CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with Honesty, Fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
Jno. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. ELEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS L, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1884—174th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF $5000		10,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
200 do	100	20,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do	do 500	4,500
9 do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Beef, Iron & Wine.

Atwood's Bitters.

ROSEMARY HAIR TONIC.

Pleasant Worm Syrup.

BOYD'S DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A Large Supply of the above Just Arrived
—AT—
THE MEDICAL HALL,
J.D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO.,
New York City.

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

RECEIVED,
40 Boxes Moor's Arctic Purple Plums.
SELLING CHEAP.
W. S. LOGGIE.

CHEAP SALE
OF
BOOTS & SHOES,
AT
NICOL'S,
To make room for Fall Goods.

WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER LACED BOOTS, High Cut and Back Strap	90c.
WOMEN'S PEBBLED LEATHER BUTTONED BOOTS	$1.00
MEN'S TIE SHOES, pegged, solid leather insole	1.10
MEN'S DOMESTIC CALF BOOTS	3.10
MEN'S FRENCH CALF GAITERS, Laced and Buttoned Boots, all hand sewn	3.75

My numerous patrons can always rely on getting from me, as good value for their money as can be obtained.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published every Thursday morning, at Chatham, N.B., in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada or the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year, in advance, - - - - - $1.50
After six months, - - - - - $2.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter to occupy a space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor 'Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - - OCTOBER 30, 1884.

Fact *vs.* Poetry.

In its gushing enthusiasm the *Sun* says there will be a "double track of steel rounding Lake Superior and climbing over and winding adown the Rocky Mountaiins till it reaches the sands of the Pacific" in less than six months—"with the exception of a short gap beyond the Rockies." Now, we submit that it is not right for the *Sun* to break up its political Pegasus after sending it away "adown" to "the sands of the Pacific," by its very prosaic exception of the "gap beyond the Rockies." If it could take poetical license to the extent of creating a double track where everybody knows there is to be only a single one it might as well throw in the "gap" and thus "go the whole hog."

An Improbable Rumor.

The New York *Sun's* Toronto correspondent says, under date of 22nd inst.,

"Preparations are being made for a demonstration here on the return of Sir John Macdonald, Premier of Canada, to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of his political life. It is to be the greatest political demonstration ever witnessed in Canada. It is understood that Sir John Macdonald will resign the Premiership immediately on his return from England, and retire from politics, owing to failing health, and also that the Government has chosen Sir Hector Langevin, a Quebec French-Canadian, now Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Cabinet, to succeed him as Premier."

The *Sun's* correspondent has, no doubt, been misinformed, or, himself, invented the story of Sir John's intended retirement. The Premier's health is said to be quite as good as usual. Sir John will, no doubt, succeed in having the war between the Grand Trunk and Canada Pacific Companies brought to an end, and thus avert the worst danger threatening his Government at the next session of Parliament. His party could not be kept together without him, and it would not, in any case, very easily consent to the acceptance of Sir Hector's leadership.

The "Times" vs. Miramichi.

The Moncton *Times* appears to imagine that it is necessary for it to take charge of the Miramichi in Railway, Steamboat and other matters, which, it would have its readers believe, are not properly represented in the ADVANCE. It may be that the silence of the *Advocate*, of late, on the Railway subject, and the "masterly inactivity" of the *World* in the same direction, have suggested this course to the *Times*, but we think that even the suppression of information, which is so manifest in those papers, is preferable to the misstatements and misrepresentations of the *Times*. On Saturday, it devoted a good deal of attention to Miramichi matters, from a Newcastle point of view, and, compensated for the space in the *Advocate* occupied by Mr. Mitchell's Canadian Pacific interests, as manifested in his second letter to "My Lord Claude Hamilton." The *Times* finds fault with the projected Steamboat Company, some particulars of which we gave last week. It says of the up-river steamer that it is an attack on Mr. Call's business, etc. It holds Mr. Call up as if he were the only steamboat-owner on the river when, as we all know that, outside of the interest purchased with public money, he figures in a comparitively small way in that respect. The *Times* in its reference to the subject, is, no doubt, friendly to, if not inspired by Mr. Call, and it should not, therefore, invite a discussion of that gentleman's record as a Miramichi Steamboat owner from a public-service standpoint. It is not, however, our purpose to go into that branch of the subject, unless the *Times* challenges us to it, but the people of Miramichi will look upon that paper's objections to the proposed Company's project, simply in Mr. Call's interest, as a sample of impertinence well worthy of the source of its inspiration. After the *New Era* was sunk and no boat was built or purchased to take her place in proper time the next season, the negotiations for the purchase of the passenger and freight Steamer *May Queen* of Newburyport, Mass., were nearly completed, in behalf of a proposed company, when Mr. Call announced that he had purchased a suitable steamer to run between Chatham and points up river. Out of consideration for him—although it was well known that his Government subsidies had much more than paid for the steamers he had owned—the *May Queen* project was dropped, just as that for placing the *William* on the down river route was when he undertook, for the Provincial subsidy, to perform the service. Now, a large number of business men, who desire to see the trade of the river more fully developed, have realized that a little steamer like the *Ripple* is not sufficient for the up-river route, while the failure of Mr. Call, or anyone else, to supply a steamer for down-river service, demands that this important interest shall not be longer neglected. The *Times* ought not to thrust Mr. Call into the matter as it does. If that gentleman wishes to take and pay for stock in the proposed Company he can do so, but, considering the public money he has received an account of Miramichi steam service, and the value he has given to the public for it, his personal views and what he may look upon as his special interests, ought not to be permitted to stand in the way of what is admittedly an important public necessity.

The *Times*, referring to the Indiantown Branch subject, says,—

"The Derby people have never been, as the *Advance* states, opponents of Mr. Snowball. On the contrary they have always been largely under his influence, and the few who have acted the part of obstructionists in this railway matter, have done so in Mr. Snowball's interest, and, it is said, largely at his suggestion. Since the beginning of the Indiantown Branch affair, however many who were formerly opposed to Mr. Mitchell politically, have turned against the man who has done so much lately to injure the prospects of the up river parishes, and Mr. Snowball's friends in Derby are now few and far between, while Mr. Mitchell has for friends many who formerly opposed him."

It will be news to the "up-river parishes" to learn through the *Times* that the Indiantown Branch, which begins and ends within the Parish of Derby is a benefit to them. It will be amusing beyond the usual features of similar childish appeals by the same parties for the people of the upper parishes to be asked to look upon this Derby road, beginning and ending in a portion of the County which the majority of them seldom see, as of any importance whatever to them. But it is simply an insult to their knowledge and intelligence for Mr. Mitchell's friends, through the *Times*, to represent them as turning against the man who is building the road to and is determined to carry it on through the upper parishes, in spite of Mr. Mitchell taking from the enterprise the money Parliament granted for it, in the hope that he would cripple a political rival and let the upper parishes suffer, in the meantime. We must not, however, in pointing out the absurdity of the closing portion of the above-quoted paragraph, neglect its first sentence.

Readers of the *Times*, who had not also read the ADVANCE, would, no doubt, believe that we had said the Derby people had been opponents of Mr. Snowball. What we did say, however, was this,—

"The *Times* misrepresents us very unfairly. Residents of Derby applied to us, as a public journal, in order that the injury with which the Railway Department was threatening them might be made known. Most of them, too, had always been politically opposed to us and expressed their dissapointment over the indifference with which they were treated by Mr. Mitchell's party and Sir John's Government, both of which they have always supported. Messrs. Pottinger and Archibald were met by a number of these dissatisfied people and regret to say that Mr. Pottinger, with a want of courtesy quite in keeping with that of the parties who appear to be his principal advisers at Newcastle, rudely told one man that Mr. Snowball had "put him up to opposing the Branch going through his land."

We would now like to have the *Times* give its reasons for saying we stated the people of Derby had been opponents of Mr. Snowball. The trouble with the *Times* is that its nominal editor neither knows nor cares what it states concerning Railway matters. The Railway people can put what they please in the *Times* so long as the *Times* job presses are kept running on Railway printing. Mr. Pottinger thinks or says Mr. Snowball does this, or that, or the other thing, and the *Times* thinks and says so too. The *Times* is merely the echo of Mr. Pottinger's imaginings in this matter and Mr. Pottinger has determined (notwithstanding the representations and protests he received personally from residents of Derby against the location he is so determined to force on them) to persist in reiterating his insolent assertion that Mr. Snowball—and not the Railway Department—has made the trouble in Derby. Let it be understood, however, that it is Mr. Pottinger, and not the ADVANCE, who is responsible for bringing Mr. Snowball into the matter. The ADVANCE only stated the plain fact of Mr. Pottinger's insolent assertion, and we presume it was in retaliation therefor that Mr. Pottinger's special organ puts assertions down to us concerning the people of Derby, which we did not make. It would be much better if the *Times* could show that Mr. Pottinger's visit to Derby had not still further incensed the people against the Railway Department. When the people protested against the location of the Railway, he simply threatened them. He had no defence to offer, but said in effect, "We have the power to take your lands and endanger the lives of yourselves and your children, and we propose to exercise it, so resist us at your peril. If Mr. Pottinger or the *Times* imagines that kind of treatment has gained friends for Mr. Mitchell or any other man who is responsible for the railway location outrage in Derby, they only show how consistent they are in stupidly ignoring public opinion in matters which they should understand.

The *Times* disclaims editorial responsibility for the misrepresentations it has published concerning railway matters on the Miramichi, falling back on its "correspondent." The matter it published was not given to the public as correspondence, but as Miramichi Notes of its own, and the editor of the *Times* cannot now hold his paper blameless. In fact it is only papers of the *Times* class that allow personal attacks to be made upon the editors of other papers and prominent business men under the cover of correspondence—papers conducted by men who are prepared to strike unfairly at others of their own profession and allow themselves to be used for the lowest of purposes, so long as they think they can, by any means, shirk the personal responsibility for their conduct. The *Times* has made itself one of the most notorious papers in the Province in this respect, and, for some reason which we cannot understand, has invariably struck at the ADVANCE and its editor whenever there was opportunity to do so. It is, no doubt, paid for doing that kind of think, as it has been for turning its political coat because the Mackenzie Government would not retain its editor in a Dominion office, which he held as a sinecure. The enmity of such men, however, is not of much consequence to any one, as it generally troubles themselves more than it injures those towards whom it is directed. When Mr. Stevens, in 1874, offered a half interest in the *Times* to the gentlemen to whom he now impudently refers as "the Chatham *Advance* man," simply for his services as editor, Mr. Smith satisfied himself that the paper and its proprietor were in the market for whoever would buy, and he did not become a mere political tool, to take the responsibility of editing a journal in which every scribbler's attacks on his betters might find a place, so long as they were paid for. Mr. Stevens has made money by allowing his paper to do that kind of work and he has grown bold over it. There is no attack on the character or business interests of either communities or individuals, however malicious or undeserved it may be, that his paper will not publish, provided it is backed by immediate or prospective returns in cash, Railway printing or other reward. The paper publishes such things, but, at the same time, shirks responsibility by saying they came from "correspondents." That may go down with many of the *Times'* readers, but by the majority of journalists, it will simply be despised as the newspaper ethics of the disappointed office-seeker and political scavenger who lacks the courage to squarely face the responsibility of what his paper contains.

The Slipper at the University.

The papers refer to a dead lock at the Provincial University between the Faculty and Students. A Fredericton gentleman who is fully acquainted with University affairs is of opinion that the Students are not so much to blame as are some of the Faculty. It appears that on Thursday, 16th, while the Juniors were receiving a lecture from President Jack in the Mathematical Class Room, a slipper struck the wall. Some reports say it first struck the President, but that seems to be an error. The lecture, thereupon, ceased, and an attempt was made to discover the slipper-thrower. The young gentlemen, however, would or could not assist the President, those of them who knew the culprit refusing to disclose his identity, while the remainder, who did not then know him seemed to think the name should not be given up. The whole class was then suspended from lectures and otherwise disciplined. The class caused the Board of Discipline to understand that it was ready to submit, as a whole, to such punishment as might be decided upon for the offence of throwing the slipper, but it desired the matter to be closed and settled. The Faculty, however—held out in their suspension of the class.

Meantime, the Seniors' attention had been given to the trouble and the position of affairs had so far enlisted their sympathies in favor of the juniors, that at a general meeting of the Students, it was decided that so long as the Juniors were suspended there should be no lectures. This decision was unanimous and notice thereof was given to the Faculty, whereupon the work of the University was practically suspended, until a meeting of the Senate could be held.

It is said that President Jack was disposed to allow the matter to go no further than the administration of such punishment of the class as any reasonable person acquainted with College life would expect; but the ambition of a member of the Faculty, who believes he ought to be President, *vice* Jack, led to the mole-hill being dignified with mountainous proportions, and barred the way to a quiet healing of the breach of discipline. Student life would undergo a startling change if its pranks were, in the eyes of the Faculty, always to merit the Draconian discipline undertaken at the University in this case, and it is one of the guarantees of the time-honored privileges of the young gentlemen of such institutions that the "potent, grave and reverend seigneurs" of the Senate have practically done what the Faculty should have saved them the work of doing.

Sir Leonard and His N. B. Colleague.

THE MONKEY—THE CAT AND THE CHESNUTS.

When the people of the Dominion—and especially those of them who, in different localities, are looking for little railway lines at the expense of the Federal exchequer, become aware of the readiness of the Ottawa Government to sink money by the hundred thousand in the Indiantown Branch, involving collision between the local and Federal governments and the persecution of a whole village, simply to please an aggressive possessor of damaging secrets like Mr. Peter Mitchell, they will all become troublesome and importunate What a commentary it is on the Liberal Conservative catch-as-catch combination that Messrs. Tilley and Mitchell, in Sir John's absence, are playing ducks and drakes with their party in the Province and establishing precedents which must cause trouble to any future administration. It has been said that Sir Leonard always endeavored to keep Mr. Mitchell in his place, but, it is not difficult to understand that Sir Leonard is great on good intentions and that opportunity makes the thief. Sir Leonard's keeper is abroad for his health, and, in Railway matters, Sir Leonard is proving just about as able and statesmanlike as he was when Mr. Mitchell knew he would not stand up for the proper route for the Intercolonial. They are a fine pair of New Brunswick representatives.

THE PROVINCIAL FARM is to be removed to the Murray Farm in York. That is right.

Reopening of the British Parliament.

The British Parliament re-assembled on Thursday last. The following is the Queen's speech at the opening of the session :—

My Lords and Gentlemen :

I have brought you together to enable you to further consider the great subject of representation of the people.

I continue to main relations of amity with all foreign powers.

Information from the Soudan includes painful uncertainties, but the energy, courage and resources conspicuously displayed by Gen. Gorden in the successful defence of Khartoum deserve my warm recognition. The advance of my troops to Dongola has for its object the rescue and security of Gen. Gordon and those who so faithfully co-operated with him.

I am using my best endeavors in Egypt to promote further improvement of affairs in that country. I have given my support to the Egyptian Government, in the difficult financial position in which it was left through the failure of the recalled conference.

I regret the occurrences in the Transvaal, and am considering with the Cape Government means to secure the observance of the convention.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :—

The operations in the Soudan render it necessary to ask of you further pecuniary provision.

My Lords and Gentlemen :

The bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise will be at once introduced. May the blessing of God attend your labors.

Steel Rails Again.

[St. John Globe.]

The organ in this city of the Government—the *Sun*—makes the point that as an American company has sold 10,000 tons of steel rails to the Canada Pacific Railway, delivered, at $28.50, there is a triumph for protection. "This," says the *Sun* "is the first considerable export of steel rails from the United States"— although that country has had protection for many years. England, the free trade country, is now undersold by the United States, the protectionist country. We used to hear a good deal of this same kind of talk because the United States at one time sent a few bales of cotton to England, and an effort was made to make us believe that the protection-produced cotton of the United States was going to ruin the free trade-produced cotton of England. The *Sun*, dealing with this rail purchase goes on to say:—

In a competition of the two, and in an industry in which the Free Trade country enjoys a manifest advantage, the protected country carries off the contract. There is no doubt that the American contract covers actual cost of production and freight charges, so that a hard practical answer is thus given to the dogma so tenaciously held by the Free Traders, that protection renders it impossible to manufacture as cheaply and precludes competition with Free Trade-countries in neutral markets.

The folly of entrusting the management of government newspapers to ill-informed persons, who see only with partizan eyes, is amply illustrated in this matter. We turn to the *Iron Age*, a strong protectionist journal, published in New York, where this sale of rails is referred to as "a very important event to the American iron trade." That journal says that the "Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company secured a contract with the Canada Pacific Railroad for the delivery at Brockville, Canada, of 9,200 tons steel rails at about $28.30." Now, here, the amount is stated at less than the *Sun's* figures and the price is not definately stated. The *Iron Age* adds:—

The net price realised at the works is not definitely known, as freight rates from Scranton to Brockville have not been settled. It is not claimed that the contract will yield much, if any, profit, but as the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company enjoy exceptional advantages in cheapness of fuel, besides iron-ore mines, manufacturing all the pig iron they need, and controlling the production of the greater part of the spiegel they use, it is safe to conclude *that they will not lose much on this contract.*

The italics are ours, but here is clearly an admission that the sale is made at a loss. It is evidently made to force business for some purpose. Indeed the *Iron Age* is so overwhelmed at the transaction that it goes on to repeat its reference to the event : "This is the first important sale of steel rails ever made by the American manufacturers at foreign markets." What has this highly protected country been doing in many years ? Further than this we are told in the twelve months ending June 30 of this year the aggregate exports of these rails amounted to only 2801 tons, while the imports were, in the same period, 112,837 tons of steel rails ; the inference is irresistible, that were it not for the high duty in the United States a great many more would be imported into that country, if they were needed for actual work. Let us turn now to what England is doing. We find in Ryland's *Iron Trade Circular*, October 11, 1884, that for the nine months ending September 1884, free trade England exported 420,382 tons of steel rails—and it was not a very good steel rail period—and she sent to the United States 16,118. Her export for the month of September alone was 189,444 tons—a conclusive and irresistible proof that it is the free trade country which has the trade of the world. The inference is also quite fair that the American company, having its rails on hand and no sale at home, and no export demand at remunerative prices, is glad to sell at the best price it can get to Canada, feeling happy if it does "not lose much on this contract." We can rarely find in the editorial columns of the *Sun* anything that is worthy of much attention, but this clear give away of its policy is surely worth noticing.

Jamaican Annexation.

[From "The Week"]

Some of our contemporaries not unnaturally scouted the idea that such a scheme as the annexation of Jamaica to Canada could be receiving the serious attention of practical politicians. But students are not the only dreamers. Practical politicians in Jamaica at all events are earnestly pressing the measure. Yet surely no dream ever was more extravagant. Not only is Jamaica two thousand miles off, but Cuba and Haiti lie between. In the present state of the world, or any state in which the world is likely to be for generations to come, let the Peace Society do what it can, a reasonable security against external attack will be an indispensable condition of all political arrangements ; and it is strange that men, styling themselves practical, should be ready totally to disregard this necessity. Belgium, Holland or Switzerland, it is true, would be unable to defend itself against the attack of one of the great powers at its side : but each of them has a considerable force, and they are protected both by European guarantees and by the mutual jealousies of the great powers. Canada is safe in the unaggressive character of her only neighbour. But a federation of Canada and Jamaica, or of Canada and the West Indian Islands, would be at the mercy of any filibustering republic which could fit out a few gun-boats. Cuba may any day fall into anarchy, and become a dangerous and piratical neighbour. The moderation of the United States, and their unwillingness to extend their territory, have been more than once decisively proved. They were proved by the rejection of St. Domingo, as well as in that of St. Thomas, and by the forbearance shown notwithstanding repeated provocations in the case of Mexico. But as this federation would be an ostentatious move in the direction of building up an Anti-American Empire the people of the United States could hardly be expected to regard it with a friendly eye, or in case of need to mediate in its favour. Its only defender would be England : and that there are limits, and very visible limits, to the powers of England as a protectress, beset as she is with enemies and dangers on every side, Jingoism itself must be beginning to perceive. The political consequences to the Dominion of a union with Jamaica can only be regarded with horror. The population of Jamaica is now about 600,000, of whom not less than 12,000 are whites, the white population having decreased, while the black population has increased rapidly of late years. The unfitness of such a position, the negro being what he is, for free institutions, if it could ever have been doubtful, has been proved by experiment, at once disastrous and decisive, in the case of Jamaica itself, and in that of St. Domingo. In Jamaica the bloody farce terminated in the eager return to the condition of a Crown colony, it having became apparent that only by the strong hand of a Royal governor could peace be possibly kept between the races. But the Jamaican delegation in the Dominion Parliament, if proportioned to the population of the Island, would be large enough, in anything like an equopoise of parties, to hold the balance of power. In other words, it would be able to pillage us without limit, to say nothing of the demoralization of which we have already quite enough. At the same time we should have the quarrel between the white and black races in Jamaica, with all the trouble arising from it, on our hands. Nothing in the meantime would be gained which might not be equally well secured by fiscal arrangements. These arguments will surely prevail. Yet it may not be needless to enter a caveat against any more dealings with Canadian nationality behind the back of the Canadian people. Monarchial traditions prevent our statesmen from seeing what they owe the commonwealth and what, in a democratic era, sound policy dictates in this respect. The constitution of the Dominion itself lacks moral validity and the highest claim to allegiance, because it was settled by the politicians with the Imperial Government and was never submitted to the people. It would rather be too much if we were to wake up one morning and find that by an agreement between Ottawa, Downing St., and Mr. Solomon, we had been politically amalgamated with the black population of Jamaica.

The Bulwer-Lytton Scandal.

Of the three new books which are said to be agitating society and literary circles in London—Mr. Froude's "Carlisle," Lord Malmesbury's "Memoirs," and Miss Devey's "Autobiography of Lady Lytton" —the latter, has caused the most painful interest. Nothing since Mrs. Beecher Stowe's *Macmillan* paper has created so great a sensation. Briefly, the *raison d'etre* of the book is as follows : Lady Lytton, who died two and a half years ago in her eightieth year, never forgave her husband for the brutal outrage he inflicted on her fifty years before. She nursed her wrath to her dying day, and put in the hands of a friend, Miss Louisa Devy, the most damning evidence of her husband's evil nature, to be used at the most suitable time "in vindication of her memory," The publication of the life of Lord Lytton by his son has furnished the faithful and remorseless executrix the opportunity for which she was lying in wait. The letters published in the volume she has issued furnish a lamentable exhibition of folly, passion and crime which makes humanity blush. Miss Wheeler, when Mr. Bulwer began to court her, was a great beauty, and he seems to have sacrificed himself, soul, body and intellect, at her shrine. He invented a "little language" in which he wrote disgusting love letters to her. He addressed her as "My adored poodle," and signed himself "Oo own puppo." In one letter he wrote :

Me is so happy, me is wagging my tail and putting my ears down. Me is to meet oo to-morrow . . . The best way about the carriage will be for you to get in it first, and it can then pick me up in another street, so that you will enter it alone. When you are once in put down ye blinds. O zoo love of loves, me ready to leap out of my skin for joy.

In another letter he says :

Did oo not look too pretty, and did not all the puppy dogs run after oo and tell oo what a darling oo was? Ah, me sends oo nine million kisses, to be distributed as follows—500,000 for oo beautiful mouth, 250,000 to oo right eye, 250,000 to oo left eye, 1,000,000 to oo dear neck, and the rest to be divided equally between oo arms and hands.

After six years of unhappy married life a final quarrel came. Lord Lytton objected to his wife going to a christening accompanied by Lady Stepney, saying, as Lady Lytton writes, "My mother calls her that ugly old woman." Lady Lytton did not reply. The scene took place at dinner The servants had been ordered out of the room. He cursed his wife's soul. He seized a carving knife, and running at her said, "I'll have you to know that whenever I do you the honour of addressing you it requires an answer." He dropped the knife on his wife's remonstrance, but, as Lady Lytton proceeds, "springing on me he made his great teeth meet in my cheek and the blood spurted over me. The agony was so that my screams brought the servants back." Lady Lytton's story is carefully buttressed by corroborative evidence, including the affidavit of her maid, Mrs. Rosetta Benson, who speaks of an occasion at Naples in which "in one of his brutal rages he kicked and banged her ladyship against the stone floor at the Hotel Vittoria till she was black and blue." All this time Mr. Bulwer's greatest ambition, as his letters reveal, was to get a baronetage as a step to the peerage. —*The Week.*

Inhuman Treatment of Lunatics.

Dr. Hack Luke, the famous English expert, has published a report on the condition of the Government Insane Asylums in Quebec Province, in which he says it is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the horrors he witnessed, and he can only liken the treatment adopted as a relic of barbarism. In the upper flat in a small room he found 60 men confined, all under restraint, handcuffed and strapped to chairs. In other parts of the building he found cells without windows and with wretched ventilation. In a totally dark cell he discovered a man stark naked lying on straw and handcuffed to a belt; in another a man, deaf and dumb, similarly manacled, without bed or bedding. The women's room he described as a chamber of horror, and even more terrible than the part where the men are kept. In conclusion, he says that it is amazing that a colony of England can present such a spectacle as he has described.

A Sad Spectacle.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF HOW THE REMNANT OF THE GREELEY EXPLORING PARTY WAS FOUND.

A Washington despatch of 22nd inst, says that Commodore Schley has submitted to the secretary of the navy his report upon the Greeley relief expedition. Much of the information contained therein has already been published, but many interesting details are given. Commodore Schley graphically describes the voyage of the three vessels composing the expedition, and the circumstances attending the finding of the surviving members of Greeley's party. Lieut. Greeley was found in his sleeping bag, his body inclined forward, and his head resting upon his left hand. The

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.

was open, and held in his right hand. He appeared to be reading prayers to Private Connell, whose condition was most desperate and critical. The latter was cold to the waist; all sensation of hunger gone; was speechless and almost breathless; his eyes were fixed and glassy. Indeed, the commodore says his weakness was such that it was with difficulty he swallowed the stimulants given him by Drs. Green and Ames.

HIS JAWS HAD DROPPED;

his heart was barely pulsating and his bodily temperature was very low. This tender scene of a helpless, almost famished officer consoling a dying companion was in itself one that brought tears to the eyes of the strongest and stoutest of those who stood about them on the merciful errand of relief. Sergts. Brainard and Fredericks and Hospital Steward Bierderbeck were extremely weak and

HARDLY ABLE TO STAND.

They were no longer able to venture away from their camp to seek food, nor to prepare their simple diet of boiled sealskin, nor to collect lichens, nor to catch shrimps, upon which they had to depend to a great extent to sustain life. Their faces, hands and limbs were swollen to such an extent that they could not be recognized. This indicated that the entire party had but

A SHORT LEASE OF LIFE,

probably not more than 48 hours at most. This fact was recognized by them all, and had come to them from their experience, during that long and desolate winter, in watching their dying companions, as one after another passed away from among them forever. Poor Sergt. Ellison was found in his sleeping bag, where he had lain

HELPLESS AND HOPELESS

for months, with hands and feet frozen off. Strapped to one of the stumps was found a spoon, which some companion had secured there to enable him to feed himself. His physical condition otherwise appeared to be the best of any of the survivors, and this may be attributed to the fact that each of his companions had doled out to him from their small allowance of food something to help him, on account of his complete helplessness. Lieut. Greeley was physically the weakest, but mentally the most vigorous, of his party. He had lain in his sleeping bag for weeks, on account of his gradually failing strength. He was

UNABLE TO STAND ALONE

for any length of time, and was almost helpless, except in a sitting posture. All pangs of hunger had ceased; his appearance was wild; his hair was long and unkept; his face and hands were covered with sooty, black dirt; his body was scantily covered with worn out clothes; his form was wasted, his joints were swollen and his eyes were sunken. His first inquiry was if they were not Englishmen, but, when he was told that we were his own countrymen he paused for a moment, as if reflecting, then said, "And I am glad to see you." The condition of his camp was in keeping with the scene inside his tent—desperate and desolate.

THE BLEAK BARENNESS OF THE SPOT,

over which the wild Arctic birds would not fly: the row of graves on a little ridge 100 feet away; with the protruding heads and feet of these lately buried, a sad, but silent witness to the daily increasing weakness of the little band of survivors; the deserted winter quarters in the hollow below, with its broken wall, invaded by the water from the melting snow and ice above it ; the dead bodies of two companions stretched on the ice foot that remained ; the scattered and worn-out clothes and

SLEEPING BAGS OF THE DEAD ;

the absence of all food save a few cupfuls of boiled sealskin scraps ; the wild and weird scene of snow, ice and glaciers, overlooking and overhanging this desolate camp, completed a picture as startling as it was impressive. The report describes the exhuming of the bodies of the dead, and the method of their identification and preparation for transportation to St. John's. While preparing the bodies, it was found that six of them—Lieut Kislingbury, Sergts. Jewell and Ralston, Privates Whistler, Henry and Ellis had been cut, and the fleshy parts removed, to a greater or less extent. All the other bodies were found intact. When

THE BODIES OF THE DEAD

were exposed in preparing them, the identification was found to be complete. "Some of them," the commodore continues, "could be recognized by the aid of pictures taken with us from home. Others, whose features had decayed, were identified by other characteristics. I am therefore satisfied that no mistake was made in this important matter, which so impressed us from the beginning."

Commodore Schley speaks highly of the Dundee whalers, to whom he was indebted for much valuable information. The officers and crews of the expedition are greatly praised, Lieut. Emory, commander of the Rear, being specially mentioned. The success of the expedition, the commodore says in conclusion, was made possible by the munificence of Congress and the unceasing energy of the secretaries of war and the navy. The total cost of the expedition was $750,000.

How to Get Rid of Fleas.

In the *Sun*, October 1st, I read an account of the "flea plague" in Deleware I once had an experience of that kind myself, and acting upon the principle that it is right to help your neighbors if you can, I send this communication to do what you please with it. We lived in a part of the country where the houses were frame and built on "props," or short "piles." During our absence from home for a few weeks our neighbors' hogs had made their nightly beds under our house. On our return home we found the fleas had complete possession of our house. We were compelled to sit up several nights by the beds of our children to keep them asleep. The fleas swarmed over everything. We thought we should have to leave the house. My husband mentioned it to an old neighbor who told us the remedy. We got a bushel of green penny-royal next morning from the woods near by and threw it over the house. By night every flea was gone and we all slept soundly. The remedy is simple, and can easily be procured in any country neighborhood.—*Letter in Baltimore Sun, October 4th.*

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The numbers of *The Living Age* for Oct. 18th and 25th contain, The Younger Pitt as an Orator, *National Review;* The Philosphy of John Inglesant, *Modern Review*; Lord Lyndhurst, *London Quarterly Review;* Sport and Travel in Norway, *Fortnightly Review*; The Darwinian Theory of Instinct, *Ninteenth Century;* Ralph Bernal Osborne, and On the Reading of Books, *Temple Bar*; The Sanitorium of the Southern Ocean, *Cornhill;* Modern Cathedrals, A Small-pox Camp, and Gambling on Atlantic Boats, *St. James's Gazette;* Book-selling in Russia, *Spectator;* Rapheal as an Architect, *Academy;* Moorish Ambassador to Spain, *Athenæum;* Curious Newspapers, *Chamber's Journal;* with "Mr. Pudster's Return," "The Hermit of Saint-Eugene" and instalments of "At Any Cost" and poetry.

A new volume began with the number for Oct. 4th.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

A private detective is working up the Quebec explosion case. He has discovered evidence showing that it was due to local influence and not to any Fenian outrage.

General Business.

FANCY SALE
—AND—
HIGH TEA!

The Ladies of the Methodist Congregation, Chatham, will hold a sale of USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES in the Masonic Hall, on

THURSDAY OCTOBER 30TH.

Doors open at 2 p. m. Admission 10cts.
HIGH TEA at o'clock, tea tickets, Adults 35 cts Children 25cts.

OYSTERS, BAKED BEANS, Etc. Etc., will be served from 8 to 10.

Proceeds in behalf of the fund of the New Church.
Chatham, October 22nd 1884.

FALL HARDWARE.

In store and for sale at lowest prices.

A FULL STOCK OF
IRON,
SLED SHOE STEEL,
HORSE SHOES,
NAILS, CHAIN,
ZINC, AXES, LANTERNS, GLASS, OIL.

AND A VARIED STOCK OF SHELF HARDWARE.

G. STOTHART.

NORTHERN
Fire Assurance Co.
of London & Aberdeen,
Established 1836, Capital $15,000,000

Glasgow & London
Fire Assurance Co.
CAPITAL. $2,500,000.

British America
Assurance Co'y
CAPITAL. $500,000.

Insurance may be effected with the above Companies at lowest rates by applying to the Agent,

9y16 WARREN C. WINSLOW,
BENSON BLOCK, - - - - BARRISTER-AT-LAW, CHATHAM, N. B.

SPECIAL
Millenery Department!

I beg to announce to the Ladies of Miram