General Business.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Cicers Form. Hospitals and Doctors useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of eczema or salt rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22nd of last September, I had the misfortune to bruise my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went, and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me his money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city, in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as big as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got scared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set, and inside of five weeks my leg was healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

JOHN THIEL, 117 E. 88th Street, New York.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause) and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp, and restore the hair), speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, 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 1,100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS

and pains, back ache, weak kidneys, rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Attested as follows:

"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
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 11, 1890.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES		
1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$600 are	$60,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars;
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2;
Twentieths $1.

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

ATTENTION.—The present charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER. UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA

1000 Tons,

(CAPT. F. C. MILLER)

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(Eastern Standard Time). Returning, steamer will leave

PIER 40, E. R., FOOT OF PIKE ST., NEW YORK.

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Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., (Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and St. JOHN, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

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TO FARMERS.

For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap to encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

A Business Announcement?

The announcement of a new business arrangement in the subscription department of the ADVANCE is made in our advertising columns.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 23, 1890.

The York Election.

The election to fill the vacancies in York's representation in the House of Assembly caused by the resignation of Attorney-General Blair and his colleagues, is to come off to-day and it is not too much to say that a large majority of the people of the North Shore hope for the return of those gentlemen. York county gave good majorities for the government at the general election last winter, and nothing has since transpired to weaken the claims of Mr. Blair on the constituency. It is unfortunate for the interests of the province that the opposition which confronts the government is one of the bitterest and most narrow in its aims that we have had since confederation. Its real head is in Fredericton, in the person of Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, once the law partner of the Attorney-General, but now his relentless and uncompromising personal and political enemy; while its main body is in St. John, in the persons of Messrs. Stockton and Alward, who were the political allies of Mr. Blair, until he consented to the appointment of a Roman Catholic to the position of police magistrate of that city, when they too deserted him, and by raising the sectarian cry, succeeded in having themselves and four others of their own narrow views elected to represent that constituency in opposition to the government. Since the general election the people of the province have been obliged to read and hear of the most absurd charges of improper conduct made against the government, most of them being aimed at Mr. Blair. Whenever opportunity for investigation has been afforded, that gentleman he has come out with clean hands, but his tireless pursuers have shown no disposition to cease their persecutions or lessen the volume of their slanders. Mr. Gregory, regardless of the facts of his personal record, which would have driven any but a man of coarse fibre and nerve into political retirement, has been amongst the foremost and most zealous persecutors of Mr. Blair, whose personal record has never been tainted, and who, when Mr. Gregory's social offences caused him to be shunned by everyone else, took the responsibility of continuing his friendship and assisting in his restoration—in part at least—to political and social recognition.

It is not a matter of wonder, therefore, that after Mr. Blair had long borne with Mr. Gregory's ingratitude and disproved the slanders concocted by him, only to find them repeated, that his patience should reach its limit and he should refer, in scathing terms, to the character of his assailant. On nomination day, Thursday last, Mr. Gregory had the temerity to taunt Mr. Blair with the Leary charges, which were instigated by him and investigated by and disproved before a committee of the Assembly last winter; and that gentleman, in a few burning and effective words, turned upon his persecutor and gibbeted a skeleton which never can be buried in York. The Attorney-general did what was only natural under the circumstances, and few men will say it was not deserved by Mr. Gregory. It is, therefore, nauseating to read the sentimental bosh of papers which champion Mr. Gregory and his followers, and endeavor to almost canonize him as a martyr because he got the flaying he courted. They say he has, for years, been a repentant man, working to regain the place amongst his fellow citizens from which he fell. Perhaps so. If that were entirely apparent to those who know him, every "manly man," as the *Sun* phrases it, would feel like helping him. But one of the most convincing signs of a sinner's repentance is a spirit of humility. Mr. Gregory has not manifested any such spirit. On the contrary, his favorite role during sessions if the legislature is that of Opposition leader and dictator, so far as one outside of the Assembly can play the part, which he, certainly takes no pains to conceal. Another sign of repentance is charity for others. Even if Mr. Blair were a great sinner, gratitude for the self-sacrificing friendship with which he shielded and sustained Mr. Gregory in his days of exposure and public and private ostracism, ought to prevent that gentleman from exposing him but what kind of charity can it be called that inspired Mr. Gregory in assailing his former protector with charges which he knew had been entirely disproved? Those who make attacks upon the integrity of their fellow-men must themselves look to it that their own records are clean, for it is not in human nature, or the conditions of political warfare for men to quietly permit themselves to be beaten when they have opportunity to turn their assailants' own weapons upon them. We all prefer that public affairs should be discussed on their merits by our political leaders, but if the Gregories of our politics will venture into the arena with the weapons of personality and slander, let them, by all means, be taught the lesson that they are not in a position to safely handle such "edge tools."

We hope that to-night's news from York will prove that the Opposition's use of St. John money and its campaign of slander are not sufficient to blind that constituency to its best interests, which are, undoubtedly, much safer in the hands of Premier Blair than they could possibly be if entrusted to those whose highest ambition seems to be to blacken the characters of our best and ablest public men, and gain power on the narrowest appeals to sectarian prejudices. The safest place for such men is where they will have as little power as possible, and we believe that will be the verdict of York to-day.

They Want the Earth.

The St. John *Globe* publishes the following paragraph which is worthy of the effrontery of a book agent:—

The government seems to be awaking to the necessity of filling the vacancies in the Senate. Ex-Mayor Stewart, of Ottawa, will, it is said, be appointed to one of the Ontario seats. There has been a vacancy in the New Brunswick representation for a long time—due to the death of Senator Ferguson. It was stated, and generally believed, that Mr. Burns, M. P. for Gloucester, would take the place, but nothing has come of it. Some time ago, Mr. Domville's friends claimed that he had an offer of the Senatorship, and the Sussex *Record* now says that it knows Mr. Domville "has been offered the position, but owing to strong counter demonstrations from some sore head politicians in St. John the appointment has not been gazetted," and it expresses the opinion that "the objections to Col. Domville's appointment by the men who make them in St. John is a piece of base ingratitude." One report is that the "sore-head politicians" endorse Mr. C. H. Fairweather for the Senatorship.

St. John seems to "want the earth," in the way of political favors and influence. It is now endeavoring, by means of a lavish expenditure of money and a canvass of slander to capture the government of the province for its six "protestant boys," and, meantime, it seems also to be disposed to deprive the north shore of its representation in the Senate. When the late Senator Muirhead died a Westmorland man, of the Ottawa Civil Service, was given his place and the important county of Northumberland was thus pushed aside. Now, when Gloucester's senator dies, the hungry swarm at St. John proposes to pounce upon the vacant office and secure it for one of their number. We are all quite willing to accord its fair share of public patronage and favors to the commercial capital, but must protest against recent developments of its greed. We have plenty of capable men at the north for the vacant senatorship and must object, as strongly as we are able to any proposition looking towards the weakening of our influence by allowing the office to be filled by any other than a North Shore man. Northumberland—because of its being the leading county of the north—is entitled to consideration in the matter. It has also strong claims because of the unfairness practiced upon it in filling the vacancy caused by Senator Muirhead's death, but whether justice is done it or not in the matter of the now vacant senatorship, the North Shore stands solidly against any proposition to make the appointment south of Northumberland.

Sir Richard on the Tariff.

Sir Richard Cartwright, who was Finance Minister in the Mackenzie Cabinet, made a speech at Renfrew, Ont., on Monday last. He denounced the uncertain policy of the Federal Government on the tariff question and said the policy of the Liberal party was clear and unmistakable. They demanded free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States, and as a means to that end Canada should have the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties. That was a step towards national manhood. He ridiculed the course of the government with respect to the export duty on logs. That duty had been levied, so they said, to help our sawmillers, but at the demand of McKinley they had abolished it. With regard to the United States tariff bill, the speaker said, the Tories, by their own misconduct, by their folly, had provoked the hostility of America. While the McKinley bill was hanging in the balance, Sir John Macdonald and his colleagues had passed the Foster tariff bill, which increased the custom duties upon American products and thus handicapped the opponents of the McKinley bill in Congress, when, had a conciliatory course been adopted, that bill, or at least those portions of it which militated against Canada might have been defeated. The advice to seek new markets coming from the present government was a farce. The United States market could not be replaced. It was our natural and best market. Nature had intended there should be a close commercial intercourse between the two countries. In support of his statement he quoted trade returns to show that the United States was Canada's best customer. It was undoubtedly true, he continued, the injury done to Canada by the United States tariff would fall upon those sections of the country which could least afford to suffer the loss. The issue now rested with the electors. If the people of Canada declared by their votes at the polls that they sincerely desired unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, they would have no difficulty in obtaining such a boon.

Taking Strikers' Places.

The London *Timber Trades' Journal*, referring to the necessity of a clause in charter parties holding charterers free from demurrage charges on account of strikes, says "such necessity is enforced by the case of the steamer *Netherholme*, now landing a cargo of Quebec timber at the Hornby Dock. Being a large steamer, her daily demurrage is, of course, a very large sum, and for a lengthened time would amount to a ruinous amount; but Messrs. Farnworth & Jardine, who are the charterers' agents, have risen to the occasion, and backed up in a most loyal and devoted manner by them, some of their principal clerks have sent down teams of horses, which are being driven by them, and right well are they doing their work. These are not the yellow-booted, silk-hatted division of city clerks, but good, sound, honest-hearted Englishmen, who make the commercial life of this country what it is. It would hardly be credited, but it is a fact, that in driving these two and three-horse teams, these amateurs are actually doing more than the regular teamsters, and are keeping a large steamer discharging from three or four hatchways fully at work."

"In other cases ships are entirely stopped, and wood sold, marked and ready for delivery, is lying on the quays which cannot be got to the railways. Some deals, lying handy for flats, are being dropped on board from the quay edge."

New Brunswick S. S Association.

The session of the New Brunswick Sunday School Association, which was convened in St. Luke's Methodist Church, Chatham, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week closed on Thursday evening. The meetings were very interesting to Sunday School workers, as well as all others who realise the responsibility of neglecting the religious training of the young. There was so much said and done at each session that the space at the disposal of any weekly paper is quite inadequate to give even a fair outline of the business and discussions, and it seems a matter of regret that the Association itself made no effort to have a report of its sayings and doings published. Messrs. Reynolds and Eddy—the American delegates—as well as some of the New Brunswick members, gave valuable hints and suggestions tending to improvement and effectiveness in means for extending Sunday School work, methods of teaching, etc., but few save those who were present will profit by their utterances, simply because the Association seemed not to realise how potent an auxiliary the press could be made in furthering its object, by enabling its members to have their valuable suggestions given a general publicity instead of being confined to the audiences that heard them.

Included in the business transacted was the choice of officers as follows:—

President—J. Parsons, Benton.

Vice-President—J. S. Stevens, Albert; J. T. Fletcher, Carleton; Thos. Armstrong, Gloucester; Gideon McLeod, Kings; Rev. Neil McKay, Northumberland; S. L. Peters, Queens; John Galbraith, Restigouche; Solomon Smith, Sunbury; Rev. T. F. Fotheringham, St. John; Robert Watson, Victoria; Alexander Girvan, Westmorland; W. G. Clark, York.

Corresponding Secretary — Rev. A. Lucas, Sussex.

Recording Secretary—James Watts, Woodstock.

Treasurer—Geo. Haddow, Dalhousie.

Additional members of executive—J. H. Wetmore, Moncton; A. S. White, Sussex; J. F. Masters, Moncton; W. H. Stevens, St. Stephen; W. C. Whittaker, St. John; H. S. Miller, Chatham.

At the Thursday evening meeting the credential committee reported, through Mr. D. P. Maclachlan, Chatham, that 118 delegates were in attendance, representing the different counties as follows:—

Victoria	1	St. John	10
Charlotte	2	Carleton	11
Albert	2	Kings	11
Westmorland	4	Kent	16
Gloucester	7	York	15
Restigouche	10	Northumberl'd	29

Greetings were received from the Nova Scotia Sunday School Association, and Secretary Lucas was authorised to reply thereto.

Rev. T. F. Fotheringham of St. John, made a brief address on the extension of Sunday School work towards universality, by inducing those who cannot leave home to attend the schools, to undertake the study of the international lesson for at least half an hour each Sunday, at home. He said he had sixty of these associate members connected with his Sunday School and found the work very beneficial. Such work, however, could be successful only where attendance supervision was given to it.

Mr. Eddy of New York spoke of the incentives to Sunday School work and referred to the hundreds and thousands of children so situated that it was not possible for them to attend the regular Sunday Schools. He suggested that where there were parish organizations, the secretary should interest ladies of the different churches, or of any church, in remote districts and induce them to engage in the formation of Sunday classes at their houses, the Association furnishing them with materials, in the way of literature, etc., for carrying on the work. Mr. Eddy cited cases in which such work had been very successfully carried on. He also urged the importance of enlarging primary classes so that the first impressions of young minds might be associated with christian life and christian work and duty, giving individual cases in illustration of this branch of his subject and some startling statistics showing the cost to the state of neglecting its youth and allowing them to be exposed to the danger of becoming criminals. He predicted that New Brunswick was destined to occupy a foremost place as a Sunday School centre and said its people were amongst the most advanced in their regard for and appreciation of sound Christian life and character.

An address by Mr. Reynolds of Peoria, late president of the international Sunday School convention was the leading feature of the meeting. He spoke of the need of christians going out after the children and said the universal complaint was that teachers were not forthcoming in adequate proportion to the work offering. The object of these associations was to show would-be workers how to get at the work, how to stimulate it, how to be effective. God gives us the seed and sunshine and rain, but we must go out and scatter, plant and cultivate if we would reap the fruits of the earth, and in like manner we must take advantage of the opportunities He presents to us for cultivating souls and harvesting them for heaven if we would make the world wiser and better for our being in it. Old things had passed away in agriculture. New methods, new fertilisers, new machinery were employed by our husbandmen and similar conditions ruled in Sunday School work.

After illustrating this idea in religious work he proceeded to show that a Sunday School Convention bore the same relationship to Sunday School work as an exhibition or fair did to the arts, industries, etc., of a country and he advised those who had attended the Chatham Convention to go home and tell all their friends what they have seen and heard, so that they might be sharers in the advantages derived from it.

Mr. Reynolds' address was very practical in its make up and everybody in the large audience was deeply interested in it. He spoke in a conversational style, the charm of which was its simplicity, while the common sense which characterised what he said and the perfectly natural way in which he introduced his illustrations entertained and delighted all who listened to him.

A number of the speakers addressed the meeting briefly, including Rev. Mr. Fotheringham, ex-president Stevens, President Parsons, Secretaries Lucas and Watts, and Rev. Neil McKay, and H. S Miller, of Chatham.

Votes of thanks were passed to Messrs. Reynolds, Eddy, the railway and steamboat lines, the people of Chatham who entertained the delegates and the trustees of St. Luke's, who gave the convention the use of their church.

An attractive feature of the meetings was the music led by Mr. Wetmore of Moncton. Mrs. Currie of Fredericton sang several solos which were admirably rendered. Mrs. Nicol and Mr. G. E. Fisher of Chatham were also effective helpers in the musical portion of the evening's programme.

H. S. Miller, Esq., at the request of Chatham friends, spoke of the benifit they had derived from the convention, and Rev. Neil McKay expressed sentiments of appreciation of the convention's work, which he believed would stimulate the Sunday school work of the county.

The convention closed with the benediction, which was pronounced by Rev. T. Marshall, pastor of St. Luke's.

The subscriptions raised at the convention for the work of the association amounted to nearly $1000.

A Moose on the Track.

The Moncton Daily *Transcript* of Monday had the following:—"On Wednesday evening last, as engine No. 40 was running tender first near Petit Roche, en route to Bathurst, Driver R. H. Coggon, who was in charge, struck what he supposed, by the noise the animal made, to be a cow; but not knowing whether anything had been killed or not he did not report any casualty. On Friday when passing the same place he stopped and looked over the dump, and to his great surprise he found a large moose killed. Mr. Coggon thinks that the animal had evidently got bewildered and ran towards the approaching train. Its legs were all broken, and one of the antlers broken from the head. It is said by Conductor James Henderson, of Moncton, and several old sportsmen, to be the largest moose ever seen in the northern section. The section men in Corbett's crowd found that it had commenced to decay and buried it. Had it not been lifted from the track and over the dump, the engine must have left the track, and a great danger to life and limb would have been the result. Conductor El. Bowser, who was in charge of the train, says he felt the shock when the engine hit the moose." Mr. Coggon informed a *Pioneer* representative that the above is true, and he says it is a mystery to him how the engine remained on the track. Engine No. 40 was hauling the working train and had it gone off the track great damage would have been done.—*Pioneer.*

News and Notes.

The Moncton *Times* has, apparently, more "yellow valise" on board just now than usual, and that is saying a good deal. It has discovered that Mr. Blair said, at the York nomination last Thursday, that he had received $1,500 from St. John to help him in the general election last winter. No one present at the nomination proceedings heard Mr. Blair say anything of the kind, but it suits the purpose of Mr. Stevens, M. P. P., to make the assertion and he does it. His unreliability and peculiar habits of thought—of which the above is a sample—resulted in his being removed from the seat in the Assembly next Mr. Hanington to one further back and it is said that the punishment was really lost upon him, as he imagines he can recover his lost ground by misrepresenting Mr. Blair, who despises him as heartily as does Mr. Hanington, the leader of the opposition.

AN ORGAN BADLY SOLD.

If we know the government of Canada—and we think we do—they will see Uncle Sam and his mills further before they will allow him to saw Canadian logs in his mills. The "Smart Aleck" trick of offering us a rebate of duty at $1 per M on white pine lumber—when he has got to pay every cent of the duty himself—will not work. The Canadians have not lived beside him for a hundred years without acquiring too much experience of him and his peculiar methods to be deceived by any such clumsy jugglery.

The foregoing was an editorial deliverance by the Halifax *Herald*, the government organ at Halifax, on the day that its news columns announced the removal of the export duty on logs. For a paper that "knows the government" it was very badly sold.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

John Burns, the Socialist and workingmen's leader, when asked about the proposed return of Herr Most to Europe, answered that true Socialism had no sympathy with Anarchism, and that Most need expect no welcome from Socialists either in London or Germany. Even when Most was in Europe before he had comparatively few sympathizers, and since then the trend of the Socialistic programme has been more and more towards peaceable methods of propaganda and away from even the suggestion of violence. There never was so wide a gulf between Socialism and the Herr Most type of anarchy as there is to-day.

IS IT TRUE?

A despatch from Rome states that the Pope is preparing for decisive action in regard to the Irish anti-landlord agitation, and that the Irish clergy who have encouraged the movement will be required to adjure and denounce it, or be deprived of their sacred functions.

REVISION OF THE CONFESSION OF FAITH.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10:—The committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith concluded their labors here at 5.30 this evening. This morning the Faith chapter of the confession was taken up and considered. The fourth section, which is on the subject, "Can man be saved by the Light of Nature or Must it be by Christ?" was referred to a committee. The secretary of the committee to-day gave out the official minutes of work done at this session. It appears that the chief discussions of the committee were upon chaps. 3, 6, 9 and 10, upon which changes are chiefly indicated in the address to the Presbyterian. Many of the questions raised were referred to the committees to report at the adjourned meeting in Washington. Changes were made subject to revision in chap. 3, secs. 3, 4. 5 and 7: in chap. 4, sec. 1; chap. 6, sec. 4; chap. 7, secs. 4, 5 and 6; chap. 10, secs. 2 and 3. The discussions of the committee have been thoroughly harmonious and the agreements reached thus far practically unanimous. The committee has been confirmed in the belief that a report will be adopted finally which will receive the approval of the General Assembly and be adopted by the Presbyteries.

CONSERVATIVE LEADERSHIP.

LONDON, Oct. 16:—The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, informed some of his friends recently that his health has greatly improved during the recess and he expects to be able to resume the leadership of the government in the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles. This will be good news for the Conservatives who have had great misgivings as to the ability of Mr. Balfour to fill Mr. Smith's place as leader satisfactorily. No other member of the Ministry was considered even worthy of mention for the post. Mr. Balfour is undeniably more brilliant than Mr. Smith, but the latter is safe and sure, though rather ponderous. If Mr. Smith's expectation is realized, Mr. Balfour will doubtless be continued as Chief Secretary for Ireland, and the project of raising Mr. Smith to the peerage as an honorable method of retirement will be abandoned.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

PARIS, Oct 16.—Dillon and O'Brien arrived here this morning. They suffered greatly from lack of food and water during their passage on the yacht to Cherbourg. In an interview Mr. Dillon said he had nothing to conceal regarding the motives for the flight from Ireland. "It is our wish," he said, "to submit the condition to Ireland, and appeal on its behalf to the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of Irish people in America. The government wanted to deprive the sufferers of these resources and therefore we did not hesitate to flee." Mr. Dillon said that the only resource left for himself and O'Brien was flight. They expect to embark on the steamer "La Bretagne" on the 25th inst. They will remain in America four months and will then return to England and surrender themselves to the police.

Mr. Dillon concluded: "We look with confidence to the general election and the triumph of Gladstone, who will give Irishmen their promised liberty."

In regard to the propriety of his action in fleeing from Ireland, Mr. Dillon said: "I made special inquiry in regard to the question of keeping good faith, and was satisfied that we were no more under an obligation to keep within bounds than a prisoner is to remain in prison."

Upon being asked what course he thought the British Government would pursue in regard to himself and O'Brien, he said: "The government will be ashamed to ask for our extradition. I believe we furnish the only instance of British members of Parliament being refugees in a foreign country."

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Chief Secretary Balfour has ordered a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending the escape of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien, but the government has decided not to request of France the surrender of the fugitives. Such a request would be difficult, in view of the asylum granted by England to Boulanger and other French refugees. Should the two voluntary exiles set foot on Canadian soil after reaching America, they will be arrested there.

OTTAWA, Oct. 18.—With reference to the proposal of the Canadian branches of the Irish Land League to bring Dillon and O'Brien to Canada, a question has arisen as to how far they are likely to escape arrest when on British soil in the Dominion for the offence with which they are charged by the British authorities. Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, states that he is not certain as to the English statutes bearing on their case, and until he has studied up the case he will not venture an opinion as to whether or not they could be arrested in Canada. There are certain offences committed against the laws of Great Britain which can be followed up, and the guilty party arrested in any part of the British empire, but as to whether O'Brien and Dillon will come under this category Sir John hesitates to say.

PARIS, Oct 18.—O'Brien says he relies for support of the Irish Nationalist mission to America on the Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops of Chicago and St. Paul, and on the Irish-American Catholic clergy in general. He also hopes for the sympathy of Cardinal Gibbons in his undertaking.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The *Standard's* correspondent at Rome states, on Vatican authority, that the Pope would decline to receive Dillon and O'Brien if they should visit that city.

BROAD-MINDED BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Mr. James McCready, of Montreal, is typical of the generous, broad-minded nature which so endeared the deceased merchant to his friends. The sum of $50,000 is divided among the most deserving charities of the city, irrespective of creed. The bequests include the sum of $2,000 per year together with all his household and personal effects to Mrs. McCready, and a similar annual income to each of his sisters. To his uncle in Ireland is bequeathed $1,000 per annum, to descend after his death to the children of deceased uncle, $800 per annum to his brother Hugh, and $500 to his cousin, Mrs. Conway. The executors are given entire control of the estate, but are instructed to purchase only Montreal securities, such as bank stocks, first mortgages and real estate. The trust is to exist until the third generation, when the final distribution will take place to all the grand-nephews and grand-nieces then living. The estate is expected at that time to amount to over a million dollars.

FATAL SPORTING TRIP.

Sir William Gosset was accidently killed the other day at Mission station, on the Canadian Pacific. He was returning from a hunt and in attempting to take his gun from the canoe the hammer caught on the edge of the canoe and was discharged, the shot passing through his heart.

IS HE JACK THE RIPPER?

LONDON, Oct. 13—A sensation has been caused here by a statement made by a lodging house keeper in the Whitechapel district that Jack the Ripper lived at her house during his crimes committed thereabouts. The woman came to Mr. Albert Backert, the chairman of the Vigilance Committee, and told her story. She says a young man engaged a bedroom at her house. He said he had been to sea up to that time, but did not work at all then. He was in receipt of £1 per week, and his brother, who was a physician, gave him a further small allowance. He had a great quantity of clothing, and had revolvers, guns and many other articles not often found in the outfit of a workingman. He asked for a door key, and she noticed that he went out and came in at unusual and regular hours of the night. He was in the habit of lying abed generally until the afternoon, and would rise about 5 o'clock and leave the house. What first excited her suspicion was the bloody condition in which she often found the towels sent to his room. For this she finally spoke to the man. He said he was very fond of painting and in his preparations for artistic moments he was in the habit of wiping his brushes on the towels and thereby stained them. He sent several persons pieces of what appeared to be raw liver. One afternoon she happened in his room, and there saw him with a newspaper spread on his table and upon it a large piece of raw meat that she took to be liver. He said it was a piece of frozen mutton that had been given him by a friend who was employed on a boat that came from New Zealand bearing a cargo of this meat. She saw the man do up a piece of this meat in a small box and address it to the chairman of the Vigilance Committee and leave the house with it under his arm. She saw the man place small bits of flesh in envelopes, which he addressed to different news agencies and newspapers, and also to prominent members of the police. With great apparent carelessness he left these envelopes and their contents in the room when he vacated it, and the woman threw them into the dust bin. On two occasions he brought home with him blood-stained aprons, which he gave to her, and which she still has and is ready to turn over to the police, believing now that they belong to two of his victims, for now she is convinced her lodger was Jack the Ripper.

On the morning of the Castle Alley murder, which was the last Jack has thus far committed, her lodger left and has not yet returned. In addition to the envelopes that he left behind him the woman found in his closet a pair of silent shoes, several bags and a long overcoat, all of which she asserts are blood-stained in almost every part.

THE BRITISH WAY.

LISBON, Oct. 14.—Governor of Mozambique telegraphs a confirmation of report of entry of British gunboats into Zambesi River. The Portuguese protested against the advances of the British fleet. Another despatch says the British force of 800 penetrated to Manica. This news removed all reluctance on part of Ministers to assist in forming new cabinet; thus the crisis ended. Papers denounce England with greater force than ever.

AN EVENT FOR NORTH SYDNEY.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., October 19.—The governor-general's train left Point Tupper at noon, local time, and reached Grand Narrows at 3 p. m., where an address was presented by the member for Victoria. Then the governor went into the engine and drove it himself across the Grand Narrows bridge, stopping on the station at the south side. At this point he presented the driver and fireman each with a valuable present. His excellancy and party then were escorted to the Grand Narrows hotel by the Cape Breton members, and lunched with Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and a party of about twenty.

The governor-general's visit in connection with the opening of the Grand Narrows bridge and the Cape Breton railway is considered by the citizens of North Sydney an event of great importance. The progress and development of this important trade centre has been hindered for the want of railway facilities which will soon be overcome with the completion of the Cape Breton railway. The governor-general's visit and the through train from the west are the talk of the town to-day, and buildings are illuminated to-night in honor of the occasion. The first through train from Hawkesbury arrived at the North Sydney station last evening, making the distance of 87 miles in three hours and three quarters. This train left Halifax yesterday morning, arriving here 7 p. m. this evening.

IMMENSE TRADE.

A recent article in Bradstreet's gives some surprising statistics of the commerce of the great lakes. During 234 days of navigation last year, tonnage passed through the Detroit River to the amount of 10,000,000 tons, more than the entries and clearances of all the seaports in the United States, and 3,000,000 tons more than the combined foreign and coastwise shipping of Liverpool and London. This does not include traffic between Lakes Superior and Michigan or Lakes Erie and Ontario, or local traffic between ports on these lakes. The growth of shipbuilding on the lakes has been very marked in the last few years. In 1886-88 there were 31 boats built, valued at $4,074,000; and in 1889 90 there were 56 built, valued at $7,866,000, the tendency being, as elsewhere, toward iron and steel for large ships.

JOCKEY AND HORSE KILLED.

BELLEVILLE, Oct. 15.—The fall races on the driving park were brought to a most sad end here to-day by the death of thirteen-year-old Jimmie Anderson, who was thrown head first from the running horse Eulidia. It was the second heat of the free-for-all run, and Victor had carried off the first heat. Victor, Chandos and Eulidia had scored up once before the judges, when it was noticed that Eulidia went lame. Her rider called to the hostler to examine one of the hind feet, as he thought a stone had got into the shoe, but no trace of such could be found. Young Anderson again settled himself in the saddle for his ride to death. The horses wheeled and came before the judges' stand in a bunch. As they did so several spectators heard something snap, and Eulidia's lameness was more noticeable than before. She was thoroughbred, however, and her blood was up. Like a human being that was too proud to yield to an opponent she leaped forward with an agonising look in her eyes, determined to keep with her company. It was then noticed that her left fore leg was broken at the hock joint, and she was hobbling along the track with the stump protruding from the skin. After going some 50 yards, with a groan of anguish the gallant animal went forward to the ground. The jockey tried to save himself, but his head struck the hard ground and his skull was broken. The mare also rolled upon him. Eulidia endeavored to rise, but fell back. Dr. Murphy was at the boy's side almost immediately, and a brief examination convinced him that the boy's race was run. Dr. Purvis shot the mare on the spot. Many people left the track, unable to witness the final races.

Birchall's Autobiography—The Usual Pardon Petition, etc.

WOODSTOCK, Oct. 15.—Birchall is working hard on his promised autobiography. There is much speculation as to what the nature of it will be, but it will not be a very elaborate affair, as the time is rather short. It will cover about 100 pages of foolscap and will be illustrated by sketches made by the author. The manuscript is read over and edited, so to speak, by one of the gaol officials, and the prisoner expects to see it in print before he dies. He thinks he will have it ready for the press in about a week. The first part will consist of a number of incidents of his early life strung together in narrative form, and it is expected that he will make some kind of an explanation towards the end in regard to the murder and the circumstances leading to it, but this is only surmised from remarks made by the prisoner.

The nature of the statement it would be risky to conjecture. He is negotiating for the sale of the manuscript, and already has received some offers. The proceeds will be turned over to his wife.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—When I. F. Hellmuth, of this city, Birchall's counsel, was asked if the petitions for Birchall's pardon were being circulated at the request of relatives in England, he replied: "Well, of course, they are cognizant of the fact. We are in communication with the family solicitor there, and he represents Birchall's relations. The petition will be circulated in different parts of the province, and is confined to Ontario."

"How is the prisoner bearing up?"

"I have only met him once since he has been condemned. Nobody is allowed to see him unless his guards are present, and it is difficult to judge in that position how he really feels, as he would naturally wish to keep up appearances. I cannot say he is at all broken down, although you are aware it would be impossible for him to be perfectly happy under the circumstances."

OTTAWA, Octr 18:—The Minister of Justice last night received Judge McMahon's report of the evidence and charge in the Benwell murder trial, including the celebrated letter from Birchall to Col. Benwell. It is believed now that there will be a stay in the proceedings, and that Birchall will not hang on the 14th of November, until the Minister of Justice has had an opportunity to investigate certain new evidence that has come up in favor of the priso