New Advertisements.

An Awful Sore Limb

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of Disease. Leg diminished one-third in Size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in Two months.

Cured by Cuticura.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I got out a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever it was, sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

B. G. AHREN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years

I had been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head all times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. B. MCDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Another Marvellous Cure

The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ED. T. BROWN, 720 N. 16th St., Omaha, Neb.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES.

Sick Ache, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

Fish Wanted by C. P. Curtis & Co.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

176 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BOSTON - - - MASS.

All the Smelts, Trout, Bass, Eels and all kinds of Fresh Fish in their seasons, as soon as possible to supply their wholesale trade. Ship early and often.

DR. C. J. SPROUL

DENTIST.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anesthetics. Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid or Crown and Bridge work a specialty. Offices in Benson Block, Chatham, N. B.

Auction.

I am instructed by the Trustees of School District No. 1 Chatham, to sell by Public Auction on the premises on Monday the 2nd of December next at 11 o'clock, a. m., that property known as the Grammer School lot situated on John Street between the properties owned by Thos. Flanagan and Enos Tingley.

TERMS: 1 down; balance in 6 and 12 months with interest.

E. JOHNSON, Auctioneer.

F. O. PETTERSON,

Merchant Tailor

Next door to the store of J. B. Snowball, Esq.

CHATHAM, - - N. B.

All Kinds of Cloths, from which selections may be made for

Suits or single Garments.

Inspection of which is respectfully invited.

F. O. PETTERSON

EARLE'S HOTEL

Cor. Canal & Centre Streets,

NEAR BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

The best Hotel in the lower part of the City for Tourists, Professional and Business Men, Commercial Travellers, Agents, Etc., Substantial appointments, centrally located and most economical in PRICES

This Hotel has been Newly and Handsomely Furnished and Decorated. Contains a Grand Exchange, Passenger Elevator, Railroad and Steamboat Ticket, Telegraph Office and Billiard Room

The House can be reached by Horse Cars, Stages and Elevated Railroad, and a convenient Railway to places of amusement and business, including Coney Island, Rockaway, Manhattan and Brighton Beach, Central Park, High Bridge, Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn Bridge, Starin's Glen Island, Bartholdi Statue, "Liberty Enlightening the World," etc. We have first-class accomodation for 400 guests, and our building being four stories high, and with numerous stairways, is considered the safest Hotel in the city in case of fire.

Branch Office, SEYMOUR, BAKER & CO., members N. Y. Stock and Produce Exchanges, and Chicago Board of Trade. Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Petroleum, Bought and sold for Cash or margin. DIRECT WIRE TO CHICAGO.

Sanitary and Fire Arrangements Perfect, &c.

Location the Most Healthy in the City.

Ferdinand P. Earle, Owner & Proprietor

EARLE'S NEW PALATIAL HOTEL

The Normandie,

BROADWAY & 36TH STREET.

European Plan; Restaurant Unsurpassed.

Esterbrook, Inspector of Buildings, says, "Every room is a place of security for its occupants, as the house is ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF." Steam heat, speaking tubes, electric bells, fire and burglar alarms attached to all rooms.

FERDINAND P. EARLE, Resident Proprietor.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his farm in Napan, containing 140 acres, more or less, 60 rods front, 50 acres cleared, formerly cut 50 tons upland and 15 tons Brook and Interval Hay. Dwelling House and 2 Barns on premises. School House on part of farm, well watered, good cedar fencing, 2½ miles from Chatham, sold in two lots if desired. If not sold before, next May will be offered at Public Auction. Terms easy. Apply to

28—18 WM. KERR.

Chatham, Oct. 23rd 1889.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5

Never fails to give satisfaction.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 28, 1889.

Not a "Nondescript" Country.

What a pity it is that a newspaper so important as the New York *World*—with a daily circulation of nearly half a million copies—should cater to the lowest political sentiment of the people of the great country to the south of us. Those responsible for its editorial management appear to have been unable to do better than the following, when referring editorially to the recent political changes in Brazil:—

"The overthrow of the Empire in Brazil leaves nothing but republican government on this hemisphere, with the exception of the nondescript concern known as the Dominion, a sort of half-breed or mock monarchy which is of very little importance and only needs time to bring it voluntarily or otherwise into the family of freedom."

The *World* proceeds to picture Europe on the eve of embracing the republican form of government and, because of a recent disgusting scandal in aristocratic club circles in London, makes a shameless attack on the royal family of the Empire and says the British crown itself is in peril.

The social offences of a few titled miscreants in England cannot do nearly as much harm to monarchical institutions as the political ignorance and wholesale blackguardism of the N. Y. *World* can to the republicanism of which it is the advocate. If the political relationships of the Dominion and United States are ever to be closer than they are at present, it will not be because papers of the N. Y. *World* class have not done their best to prove that in spite of the advanced education and enlightenment of both countries, there is still, in the latter, a very large class with whom the average "nondescript" Canadian would deem association of any kind very undesirable. There are many amongst our people who are proud of the greatness of the United States. The feeling is due very largely to the fact that its people and ours are of the same world-dominating stock, that they glory in the same racial traditions and ancestral history as ourselves, and that they share with us, the language, laws and other national essentials inherited from the same mother. At the same time we do not regret that we, in Canada, have preserved, unbroken, our political connection with an empire that embraces a fifth of the earth, and if our kinsmen to the south of us desire or expect us to sever that connection and join "the family of freedom," it can only be on the basis of a due acknowledgement, on their part, of our political and territorial importance and not by underrating either. In the matter of territory we are many thousands of square miles greater than the United States. One of the great statesmen of the latter country pointed out, a year ago, that Canada has quite one quarter more land fit for wheat-production than has the whole United States and, he added, she has more timber for herself and the United States of every possible description than they can need for 100 years. She has more coal and iron in her borders than any other country in the world and she has more copper than any other country—if not all others. The climatic advantages of Canada are that they enable everybody to work and the land is fertile enough to give every man abundant returns for his labor. Although we have not so large a population as the United States, our people build great public works and conduct their political affairs with an enterprise and self-reliance that prove their faith in their country, themselves and the future. Our public men are as able and our people generally—man for man—as creditable citizens as those of the United States. As long therefore as any considerable portion of the latter are led by such papers as the *N. Y. World* to believe that we are "nondescripts"—just so long will we continue to successfully work out alone our national destiny, and be in a position to pity the ignorance which newspapers of that class assist in perpetuating amongst our neighbors, and be proud of our association with the monarchy and empire that still dominates the world.

Family Jars.

Our friends of the conservative party throughout the Dominion appear to be very much out of humor with each other, and all of Sir John A. Macdonald's tact is required to prevent active hostilities between them. In the Northwest there is an unpleasantness over mounted police matters, and the poetical Tory M. P., Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin of the Regina *Leader*, is pitching into the party for keeping Col. Herchmer in the position of Commissioner. Mr. Davin's humor may be understood from the following in reference to Col. Herchmer:

"His conduct is so outrageous as to suggest insanity. Some of his officers think him crazy. Sudden promotion turned his head, and the visit of the Governor-General gave the finishing touch. Warnings are lost on him "He laughs like a wild ass at the mild suggestions of Comptroler White." Then the personal spleen of the Regina bard is revealed in the following language: "The awful farce of the Herchmer regime, in which boys and women play a striking part," is followed up by the story of a woman's influence on one of the commissioner's judicial sentences. Then Mr. Davin resorts to epithets. "This former beer peddler, this ex lacquey of a Kingstom race course." Mr. Herchmer, it may be explained, unsuccessfully tried to start a brewery in Kingston, and was owner of land afterwards sold to a racing association. We venture to say," continues Mr. Davin, "that a commission of enquiry will reveal such a record of insolence, incompetency, tyranny and madness as the lives of Paul of Russia and the most debauched of Sultans could hardly surpass." Mr. Davin concludes by declaring that Mr. Herchmer gave an order that no French-Canadian officer should be allowed to appear with any prominence during the Governor-General's recent visit.

In Ontario, matters are in even a worse fix. The Equal Rights party, Orangemen and Temperance bodies selected a Mr. McCrae as their candidate in a recent contest for a seat in the local legislature. Mr. McCrae was a Liberal of twenty-five years' standing, and the Tories thought they would have a walk-over by his being induced to enter the field against the regular Liberal nominee, Mr. Mackenzie, while they ran a straight Tory. Mr. Mackenzie, however, beat the regular Tory candidate by about 700 votes—the biggest Liberal majority ever secured in the constituency—while Mr. McCrae had only about 650 votes in all. The result has unsettled the would be party chiefs of the Tories in Ontario, and they are blaming their leader for their want of success. The Hamilton *Spectator*—one of the ultra Tory journals—gives vent to its feelings thus:—

The Conservatives of Ontario should oppose the Mowat Government, or should abandon the pretence of opposition.

They can carry on no political work under a leader who refuses to lead.

Mr. Meredith is an amiable gentleman, an able lawyer, a good scholar, and an honest man; but he is not a party leader.

The duty of the hour is to get a leader and try to do something, or to give up a vain and even farcical pretence of opposition.

But the most interesting of the happy family jars is that in our own province. It appears that there are, in St. John, two factions in the Conservative party, each contending for the mastery in matters of government patronage. The *Sun* represents the faction that is most recognized by the Government—by Sir John and Mr. Foster—while it occasionally gives a helping hand to the other faction, which recognizes Mr. Costigan as its sheet anchor at Ottawa. Each of these, however, is jealous of the other over the party spoils, and the breach between them is further widened because they differ in regard to local politics. The *Sun's* pet faction opposes Mr. Blair's Government, while a majority of the other faction supports it. The Fredericton *Farmer*, which is a recognized Tory paper, sympathises with the latter, because it is more interested in provincial than federal politics, and the real opinion these Tories have of each other may be understood by the following which we find in the *Farmer* of 20th inst.:—

The feeling is growing among the best elements of the Conservative party of New Brunswick, that the general conduct of the St. John *Sun* and the clique who control it, is not calculated to advance the interests of the party for which that newspaper pretends to speak. It is known that the *Sun* is in the hands of a few men, whose chief aim is not the good of their party, but to swell their own pockets with boodle, regardless of public or party interests. While the murmurs of dissatisfaction may be heard in any part of the province, they are especially distinct in the city of St. John, where the *Sun* clique, by its arrogant abuse of power and its selfish and greedy course, has alienated very many of the best Conservatives from their party allegiance. It may be all very well for W. H. Thorne to draw his thousands of dollars annually for fat hardware contracts; for C. A. Everett to extract his thousands for barbed wire fencing; for Ezekiel McLeod to run up a big bill of costs for legal expenses; and for the *Sun* itself, of which these people are the principal owners, to scoop between ten and fifteen thousand dollars per year for public printing, but when they seek to run the entire Conservative machine according to their own narrow and selfish views and for their own aggrandizement, it is time that the independent Conservative press of New Brunswick uttered a protest.

Who will say, for instance, that the respectable portion of the New Brunswick Conservatives agree with the *Sun* in its gratuitous abuse of the Conservative members and supporters of the local Government? Are we to understand that the Conservative standard of political morality is to be set by boodlers like Thorne, Everett and McLeod, and that gentlemen of independent views, like James Mitchell, William Pugsley, P. G. Ryan, A. S. White, O. J. LeBlanc, Dr. Taylor, William Douglas, and dozens of others, prominent in the Conservative party in their respective counties, are to be maligned and ridiculed because they, forsooth, decline to follow the lead of the *Sun* in opposition to a government they have been elected to support? Coming nearer home to the *Sun*, is it not a fact that that paper has alienated from the Conservative ranks many former staunch supporters of the party? What about its course in the late mayoralty contest in St. John, when its attitude towards the lamented George A. Barker stunk in the nostrils of the independent and manly members of the Conservative party there? Was it loyalty to Conservative principles that dictated the *Sun's* course in that contest, or was it to perpetuate the reign of the boodle brigade so prominently represented in its management? The answer is known to every St. John Conservative. Will anyone say that the *Sun's* belittling of Hon. Dr. Pugsley is in the interests of the Conservative party, of which he is such a prominent member, and which the *Sun* so misrepresents? And what regarding the *Sun's* attitude towards Hon. John Costigan? Here again the cloven hoof shows itself. Is it not a well-known fact that hundreds of the personal friends of Mr. Costigan in St. John would also be political supporters of the party of which he is an honored exponent, were it not for the *Sun's* patent antipathy to everything Irish and Roman Catholic? Possibly the *Sun*, which affects to regard Mr. Ritchie's appointment to the Police Magistracy as "an outrage and a crime," is governed by the same motive in its shabby treatment of Mr. Costigan.

This is certain, that the *Sun* no longer represents the views of the better constituents of the Conservative party in New Brunswick, but simply the pockets and spleen of its boodle proprietors.

We suppose these gentlemen cannot help quarrelling with each other any more than can their brethren in Northumberland. Our readers all know that we have two rival Liberal-Conservative clubs here—one being the organization which recognizes the gentleman who controls the Dominion patronage in the County as its leader, while the other doesn't recognize anything or anybody in particular, but supports Sir John, and vainly appeals to him to take the patronage from the other fellows and give it to them.

In view of the peace and harmony prevailing in the Liberal ranks everywhere, and the fact that one of that party's leading characteristics is charity for its opponents, we extend our sympathies to our unfortunate Conservative fellow citizens, and hope, for the sake of the reputation of the country with those abroad who may be watching its political progress, that they will endeavor to settle their little quarrels in a less public manner than has been the fashion amongst them of late. We are told that it is a good and pleasant thing for brethren to dwell together in unity, and we assure them, in behalf of the Liberals—both abroad and at home—that we have no desire to monopolise the party harmony of the Dominion.

Ottawa News.

The Dominion Parliament is summoned to meet on 16th January, which is a little earlier than usual.

It is said, on what appears to be good authority, that Deputy Speaker Colby is to enter the Cabinet as President of the Council, Sir John A. Macdonald taking the office of Minister of Railways, which has been vacant since the death of the late Mr. Pope.

St. John's Carnival.

St. John appears to have come out of the carnival business with little profit and no glory, and although a grant was made last week by the common council to pay off certain outstanding amounts, there are still unsatisfied claims which aggregate a thousand dollars or more. The whole amount of the deficiency was $2,151.03 and the duty of auditing and reporting to the Council thereon was referred to a sub. committee. The committee recommended that $1,084 be paid, as they considered that over one half of the claims were the result of recklessness or worse. The citizens' subscription lists also found their way into the hands of the committee, and from them it was learned that several prominent citizens who subscribed to the carnival fund had so far neglected to make good their amounts. Indeed, a thorough exposure of the whole carnival business would likely surprise some people. Out of nineteen aldermen present at a meeting held last Thursday, eight voted for payment of the bills as recommended by the committee, and the remainder against. The next day the aldermen came out in force, having been hunted up by the parties interested, so that twenty-five out of the full number—twenty-six—were present. All the aldermen interested financially (six in number) were present, and of course voted for payment. The scene during the discussion on the question was a lively one, and revealed several curious transactions. For instance, James I. Fellows, of London, England, an old St. John man, donated a hundred pounds sterling, on condition that it should be used exclusively for fireworks, but the Boston firm of whom the works were got have not yet been paid, and two of the committee on fireworks expressed great surprise that the bill had not been paid and that as far as their knowledge went no meeting of their committee had been called since the carnival, to pass the bills or take any action regarding them. It is stated that the money of Mr. Fellows was received and part of it used to pay duty, freights, etc., on fireworks, and that the remainder of it is still on hand. This information, however, was never communicated to the committee as a whole, and Frank Tufts and John McLaughlin, two members of the committee referred to, had been kept in total ignorance regarding the whole business. About the only ones in the city who are happy over the action of the council are aldermen who either did not pay their promised subscriptions or had bills to be paid, and other citizens who failed to pay their subscriptions or have bills against the carnival committee. The chances are that St. John has had its last summer carnival.

The Next Assembly Elections.

The impression that a general Assembly election is to be held before another legislative session at Fredericton appears to be deepening in the public mind and, we think, the "signs" are in favor of that view of the matter. There is considerable activity in canvassing on the part of those who are supposed to know the government's mind on the subject. The Charlotte County papers show that Surveyor General Mitchell and his colleague have been on a canvassing tour in that constituency, and the *Telegraph* says:—

The activity, during the past week, of the gentlemen who represent Charlotte county in the general assembly, leads the people of that county to believe that a general election may be a thing of the very near future. Hon. James Mitchell and Messrs. Russell, Hibbard and Douglass, M. P. P.'s, spent last week in the eastern section of the county, it is said, making a vigorous canvass. These gentlemen are known over in the eastern section as "Charlotte's big 4."

In York, Carleton, Victoria, and the other St. John river counties, the names of prospective candidates are being announced. In Westmorland, Kent, and Restigouche there is more or less of active preparation, Gloucester alone giving forth no sound that reaches the general public, although that is not to be taken as an indication that Messrs. Ryan and Young are not quietly working their plans for the campaign. One prominent supporter of the government in Northumberland has, within a fortnight, visited Hardwick, Glenelg, Chatham, Derby, Blackville and Blissfield, and, perhaps, other localities, while the *Advocate* is very earnest in denouncing him through its usual correspondence method, and likewise frantically calling upon the constituency to organize another "ticket" in the opposition interest, claiming that the ADVANCE is a designing wretch for the government. All this shows that there is very little straight opposition to the government that is really not in a hesitating mood about showing itself.

In St. John there is evidently an unusual interest in the question. Whatever may be the intention of the government in regard to a dissolution, there must be an election there to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Ritchie to accept the position of Police Magistrate, and those of Messrs. Stockton and Alward because the government did not take their advice against appointing him.

The *Globe* says:—"That Messrs. Stockton, Rourke, McKeown and A. C. Smith, of Carleton, will be the candidates of the opposition for the county is asserted by knowing ones on that side of politics, although there is now, as there has always been, a great deal of uncertainty concerning Mr. Rourke. By this slate, Mr. John A. Chesley's claims would be ignored, and the aspirations of several young Conservative politicians would be nipped in the bud. The rumor that Dr. Alward was to retire has no foundation, and an effort is being made to secure Dr. P. R. Inches as a candidate with him. On the government side there will apparently be no lack of candidates. Hon. Mr. McLellan, Mr. Quinton and Dr. Berryman form the nucleus of a strong ticket, and the names of ex-Mayor Thorne, Mr. George McAvity, ex-Alderman Lantalum, Mr. J. C. Robertson, Mr. W. B. Carvill, Mr. H. L. Sturdee, Mr. John L. Carleton, and others are prominently mentioned on the streets as those of possible candidates. * * * It is understood that both in the Conservative ranks and in the Liberal ranks there is a strong desire for straight party tickets. Some very pronounced Conservatives favor this for the Conservative party, and, in that case, neither Mr. Stockton nor Mr. Alward would be considered for a moment. Those who favor this idea talk of Mr Geo F Smith, Mr George Robertson, Mr W Watson Allen, Mr Philip Palmer, Mr Andrew J Armstrong, Mr James McNichol, but possibly these gentlemen, or some of them have not been consulted as to the use of their names."

The contest in St. John promises to be one of the sharpest that ever took place there, and the indications are decidedly in favor of a victory for the government.

The only rumor that comes to us indicating that there may not be a general election before another session is to the effect that the government may fill the five vacancies existing in the legislative council with men pledged and to be relied on to vote for the abolition of that body, and having accomplished that, have the ordinary work of the session disposed of as expeditiously as possible, and then dissolve and bring on the elections early next summer. This would, we believe, meet with general approval, but, then there are the St. John vacancies. Well, why not let Messrs. Stockton and Alward be returned by acclamation. Now that their temper has had time to cool off, they may realise that they have acted hastily, and see the duty of returning to Mr. Blair's support.

News and Notes.

THE BRAZILIAN COUP D'ETAT.

The news of a revolution in Brazil will be received by the world with a considerable measure of surprise. That country has, compared with most of the other states of South America, where revolutions and counter-revolutions have been the rule, enjoyed almost phenomenal tranquillity. When the royal family of Portugal, driven before the French in 1808, took refuge in Brazil, the new empire was created without more excitement than might attend anywhere an expansion of self-government and an increase of prestige. Founded under happy auspices, and with scarcely a murmur of discontent, it passed peacefully under the mild rule of the house of Braganza, through the stormy period of 1821-25, when one after another the Spanish colonies of South America and Mexico threw off the yoke of their mother country. Brazil could not but feel a little of the turmoil around it at that time and the various internal commotions that have from time to time disturbed the states along its frontier, but beyond a few insurrections in distant provinces of the empire, insurrections generally attempted by adventurers encouraged from abroad, and receiving little local support, the course of government has been smooth.

Dom Pedro, whose reign has been longer than that of any sovereign in the world, has followed, under the form of a most democratic monarchy, a policy of mild and liberal reform. His personal disposition and his private virtues have given him popularity, and there is little ground to suppose that he quits Brazil without a general feeling of respect on the part of the people.

The circumstances which have provoked the coup d' etat just accomplished are not yet known to the outside world. As the cable is in the control of the revolutionists it is unlikely that the whole truth, either as to the causes or course of recent events, will be given to the public. No doubt, for a considerable length of time, the world will hear most of the case of the revolutionists and comparatively little of that of their opponents. The charge is made that the overwhelming success of the administration in the recent elections was due to tyranny and fraud at the polls, but the fact that the leader of the revolutionists had been punished for insubordination creates the suspicion that personal grievances on the part of himself and his colleagues may have been the immediate cause of the successful blow struck by him at Rio Janeiro. Dom Pedro's Ministry went to the people with a very liberal bill of reforms, including universal suffrage, free education, extension of municipal powers, reorganization of the senate, abolition of custom charges on exports and various other proposals that appealed to the commercial, industrial and agricultural interests. The Government programme seemed quite sufficient to account for the large majority returned in its support, without recourse being had to corruption and coercion to secure a victory. It is said that the final steps taken a year ago to complete the abolition of slavery begun in 1871 was the chief cause of Brazilian discontent, and that the royal house, which was specially prominent in the cause of freedom for the slaves, incurred the bitter animosity of the land owners. Despite the gradual steps made in liberation—steps which substituted a long "apprenticeship" for the condition of slavery—the coffee planters no doubt felt the loss of slavery a pecuniary one to themselves, and their support of the republicans might be confidently looked for.

But it may be that the revolution had no widespread or general discontent behind it. The imperial army is a small one, only 20,000 strong, and is scattered through an empire 2,600 miles long by 2,500 miles in breadth. The capital has but a small force stationed in it, and if that small force were quietly secured on the side of the revolutionists, the capture of the capital and the overthrow of the Government could be brought about before the rest of the empire had scented a threatened revolution. The change has apparently been made very quietly, and unless strong interests on the part of some of the other provinces bind a section of the population to the empire, it is not unlikely that the new regime may obtain entire control of the country without any serious strife. The news from Brazil for the next few weeks will be closely scanned, with, of course, considerable doubt as to their being trustworthy.

THE GIN COUNTRY AND TRADE.

Holland leads the world in the amount of business done per capita of population. The average business done by the Dutch amounts to $197.34 per capita; Switzerland comes next with $99.45; then England, $82.09; while Germany and France do a business of only 19.50 for each man, woman and child inside their boundaries.

THE CIGARETTE.

The cigarette smokers have been so unmercifully chaffed that it was rather wicked in Mr. Frank G. Carpenter to publish this material for new jokes at their expense:—

The baby smokers of the world are found in Siam and Burmah. I saw little tots of four, as naked as on the day they were born, trotting about Bangkok with cigarettes in their mouths, and the babes of Rangoon and Mandalay are taught to chew the betel nut mixed with tobacco as soon as they are weaned. The Siamese children, like their fathers, use their ears as cigarette and cigar holders, and the lack of clothing or pockets on the part of the little ones necessitates the carrying of these articles over their ears, as the American clerk carries his pencil or pen.

THE OTTAWA SAWDUST DEPOSITS.

The contract for dredging the sawdust from the foot of the Rideau canal locks is completed. A passage 100 feet wide has been cleared from the locks to the running water for a uniform depth of eight feet below the lock sills. It is calculated that 15,000 square yards have been removed. Although the channel cleared was originally only 100 feet wide, the sawdust at the sides of this kept falling and was removed until now there is five or six feet of water along the shores where formerly there was hardly any. The contract price is, it is understood, to be about $2,500, and is footed by the lumbermen of the Chaudiere.

OH, LADIES!

Frances E. Willard knows how to be graphic when occasion requires. She recently inveighed against what she calls the "everlastingly befrilled, bedizened and bedangled style of dress" now in fashion. This grieves and disappoints us, for we have felt like congratulating "all the world and the rest of mankind" on the good taste, the picturesque and dramatic appearance of the gentler sex. Miss Willard explains her meaning more fully, however, in the following crisp appeal to the imagination:—

"Catch Edison and constrict him inside a wasp waistcoat, and be sure you'll get no more inventions; bind a bustle upon Emerson, and farewell to German unity; coerce Robert Browning into corsets, and you'll have no more epics; put Parnell into petticoats, and home rule is a lost cause."

On the whole we freely admit that we should be mighty sorry to see these gentlemen in any such rig.—*New York Herald.*

A MARE AND OX DUEL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 29:—C. W. Hammond, of Cowan station, yesterday morning turned a fine blooded mare valued at $500 and a large ox into the same enclosure. The animals had been together several times before, but as soon as they entered the lot yesterday they rushed at each other. Two or three farm hands attempted to separate them, who narrowly escaped serious injury and failed to do so. The mare kicked the ox in the side with both feet, nearly stunning him, but the latter recovered and gored the mare two or three times. Both fought with the greatest fury. The mare both kicked and bit, tearing chunks of flesh from the ox with her sharp teeth, while she in turn was raked again and again by the ox's horns. Both were covered with blood but continued the battle as desperately as ever despite all efforts of the men to separate them. At last the ox plunged his horn almost entirely through the thick part of the mare's neck. The blow was fatal, but as the mare staggered her weight broke the ox's horn short off and she fell and died with it in her body. The ox died in the afternoon.

"A MAN AND A BROTHER."

In Philadelphia, which has a colored population of about 35,000, the color line has almost entirely disappeared. There are six influential colored clubs in the city, three colored lawyers, and five colored physicians. One of the colored lawyers has crossed swords with some of the most brilliant lights of the bar, and one of the physicians has a practice of $30,000 a year. Three colored dentists have a flourishing practice, and one landscape and one portrait artist are doing good work. There are twenty-seven colored churches in Philadelphia, a branch of the Young Men's Christain Association, and three amateur dramatic societies. There is a colored Workingmen's Club, with a kindergarten attached, and two influential race papers published. There are twelve colored Masonic lodges, six colored lodges of the Knights of Pythias, and twenty colored Odd Fellows' lodges. There is a great deal of wealth and refinement among the colored people of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM ABUSED.

The "Atlanta Constitution" prints the following extract from a text-book on grammar, said to be used by children in that city:—

A cognate equivalent, or elliptical accusative, may be used with a passive verb.

The cognate or equivalent noun is often omitted and a neuter adjective used, limiting the cognate notion understood.

An adjective limiting a complementary infinitive agrees with the subject. The complementary infinitive is an accusative of direct object or limitation.

The infinitive passive of an intransitive verb is used as a complement of an impersonal expression.

The complement of a concessive sentence is an adversative proposition.

The adverbial is often used for the adjectival relative.

Dependent casual propositions are introduced by the casual conjunctions.

Principal propositions in the oratio recta become infinitive propositions in the oratio obliqua.

It is almost beyond belief that this jargon is given to children to commit to memory. As to understanding it, that is a task to which the author of the book himself is probably not equal. If the effect of studying grammar is to read, write and speak English, the time wasted in filling the head with this rubbish would be much more profitably spent in studying the masterpieces of English literature and in the practice of English composition.

A TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH BEARS.

Le Nord, of St. Jerome, Que., contains a thrilling story of a fight between a colonist and three bears at L'Annonciation a few days ago. Jerome Boivin went the other day to cut some lumber into some pine woods, where the previous evening he had heard several times the ominous growling of a bear. Forgetting all this he walked on in peace, with no weapon but his axe, with which he now and again blazed a mark on the trees on his way. All at once he heard a long, loud growl. This did not at first alarm him and he continued on his way, but the bear coming nearer, as evidenced by the cracking of the brush, he decided to return. Before he had got many steps an enormous she bear appeared in his path, about ten paces from him, rushing upon him, and extending his claws and horrible fangs. Flight was impossible; he did not know what to do, but made up his mind to fight for his life. The bear continued to advance, and just as the claw struck him Boivin let out with his axe for dear life. When the shock had passed away he looked around and was glad to see that his opponent was down, suffering from an apparently mortal wound. Just as he raised his axe to despatch his foe she uttered a plantive cry, and before the axe could be let down Boivin was attacked by two young cubs. The odds were great, but the courage of despair added to his strength and he eventually, after a desperate struggle, managed to overpower his assailants. Then he despatched the mother, and proceeded, as fast as his wounds would allow him, to his home. Dr. Grignon, of Ste. Agathe, was speedily summoned and gave him relief, but it is feared that as Boivin has only recently recovered from a long illness, his wounds may prove fatal.

MORE BIG RAFTS.

Mr. James D. Leary, the millionaire contractor of New York, and well known as the builder of the celebrated Joggins raft, is building another raft, which he hopes to launch next spring. Mr. Leary gives the following interesting particulars of the proposed raft. It will be 100 feet longer than the last one, having a total length of 750 feet and a width of 65 feet. It will be 45 feet deep and will draw about 25 or 26 feet of water. It will consist of from 27,000 to 28,000 sticks and will weigh about 11,000 tons. It will have six masts rigged with fore and aft sails. One of the greatest improvements over the former raft will be in the steam steering gear and capstan for the handling of the anchor and chains. The raft will be built entirely of piling and spars, and will have about one million feet of hardwood for a core.

Mr. Leary also states that he is building an immense raft at Puget Sound, which will weigh about 13 000 tons and will be taken to San Francisco. He has strong hopes that the difficulties experienced in the last experiment will not be encountered in the next raft.

SIR JOHN LESTER KAYE'S FARMS IN THE NORTH WEST.

OTTAWA, Nov. 18:—Sir John Lester Kaye arrived in town to-day on his way to England. By the terms of his contract with the Canadian Government Sir John has to reside in Canada half the year, and he is now on his way home to England to spend some time in working up the colonization part of his project. The company of which he is manager, is known as the Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company. A number of prominent Old Country capitalists are interested in it. It started by Sir John taking up 10,000 acres of land at Balgonee. To this he afterwards added ten other farms of equal size at ten points along the Canadian Pacific railway. For the Government land he paid $1.50 an acre conditionally. The greatest difficulty experienced was to get labourers to work these enormous farms. The labourers taken out from England could not be depended on to keep their engagements, and there is no local labour market. The company have now gone to work to establish a local labour market. They have made an agreement with the Government to the following effect:—For every settler whom the company places on a quarter section and advances capital to the Government will sell the adjoining 160 acres at a low figure. The company's project is to settle 70 families near each of the farms mentioned above. The emigrants will be carefully chosen and must have some capital of their own. Besides this the company will advance them a small sum on the security of their land. Churches and schools will be built in each settlement. The farms are situated at Crowe Lake, Gull Lake, Rush Lake, Swift Current, Stair, Bantry, Namaka, Langdon, Balgonie, King-Carth, and another point. During the winter Sir John will conduct an active emigration propaganda.

CHICAGO TO TAKE US ALL IN.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—A committee called "The World's Congress Committee for 1892" has issued an announcement declaring that in connection with the World's Fair a congress of the people of all nations and tongues should be convened, the object being to bring about a real fraternity of nations and unite the enlightened people of the whole earth in a good work operation for the attainment of the great end for which human society is organized. Among the themes that such a congress should consider are:—1st. Grounds of fraternal union, language, literature, domestic life, religion, science, art, and civil institutions of different peoples. 2nd. Immigration and naturalization laws and proper international privileges of alien governments and their subjects or citizens. 3rd. The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity, and crime, and of increasing productive ability, prosperity, and virtue throughout the world. A number of other subjects to be placed before the proposed congress are mentioned. The committee suggest a plan of action regardless of the location of the World's Exposition.

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NO GHOSTS.

The Psychical Society of England are discussing the curious question whether when you have taken a "haunted" house and no ghost appears you can sue your landlord for breach of contract. Of all the "haunted houses" that have been taken by the society, not one has yet produced the shadow of a ghost.

MERCIER VS. CHAPLEAU.

Friends of the Mercier government in Montreal claim that their leader has found positive proof in the archives of his department at Quebec, that Hon. J. A. Chapleau, ex-premier, had declared himself ready to settle the Jesuit claims in a quiet way and so as not to give offence to any class of the community.

A SOCIAL MATTER.

Although Lady Macdonald has recently given several dinners at which nearly every member of the cabinet and family have been invited the names of the Hon. Geo. E. Foster and wife are conspicuous for their absence from the list of invited guests. It was generally thought that the Minister of Finance would have been invited to Earnescliffe on Tuesday 19th, but the published list omitted his name.

TORY RULE ON THE ISLAND.

The Charlottetown *Patriot* on Tuesday, 19th charges that there has been an embezzlement of public funds to the extent of several thousand dollars in the land office of that Province, and says the defalcation is due to the employment of unbusiness-like methods in the office, and to the Land Commissioner's persistent neglect of his duties.

THE AUSTRALIAN REPUBLIC.

Albert Boulton of Albury, Australia, said to a Chicago reporter the other day. "The project of consolidating the Australian continent into one powerful state is slowly but surely gaining ground. Within two years a definite plan for the founding of a new nation will be forwarded to the colonial office for the indorsement of the crown. Before long, and without the slightest commotion in England or in Australia, the mother country will see this great group of her colonies pass into the new nation of the United States of Australia. As an independent republic Australia will be a mighty maritime power."

A SALVATIONIST IN TROUBLE.

Carrie McCluskey, a prominent salvation army lassie, was arrested in St. John last Thursday night charged with stealing money and sundry articles from the residence of W. C. R. Allen. The lassie was employed as a domestic with Allen, who keeps a drug store, and since her arrest it has been discovered she has been robbing his till of change left in it over night, besides appropriating various toilet articles. The girl has admitted her guilt and evidence sufficient to cause the arrest of two or three officers of the army as accomplices has been secured, and it is not unlikely their arrests will be made, although they are stationed in a Nova Scotia town.

THE ST. JOHN POISONING CASE.

At the circuit court, St. John, on Thursday last, Judge King charged the grand jury at length in the McDonald poisoned candy case. He reviewed all the important evidence exhaustively, and strongly put the material points as telling against the prisoner. The judge, in concluding, told the grand jury that if they thought there was sufficient evidence against McDonald to bring in a true bill, any question touching the prisoner's insanity must not be considered by them, but a true bill must