Blood-Curdling Confession tardly Crime.

A last (Friday) evening's Oyster Bay, L I., despatch says: Edward Tappan, who is under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in the Townsend our rage, con sed this morning that his brother John and himself were concerned in the murdel of Mrs. Maybee and her daughter. Tappan says: "My brother was in the barn on the evening of November 17th when Mrs. Maybee came in. I was at the front of the house when he went in, feeding the pigs. When John choked the old lady to death I was out in front of the barn. I saw him. He choked her to death on the barn floor. He caught her by the wrist with one hand and took her by the throat with the other. I was looking through the door. It was light enough for me to see in the stable. When she came in for leaves John was standing in the stable where the leaves were. It took ten to fifteen minutes to choke her to death. After she was dead John picked her up and laid her in the back stable. I saw him throw some leaves over her. John said, 'I am going to wait for Annie. I am going to choke her, too. No one will know about it. Then I can go to the house and get the money.'
Annie opened the barn door about two feet
wide. When she stepped in John grabbed
her by the right arm and threw her down. I was on the floor about tures feet from where he grabbed her. He held her by the right wrist, put his knee upon her left arm, and with his right took her by the throat. She tried to get away, and grabbed at his face. I saw her hand close over his nose and mouth. She said, 'Let me go.' That is all she said. Then he held her by the throat until she was dead. She died in ten or fifteen minutes. carried her to the stable near her mother and covered her up with leaves, and said, 'Now I am going to the house.' We both went in the kitchen door. Old Mr. Maybee said, 'Who is there?' John said, 'It's me.' They went upstairs to Mrs. Maybee's room, when Maybee knocked on the floor. I stood by the door. Then John came downstairs, went in front of Maybee, ran his hand up and down Maybee's breast, and said, 'I want that gold watch you had two years ago.' Maybee said, 'I 'ain't got it; I am blind and cannot see to get it.' 'I know that,' said John. John then said, 'I must kill you.' Then he snatched the cane out of Maybee's hand and struck him twice on the head. John went upstairs again and came back. I said, 'I have all I want.' We came out. He went to the Cedars by the spring and went home. He gave me ten dollars in bills. I have it now. John showed me a pin and wa ch by the door outside. He got them upstairs. He did not tell me how much money he got. I have not seen my brother alone since. After John showed me the watch and pin I went home. It was about a quarter to 6 My wife asked where I had been. I told her down the road. She does not know I had a hand in the mur-

Tappan made his confession unsolicited. He says he believed it to be his duty to

do so.

The excitement created over the confession of Edmund S. Tappan is more intense than at any previous stage of the history of these crimes. The confession is not believed by the majority of people here, who think he and not his brother committed the Maybee murders. Edmund Tappen has produced two five-dollar bills composing the ten dollars he says in his confession John gave him from the money taken from Maybee and Townsend's houses John Tappan is left-handed. The blows on Mr. and Mrs. Townsend's heads were evidently struck by the left hand. Bloody finger marks on the overalls found in the woods were on the left leg, as though wiped by a left hand. John and Edmund are respectively 57 and 51 years. The latter has a wife and nine children.

FEARFUL BOILER EXPLOSION

Five Men Instantly Blown into Eternit

A last (Friday) night's Rochester, N. H., A last (Friday) night's Kochester, N. H., despatch says: One of the boilers connected with the shoe manufactory and tannery of E. G. & E. Wallace blew up this afternoon, killing four men and injuring several others. The machinery was run by an engine and three boilers. This noon, there being some trouble with the safty-valve, Engineer John Grimes weighed it down with a brick and disconnected the middle boiler. At 1 o'clock, it being found that there was not sufficient power to drive the machinery, orders were given to shut fifteen minutes disconnected boiler burst with a detonation which was heard for miles. The killed are John Grimes, engineer, aged 40 leaves a widow and five children; Augelo Haitt, fi eman, aged 30, leaves a widow and child; Wm. Cleveland, aged 26, leaves a widow; Louis Depre, aged 30, leaves a widow and child wounded are Joseph Garnier, aged 23, unmarried, will probably die, thrown 100 feet and cut by glass; Thos. Downing, aged 40, arm broken; Joseph Davidson, ribs and arm broken · Frank Hurd, aged 29, hand and arm broken; Wm. Grimes. aged 24, badly bruised about the body; Patrick Barry, aged 29, is missing, and is supposed to have been killed when the explosion occurred. The boiler penetrated a brick wall in the rear of the leather house, passing through the base of a 90 foot chimney. The All the bodies were badly disfigured. tanuery is partially demolished, and the buildings in the vicinity are badly shaken. It is currently reported that the boilers had been previously condemned.

Fortunes in Pills.

Mr. Ingram, the founder and proprietor of the Illustrated London News, made his first fortune by Parr's life pills, as Holloway did by his. Mr. Ingram used to say that he always noticed on market days a Nottingham, that general purchasers gave the preference to goods which were adver-tised with cuts. So he put an imaginary picture of old Parr on the front of his ad vertisement with good effect. followed his example. He confined himself to money making however, whereas Ingram was socially ambitious, eager for admission to society, and was M.P. for Boston at mis death. He had a very handsome country seat adjoining his paper mills in Herts, where, on Sundays, he entertained large parties of brother M. P.'s. He was in some respects very democratic, diving in his shirt sleeves every week day at 1 with his printers and employees at the Rainbow, which was near the office of the Illustrated

A Place to Put it

During the contest for Midlothian, at the last election, feeling ran very high. Some of the village folk had drunk to Gladstone's success so often in the hope of thereby get ting him to the top of the poll that they were very often down themselves. This was very true on the polling day, and when the news came that the Liberal cause was triumphant a small but loyal party rung honor the occasion. One was so far gone he could not get his "doon," biceuped, "Drink up, chaps, drink it up. This is a glorious triumph. I canna haud ony mair, but pour mine's on my head and let it sook through to my brain.'

The Japanese Premier, Prince Kung, addressed Gen. Grant, when he was in Japan, in Eiglish, so called. Endeavoring to compliment him by assuring him that he was born to command, he said: "Sire, brave Generale, you vas made to order."

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXV.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1884.

WHOLE NO. 1,333 NO. 46.

Latest from Ireland.

Wm. Kelly, ex Mayor of Waterford, has seen appointed High Sheriff there. Pat Moylan was shot dead on December 19th at Caboolan, seven miles from Galway. Rev. Peter Galligan, Killenkere, died

ecently after a few days' illness. James Hamilton, once a wine merchant Dublin, died recently at his residence, Eden. Ardara.

Mr. John Parke, for many years po master at Strandbill, Sligo, is dead. On December 18th Mary Murray, said to be over 100 years old, dropped dead in Castle street, Athlone, amidst the noise

and confusion of the market. At Rebartstown, on December 18 h David Conner, while under the influence of drink, attacked his wife with a hatchet

and killed her on the spot. A horrible murder was committed in Lisburn, County Antrim, on December 17th. James Doherty, while in an insane condition, shot his stater-in-law dead and wounded his wife.

As early as the 6th century extensive nonasteries were found in Ireland, in which religion and learning were zealously cultivated. From these establishments mission-aries were sent forth, carrying the doctrines of Christianity to Scotland, England, and all parts of Europe.

In a letter to the London journals, Lord Waveney bears strong tribute to the beauty and suitability of Irish poplin for wall decoration, for which it is now being used by the Queen and in the best English houses. He also proves that it is economi houses. He also proves that it is economical, which is the most important item in the question. In 1844 he had the drawing room of his London house hung with Irish tabaret, yellow, with white stripes. "The color and brilliancy," he says, "remain undiminished in intensity after near forty years' wear in London. A ruby tabaret has lasted equally well."

SILKNCING A SQUALLING BABY. A 3-year-old Girl Attempts to Sew up the

Mouth of Her Baby Brother.

A Waverly (N.Y.) despatch says: Carlton Dunlap, a carpenter, lives with his wife and two children at Branch's Station, a few miles from this city. One child is a bright little girl 3 years old, the other is a baby about 2 months old. It is fretful and cries a great deal. A few days the baby was more than usually cross. mother had been trying in vain to quiet it for a long time. At length the little girl Nettie said: "What shall we do wiz baby, mamma, if he don't stop his tryin'?" "We'll have to sew his mouth up, I guess. Nettie," the mother thoughtlessly replied The next day, while the baby was sleep ing in its cradle, Mrs. Duulap ran to a neighbor's on an errand, leaving Nettie playing on the floor. She was detained longer than she expected to be, and while hurrying back home and on entering the yard she heard her baby shricking as though in great pain. She ran into the house and found Nettie standing by the side of the cradle and bending over the baby. When Nettie heard ber mother enter she rose up. Blood was running from the baby's mouth. Nettie held in her hand a darning needle containing a short piece of yarn, which Mrs. Dunlap had left sticking in a cushion on the table. Mrs. Dunlap took the screaming baby quickly from the cradle. "Baby waked up and tried," said Nettie, "and me jes' doin' to sew him's mout up." She had run the needle mearly through the baby's underlip in two places.

BETRIBUTION.

Man and Wife Lynched for a Bruta Crime.

A Denver, Col., despatch says: Mary Rose Mathews, a bright little girl of 10, who was adopted from the Denver Catholic Orphaus' Home by Mike Cuddihie and his wife, living near Ouray, a small mining town in the southern part of this State suddenly died Saturday week. Suspicions were aroused and the body of the girl was exhumed and found to be covered with knife wounds, one leg broken, the skul crushed and the imbs frozen. Cuddibis and his wife were arrested, tried and found guilty of murder. About 1 o'clock this morning a band of masked men went to the hotel where they were in custody and over powered the sheriff's guard. They then tool where the woman was hanged to the ridge pole of a vacant cabin. Her husband wa strung up to the limb of a tree on the op posite side of the road. The bodies we out down and buried by the coroner to day This is the first instance of a woman being

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

Fearful Burning of a Man and Woma A last (Wednesday) night's Fall River Mass., despatch says: About 10 o'clock this evening a gentleman passing the house of Chas P. Stickney saw a blaze in the upper room, and, giving the alarm, entered y the side door. Those who entered the ouse met a borrible sight. Just maide the door on the stairs was Stickney, his clothing in flames. At the head of the stairs lay Mrs. Stickney dead, her clothing burned off. The flesh on her limbs, bod and fact was horribly burned. Her fact showed that death was preceded by terrible agony. Mr. Stickney had one hand burned almost completely off. Mrs. Stickney had been engaged in saturating the carpet with bergine or naphtha, which ignited, and in an instant the whole room was in a blaze The flames communicated to Mrs. Stick ney's clothing, and she ran out to the head of the steirs and fell exhausted. Her husband's clothing, in the effort to save his wife, caught fire. At latest reports he was in a precarious condition.

The London Advertiser tells the follow ing: Geo. Thurlow, who will be 8 years of age in March next, weighs 110 pounds, and sports a moustache and side whiskers that a young man of 20 might not feel ashamed of. Although he is not much over the height of the average boy of 8 years, yet his shoulders, chest and back are wonderfully developed and are as large as those of a youth twice his age. He is pos sessed of marvellous muscular power, and san pick up and carry around any man not weighing over 225 pounds. To-day on the market, a reporter saw him pick up a gentleman weighing about 210 pounds, and walk off quite easily with him. His parents live in Nissouri, and are well-known and respected. Mr. John Burns, the bailiff, just now has the lean of the boy, whom he takes quite a pleasure in showing around. It is said when George was only 3 years of age he astonished his old mother one day in the kitchen by picking her up and walking away with the terrified lady in the direction of the wood box.

A \$60,000 " HORSEBACK."

One of the Items that Make Coal so Ex-

pensive. A coal-dea'er said in a Cleveland interview: The abundance of coal in the United States ought to render it cheap, but mine operators claim that it cannot be produced any cheaper, and point to the fact that a ton of coal in Eugland, which has been wreatling so long with the coal problem, costs about as much as in America. Take, for instance, the Hocking coal," said a railroad man to-day. "The miners charge 80 cents a ton for mining it. (In the Massillon region they charge 95 cents, while the Brier Hill men have been getting only 65.) The dead work costs 60 cents a ton (Jown in the Massillon region where they have to pump out their mines it is 50 cents a ton), the freight will amount to \$1 40, and it will cost 20 cents to load and unload it. That swells the cost to \$2 60 a ton. The freight cannot be lowered much, It amounts now to but 3 of a cent per ton a mile." Few of the coal operators have gotten rich. Down in the Brier Hill region they pay as high as 50 cents a ton to farmers whose land they have leased for mining purposes, while in the Massillon region from 15 to 20 cents a ton is given. Then there are horse-backs. Horse-backs them. Price, the Pittsburg miner, once struck a horse-back which cost him over \$60,000 to get through. In Eugland, where capitalists are more patient than we, they run a long shaft from the mouth to the farther end of a side hill mine and begin from the rear and work forward. Here the operator, unable to wait so long for a return from his money, begins at once to take out the coal, opening rooms each side of the central shaft and leaving great pillars of coal to support the roof of the mine The pillars, which are very large, contain many tons of coal, which are not available till the mine has been exhausted, when they are taken out and the roof allowed to proached the vessel. She sank in about

GOING BUNGRY TO SCHOOL. Strange Proposals in the London School

Here is a list of propositions moved at a meeting of the London (Eng.) School Board by a benevolent member, who wished to encourage poor people to send their children regularly to school: "1st. That all Board schools situated in poor localities be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning and that all research free be like. morning, and that all necessary fires be lit for the reception of the children of poor parents who are compelled to go to work.

2nd. That all children of parents unable to
pay school fees be provided with one meal
per day. 3rd. And that it be an instruction to the Works Committee to make pro vision for carrying out the same. 4th.
That any head master or mistress of such
schools shall be empowered to select any
children unable to attend through want of
boots, and shall have the power to order the same through the Board, the cost of which

shall not exceed 5s. per pair.
Mr. Freeman, acting Chairman, intimated that the Board had no power to carry out the second and fourth propositions but that it was competent for Mr. Mitchell to move the first. Mr. Michell accordingly confined himself to the proposition as to the hours for opening and the lighting of fires. Miss Taylor seconded the proposition, and ques tioned the decision of the Chairman as to sion the matter was eferred to the Works Committee without any special in struction.

The Disease of the Money-Counters.

A Washington correspondent, visiting the Treasury Department, noticed that many of the women employed in counting bank notes looked ill, and had sores upon their ands or heads. The superintendent gave the following account of the trouble "Very few," he said, "who spend any considerable time in counting money escape the sores. They generally appear first on their hands, but frequently they break out on the head, and sometimes the eyes are affected. We can do nothing to prevent affected. We can do nothing to prevent this. All of the ladies take the greatest care of themselves in their work, but sooner or later they are afflicted with sores. The direct cause of the sores is the arsenic employed in the manufacture of the money. If the skin is the least abraded, and the arsenic gets under the flesh, a sore will appear the next morning. The habit that every one has of putting the hand to the head and face is the way the areenic poisoning is carried to those portions of the body. "See here," said one of the officials stopping by the side of a Joung lady, and picking up a glass vessel containing a sponge " this sponge is wet, and is used to noisten the fingers while counting the money. You see how black it is. That's arsenic. Every morning a new piece of sponge is placed on the desk of each employé, but before the day is over it is as black as this. I have known half a dezen cases where ladies have been compelled to resign their positions. There are three ladies who were here six years before they were afflicted with sores. About three months ago they were so visited by them that they had to quit work. They have been away ever since, and the physician's certificate in each case says that their blood is poisoned with arsenic."—London Medical Record.

"A dying man may be burned with a red-hot iron and not feel pain," Dr. Crawford said to a reporter for the Mail of Stockton, Cal. "Consciousness may remain to the dying almost to the dissolution, but generally they lose the power of thought long before actual death. In cases of death in which there seems to be suffering the writhing and spasms are due to reflex muscular action. Fear weakens the nerrous system and consequently hastens death; and the reverse of tear may prolong life." The Doctor cited a medical report concerning a Methodist minister. He lay on the verge of death, cold and pulseless and friends around his bed sang his favor ite hymn. As they ceased, and while the physician stood timing the death, the minister's hands moved, and he whispered. Glory !" Restoratives were administered and an hour later the man had recovered. he understood every word spoken at his bedside. Under the nervous excitement and enthusiasm wrought by the hymn, he had exerted his muscular strength, and ived.

A probationer was officiating in the parish church of Kinglassie, with a view to his becoming assistant to the incumbent. "May your name, sir?" said the beadle to him at the close of the service. "I dinna' slightest notice of the terrible tragedy speir't for ony curiosity o' my ain, but for the justification o' the people." alightest notice of the terrible tragedy the speir't for ony curiosity o' my ain, but for changing so near. He says from his outlook in the rigging of the City of Columbus a decrease in bills of sale of 29,915.

THE CITY OF COLUMBUS.

Captain Wright's Graphic Story of the Vessel's Disaster.

PITIABLE TALE OF SUFFERING AND DEATH. A New Bedford (Mass.) despatch says: Capt. Wright said that about 12 o'clock he stepped linto his room to warm himself. It was very cold. Everything was working well. Went below for a short time. Soon after I heard the second mate in the pilothouse with the mate sing out, "Port the helm." I jumped out of my room thinking we had came across a vessel bound down the sound. I then cried out, "Hard aport," and in the moonlight saw the buoy on Devil's bridge on the port about two points forward from the beam and about 300 yards distant. She immediately struck. I ordered the engine reversed, and she backed about twice har length. She immediately stopped, and I endeavored to head her to the north, but she filled forward and listed over to port, so that the plankshire was about four feet under water. I went aft and told the passengers Then there are horse-backs. Horse-backs to keep cool and get life-preservers, are rock projections which are met in a mine where they rise up and shut off the coal. It is an expensive task to remove them. Price, the Pittsburg miner, once heavy sea running. We launched a boat which was immediately captized. The sea was breaking over the steamer's deck, and the stern being entirely under water we were forced to go up on top of the house. I stayed there a minute, but we were quickly obliged to take to the rigging. The mate, second mate, chief engineer and fourth engineer took to the raft. I think the steamer struck on Lone Rock. The captain is positive that he struck out-aide of the buoy, and, in tacking, drifted inside. The officers of the cutter Dexter say that the wind was blowing a gala, and four fathoms of water, the railing on the bow being the only portion of the hull visible. It was impossible to reach the rigging, as the boats would have been pounded to pieces. The meu in the rigging were forced to jump into the sea, and we caught them as they arose to the surface was lifted fifteen feet on the crest of a wave, and it was necessary to go to the starboard to avoid being capsized. Capt. Wright was among the last to leave the ship. Two men, frozen so stiff that they were unable to relinquish their hold on the rigging, were at length the only persons remaining on the steamer, excepting the captain. Lieut. Rhodes asked him to jump, but he shouted, "Save those men first." "They are frozin," was the answer. The captain then jumped, although he could not swim a stroke and was requed. Lieut Rhodes at the neril was rescued. Lieut. Rhodes, at the peril was rescued. Lieut. Rhodes, at the peril of his life, rescued the last two men in the rigging. One was Mr. Richardson, who died before reaching the cutter.

A. F. Pittman, chief steward of the steamer, said: "Was in my birth when the vessel struck, and was not awakened by the cheek, row until the general slarm was

the shock, nor until the general alarm was given. The greatest excitement prevailed, women rushing about the cabin in night dresses. In about 20 minutes the steamer the power of the Board. At the end of a listed, and the houses were carried away by sengers came on deck, they were swept over by scores. The scene was terrible. After the vessel listed I made my way along the windward side up an inclined plane, and into the rigging, where about 40 persons, all men, had taken refuge. There we olung for life, with fingers benumbed and with floating corpses and debris at our

The steam tug Nellie again attempted yesterday to visit the wrecked steamer City of Columbus. The tug had on board a large number of persons, seeking the remains of lost friends, but owing to the rough weather they could not approach to within a quarter of a mile of the wreck. It was thought three bodies could be seen hanging to the rathines of the mizzen rigging. The Nellie ran within an eighth of a mile of the wharf, landing at Gay-head light, the sea running so high that the tug could not approach the wharf. A yawl was lauuched, in which a number of persons in which a number of parsons set out for Gayhead, the waves running twenty feet high, but all were landed safely there. There were found ten persons who had landed safely from the wreck, all of whom were alive and doing well. They are Wm. Spaulding, of Bosto purser; Henry Collins, Taunton, second assistant engineer; John Hines, Boston, fireman; Thomas Butler, Prince Edward Island, fireman; Wm. N. McDonald, Boston, quarter-master; Thomas O Leary, see man; Michael Kennedy and Edward O'Brien, St. Johns, Nfld., waiters; James U'Brien and J. T. Tibbets, passengers. The visitors were then guided to a meeting house and other places, where the bodie that had been picked up had been brought. At the meeting house, a weather-beaten structure, in one of the wildest places on the coast, were found five bodies, four men and one woman. Of these Mrs. Alice Atkinson was identified by her uncle, A. S. Belyes, of Lynn. He recognized her as he entered the building, crying out: "That is my dear niece, Alice." Her remains were dreadfully mangled. Another body was identified as that of George Kellogg, of Fitchburg. The remaining three were not identified. Kellogg left the vessel in the boat with Quartermaster McDonald, and worked at the oars until he dropped dead from exhaustion and exposure. A body lying on the beach was identified as that of Henry Batchelder. Six bodies were found in a hut; there were four men and two women. One of the women was recognized as Mrs. A. B The other woman was a mulatto but neither she nor the men were identified Along the stretch of shore from the hut to Gayhead light nine more corpses were dis overed, all more or less disfigured, the face of each wearing an expression of horror None were identified. During the day the bodies were removed to places of shelter along the coast. The natives wouldn't allow them to be removed unless the ex penses of recovering them were paid. The remains of those identified we by a yoke of oxen and cart to the wharf,

where they were placed on board a tug.

A Boston despatch says: Captain Hamnond, of Goldsborough, who was among the saved, after clinging about e e /en hour to the wreck, says that between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning the steam e: Glaucus passed to the westward, but it took not the

he could distinctly see a man standing against the house of the passing steamer, and can't conceive how a crowd of human beings in the rigging of the wrecked vessel should have been overlooked. He criti pises sharply the want of discipline in the management of the boats. The mate of the steamer Glaucus states that his versel passed the wreck at a considerable distance, eight or ten miles, and he avers that after a prolonged scrutiny through a glass he could discover no evidence of any human

being.
A Woodsholl, Mass., despatch says: The A woodsholl, mass., despatch says: The body of a lady, 45 years of age, was found at Oedar Tree Neck to-day. The tug Storm King visited the wreck of the City of Columbus to-day. The steamer appeared to be hung on the rocks by the bow. Most of her hull is under water, and the cargo is washing out of her in great quantities. The wreckage has drifted ashore along the Sound, and it is believed that while most of the bodies were washed overboard there are still some in the hull of the ship, and if smooth enough to morrow an effort will be made to find them. Capt. Wright said in reference to the statement that the pilot at the smokestack, that the pilot house was heated by steam, was very warm, and there was no necessity to leave it to get

A New Bedford, Mass., despatch says:
All the trains to this city yesterday
were crowded with persons coming here with the hope of being able to identify the might have been picked up and brought here by the cruising steamers. The tug Nellie returned about 5 c'olock, and thousands lived the wharf while the bodies she bore were slid up planks to the wharf. All the bodies were frozen stiff, and the All the bodies were frozen stiff, and the arms were all stiffened in a position indicating that the viotims were frozen to death while clinging to the wreckage. Among the bodies picked up by the Nellie is that of a well dressed young woman, found about two and a half miles eastward of the Devil's Bridge. She was apparently about 22 years old, had long, dark brown, want half and dark area. wavy hair, and dark eyes. From her dress pocket was taken a package of jewellery done up in a handkerchief, consisting of a gold brooch, ear rings, necklace and locket, gold brooch, ear-rings, necklace and looket, as well as a little steel purse containing a small sum of money. No papers were found on her body. In her lap was found a tiny pair of baby shoes. About a mile from the wreck the body of a blonde man, with full, sandy beard, was picked up. The Nellie next picked up what is supposed to be the body of Morton, of the Boston Globe. Another body picked up was that of a woman, probably 40 years of age. She was badly bruised, probably by contact with the floating debrie. The fifth of the bodies was evidently that of a seaman. The captain of the Nellie reports seeing other bodies which it was impossible to other bodies which it was impossible to recover, the sea being so high. Nearly all the bodies had on life preservers, and were floating on their backs. Of all the victims recovered, Mr. Morton's face bore the most purpose of identification was particularly sad. All the five victims picked up by the Nellie were identified, except the young woman, as follows: The blonde man is J. May, of Boston; the elderly woman is Miss Beach; and the seaman, Richard W. Sullivan. There is slso an unknown young

A Boston despatch says: The City of Columbus was one of the finest vessels on the coast, and was built in 1878 by John Roach & Son. She was built of iron and thoroughly equipped. She was rated A 1, was valued at \$300,000, and insured for \$250,000.

WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

The Year's Crop, its Condition and the Prices Realized.

Making allowance for accidents and the amount used in home consumption, there were fully two millions of tuehels got ready for sale by the farmers. Of this amount about 1,000,000 bushels have been purchased by the dealers, so there still remain probably over 1,000,000 bashels undisposed of by the settlers. It is rather difficult to arrive at any idea of the approximate value of the wheat purchased—that is, the amount received for it by the farmers. Probably the nearest approach to accuracy would estimate the average price paid at 55 cents a bushel (including frosted wheat), which would show that about \$550,000 had been paid out by the dealers for wheat. At pres ent the prices being paid are somewhat higher than they were a short time ago. Here, in Winnipeg, the price for No. 1 hard is 80 cents, and for frozen from 50 to 55 cents. At Brandon they range from 65 to 58 for best quality and 38 to 40 for that damaged by frost. The sellers at Manitou get 70 cents for No. 1 hard and 40 to 45 oents for frozen. At Emerson and Gretna No. 1 hard is being sold at 70 to 78 cents, and frosted wheat at 50 to 55 cents. The recent reduction of races on the Canadian Pacific Railway to Port Arthur will, it is expected, have the affect of raising the prices, as much wheat will undoubtedly be sent to Port Arthur for storage in the eleva tor there until the opening of navigation.-Winnipeg Sun.

What John Chinaman Ests. It will probably astonish many to know three-fourths of all the chickens brought to this market are consumed by the Chinese, and that nine-tenths of all th tame ducks brought here share the same fate. The longer one lives the more he finds by jimminy out, and instead of the Chinaman feasting on rat pie, as he is popularly supposed to do, he has just three imes as much chicken pie on his bill of fare as the white man, and nine times as much stewed duck. The Chinaman is peculiar Geese or turkeys be does not care for, and wild ducks or any other game which has been shot are an abomination in his almond-shaped eyes. "Heap like 'em alive' is John's remark when any dead fowls are offered him. His taste in fish is also peculiar. He avoids salmon, but goes his ast nickle on suckers and sturgeon, or any talt-water fish which has been long out of water. Well, the salmon is a royal fish. It is death to dogs and does not seem to agree with Chinamen. The massive brain of the Caucasian is the only one able to cope with and successfully assimilate the phosphorus and phat of the luscious Chinook.—Portland Oregon an

Mr. Edward Nicholson died last week at his residence, Beechhill, near Derry. In early years he left his home for Manearly years he left his home for chester, where he amassed a large fortune and gained considerable eminence as an architect. He afterwards purchased the property on which his father had lived as a tenant, and was appointed a magistrate for his native county.

There were 520 fewer failures in England and Wales in 1883 than in 1882, and

Latest from Scotland.

The Brechin round tower is the oldest omplete building of stone and lime in Scotland which can be approximately dated. The Senate of the University of Glasgow, on a report from the Faculty of Theology, have resolved that the degree of D.D. be conferred on the Rev. Dugald Mackichan, B.D., missionary of the Free Church of Cartland at Rambay.

of Scotland at Bombay. Mr. Moody, the American evangelist, is expected to visit Edinburgh about the end of this month, and will preside at the open-ing of the large hall in the new building in the High street being erected for Carrubbers' Close Mission.

At the Glasgow Circuit Court a few days ago, before Lord Deas, Alexander McIn-tyre, an elderly man, was charged with having caused the death of his wife, at their house in the Gallowgate, on the 19th or 20th November. He pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

George Dunbar, a Waterloo veteran, died at Garmouth the other day. He was in the square at Waterloo, where the Duke of Wellington and his staff had to take shelter three times from the fierce charges of the French cavalry. On that day he was wounded three times, but was able to take part in the last charge when the Guards drove back the celebrated Old Guard of Napoleon.

A peculiar case has been before the A peculiar case has been before the courts in Scotland. Rev. Dr. Bain, parish minister of Dathil, sued Angus Stewart, bookseller, Granton, for £12 damages for slander. The slander consisted of a statement that the plaintiff had defrauded the Highland Railway Company by causing to be sent as ordinary luggage from Strome Ferry to Dingwall the remains of his late father. It was shown that the occurrence took place eight years since, and the remains had been then buried nine years and were merely disinterred and shipped for reinterment. The curious part of the case is the decision that a railway could not refuse to carry a corpse at the ordinary rate. When they charge more it is because of agreement. Judgment was given for the olergyman.

At the pleading diet of a Jury Court at Kilmarnock lately, Sarah Boyle pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy, aggravated by previous conviction. The circumstances are of a rather curious nature. In 1875 she married a miner named John Reddock. He only lived with her a month, and then enlisted as a soldier. After a lengthened interval, believing him to be dead, his wife married another man named John Smith in 1880. Raddock, however, turned up last year, and his wife suffered two months imprisonment for bigamy. In April last Smith died; and in November she married a laborer named William Agnew, her lawful husband being still alive. It appears she was under the impression that, having suffered for her second marriage, her partner in this illegal compact being dead, and her husband not winting to have anything to do with her, she was quite at liberty to marry again. The Sheriff, taking a lenient view of the case, infloted the same punishment as before, two months' im

Female Tenucity of Life It appears from gathered statistics of

the world that women have a greater tenseity of life than men. Nature worships the female in all its varieties, Amou earlier period. nlants th blossoms die earliest and are produced on the weaker limbs. Female quadrupeds have more endurance than males. In the human race, despite the intellectual and physical strength of the man, the woman endures longest, and will bear pain to which the strong man auccumbs. Zymotic diseases are more fatal to males, and more male children die than females. Deverga asserts that the proportion dying sud-denly is about 100 women to 780 men 1.080 in the United States in 1870 commit ted spicide, to 285 women. Intemperance, spoplexy, gout, hydrocephalous, affections heart and liver, scrofula, paralysis, are far more fatal to males than females Pulmonary consumption, on the other hand, is more deadly to the latter. Females in cities are more prone to consumption than in the country. All old countries not disturbed by emigration have a great majority of females in the population. In royal families the statistics show more daughters than sons. The Hebrew woman is exceptionally long lived; the colored man is exceptionally short lived. The married state is favorable to prolongation of life among women. Dr. Hough claims that there are from 2 to 6 per cent. more males born than females, yet there are more than 6 per cent. more of females in the living populations.

Terrible Fate of a Tramp. Almost every day and night in the winter

tramps in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa., seek the cinder-piles at the iron furnaces to keep warm, the cinders being taken thither when red hot. Oue morning re cently a carter at one of the furnaces tool load to the edge of an embankment and emptied it ou top of a tramp who was sleeping on the pile below. He uttered no cry, and the carter drove away unconscious of the acci-Some time afterward another carter noticed smoke arising from the cinders, and detected the smell of burning cloth. He made an examination and discovered the tramp, whose body was rapidly being consumed. Summoning help, the charred remains were removed from under the load were crushed, and his body burned almost to a crisp. Nothing was found on his per son by which be could be identified. He was about 23 years of age, well built and muscular. The body was buried at the almehouse.

A Female Skeleton.

They are exhibiting now in London Neapolitan lady of 25. Signora Vanatelli, as near a parody of the living skeleton as possible to look at. She is about middle height, with a hatchet edged face, ridged with a no e large enough for Goliath. This is her great feature, and suggests that she has run into proboscis as the Thibet sheep run into tail. She might be packed in a section of water pipe. She is shaped from shoulder to tos like a four-square necessary to stuff her ankle boots with cotton wool to keep the bones from slipping or grating at the joints.

The 5 h Royal Scots, of Montreal, are going to adopt the head dress similar to that worn by the 42nd Royal Highlanders, viz., a cloth belmet with a plume up the side. The feather bonnet is no longer to be the head dress of kilted regiments in the

A TRAGEDY AND A REBOINE.

Bravery of an English Lady Alone in

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands situated in the Bay of Bengal, a few days sail from Calcutta, are the great penal settlement of India, especially the former, where more than 10,000 native convicts, many of them belonging to the most desperate class of criminals, are kept under restraint, or employed in out-of-door labor under vigilant supervision. A branch convict settlement exists at Camorta, the capital of the Nicobar Islands, where there convict settlement exists at Camorta, the capital of the Nicobar Islands, where there are at present 200 convicts guarded by 30 men of the 2nd Madras Native Infantry, and a like number of police under a native chief constable. The officer in charge of the station was Mr. de Roepsterff, a Danish gentleman belonging to the Indian Civil Uncovenanted Service. A havildar, or native Sergeant of the Madras Infantry, a man of 30 years' service, had been a man of 30 years' service, had been accused by a native watchman of appropriating cocoanuts, and had in return struck the watchman and put him for a short time under a sentry. The next day Mr. de Roepsterff commenced the investigation of the case, and having taken the evidence for the prosecution adjourned the hearing till the following day, when the havildar was ordered to bring up his wit-nesses. Shortly afterwards he was riding past the Native Infantry Barracks, about thirty yards off, when the havildar fired at him from his room and hit him between the shoulders, the bullet coming out at the breast. He fell from his horse, and the orderly and groom who were with him went instantly to his assistance. He was only able to say, "Do not be confused,, take care of the mem-sahib' (his wife) or she will be shot too." Mrs. de Roepsterff, she will be shot too." Mrs. de Roepsterff, who was riding a little behind, came up; but her husband was unable to speak further, and died in a few minutes. The havildar immediately afterwards reloaded his rifle and blew his own brains out. The position of the poor lady was deplorableher husband killed before her eyes, not a soul who could speak a word of English nearer than 300 miles off by sea, 200 convicts to keep in order without a prison to confine them in, and bad feeling existing to a dangerous extent between the existing to a dangerous extent between the Sikh police and the Madras Native Infantry. In these trying circumstances the lady evinced a force of character amounting to heroism. She had her husband's body carried at once to the bungalow and after-wards buried. She despatched a native craft which happened to be in the harbor to Port Blair, the seat of Government in the Andamans, with two constables to report what had taken place. In the mean-time she assumed command of the station, ordering all reports to be made to herself, and managed it with perfect success, an illustration of how naturally Orientals submit to and sely on a European mind when exercised with firmness and discretion. In six or seven days Major Protheroe, the acting commandant at Port Blair, arrived. accompanied by some other officers and the chaplain, and relieved her of her territhe chaptain, and renewed her of her terrible responsibilities. Then, on the chaptain reading the funeral service over her husband's grave, she broke down, threw herself on the grave, and had to be removed by force. It appears that Mr. de Roepsterff, with his wife's assistance, had nearly completed a dictionary of the Nicobarge. barese language, and had also made considerable progress in a translation of the Bible. His widow desires to remain for some time at Port Blair to finish the work.—London Standard.

Queen Victoria's Gold Plate.

No living monarch, European or Asiatic, not even the Czar of All the Russias, can boast of such a service of plate as that owned by Queen Victoria, to whose guests it is often exhibited on huge buffets at either end of the banqueting table in St. George's Hall—vases, plateaux, cups and caudelabra, all wrough in the prectous metal, the net value of which is said to exceed two millions sterling. Conspicuous among the trophies are the mimic lyre-bird and tiver head taken from Timos Saih and tiger's head, taken from Tippoo Saib eighty years ago, and presented to Her Majesty's grandfather, King George III. The lyre-bird's body and tail are composed of solid gold, richly studded with brilliants, rubies, emeralds and pearls. The tiger's head once served Hyder Ali's masterful son as a footstool. It is a life-sized model, fashioned in solid silver, richly gilt, its Like the lyre-bird, it fell into the hands of the British at the storming of Seringapatem, where Tippoo, its valorous owner, met his death.

A Girl Worth Looking After.

The great beiress of England at present Miss Hamilton, whose mother, Lady Niebett Hamilton, has just died. The large estates in Haddingtonshire and Lincolnshire, the annual income of which is estimated at \$620,000, have been for some years, owing to the lady's incapacity, under he management of the Scottish and an immense sum has accrued. Miss Hamilton's father, whose original name was Dundas, had the agreeable fortune to adopt no fewer than three additional family names—Christopher, Nisbett and finally Hamilton—each change bringing a large increase of fortune. Her mother, just deceased, had been first married to the Earl of Elgin, father of the Earl of Canadian memory, and of Sir Frederick Bruce, Minister at Washington, but was divorced

Cremation would be death to the under takers. "Cremate," said one in New York, "and half of my profits are gone. Cremate, and where is my percentage on a casket costing all the way from \$25 up to \$1,500 Where is my profit on flowers costing all the way from \$10 up to \$10,000? The floral display at Alex. T. Stewart's funeral cost \$10,000. His coffin cost \$1,500. Cremate, and what becomes of the six factories n this city, each employing from 25 to 150 men at coffin-making and making shrouds and other things pertaining to the grave? Cremate, and what becomes of a score of marble-cutters whose sole buriness it is to sculpture monuments for the cemeteries around New York?" Undoubtedly crams. ion would destroy a lucrative business, but it is a business that is destructive, not

It's Never Too Late to Skate.

Among most people the erroneous idea exists that youth is the only season when skating can be advantageously learned Many a man would increase health, and both intensify and prolong life, if he could persuade himself to acquire this accom-plishment, notwithstanding the tumbles and the irreverent jeering from his juniors which he would be sure to meet with. For skating is to walking what swimming is to bathing. It exercises the whole system in a more energetic manner than mere pedes trians m does, and by the energetic breathing and out-breathing which it induces rapidly purifies the blood. That it is so seldom acquired when the peracuignorant of it has passed boyhood—or girl-bood, for we must include female skaters argues nothin; against the potentiality of the adult who sets his ambition in that direction.

EASHLY PROVEN.—It is easily proven the malarial evers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood and it gives new life and vigor to eaged and infirm always

"I wonder." said a young lady, "why Hymen is always represented as carrying a torch." To which her bachelor uncle sneeringly responded: "To indicate that he always makes it warm for people who