General Business.

NOTICE
to Parish & County Officers.

ALL Parish and County officers required by law to make returns to the County Council, and all persons having Claims against the County are hereby required to render their

Returns and Accounts

under oath to this Office by the

10TH DAY OF JANUARY, N XT.

SAMUEL THOMSON.
Secretar,-Treasurer

Office of the Sec'y Treas.
Newcastle, Dec. 20th 1882.

JUST RECEIVED.

90 BARRELS

HEAVY MESS PORK.

125 BARRELS

A

CORNMEAL.

65 BARRELS

Ontario Oatmeal.

150 BOXES

RAISINS,

VALENCIAS,
LONDON LAYERS
—AND—
LOSE MUSCATELS.

50 BUSHELS

White BEANS.

30 PUNCHEONS and TIERCES

MOLASSES.

80 BARRELS

Refined Sugars.

at Usual Wholesale Rates
for **CASH.**

JOHN McLAGGAN
NEWCASTLE.

SPIRITS AND RYE WHISKEY.—Arrived from Toronto: 15 barrels Goderham Worts' Pure Spirits, 65 per cent o. p.; 35 barrels Goderham & Worts' finest Rye Whiskey.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON.
St. John.

Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER holds a License and is prepared to attend AUCTION SALES in any part of the Country; orders left at the Store of John Brown, Esq., or D. M Loggie & Co., will be promptly attended to.
W. KERR.
Chatham, Sept. 27th, 1882. 4b25

The Public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn Monthly.

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 authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. 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 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. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY JANUARY 9, 1883 - 132nd 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	$6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
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. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

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

BUSINESS NOTICE.

SCALERS' CARDS—Lumber Surveyors' Scale Card for all lengths up to fifty feet and all diameters up to twenty-four inches. These are two kinds—one printed on ordinary cardboard, at *five cents each* and the other, on heavy mounting board, at *ten cents each*.

SURVEY BILLS, giving no. of raft, block mark, no. of pieces, sup. ft. of spruce, pine and battens separately, totals, etc., at *twenty-five cents per dozen*.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS.—Executions for Debt for Road Rates, for Poor and County Rates, School Rates; Summonses for Debt, for Witnesses in summary Conviction cases, for Defendant do., subpoenas, Capiases, Affidavit for do., Warrants for Arrest, Notices of Claim for Debt—*ten cents per dozen; fifty cents per hundred.*

SHERIFFS' AND SUPREME AND COUNTY COURT BLANKS on hand or printed at shortest notice.

COMMERCIAL, AUCTIONEERS', SOCIETY, CLUB, BAZAAR AND OTHER PRINTING promptly executed.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.
Address D. G SMITH, CHATHAM.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM. - - - JANUARY 4, 1883.

Shipping of Chatham.

The following are the new vessels registered at the Port of Chatham during the year just closed,—

Steamers.

Loyalist, 11, Chatham, R. P. Whitney, North Esk, N. B.

Squirrel, 9, Eel River, Restigouche, Marshal Reed, Eel River, Restigouche.

Barque.

Dunnstaffnage, 850, Konchibouguac George McLeod, St. John, N. B.

Schooner.

Janet A. 29, Church Point, N. B., Wm. Anderson, Church Point.

During the year there were added 12 vessels of 1385 tons, four of which measuring 899 tons being new vessels the remaining eight being transfers from other ports. Five vessels of 1356 tons were struck off.

REMAINING ON REGISTRY BOOKS.

	1881. No.	1881. tons.	1882. No.	1882. tons.
Steamers	15	699	18	72[illegible]
Barques	19	13 191	19	13,51[illegible]
Brigs	1	256	0	00
Brigantines	3	795	2	28
Schooners	129	3,000	135	3,45[illegible]
	167	17,944	174	17,97[illegible]

The Richibucto Registry for the year is as follows,—

Barque.

Sagona, 797, John and Thomas Jardine, Kingston, Kent Co.

Schooners.

Anna J., 9, Henry Jorgensen, Kingston, Kent Co.

Sea Mouse, 10, John Doucett, Kingston, Kent Co.

REMAINING ON REGISTRY BOOKS.

	1881. No.	1881. Tons.	1882. No.	1882. Tons.
Barques	2	1,546	3	2,343
Schooners	5	165	8	235
	7	1,711	11	2,578

False Economy.

Derby siding, so called, is an important station on the Intercolonial, but is quite strangely treated by the Railway management. Its comparatively large inwards freight business is so managed as to render it impossible to keep a correct check on the goods left there for delivery and it would not be a matter of surprise if freight were stolen from it some day. A very nice station building was erected under the Mackenzie Government's management, and freight properly taken care of; now, however, there is no station agent and no check kept on freight deliveries, while the station is ignored by the Express trains altogether; passengers for Derby Siding being put down at Newcastle, three miles away. If a consignee wants his freight he goes to the station building and gets the key of the freight room and helps himself. He may take his own or some one else's goods, as he may fancy. The management of Railway matters, at Derby Siding is, therefore, of a kind that illustrates the economical and go-as-you-please style of the present administration. If the Minister of Railways could only do without station agents all along the line and if he could let passengers get off the trains, just when it suited his own convenience he might, thereby, save a few dollars more.

Suspension.

News of the suspension of the Liverpool firm of Francis Carvill & Sons was received here with surprise on Monday last. It involves Messrs. Carvill, McKean & Co., of St. John, and Messrs. Mather of Halifax. The cause is said to lie in something going wrong with a New South Wales branch of the house, which was engaged in the meat trade. The *Telegraph* says,—

"The amount of indebtedness here, for which other names and certain securities are held, is not excessive, and if there were no assets at all, the entire loss would not affect the solvency of any other firm, person or monetary institution. The St. John firm, being a rival of others in the lumber trade, is not mixed up with any of our well known firms, and hence no anxiety is felt on their account, arising out of the stoppage of the English house. It is, however, matter of deep regret that at a time of renewed confidence in trade, this unpleasant difficulty should have arisen. The St. John member of the firm, Mr. George McKean, is universally respected, and every one will regret to hear of the unpleasant intelligence which reached him in the closing days of 1882."

The Maritime Bank.

It was rumored in Chatham yesterday that the Maritime Bank notes were being refused by some of our business people, but up to the closing hour—3 p. m.—they were being freely taken at the Bank of Montreal here.

TELEPHONIC.—A Chicago correspondent, who is engaged in telephone business, writing on 26th ult., says, "We have just connected together, by telephone, Milwaukee and Chicago—a distance of about 100 miles—and, also, Springfield, the capital of the State, and Chicago, a distance of 175 miles."

"NOTHING IN IT,"—As an evidence that great worldly events are of small moment to the sublime and ponderous mind we find the following in the *Advocate*,—

"The past year was an average one, for while nothing very remarkable has occurred in history, science, philosophy or literature, still in all these departments something has been done to denote progression."

THE GLOUCESTER ELECTION PETITION.—It seems that we have not yet heard the last of the contested election in Gloucester, although the principals seem to have dropped it. Mr. Justice Weldon has, on application of George F. Gregory, Esq., granted a summons calling on Mr. Kennedy F. Burns to show cause why the proceedings in the petition against him should not be revived. Mr. Burns is, at present, on his way to England, and doubtless it will be some time before he can answer. —*Globe.*

The Great March Storm.

ON WHAT THE PROPHET WIGGINS BASES HIS PREDICTIONS.—STORMS HE HAS PROGNOSTICATED.—HIS CAUTION TO THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

[From the New York Herald.]

OTTAWA, Dec. 25, 1882.

"I wish I could feel as certain of heaven as I do that a great storm will pass over the country on the 9th-11th March next," remarked Professor Wiggins when speaking to your correspondent about his recent predictions.

"I observe that the Chief Signal Officer of the Washington Meteorological Bureau discredits your prediction, and says it is impossible for you to foreshadow the storm you say will sweep from ocean to ocean next March. What have you to say on the subject?"

"Nothing but that the storm will come unless the planets stop in their orbits, and that the Chief Officer of the Signal Bureau talks of what he knows nothing about; opinions never changed nature's laws."

HOW HE PREDICTS A STORM.

"Admitting that, will you tell me why you believe, or, to be more positive, how you know a great storm will occur in March?"

"Yes; in the same way I know when there will be a lunar or solar eclipse—by the heavenly bodies. The data on which the storm's period and force are calculated having been heretofore unobserved by astronomers and founded partly on observation, would not, even if given, convince the public. People in general are less credulous in believing what they know than what they do not know."

"Why not enlighten them, then?"

"Because I wish them to believe to save life and property. The chief reason, however, why they will believe is that they have known me frequently to foretell storms which have taken place exactly as predicted."

"It is stated that your forecasts have not been made from your knowledge of astronomy, but by 'second sight,' and communion with the spirits; what have you to say to that?"

FORMER PREDICTIONS.

"I will not refer to the many storms I foretold years ago, but to those which you yourself will remember of recent date. Last year I published a letter in the Canadian papers, which was subsequently republished in the press of the United States, announcing that a great storm accompanied by hail would pass over the American continent from the southeast on the 25th of June of that year. It was on hand at the hour named, many proofs of which may still be found in a large number of United States cities. It uprooted houses in Washington, blew trains from the railway track, threw down churches and public buildings in Pennsylvania Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and was very destructive in Western Canada. In Georgia and Memramcook, New Brunswick, the hail lay for twenty four hours six inches deep upon the ground. The press both in the United States and Canada were loud in their praises, and the Toronto *Mail* said that my prediction was fulfilled to the letter."

"I remember the storm to which you refer as well as the prediction you made of its coming. What other have you anticipated within the past year or so?"

LOSS OF THE ASIA.

"Early in July last I warned the public through the press that a great storm, with high tides, would fall upon the Atlantic, crossing westward on the 13th September. The storm of that date is still, and ever will be, painfully remembered by many readers of the HERALD. Her Majesty's man-of-war *Phœnix* was stranded on the coast of Prince Edward Island and the propeller *Asia* foundered in Lake Huron with over one hundred souls on board."

"Why did the *Asia* leave Collingwood if, as has been stated, the storm signal of the meteorological service was raised at that port before she left her moorings?"

"The storm signal was not raised. A hurricane was blowing at the time and the passengers implored the captain not to leave port until the storm abated. Many of them had read my prognostications and were anxious to give me the benefit of the doubt and accept them as likely to be realized. To their appeal the captain pointed to the signal tower, and said, 'The signal is not up: there will be no storm'."

"Have you predicted any other heavy storms, Professor?" asked your correspondent.

"Several others. In July last I published a warning of a heavy storm which would cross this meridian from the east on the 13th of December, and it came, as you, know to the minute. I see by the HERALD that the tides on the Newfoundland coast were higher in that storm than ever before known, the damage all over the Atlantic being very great. I only foretell great storms, for it is only in these that the public, especially seamen, are interested, and I have never predicted one that did not come within a few hours of the time stated. On the sea-coast, where there are no mountain chains to obstruct, I can give the true time to the minute."

IS NOT EMPLOYED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES.

"It is said that a new departure has been taken by some marine insurance companies and that you have been employed by them as a weather prophet to give timely warning of approaching storms, while others charge you with endeavoring to play upon the credulity of whoever will listen to your prognostications, hoping thereby to get up a sensation out of which you might make money. What have you to say in refuting the indictment?"

"Some people will say anything. My appointment here is for life and my salary places me in comfortable circumstances. My only object is to serve the public; to trade upon their ignorance and superstition I have always regarded as a crime. I am aware that many persons do not believe me, but that is always the case with a thinking people and it is well."

WARNS THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

"You say we are in the midst of a very stormy period. When will the next heavy storm occur?"

"From the 13th of September last to the middle of April next is the most remarkable period for great storms I have ever known. A storm a good deal above the average will happen in January, but a very severe one will strike the Atlantic on the 9th of February. In view of the proposed visit of the Princess Louise to Bermuda I have written to Lord Lorne advising him that her Royal Highness should not be at sea on the 9th of February."

THE GREAT STORM OF MARCH.

"Do you anticipate this storm being as severe as the one you predict for March?"

"By no means, for the latter will be one of the greatest if not the greatest of the present century."

"Where will it be at its greatest force?"

"On this meridian circle. It may break immediately south of India, but there are three chances to one that it will be strongest on this side of the earth, that is in the vicinity of Bermuda and the Gulf of Mexico. Of course it will be felt all over the world from sea to sea and from pole to pole."

"Your name has been mentioned as having solved some difficult problem in connection with the transit of Venus a few years since. What was the problem?"

"It was not a difficult but a very simple problem. Captain James Cook and others, as you remember, were sent out to the Sandwich Islands and other points in 1769 to observe the transit of that year, and from their observations it was calculated that the earth revolved 95,000,000 miles from the sun. In 1874 another transit occurred, when it was ascertained that the earth's distance was only 88,000,000 miles from the sun. Astronomers and others who take a wild delight in frightening the public without reason then raised the cry that the earth in 105 years had approached the sun 7,000,000 miles and that in a few years we would fall into him."

THE EARTH NOT APPROACHING THE SUN.

"You have not yet told me how your name came to be associated with any remarkable discovery or solution of difficult problems in connection with the transit of 1874."

"I am coming to that now. I allayed the excitement by publishing a letter in 1874 proving to a demonstration that the earth had not approached the sun a single mile in the 105 years intervening since the last transit."

"How did you illustrate this?"

"By the lunar and solar eclipses. These are calculated fifty years ahead of time by the Royal Observatory on the presumption that the earth's distance from the sun remains the same. If the earth approached the sun 7,000,000 miles in a century instead of the eclipses happening at the very second they would occur from one to two years ahead of time, the earth moving in a smaller circle. The public were satisfied with my explanation, and as a consequence a large amount of unnecessary fear was quieted."

"One word more before leaving you, Professor. Do you entertain the idea that your warning the Marquis of Lorne of the approaching storm would influence the movements of the Princess?"

"Probably not; yet the warning will not hurt him and his disbelief will not hurt me."

"If your storm does not come," remarked your correspondent, as he started to withdraw, "you will——"

"I am like the Scotch piper," said the Professor before the interrogation was finished, "when asked by the Russian Emperor to play a retreat, 'Nae, nae, I dinae ken that'—he had never learned it. To me the storm is as much a fact as if I saw its wings already expanded upon the sea. The fact is the press is thrusting me through a storm much more trying than those which can arise out of any displacement of the elements."

What to do With the Christmas Cards.

The Scottish American Journal says:—"Scrap books made entirely of Christmas cards are very nice for old children. These things are now so artistically and beautifully got up that it is really a pity to throw them aside, and we should learn to utilize them in some way. Books with pages of different colors are best for these, the grey-blue and the black in particular, make an excellent background for any cards that have much color or gilding about them. A scrap book made of old post-cards has been invented. That these, having served their original purpose, should ever be fished out of the waste basket and attain a happy resurrection does indeed seem incredible, yet so it is. Christmas cards, all of the same size, are pasted on each side of them lengthways, and the sides are then united with a little "hinge" made of ribbon. They are then folded backwards and forwards so as to make a book, and tied around with ribbon when not in service. This makes a sort of "surprise" scrap-book, as when the ribbon is slipped off the book can be suddenly drawn out to its utmost length, to the astonishment and delight of the little blue-eyed visitor you wish to conciliate."

General Notes and News.

A. C. Bell, Esq., has disposed of the New Glasgow *Plaindealer* to the *Plaindealer* Publishing Co.

The annual show of the New Brunswick Poultry and Pet Stock association takes place on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, of January, at St. John.

The Marian Robertson, a vessel built last year at Bactouche, was recently lost on Miquelon Island while proceeding from Charlottetown to St. Johns, N. F.

State management of railways has not been a success in France. M. Leon Say pronounces it "a great disaster," and there are plenty of facts and figures to prove the truth of his statement.

All the wine labelled as French is not French all the same. France, the year closed, paid $54,000,000 for Spanish common wines, and exported only $41,000,000 worth of her own.

During the past year the lumber sales of Minneapolis exceeded by 80,000,000 feet those of any former year, and more astonishing still, 195 000,000 feet, or one-third of the whole amount sold, were consumed in Minneapolis alone.

Mr. Fielding, of the Halifax *Chronicle*, has been appointed a member of the Nova Scotia Government without office. Mr. Fielding is an able journalist and is said to be an effective speaker, as all journalists should be when necessary.

A late rumor says that the C. P. R Syndicate in their distress have applied to Vanderbilt and offered him a controling influence in the company. What would the ultra-loyal anti-American and Canada for the Canadians parties say to such a climax of all Sir John's grand railway schemes and devices as this?

A Tucson, A. T, despatch of Dec. 27, says,—Last night Thomas Kerr, a desperado, who boasted of having killed several men, shot Mr. Hartly dead without provocation. Kerr was disarmed and a Jury of 12 held an informal trial and within short time the murderer was swinging from a sycamore tree.

Captain Drury, of A Battery, at Quebec, son of W. Chipman Drury, Esq., of St. John, has been appointed A. D. C. to His Excellency the Governor General. The Marquis tendered the position to Captain Drury in a very kind note. The Quebec *Chronicle* says that no better choice could have been made, and that Captain Drury's appointment is sure to be very popular. His Excellency will reach Rideau Hall about the 1st of February.

It was on the Pictou Branch this time, a few days ago, that two trains running in opposite directions were about to attempt to pass each other. A brakeman standing on the top of a box car observed the smoke of the opposing train, gave the alarm and the train was stopped and reversed, and a disastrous collision averted.

A despatch from Coleraine, Ireland, reports that the wife of Sir Francis Edmund Workman McNaghten, has eloped with a young man, an agent for the McCartney estates. Lady McNaghten has several children She is the daughter of William Howard Russell, L. L. D., the well-known newspaper correspondent.

At Bradford, Eng., last Thursday morning a tall chimney fell upon a building full of operatives. Thirty-six persons are known to have been killed and sixty others injured, mostly women and children. The total damage is estimated at over £60,000. About 3,000 persons are thrown out of employment.

The stock of deals in St. John, held for European markets, amounts to 59,000,000 feet. Of this amount 37,000,000 are owned by Mr. Alex. Gibson, 12,000,000 by Messrs. R. A. & J. Stewart, and 10,000,000 are in the hands of other shippers and owners. All of the stock is sold for shipment except 3,000,000, and 2,500,000 of these are held by Messrs. Clark Brothers.

A special from Bedford, Ind., says:—"Mrs. Bell obtained permission from Mrs. Owens, the jailer's wife, to talk in the corridor with her husband, who was imprisoned for murder. Mrs. Owens being called away, Mrs. Bell quickly gave her husband a revolver and the keys, which she got from an adjoining room, and he made his escape. Mrs. Owens returned and tried to prevent his escape, but was held by Mrs Bell.

In disposing of his property Sir Hugh Allan made no public bequests, which is, perhaps, a matter for some surprise. The estate is estimated at from six millions to ten millions dollars, and its beginning and continuance were largely helped from the public funds of Canada. But, then, Sir Hugh gave away the Pacific Scandal money which, notwithstanding Sir John's promise, was never "refunded."

In his reply to the New Year congratulations of the Cardinals the Pope said, alluding to the Martinucci case:—"A fresh attack upon the independence of the sovereignty of the Papacy has recently been made. The consideration which formerly was shown for the Holy See, and which was dictated by political prudence and reasons of State, has now been put aside." His Holiness added that despite everything, he would continue to defend the rights and interests of the Church

At the Montreal Seminary, on the 23 ult., Revs. John J. Walsh, of Diocese of St. John, N. B. and Rev. Michael Power, of the Diocese of Chatham, were ordained Priests by Bishop Fabre; Rev. Alph. B. Parker, of Archdiocese of Halifax, was ordained Deacon, and Messrs Philip Billiveau and Francis L Carney of the Diocese of St. John, N. B. were promoted to Holy Orders. Rev. Mr. Walsh, referred to above belongs to Carleton, and arrived home a few days ago.

A Montreal despatch of 30th inst. says:—Information has been received here that a farmer named Huot was killed in the village of Arthabaskaville, in this Province, by two men named Chabot, senior and junior, the latter of whom plunged a knife into Huot's groin. The alleged reason for the crime was that Huot had used some filthy language to Chabot's mother as she was passing on the street. The dreadful deed was committed in the house of a man named Lebonte and in the presence of several witnesses who accompanied the slayers. The accused are arrested.

An unprecedented circumstance marked the opening of the new Law Courts in London. A large platform in the central hall, capable of holding 450 persons, was erected for the workmen employed in the construction of the buildings. The First Commissioner of Works stated amid the cheers of the House of Commons, that the men had as much right to be present as the junior bar. After the welcome by the Judges the Queen received an address from the workmen. This is a remarkable departure from former customs.

The coast of Newfoundland and the shores and headlands of the Bay of St. Lawrence are described in a Canadian official report as being not only dangerous, but so desolate and barren that sailors wrecked there are in danger of perishing from hunger and cold, if they escape the fury of the waves. Many have frozen or starved to death before they could penetrate to the interior or were rescued. The region is full of such traditions, and the superstitious see ghosts in every storm. Life-saving stations are to be established.

A despatch from Breton, Ontario, says: "Last night, while three men were working at a drill, the large sinker and drill, weighing over 12,000 pounds, were suddenly ejected from the hole, about 200 feet deep, and followed by a shower of stones and gravel; then a stream of water six inches in diameter rushed from the pipe, and this stream has been flowing steadily ever since. This morning, while a man was lighting his pipe in the derrick, the gas bubbling out with the water caught fire and continues to burn the water and gas falling in a fiery cascade, and making one of the most magnificent sights ever seen in this country."

The following is Prof. Wiggins' reply to Mr. Chas. Haswell, Chief Engineer of New York, who inquired as to the probable effects of the great storm prophesied for March:—"Dear Sir.—In reply to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to say that the coming winter will be remarkable for heavy and well defined storms. If an owner of ships, I would not allow one on the Atlantic on the 9th of February, and on the 9th, 10th and 11th March, though the former storm will be inferior to the latter. After the middle of April you may begin your marine works with safety, for then will begin a long period free from great storms. Take my advice and you will save your thousands."

On 23rd ult. a horrible shooting affray occurred at Princetown, P.E.I. Wm. Wallace, a farmer of that place, was seriously shot by another farmer, named Howel. The facts appear to be, that last fall Howel borrowed of Mr. Wallace a number of utensils, and on Saturday evening Wallace and his brother went to Howel's premises to remove them. Hearing a noise in the outbuildings, Howel appeared on the scene with a gun in his hand, and ordered them off; they retired, being followed by Howel, and he, when about three yards from them, fired, the shot taking effect on Wm Wallace. It entered just over the hip joint, lacerating the intestines and lodged in the thigh. Howel then turned on Wallace's brother and struck him on the head with the stock of the gun; a struggle took place between them, and the gun was wrested from Howel. Wm. Wallace (who is married and has two children) was attended by Dr. Bearsto, of Summerside, Dr. Darrach, of Kensington, and Dr. Kier, of Malpeque, who do not give any hope of his recovery.

Howel was arrested on Sunday morning and lodged in Prince County jail. He is a married man with a family, and is about 60 years of age.

The court martial respecting the loss of Her Majesty's ship "Phœnix" at East Point, P. E. Island, terminated about the first of last month, when the sentence of the court was, that Commander Herbert H. Greenfell be severely reprimanded, and dismissed the said ship "Phœnix" that John Hill, the Lieutenant for navigating duties, be also severely reprimanded and dismissed the said "Phœnix" and be deprived of one year's seniority, and that Mr. Merritt, the officer of the watch on the night of the disaster, be reprimanded. The cablegram statement published recently to the effect that Commander Greenfell and the navigating officer had been dismissed the service was not correct.—*Halifax paper.*

The evidence of a Russian, Captain Nerbonn, has been heard by the Jeannette commission. While testifying to Captain De Long's excellence as a man, he gives some reasons for the starvation of the expedition, which, if true—and they bear the stamp of truth on their face—attach very serious responsibility to some one. He says that Captain DeLong took rifles with him instead of fowling pieces, and thus was unable to shoot birds, which, he thinks, must have been flying over the heads of the starving men throughout the whole march. The rivers swarm with fish, the natives catching immense quantities through holes in the ice, yet DeLong was starved to death in the midst of this abundance for want of either the knowledge that it existed, or of the proper instruments to capture the fish.

When the guards at Sing Sing Prison the other night passed the cell of George Lavery, who was serving out a life sentence for the murder of a New York policeman, he was standing with one foot on the bed, endeavoring to reach something on a shelf above. The guard made his rounds at half-past one in the morning, and George was there still, or again standing on his bed and reaching for something on the shelf. The guard spoke to him. No answer. He entered the cell and put his hand on the prisoner's shoulder. To the great horror of the guard the prisoner fell dead to the floor. The guard reached down and picked it up, when the corpse almost flew up, as if there had been a spring under it. It weighed about three pounds. It was George's uniform stuffed with rags. By that time George was far away.

The Dominion Government has allowed much time to elapse before making the small preparation for the division of that $150,000 which they promised to pay the fisherman every year. It is now rumored that Mr. Ogden, who represented Guysborough, N. S., in the last Parliament, has been appointed a commissioner to determine how the money is to be distributed, and, perhaps, in time to pay the money over. Why such an appointment was thought necessary is not explained. The principle on which the money should be divided having once been defined—and the Minister of Marine, one would suppose should do that part of the work—the money would have been most satisfactorily distributed by the local authorities. But Mr. Ogden served the Tory party faithfully for four years, and some say he was entitled to some reward.—*Globe.*

Oscar Wilde left suddenly for Europe because he could not stand the "chaff" levelled at him, by reason of the trick played on him by "Hungry Joe" the banco stealer. Joe introduced himself as young Drexel, son of Drexel the banker. He had seen Mr. Wilde in his father's office, etc. Oscar was delighted, invited him to lunch, and then Joe took him to a ticket office where he had "just won in a lottery" Before Oscar could realize the situation he was gambling, and was soon a loser to the extent of $1060. He gave a cheque on the Madison Square Bank for the money, realizing at last that he had been swindled. He shook off "Drexel," who insisted upon accompanying him, and rushing to the street, hailed a cab and was driven rapidly to the bank. He got there in time to stop the payment of the check. Oscar recognized "Drexel's" picture in the rogues' gallery. He is Joseph Schick, alas "Hungry Joe."

As Mr. J. Murray Kay was sitting in his hotel at Portland, Me., the other day, he saw a man whom he thought he had seen before, but where or when was for a long time a puzzle. The more he studied the features and actions of the stranger the more he wondered, until it at last dawned upon him that this man was his long-lost brother. Mr. Kay did not put the usual queries about the strawberry on the left arm and the mole at the back of his neck, but politely requested the stranger's name. It was John Smith, or Tom Brown, or Jack Robinson, or something of that kind. But this did not satisfy him. He insisted that the stranger was his brother John, and the brother finally owned up that he was. It appears that he had left his home in the old country twenty years ago, had been through the American war, and roamed about a good deal, and was now living in Texas His family had long ago given him up for dead. St. John *Globe.*

The *Sun's* report of the circumstances preceding the unfortunate death of Hockbridge, who was burned to death at the late fire, is one of the chief subjects of conversation in the city. Truly, one-half of Winnipeg does not know how the other half lives. Here is a poor fellow, friendless and alone. He hurts himself while at work and is laid up. No one attends to his injuries. He is confined to his bed. Efforts are made to get a doctor to attend to him, without success. Then an attempt is made to get him admitted to the hospital. The police on duty are notified. They do nothing. The Chief of Police is notified. He does nothing. Dr. Ferguson is applied to. He refers the applicant to Dr. Codd, the admitting physician to the hospital. He refuses to admit the sick man, and refers the case to Dr. Kerr, city medical officer. Dr. Kerr does nothing. Meanwhile the poor fellow suffers all the pain of erysipelas. He lies in a garret not even plastered. The only fires in the building are on the ground floor. The thermometer goes down below 30. He is only protected from the cold by the scanty bedclothes, in a room sheltered from the biting cold by clapboards. Helpless and unattended, the poor fellow becomes insane. Still he is left there. And he perishes in the flames! Death must have been a happy release to him. And all this occurred in Winnipeg on the threshold of 1883. And it is Christian civilization!—*Winnipeg Sun.*

A man named Reynolds, who spent sixty days in the Toronto Central Prison, told the Hamilton *Times* that—

"A convict named Reindeer was working at a sawing machine in one of the shops when a large sliver from the timber came between the saws and the place which was being cut. The work of removing it would have been exceedingly hazardous. A guard called to Reindeer to remove the obstruction. He refused, telling the official to do it himself. For this offence he was placed in the dark cell on a Monday until noon of the following Wednesday. In this cell the prisoner wears a double set of irons, one on his feet and the other on his hands. The handcuffs are passed through a ring bolt two feet above the hands of the convict, and the least twist in the chain raises him off the ground. It has been known that prisoners so punished have been compelled to stand on tiptoe for hours at a time. The warden on Tuesday went to the dark cell and asked the offender if he had enough. He received no answer. On Wednesday the question was repeated and on going in and examining Reindeer it was found that he was hanging insensible in his irons. The prison doctor was telephoned for, and by his orders Reindeer was placed in the hospital, where he lay five days. Another case is even more cruel. A convict named Morgan, while at dinner, discovered some black potatoes, which he thought were rotten, in his soup. He picked them out and threw them on the floor. The warden told him to pick them up. He refused, saying that he would not work until he got proper food to eat. Three of the guards marched him into a cell, where he remained until ten o'clock next morning. At that hour the warden caused all the inmates of the prison to assemble to see the punishment. Morgan's back was stripped, and one of the guards was told by the warden to lay on the cat-o'-nine-tails as severely as possible. The first cut drew blood, and fifteen heavy cuts were given, when the victim fainted. The flesh flew in fragments, and the blood besprattered all around. The man's backbone was laid bare. Something was given to revive him, and immediately afterward ten more lashes were administered. It was the most inhuman thing ever witnessed. Morgan is now in the hospital of the prison, and from what I could learn he is likely to die from the result of the beating."

If Reynold's story is true the warden ought to be put in the penitentiary for life.

Fortune's Favorite.

WHO THEY ARE, WHERE THEY LIVE, AND TO WHAT EXTENT SHE BLESSES THEM.
THE WONDERFUL RECORD OF THE PAST YEAR.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by the Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1882, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 13, 1881.

A. Z. Ackerman, Milford, Del.,	$20,000
Miss Mary J. Biggs, Prospect and Frederick sts., Washington, D. C.,	10,000
W. Powell, Washington, D. C.,	10 000
——, collected through J. Drouett, Firemen's Ins. Co., New Orleans, La.,	10,000
W. G. McConnell, Toledo st., near St. Charles st., New Orleans, La.,	10,000
Wm. Tage, 2022 Carson st., Pittsburgh, Pa.,	5,000
J. M. Walker, Danville, Va.,	5,000
W. H. Portlock collected through W. P. Campbell & Co., Bankers, Florence, Ala.,	2,500
——, collected through George H. Theard, 261 Royal st., New Orleans,	2,000
L. De Porter, Edgard, P. O., St. John the Baptist Parish, La.,	2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 10, 1882.

J. M. Davis, Morning Sun, Shelby County, Tenn.,	30 000
Sebastian Lehmann, 793 Larimer st., Denver, Col.,	10,000
True A. Heath, 126 North Main st., Concord, N. H.,	5,000
Paid State National Bank of New Orleans, for account of Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.,	2,500
L. Sanders, 321 Broadway, New York,	2,500

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 14, 1882.

M. Doyle, 369 Kent ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	15,000
Hermann, D. Hartjen, 100 Raymond st., Brooklyn, N. Y.,	15,000
A. Thompson & Co., New Orleans for account of Y. G. Bush & Co., Mobile, Ala.,	5,000
R. M. S Phillips, Canaan P. O., Lee Co., Ark., through German National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.,	5,000
M. McInnis, 345 Blue Island ave., Chicago, Ill.,	2,500
Henry Hamilton, Chicago, Ill.,	2,500
James A. Cohen, New York city,	1,250
Edgar Ackerly, 308 Second st., Newark, N. J.,	1,250

DRAWING OF MARCH 14, 1882.

Eugene R. Philbut, Savannah, Ga.,	15,000
B. L. Holt, Quitman, Nodaway county, Mo.,	15,000
Wm. Vance Abington, Mass.,	5,000
John Creegan and Albert Nagel, Six Lakes, Mich.,	5,000
Samuel E Palmer, 355 Sixth ave., New York,	2,500
John Burrell, Rockland, Mass.,	2,500
Edward G. Genet, 17 Mulberry Place, Newark, N. J.,	1,250
Levi Alden, through State Bank of Madison, Wis.,	1,250
Miss Campbell, 727 Eighth st., Louisville, Ky.,	1,250
George H. Count, New York city,	1,250

DRAWING OF APRIL 11, 1882.

Louis Sauser, South Calhoun st., Fort Wayne, Ind.,	15,000
Washington Irving Whitney, 418 Broadway, Fort Wayne, Ind.,	15,000
S. L. Hatfield, 126 Princeton st., East Boston, Mass.,	5,000
State Senator J. B. Judkins, Little Rock, Ark.,	5,000
Philomene Laurent, 315 Chartres st., New Orleans, La.,	2,500
J. Pelletier, 21 Circondelet st., New Orleans, La.,	2,500
J. W. Cohen, 630 Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D. C.,	1,250
A. M. McDaniel, 1900 Fourteenth st., Washington, D. C.,	1,250
Paid Manhattan Bank, Memphis, Tenn.,	1,250

DRAWING OF MAY 9, 1882.

John Weger, Kasota, Minn., through First National Bank, St. Peter, Minn.	30,000
Charles Nelson, cor. Sixteenth st. and Avenue M, Galveston, Tex.	10,000
W. H. Ackers, 77 River st., Cambridgeport, Mass.,	2,500
Gillett & Co's Newburyport Express and Fast Freight Line, 32 Court Square, 43 Franklin st., and 75, Kilby st., Boston, Mass.,	2,500
Irving Pierce, through Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.	2,500
C. M. Stinson, Fairfield, Iowa,	1,250

DRAWING OF JUNE 13, 1882.

Beall & Ricketts, through Kentucky National Bank, Louisville, Ky	5,000
Mrs. J. Fronty, 392 Bourbon st., New Orleans,	4,000