

THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN.

The investiture of King Alfonso of Spain, with the "Order of the Garter" by the Queen of England, a lengthy account of which appears in another column, once more brings to the eyes of the British people. During the last four hundred years Spain has undergone strange vicissitudes of fortune. In 1476 two monarchies divided between them the sovereignty of the Northern Provinces, while in the South there still remained a fragment of the once renowned and magnificent Moorish Empire, which, to all appearances, was as strong and powerful as either of its neighbours. In the course of 112 years' great and momentous changes took place, the Moors were driven out of Granada and the whole of the Peninsula, including Portugal, had become consolidated under one Government; while beyond the Pyrenees, Spain had acquired Artois, Franche Comte, the Netherlands, the Milanese, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia and the Balearic Islands. Looking westward, she had the Canaries, and in the then newly discovered hemisphere her possessions, overed sixty degrees of latitude and included both the tropics. Mexico, California, the large portion of the valley of the Mississippi, Central America, Venezuela, Peru, Chili, Cuba, San Domingo and Jamaica were hers. In Africa she held Ceuta, Melilla, Bonghary and Tunis and overawed all Barbary. In Asia she planted a number of colonies, owned all the Spice Islands, part of Malacca and shadowed with her flag the whole of the magnificent Philippine Archipelago. It might then have been said of Spain, as it is now said of England that "her morning drum-beat echoed round the globe." Her trade, commerce and manufactures were almost equal to that of Venice and Genoa and were powerfully stimulated by the demand for goods to supply the markets of the new colonies. Her exports were immense and brought in return a flood of mineral richness into the country. Her fleets and armies, while they were a terror to her enemies were a powerful protection to friendly States.

Yet, only a century later, the Spanish dominion was destroyed in Europe, Asia and Africa; and so completely undermined in America, that, except in the mere form, it was virtually dead. To-day, the feeble remnant of the mighty power which once threatened the liberties of the Old World and invaded the treasures of the new, is struggling for the ownership of the single island which is all that is left of the grandest colonial dominions ever ruled by one crown.

The reasons that led to Spain's falling so fast and so far has been traced to the following causes:— 1st.—The extensive emigration to the New World; 2nd.—The relaxation in the industrial habits of the people; 3rd.—The arrogance and despotism of several of her rulers which embroiled the country in wars with the most powerful States in Europe and draining the country of its population to supply their armies; 4th.—The expulsion of the Moors and Jews; 5th.—The restrictions imposed upon trade; 6th.—The advance in the price of labour and the necessities of life, consequent on the foregoing.

No sooner was the Cross placed above the Crescent on the walls of the Alhambra, than the Jews were driven from the soil of Spain. By this act the country was stripped of the most intelligent, energetic and best class of her population. The thier merchants, financiers, physicians and scholars which the age could boast, were among the crowd of fugitives who then crossed the boundaries of that inhospitable land never to return. The ancestors of the late Premier of England fled with the melancholy company and carried to a foreign shore the germ of those literary and political abilities which has since stamped their impress upon British history. Following close upon the heels of this suicidal act, came another of the same kind, which was the banishment of the Moors. Like the Jews, they were allowed to sell their property if they could, but they were not permitted to take any gold or silver with them. All but a comparatively small number gave up the home they had occupied for eight hundred years, and departed friendless and desolate into the regions of North Africa, where thousands died of hunger and fatigue and the remainder scattered far and wide, leaving hardly a trace behind them. The evil effects of these despotism and inhuman acts soon became apparent. The Moriscos had been the most skillful agriculturists and mechanics in Spain. They had monopolized the

culture of silk, sugar and cotton, and the manufacture of cloths, gloves, tools and weapons. When they went, the industry and the wealth of Spain went with them. Vast areas of territory were left totally desolate. Madrid, which at the beginning of the seventeenth century, had a population of 400,000, at the beginning of the eighteenth had less than 200,000. Seville, which during the sixteenth century was the emporium of her colonial commerce, gave employment to 16,900 looms, in fabrics of wool and silks and to 130,000 hands to work them, in the reign of Philip V. had only 300 looms and only a fourth of its former population. Toledo, which in the middle of the sixteenth century had fifty woollen factories, in 1665 had only thirteen. The art of manufacturing silks, for which the city was once famous, was lost, and 40,000 people were thrown out of employment thereby. The glove business, formerly prosecuted in all parts of Spain, was entirely at an end by the middle of the sixteenth century. The Southern provinces, once so fruitful and rich, by 1640 had sunk so low that it was impossible to collect even the smallest taxes. Thus did sure-footed vengeance overtake the unhappy country whose arbitrary and despotic rulers trampled justice, humanity, and the political rights of their people in the dust for the sake of their own grandeur and aggrandizement. As we have already taken up as much of our space as we can spare in this issue we will have to defer further comments for our next number.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The result of the election in the Parish of Chatham yesterday, was a revelation to the few who imagined they carried the town in their vest pockets. The day passed off quietly, the candidates and their friends working strenuously. The Chairman Mr. James F. Connors did his duty faithfully and courteously and was aided by the Parish Clerk, Mr. G. I. Wilson. The collectors of rates for the different districts were in attendance, and quite a large amount of taxes were paid in. The poll closed at 4 p. m. and the ballots were then counted in presence of the candidates and their representatives. The result of the voting was:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Peter Loggie, 296; T. McLaughlin, 223; J. Forthingham, 152.

This result was received with loud cheers, and the candidates were called upon to speak. Each spoke briefly, and cheers were given for them and the Chairman.

In our last issue we called upon the electors to put an end to the evil system which would mix up our Parish affairs with Dominion politics. The electors have nobly responded to our call, and have dealt these meddlers a blow which will, we trust, prevent them from ever attempting to run the town again on party cries. Mr. Loggie is to be congratulated on the splendid vote he received. He came out as an independent candidate, and as such the people gave him a noble support. Mr. McLaughlin, too, received a generous support, and yesterday's vote will no doubt teach him that a politics as well as in other affairs, an honest, straightforward course is the one that commends itself to the public. Mr. Forthingham has now learned that it is better to stand on his own responsibility than becoming the nominee of a party and that no matter how popular a man may be personally, yet the people like independence. The defeated candidate is personally popular and highly esteemed, and his defeat receives greater significance from these facts.

The Star has reason to be proud of the result. It has constantly kept our people posted on Town matters, and in the future as in the past, will deal with local affairs without respect to men or parties, always upholding what is of benefit to the Town, and denouncing what it believes to be injurious.

We trust our new Councilors will act independent of any party or clique and do their duty to the whole people who have so well supported them in yesterday's contest.

DOMINION POLITICS.

The St. John Globe says:—"The Government organ at Moncton calls upon the people to vote against one of the candidates at Shediac for the County Council because he is a Grit. Is not this running Dominion politics rather fine?"

Yes, but in this Parish the organ of the Opposition and the Dominion member, Mr. Snowball have been running the Councilors on Dominion politics for four years. They make it a party question, and drum up the voters and canvass them on straight party lines. Is not this running Dominion politics even finer than in Shediac?

A couple of interesting articles on the Yorktown Centennial will be found on our first page.

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

A RUSSIAN SHAM FIGHT.

During the recent sham fight at the manoeuvres in Russia several people were knocked down and run over by the artillery, two being killed on the spot. Others were injured by the cavalry, and Lieutenant-General Timophejev, commander of the second division of infantry guards, was thrown from his horse and so dangerously wounded that his recovery is doubtful. Immediately upon the conclusion of the fight General von Schmidt, commander of the Constabulary Military School, stung by a report which the troops under him had received from Lieutenant-General Machotin, retired to his tent and discharged six chambers of a revolver at himself. Several of the shots struck his head, but he only died after some hours' intense suffering. An infantry regiment banged away into the distance, and the bullets suddenly began to whizz about the ears of a regiment of dragoon practicing field movements. The officer in command of the dragoons seemed oblivious of the fact, and when his attention was pointedly called to it, he replied, with the utmost nonchalance, that there was very little danger, and did not budge from the spot till one horse had been shot dead and another wounded.

DISAPPEARANCE.

A German Jew named Marcus Kalisch arrived in St. John several months ago, and announced he was about to start a factory at Rimouski for the manufacture of agricultural implements and engine boilers, that would employ from 150 to 200 men. He was to have branch offices in St. John and Halifax, and he would carry the factory on after the German method. The "Le Canadien" stated that the town council of St. Germain had given him a bonus of \$1,000 payable in debentures three months after he commenced building, and that he had purchased four acres of land, and was to establish three large manufactories—a foundry and a locomotive and an agricultural implement manufactory, of which his son was to take charge. In the meantime Kalisch was running a small junk store on Water Street, St. John. Recently he purchased a property at Gagetown for the purpose of a grist mill. On Friday, the 7th inst., Mr. Kalisch, left for Fredericton to transact some business there in regard to the grist mill; and said that he would be back on Saturday night. It has since transpired that he had not gone through to Fredericton by train on Friday the 7th inst., but had stopped off at Fredericton Junction instead. Friday night he purchased a return ticket to Harrey Station at Fredericton Junction, remarking at that point that he might possibly go on through to Portland, Maine, to make some arrangements about machinery; he was getting there. Since then Mr. Kalisch has not been seen and his whereabouts and affairs are rather a mystery. Those who knew him and had business with him, state that he was not seriously involved, and can offer no explanation of his strange absence.

ENGLISH SHIPS AND DOCKS.

England is bound to be true to herself no matter what Government may be in power, and no matter what agitations for free trade or for fair trade exist within her borders, or what bonanzas to shipping are given by her neighbour, the French Republic. In fact, just in consequence of these agitations, Titanic forces are put into operation. Just now the French bounty system is attracting to the French shipyards a large amount of shipbuilding, and probably within eighteen months forty steamers will be well under weigh or finished. But to counteract this movement the energetic English are planning for the construction of larger steamships than ever, and they have already provided the docks for them. The Liverpool docks have been mentioned in these columns recently. The Milford Haven docks are on an equally gigantic scale. The London Times, referring to them, says:—"The masonry entrance of the graving dock and of the lock are among the greatest works of the kind in the kingdom, the whole of them being founded upon the solid rock, which, owing to the natural dip of the strata, is found in places as much as 70 feet deep from the dock opening. The execution of such work in tidal water has been a stupendous operation, extending over a long period. The whole of this deep water tidal work is, however, now completed, and the immense iron caisson, 100 feet long, is now in its place; the water is thus excluded from the dock area, and the remainder of the work will therefore be executed in the dry. The size of the principal graving dock may be inferred from the fact that it has been executed around the Great Eastern, which was floated from it a few weeks ago. Designs are in course of preparation for a line of New York steamers of greater size and speed than even the City of Rome, Alaska, and Servia, which are the latest and finest developments of the three principal transatlantic lines."

SAD ACCIDENT.

The Fredericton Capital says:—"A very sad accident occurred at Edgmont on Saturday last. A little girl, aged about six years, daughter of Narcisse Marquis, merchant at Little Falls, was standing watching a pile of shavings burning, when a spark caught in her clothing, and she immediately started to run home, and as the spark was soon fanned into a flame, so that on her arrival at home her clothing was completely burned off her. Her body was burnt to a crisp from her waist to the tops of her thighs. Medical attendance was got as soon as possible, but all that could be done was to alleviate her intense sufferings until death put an end to them about six o'clock Sunday morning."

NORTHUMBERLAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

The yearly Exhibition of this Society was held at Bathville, on Friday last, on the grounds of His Honor Judge Wilkins. The first act on the programme was the choosing of judges by the Board to decide which of the exhibits should be worthy of an award. They were six in number, three being for each department.

The judges for the first department were Finlay McDermott, James Scott and John Baldwin, who were to decide for the ploughing match.

The judges for the stock exhibits were James P. Searle, James Irving, and Jas. Carter.

The six ploughmen then drew lots for their respective places and set to work. In the meantime the other judges examined the live stock, and an award of \$3.50 for the best entire 3 year old horse, was given to Mr. Searle, his being the only exhibit.

Next came 3 year old geldings, but as Mr. Chas. Sargeant was the only one on the ground the prize of \$2.00 was awarded to him.

The next prizes were for the best and second 2 year old mares. There were only two entered, and Mr. Johnathan Dixon's took the first prize \$2.00, and Mr. William Stothart took the second of \$1.50.

The next exhibit was a two year old gelding. John Galway's was the only entry and he got the best prize of \$2.00. Then George Dickson received \$2.00 for the best mare and John Baldwin received the second prize \$1.50.

J. B. Snowball exhibited three one year old colts and received \$1.50 and \$1.00 for the best and second respectively.

The prize of \$1 was awarded Mr. John Johnston for the best 1 year old filley. Mr. Alex. Gordon had the best spring colts for which he received the prize of \$1.50, and Mr. James Fitzpatrick received \$1.00 for the second.

Then came the exhibits of roadsters. Mr. James Fitzpatrick received \$2.00 for his two year old gelding and Mr. J. B. Snowball received \$1.50 for the best 1 year old filley.

Then came the exhibit of cattle. Geo. Searl had the only bull on exhibit, and was awarded \$2.50. Geo. Searle also showed two heifers each 2 year old, and received \$1.75 and \$1.25 for the best and second respectively.

J. B. Snowball received \$1.50 for the best 1 year old heifer and Alex. Gordon received \$1.00 for the second.

Mr. Jas. Fitzpatrick exhibited the best ewe of any age and received \$1.50 for his exhibit, and William Martin received \$1.25 for the second.

Alex. Dickson exhibited two 2 year old ewes and received \$1.50 and \$1.25 respectively.

James Fitzpatrick received \$1.50 for the best 1 year old ewe and Mr. William Martin received \$1.25 for the second.

The ploughmen had now completed their work and the judges appointed to look after it came forward, and after inspecting it in the minutest details, finally gave in their report.

Mr. Edward Martin was awarded first prize and received the prize of \$5.00, and the others were awarded as follows, each receiving 50 cents less than the one who precedes him till the last, viz:— Louis Dick, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Alex. Dick, William Cudron, and Geo. Murray, who received \$2.50.

The entrance fee for exhibitors was \$1.00 and the amount of money voted to be given to exhibitors was \$115. The number who entered was 39, and they carried away only \$63.75. When the work was over the spectators who numbered about 100 persons, in all took dinner in the house of Judge Wilkinson and other private houses nearby. We hope at the next Exhibition there will be a sufficient number of exhibits to take the amount of money voted.

QUEEN VICTORIA HONORS ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

MADRID, Oct. 11.—The investiture of King Alfonso with the Order of the Garter took place this afternoon. Alfonso XII had received many marks of sympathy from Queen Victoria, but none more agreeable than the high distinction—once before in this century conferred by another Spanish sovereign. Lord Wellesley, after the great Peninsula war, brought the Garter to Ferdinand VII, grandfather of Alfonso. The relations corded between Spain and England during Queen Isabella's reign, while the famous Guisot marriage policy annoyed the British Government. During the revolution of September, England, ever slow to recognize governments like those of Amadeo and Serrano, was among the first to hail the restoration of the boy prince, who, when fresh from exile, was called to his throne by the daring General Martinez Campos. Therefore the Spanish court received with much pleasure the announcement that a special envoy extraordinary, one of England's most ancient peers, chief of the old House of Commons, and hisself a knight of this royal present to Don Alfonso. The Garter counts on its proud roll but twenty-five knights, who are of England's bluest blood, with the exception of Lord Beaconsfield, who entered the noble chapter by right of talent and exceptional services to the Crown. The foreign knights must be crowned heads, or heirs apparent at least, to obtain the Garter. King Alfonso had signified his acceptance of the proffered order and had fixed October 11th as the day for investiture in his royal palace. The special envoy and a brilliant following arrived just on the day when the King left for Caseres to receive the King of Portugal. Long before the appointed hour for the ceremony of the investiture guards of honour

with band and colours took up their station in the palace court opposite the State entrance, and immense crowds gathered near the approaches, despite the efforts of horse and foot patrols. Carriages began arriving with privileged guests, grandees and wives, the Ministers, the highest palace functionaries, state dignitaries, marshals, generals, and military knights of the noble order in their robes, cardinals and bishops, in fact, all that galaxy of

CELEBRATIONS, CROSSES, AND SPLENDID COSTUMES

that habitually assembled around King Alfonso, following the ceremonial and etiquette of the court of the eighteenth century and the military display of which modern Spain is so fond. Eager expectation was visible on every face in the distinguished gathering filling the ante chambers and throne room. The grand stair case and landing were lined with halberdiers in the gala dress of musketeers of the last century and palace servants with gilt liveries and powdered heads. Meantime fine State carriages, drawn by fine teams of Andalusian horses, plumed and brilliantly harnessed, went with the Marquis del Valle, the principal introducer of the ambassadors, to the Hotel de Paris. The escort was formed by a squadron of Royal Horse Guards. The Marquis of Northampton, and Sir Albert Woods, Garter King at Arms, and the members of the mission were driven to the palace through crowded streets. As soon as they reached the palace they were hailed with a royal salute and the British anthem. A procession was formed, in which marched the members of the royal household, the chamberlains in order of precedence, the suits of the plenipotentiaries, carrying the book of the statutes, the sword, mantle collar, hat, and plumes. The herald carried the Garter ribbon. Then came the secretary of the mission and Blue Mantle Pursuivant with the royal commission. Last came the Marquis of Northampton, an aged and haughty looking peer, and on his left the Garter King-at-Arms in the mantle of his office, carrying Queen Victoria's letters of credence. At the door of the royal presence chamber the Duke of Sexto, Lord Chamberlain, announced the mission, and it advanced, making profound reverence, and preceded by the introducer of the ambassadors.

The King, standing in the halberdiers' uniform, but without any cross or star whatever on his dark blue tunic, awaited the mission, surrounded by the Court of Ministers. Queen Christina stood on the left of the King, and at her left were the infants. Nearest to the King, on the right, were Senor Sagast and Marshal Campos. The Marquis of Northampton advanced to the foot of the throne, and in French, in a short address, explained the object of the mission. The King replied. After duly handing their letters, the book and their commission, the plenipotentiaries, Lord Northampton, and the Garter King-at-Arms, approached the King and

BUCKLED THE GARTER on the left leg of His Majesty, below the knee, Garter reading an admonition. Afterwards Lord Northampton successively vested the King with the ribbon, mantle and collar, hat, and feathers, the order of the Garter.

The King receiving the sword unbuckled his own and gave it to the Garter Knight-at-Arms. During the whole ceremony Queen Christina, the infants, and the ladies of the court remained standing, and like the whole assemblage, watched the ceremony with eager interest. It is difficult to describe the curiosity excited at the court and in Madrid about every detail of this investiture. As the conclusion of the ceremony the Marquis of Northampton returned with the usual reverences, and was taken back to his hotel with the same pomp and with the same cortege of royal carriages. The following is the

DESCRIPTION OF THE INSIGNIA: The garter is made of links of massive gold on blue velvet, with buckle, collar and garter, a representation of St. George killing the dragon being splendidly designed in gold. The Knight's mantle is of blue silk velvet lined with white satin, with buckle of solid gold. He wears a quaint hat and feathers. These insignia were carried on red velvet cushions with the exception of the sword. The commissions and letters of credence were written on fine vellum, signed by Queen Victoria herself. The following is a description of the

COSTUMES WORN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE MISSION. Lord Northampton was in admiral's uniform, his sons and the two other members of the mission being in diplomatic dress. Lord Down and Colonel Elliot were in the Guards uniform. The Garter Knight-at-Arms and his officers wore magnificent tabards and coats with the royal arms embossed on them. For two days past Sir Albert Woods and the Spanish chamberlains have been discussing etiquette. The mission was taken to the palace as an embassy extraordinary. The Queen wore a dress with long velvet train covered with lace. She also wore the crown diamonds, and a royal mantle. The Infanta Isabella was in dark blue brocade, with sapphires and diamonds. The Infantas Gaz and Eulalia were in pale blue velvet and pearls. The ladies of the court wore décolletée dresses with diamonds and no trains. The grandees and courtiers were in full gala costume. The ceremony of investiture, including the addresses of the Marquis of Northampton and the King's answer, lasted for twenty three minutes. The mission was entertained at a grand banquet in the palace at night.

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Chatham, Oct. 25.



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Chatham, October 5

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REMOVAL.

DR. J. S. BENSON has removed to the residence lately occupied by A. D. Shirreff, Esq., on Duke Street, where he can be consulted at all hours as usual. Chatham, October 15, '81.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish everything. \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young men and girls make great day. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address: H. Hallatt & Co., Augustus, Maine oct26 81w

Professional Partnership.

The subscribers have entered into Partnership as Solicitors, Attorneys, Notaries etc., under the Style of Davidson & Davidson. OFFICES—in Chatham in the old post office, and Newcastle over the store of J. W. Davidson. ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Q. C. ALLAN A. DAVIDSON, Chatham April 30—1881.

LOCAL MATTERS

Fishery

Inspector Venning is now in to engaged in fishery business.

Weather Bound

After being weather bound for three days, Squire T. R. Williston has at last succeeded in getting his 100 cords of hemlock bark from Eel River, Look Bay du Vin, to the Bark Factory, Derby. Owing to the bark having been carried in three scows, Mr. Williston has been at considerable expense but hope he got a remunerative price for it.

Auction Sales.

At Auctioneer Wyse's weekly auction sale on Saturday last, Inland Milch Cows small size and in poor condition brought from \$9.00 to \$9.50 cash. Home raised winter Milch cows brought from \$22.50 to \$25.00 each. Inland horses over 9 years old and in poor condition sold for \$25.00. Home raised horse went for from \$90.00 to \$150.00.

School Examinations.

The Term Examinations of the Schools in District No. 1, Chatham, will be held as follows:— Thursday morning in Miss Alexander's room, and Thursday afternoon in M. Haviland's room.

Friday morning in Miss Duffy's room and Friday afternoon in Miss Williston's room, to commence at 1 o'clock.

The examination in the Principal room will be held on the last day before the Christmas vacation, as usual.

Agricultural.

Get your provisions at the wharves where you can get them cheap for cash. Dry codfish ranging from three to four dollars per quintal and green codfish three dollars per barrel. Potatoes remaining at the same price, \$1.00 per bushel. Turnips are from 80 cents to one dollar. Cabbage from 50 to 60 cents per dozen heads. Carrot herring lowering, ranging from \$4.00 to \$4.50 per bushel. Oats from 40 to 43 cents per bushel. Cow Bay herring are \$4.50 per barrel.

Collision in the Harbour.

While the pilot boat "Two Brothers" was lying at anchor opposite Haviland's wharf on Monday morning about 4 a. m. she was run into by one of Stewart & Co.'s woodboats loaded with deal. The collision of the "Two Brothers" had her bow sprit carried away, her patent windlass broken and other damage amounting to about \$100. Her crew were asleep at the time, but owing to the lights being extinguished—perhaps by the concussion—when the crew came on deck evidence as to their being lighted cannot be sustained, hence the owners of the "Two Brothers" will have to bear the loss.

Fatal Accident at Moncton

The body of an Indian named Joseph Noel, was early on the morning of Sunday last, found lying in the I.C.N. Station yard at Moncton, with the head completely severed from the body, and one arm cut off. It appears that the unfortunate victim had been intoxicated on Saturday night and the Times say must have laid or fallen down on the rail where the body was found, and as the siding is rather out of the way, it is probable that he laid there unnoticed, and the train hands, slanting cars into the siding, did not notice the unfortunate victim of rum and neglect, lying with his head on the rail.

Accident from Playing with Firearms.

One of our inventive youths round town made a miniature cannon out of a piece of gas pipe and took great delight in showing it to his friends and admirers. The other day he loaded it, but owing to some fault in its construction it did not go off until the third attempt, when the piece of pipe burst into two pieces. One piece struck him in the face and the other on the right hand from which it took about a square inch of flesh. His eyes had a narrow escape and he does not now think that he is such an inventive genius as he used to.

STAR BRIEFS.

Roads muddy.

Weather disagreeable.

The election has caused a little excitement.

Get your flower beds secured for the approaching frost.

Shop breakers are operating almost every night in Toronto and Montreal, and the police don't catch them worth a cent.

The chairman of the Port Heron Relief Committee has announced that no further contributions in aid of Michigan fire sufferers are needed.

The small farmers in Grouseau cannot hold their own. Nearly 4,000 farms were offered for sale last year, and 1,000 found no purchasers.

One hundred and seventy-five lives are supposed to have been lost by the foundering of a Dutch passenger steamer in the Indian ocean.

The potato crop is a failure in Northumberland County this year. Some parties not digging more than three barrels for one barrel of seed.

The body of Lemuel Taylor, one of the Indians drowned on Oct. 17, was found on the shore yesterday morning. The other body is not yet recovered.