him to another room, which she did. After a conversation with Lady Miles witness returned with her to hold a family council with Lady Colin, to whom Lady Miles said: "Colin desires me to say that he has made no charges against his wife." The witness then expressed to his wife his willingness to submit the condition of his health to a medical commission, and agreed if the result should be unfavorable to him to accept her conditions. But he stipulated that Lady Colin must abandon her correspondence with the Duke of Marlborough. Lady Colin, witness said, would not agree to this, and referred him to her solicitor, at the same time refusing to see him alone thereafter. Witness denied that he had been guilty of adultery with Mary Watson, and testified that he had taken action looking to his wife's arrest in Paris under the advice of his solicitor.

Upon cross-examination Lord Colin said he had never studied surgery, but had attended lectures on gynæcology and anatomy in the College of Surgeons, and possessed sufficient knowledge of the former science to be able to say that Lady Colin Campbell had had a miscarriage. Witness said his first illness occurred in 1872. He was afterward attacked by a similar illness in 1876, which he did not fully recover from until 1884, when he became perfectly well. Witness remembered the trial of his wife's limited divorce case in 1884, and recollected that a juror then asked him to say whether he had suffered from any disease capable of being communicated to his wife. He also heard his counsel say at that trial that there was not a single charge of any kind against Lady Colin Campbell. Ellen Brown and Mrs. Duffy, witness said, had told him in July, 1883, what they would testify to, and witness believed that their statements had been admitted. Witness often remonstrated with his wife about taxing her strength. When asked if Lady Colin had ever lied to him, witness said she had often "used deception." Lady C. corresponded with witness regularly after she left him in 1883 until the final rupture between them. He had kept only one of the letters she had written during that time, which was dated in December, 1883. The letter began: "Darling Boy," and was signed "Your Arab." Witness admitted saying at the previous trial that he had told his wife to take precautionary remedies to prevent her having children. (Sensation.) Lord Colin testified that his means were limited, and that Lady Colin had provided £1,000 to furnish the house he had occupied. Lady Colin had bought the furniture and decorated the house herself. Witness admitted that he had twice been afflicted with an infectious disease, the first time in 1870. The case was then adjourned.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable says: Lord Colin Campbell's side of the divorce case was concluded to-day. The Duke of Marlborough's counsel opened for the defence. He said the Duke was fearless of threats, and would appear as a witness and swear that the charges were groundless. The alleged case against the Duke consisted of ordinary incidents. The small talk of society had been turned into allegations of impropriety. The only exceptions were the exceptions of Purfleet and Leigh Court, and he would treat of these especially. Lady Colin's life was devoted to charitable works, and was inconsistent with the charges brought against her. Even if the Purfleet and Leigh Court allegations were true, could the jury say there had been adultery? The correspondence with Lord Blandford related chiefly to the borrowing of books. Lady Colin was engaged in literary pursuits; she wrote books and worked at journalism, and she frequently found it necessary to borrow books of reference. The Leigh Court charges rested entirely upon the evidence of Rosa Baer, whom nobody could trust. The Duke's counsel declared that Lady Campbell and the Duke did not occupy adjoining rooms at Leigh Court. Lord Colin knew the facts of the Purfleet incident long before the last trial, yet he then stated that he had no suspicion against his wife. If Lady Campbell had been guilty of adultery they could not have obtained a judicial separation. If Lord Colin was honorable, how could he now without further evidence bring this trumped up charge? Counsel admitted that Lord Blandford was at Purfleet, but declared that he was there alone. Lady Campbell would account for every hour of her time between Saturday, August 12th, and Monday, August 14th. He trusted the jury was not prejudiced against the Duke of Marlborough on account of his previous appearance in the Divorce Court. The Duke had not opposed Lord Aylesford; on the contrary, he had made what amends he could by offering to marry Lady Aylesford and settling £10,000 on her child.

Mr. Gully, on behalf of Captain Shaw, said his client would deny upon oath that he had ever had improper relations with Lady Campbell. The story of O'Neil was an absolute fabrication. Captain Shaw was an old friend of the lady's family and a man of unsullied life. The case was then adjourned.

A London cable says: Lady Colin Campbell testified in her own behalf yesterday. She entered the witness box amid profound silence. She was very pale and testified in a slow, distinct voice. She said that until the family meeting at Thurlow square in 1883 she had exchanged letters daily with her husband when absent. Before their marriage Lord Colin asked her if she would consent, when married, to their occupying separate rooms. She consented and Lord Colin asked her not to divulge the fact that he had made this request, but she insisted on telling her mother. The nature of his illness was unknown to her until May, 1883. She never pressed Lord Colin to marry her, but her mother disliked long engagements.

In reference to her career, she stated that she was educated in Italy and spoke Italian and French before she learned the English language. She sang, painted and wrote books. She was also a journalist. She sang at forty charity concerts, not one of which Lord Colin attended. She taught night classes of factory girls, visited the poor in the day-time, and served soup for two hours, and worked daily among the poor of Saffron Hill.

Lady Campbell gave her evidence with perfect composure and the fullest self-possession. She gave ready responses to the questions asked. She wore a plain blue serge dress and black bonnet. Her whole style was that of simple elegance. She is tall, lithe and shapely, and has full black glowing eyes, with a clear pallid complexion.

The Queen has forbidden the admission into the household of Windsor Castle or within the Castle precincts of newspapers containing reports of the Campbell divorce case.

BRITISH FED ERATION.

Despatch to the Colonies Calling for a Conference on the Subject.

A London cable says: Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, Colonial Secretary, has sent a despatch to the Governors of colonies under responsible governments, and a circular to the Governors of colonies not possessing that form of government, announcing the Queen's summons to a conference to be held here next spring to discuss the subject of Imperial Federation. In the opinion of Her Majesty's Government the question is urgent and capable of useful consideration on the subject of organization for military defence. The time has arrived, the despatch says, for a better understanding between the Imperial Government and the colonies. A system of defence should be established throughout the Empire; but no new project, entailing heavy expenditure, is contemplated. Postal and telegraph service, second only in importance to the question just referred to, needs consideration in the interest of the requirements of every part of the Empire.

The Colonial Secretary deprecates the discussion of any scheme for the political federation of the Empire until colonial opinion has been ascertained. The proposed conference will be purely consultative, and will consist of the Agent-General and one public man from each colony, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

A RACE OF PIGMIES.

Explorer Wolff Finds a Horde of Dwarfs in Africa.

A Brussels cablegram says: The explorer Ludwig Wolff, just returned from the Congo, has been interviewed by your correspondent and reports having met in the Sankourou region many tribes of dwarfs, generally measuring less than four feet, beardless and with short and woolly hair. They live by hunting and are wonderfully agile and good-tempered. Many thousands of them are dispersed over this wild region and are known under the name of Batonas. They mix very little with the full-grown population. This, says Wolff, confirms the ancient conjectures of Herodotus and Aristotle as to the existence of a race of pigmies in Africa. "These African Liliputians received me very hospitably," said Mr. Wolff.

Meeting of Shorthorn Breeders.

A Guelph despatch says: A meeting of breeders of shorthorns was held in the City Hall on Wednesday night, nearly 100 being present, to discuss the desirability of modifying the present standing of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book so as to admit of a considerable number of cattle being recorded in the new book which are not now entered. The discussion lasted two hours and a half, and ended in a committee, composed of the following gentlemen, being appointed to meet the Board at the next annual meeting in February: Messrs. W. G. Pettit, Robt. McQueen, Daniel Talbot, Thos. Waters, Wm. Donaldson, James Laidlaw and James G. Wright.

THE grand mausoleum that Empress Eugenie caused to be built at Farnborough over the tombs of her husband and son is now finished. The translation of the remains from St. Mary's, of Chiselhurst, to Farnsborough will take place on January 9th, the anniversary of the death of the Emperor, when the annual requiem will be celebrated. It is said that all the members of the Imperial Family will be present on the occasion. In this connection, it may be noted that the Bonapartists of the Jerome group are thinking of adopting Prince Louis Bonaparte, younger brother of Prince Victor, as the heir-apparent to Prince Napoleon, because he has been a dutiful son, has open and engaging manners likely to render him popular, and resembles more distinctly than Prince Victor his illustrious great-uncle.

THE CAMPBELL SCANDAL

Lady Colin's Letter to the Duke of Argyll.

WHY SHE DID NOT LIKE HER LORD.

A London cablegram says: On the cross-examination the following correspondence was read amid the most profound silence and attention in the court:

"No. 79 CADOGAN PLACE, S.W.,
"August 15th, 1883.

"MY DEAR DUKE,—As, no doubt, you will soon be leaving town, and as it is not likely I shall see you before you go, I hope you will not think it ill-befitting that I, as your daughter-in-law, should give you some explanation, painful as it may be to both of us, of the causes which have led to the present deplorable state of affairs between Colin and myself.

"He has told me plainly that he will separate from me unless I consent to cohabit with him, and he persists in this decision. In justice to myself I cannot consent to a private separation. If we are to separate, the reasons for my refusal to live with him as his wife must be known openly.

BITTER SARCASM.

"Girls have illusions, and to be first initiated into the mysteries of matrimony by being given a cutting from a doctor's letter in which I was recommended as a salutary prescription—would shock any girl in love with the man who thus treated her. Throughout, this idea of my usefulness seems to have been the principal one.

* * * * * * * *

"If I tried to interest him in anything I had seen or heard, if I tried of my own accord to do some little thing to please him, all my efforts were met with absolute inattention; but if any trifle put him out I was the scapegoat.

"Many times, about such trifles as my wearing a linen collar or a serge dress, he has sworn at me and ordered me to leave the house, as if I were a servant, and this before we had been married a month. His treatment, his curses alone, would have been enough to arouse most women.

SIGNS OF ILL TEMPER.

"With regard to his women servants, I was made into a sort of go-between. When he constantly ill treated them, even to the extent of striking them and knocking them down, I was sent for to soothe and console them, so as to try and persuade them to excuse his behavior and return to him. I have had to leave my room at night and go and sit with the nurse for hours, with my arms around her, when she was sobbing from his personal violence, and make excuses for him in every way I could imagine. Then, after one of these outbursts, he would think nothing too good for these women, and on one occasion, when he was indignant at one of them for trying to make mischief between him and me, he told me I should not be angry with my poor little woman, as, of course, she was jealous of me.

NOT JEALOUS—BUT!

"Certainly, the two extremes—over familiarity one hour and positive violence the next—that he indulges in are not likely to increase my respect for him nor enable me to keep on its pedestal the Colin I fell in love with. I am not a jealous woman in any way, and I have the greatest contempt for people affected with that vice, but even I could not fail to remark the difference between the absolute ignoring of my presence in his room and his effusive delight when any one else came in.

"Forgive me for writing so long a letter and for entering so much into details such as these that my life for the last two years has been made up of. I thought it only right and fair that you, as my husband's father, should have some idea of what the real state of things have been.

ASKS TO BE LET ALONE.

"I have left out entirely the question of how much my health has suffered in every way, but if you will take that a little into consideration, joined with what I have described in this letter, I hope you will see that the one thing I ask for, non-molestation, is, under the circumstances, not a very outrageous request.

"If Colin persists in his refusal, the whole question, with all its details, will have to be decided in open court. It is he alone who has forced me to this course against my will. There is none other open to me which in justice to myself I can pursue. If he will not grant me the protection that I ask I must obtain it otherwise.

"Again, I must ask you to forgive the lengthened detail of this letter.

"Believe me, your affectionate

GERTRUDE ELIZABETH COLIN CAMPBELL."

THE DUKE'S REPLY.

In reply to this came the following:

"LONDON, August 16, 1883.—The Duke of Argyll has received Lady Colin Campbell's letter of the 15th. He has also heard from his son, Lord Colin, of the accusations which Lady Colin has brought against her husband in the form of a petition to the Divorce Court.

"The Duke has heard from Lord Colin also, and has reason to know from other sources that these accusations are false. The Duke, therefore, can only regard Lady Colin's letter to himself threatening further legal proceedings as written in pursuance of the attempt at intimidation which has already been tried unsuccessfully with Lord Colin. Under these circumstances, Lady Colin will understand that the Duke must refuse further communication or correspondence with her ladyship."

This correspondence was anterior to the first suit, which resulted in a decree in favor of Lady Campbell.

The mother of five new-born shepherd puppies, near Houston, was mourning the death of four of her babies that had been taken from her, when a very young pig, whose mother had lost it, came squealing around the doghouse. The shepherd dog at once adopted the little porker, and it now suckles alongside of the pup, and follows its foster mother about, squealing vigorously whenever it feels hungry. The collie seems to love the pig quite as much as she does her own pup.

A cousin of Charles Dickens, who is said to be living in New York under very straitened circumstances, absolutely refuses to sell valuable autograph letters of the great novelist, though handsome prices have been offered by collectors.

A REMARKABLE SEPARATION.

Voluntary Parting After Fourteen Years of Happy Married Life.

A Halifax despatch says: One of the most extraordinary social sensations ever known in Halifax came to the surface today, when Prof. Sumichrast separated from the woman to whom he had been married fourteen years because he did not believe that in the sight of God he is her husband. Prof. Sumichrast is the most cultured literate and linguist in this part of Canada. He was formerly Professor of Modern Languages in King's College, Windsor. Subsequently, he was editor of a Halifax newspaper, and for some years he has been Principal of the Girton House, where the sons and daughters of the aristocracy of Halifax finish their education. This school is supported by Bishop Binney and the leading men in his diocese.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Sumichrast fell in love with the handsome young widow of Charles Almon, a lieutenant in the Royal British Artillery and son of a wealthy Nova Scotian politician. When M. B. Almon died he left his son's widow a fortune. After the engagement Sumichrast told her that when a youth he had married a dashing French girl in his Hungarian home. Their life had been an unhappy one. They were divorced, he had never heard from her since, and he believed she was dead, but if alive the divorce was perfectly legal. Mrs. Almon was satisfied, and married Mr. Sumichrast. Years ago Prof. H. Y. Hind, the British expert witness before the Fishery Commission, held a professor's chair in King's College. He became friendly with Sumichrast, and found out all about his previous history. At a recent meeting of the church synod radical differences of opinions sprang up between Bishop Binney and Profs. Sumichrast and Hind, were continued at the Governing Board of King's College, of which all three were members, and Hind employed an Edinburgh lawyer to ferret out the history of Sumichrast before he came to Canada, and the whereabouts of his first wife. It was found that she had married a French officer and is now living in Algiers. Then Prof. Hind addressed a circular to all the Episcopal clergymen of the diocese, declaring that Bishop Binney was backing up Prof. Sumichrast, a man whom he knew for years had been living with a woman not his wife in the eyes of the Church. This produced a crisis.

When Bishop Binney called his attention to Hind's attack he acknowledged that, seeing that his first wife, whom he had for long years thought dead, was still living, in the eyes of the Church his second marriage was unlawful, and he immediately determined to separate from wife No. 2 and regard wife No. 1, living with the French officers in Algiers, as his only lawful spouse. He went home and communicated his resolve to the woman with whom he had lived happily for fourteen years. The blow fell upon her with crushing effect, but like a heroine she agreed that it was the only thing they could honorably do, and she immediately left her home and sought the protection of Rev. F. R. Murray, her pastor, at whose house she now is.

FUNERAL AND WEDDING.

A Very Romantic Episode Which Took Place in Ottawa.

An Ottawa despatch says: An extremely romantic marriage which took place here yesterday furnishes subject matter for all the young people of the city. The facts are briefly these: Miss Elizabeth King, of Rochesterville, a maiden lady 82 years of age, died on Sunday last. She was possessed of considerable wealth, estimated at about $100,000, principally in real estate securities. In her will she left it all conditionally to Miss Chrissie King, a young lady of 19, who had lived with her as companion, and to Gilbert Allan, a young man of 24, who had paid considerable attention to Miss Chrissie and had won the favor of the old lady. The condition was that the young couple should be married to each other the day the testatrix was buried. The burial took place at 3 o'clock yesterday and at 4 the marriage ceremony was celebrated in the house of recent mourning. The happy groom is the son of Hugh Allan, retail dry goods merchant.

One of the Campbells.

I notice a remark that Lady Colin Campbell was so proud of her connection with the Argylls that she wore, at one of the Queen's drawing-rooms, a dress on which were emblazoned the Campbell arms. This is incorrect. Lady Colin never wore any such dress at a drawing-room. The person who wore it was Lady Archibald Campbell, her sister-in-law. Lady "Archie" is very æsthetic and this wonderful gown of hers was an artistic adaptation to modern ideas of a mediæval costume. On it not only were the Campbell arms worked, but those of her own family, the Callanders of Craigforth, which, though it may not date back to 1180, when the first MacCallum More was knighted, is still an old family. By-the-way, Lady Colin Campbell's father is a lineal descendant of that Col. Blood who had a weakness for Crown diamonds in the time of James II.—*York Town Topics.*

Scandinavian Family Names.

"Funny thing about my ancestry," said Ole Williamson, a son of Scandinavia, the other day. "Away back my original ancestor was Ali Oleson, his son was Ole Alison, and he named his boy Andrew Oleson. His son was John Anderson, his son Andrew Johnson. My grandfather was Jacob Bergstrom, his brother William Stromberg. My father was called Henry Jacobson, and they named me Ole Williamson." "Then your son —" "Will be William Henryson."—*Chicago Ledger.*

State Politics.

The Democrats of the Second Duchess district yesterday nominated Allison Butts, of Poughkeepsie, for the Assembly, and adopted resolutions endorsing the Administrations of President Cleveland and Gov. Hill.

The Republicans of the First Niagara district have nominated Christian F. Goeress for Assembly.

The latest theory of a preventive against sea-sickness is to ride up and down on elevators as frequently as convenient for several days before embarking.

A DEVASTATING STORM.

Dreadful Gale on the British Coast—Loss of Life and Property.

A last (Wednesday) night's London cable says: A terrible gale, accompanied by lightning and thunder, prevailed last night and this morning in the southern counties of England and in the Channel, where a number of vessels were wrecked. At Brighton much damage was done to property. Throughout the United Kingdom rain and hail fell. The storm caused widespread disaster. In Scotland there was also a heavy fall of snow. The gale abated somewhat during the day time, but raged with increased violence during the night over the whole Kingdom. In the west of Ireland the storm was terrific. Steamers are delaying in making Queenstown, and all the harbors are filled with shipping. The high tide at Limerick is flooding the warehouses on the water front, and at Armagh the spinning mills have been stopped by floods. Damage to property, accidents, and some cases of houses being set on fire by lightning are reported from all parts of the Kingdom. A French vessel foundered off Dymchurch and six persons were drowned. On the Danish coast many vessels have been wrecked. Four ships struck on the Elsinore breakwater. The gale was of unprecedented violence. At Liverpool and on the Isle of Man the barometer sank to the lowest point within the memory of man. The storm is now passing to the eastward of Scotland. Telegraphic communication on the Continent is greatly interrupted. Heavy damage was done at most of the seaside holiday resorts, where trees were uprooted and many persons injured by falling tiles and chimneys. It is feared there has been a great loss of life. The papers had no telegram from the Continent last night.

ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

Two Men Have a Battle with an Enormous Bird of Freedom.

A Minneapolis, Minn., despatch says: Prof. W. F. Carr and Samuel Curtis, who were surveying on Nicolet avenue, near the Washburn Home, were attacked yesterday afternoon by a large eagle. The bird dropped down like a bullet, and, knocking Curtis' cap from his head, assaulted him with great fury. The man caught up a crowbar, and for a few minutes defended himself in an unequal combat, calling lustily for his companion. Prof. Carr coming up, the savage bird turned upon him, caught him by the leg, threw him down, tore his trousers and, sinking his talons in the fleshy part of his leg, inflicted a serious wound.

The bird then mounted to the collar of the unfortunate man and seemed determined to bear him away bodily, but just at this crisis other men came up, and by their united efforts the bird of liberty was finally conquered and securely pinioned. It was found that his wings measured nine feet ten inches from tip to tip, and his talons were over four inches long.

The capture of the eagle goes far to explain the fact that lately the farmers near the Washburn Home have missed sundry pigs and sheep.

News from Crowned Heads.

The Prince of Wales has set the fashion of wearing wide and curly brimmed hats in England.

Queen Marie, mother of Bavaria's two lunatic kings, visited Otto the other day, but he failed to recognize her.

Prince Carl of Sweden is such a beauty that his photograph is found on every toilet article used by Stockholm women.

Ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha of Egypt has been consulting Dr. Metzger, of Amsterdam, Holland, about his health, which has been failing lately.

The King of Holland is an admirer of American institutions. He heats his palace at Amsterdam with an American base-burning coal stove, and he has his eye on a tin egg poacher.

Queen Christina of Spain has won for herself the enthusiasm of the people by pardoning Villa Campa and his comrades and wiping out Cuban slavery. She is no longer the Austrian woman to them, but their monarch's mother.

King Thebaw's state chariot has lately been exhibited in London. It is of the pattern used in Europe 100 years ago, and it is literally coated with sheet gold, inlaid with bits of glass. Within there is only room for one person.

The members of the Royal Family of Sweden frequently take part in improvised dramatic performances in the palace theatre. The other day "Hamlet" was performed, the Crown Prince executing the *role* of the *Prince of Denmark* and his sister, Princess Alexandra, that of *Ophelia.*

The Emperor of Morocco is a great lover of velocipedes, only the royal feet must not touch the treadles. He has slaves for this purpose when he goes out for his rambles in the palace gardens. He has just ordered a velocipede broad enough to hold a comfortable bed, on which His Majesty reposes while his slaves take the exercise.

How They Swear in Naples.

The following story is told among the foreign residents of Naples: One of them when boating saw a man engaged in driving a pile. The sun was hot and the work was hard, so after a time the laborer paused, and fixing his eyes on the stick before him with the greatest malignity he exclaimed: "Accursed be the mother of the kid that did not eat you up when you were a sapling!"—*Saturday Review.*

ADVICES from New Zealand are that the industrial branch of the Government life insurance scheme does not get on well. The direct administration of the insurance department by the State was abandoned in 1884, when an association was formed by Act of Parliament, with a board of auditors composed of certain officials and three auditors elected by the policy-holders. The new direction has been found unsatisfactory, and by an Act of 1886 the office has reverted to the position of a purely Government department. At the end of sixteen years of Government insurance in New Zealand, the ordinary branch has an accumulated fund of $5,500,000. The expenses of management in the industrial department are over 34 per cent. The business of the industrial department is of small proportions.