General Business.

A BURNING SORE LEG

Gloves 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 her 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 put 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 100 testimonials.

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

MUSCULAR STRAINS and pains, back aches, 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 authorise 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.

Capita lPrize, $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
4 PRIZE 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	$500 are	$50,000
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
3,194 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.**

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

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1600 Tons,

(CAPT. F. C. MILLER)

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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.

Shippers and importers can save time and money by ordering all goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

TICKET SOLD AT ALL STATIONS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

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W. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager.
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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.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - OCTOBER 30, 1890.

The Reason Why.

Owing to the absence from home of the editor in-chief during the past week, matters which have seemed to his deputy to require his personal attention, have been deferred until his return which will be prior to the next issue of the paper.

To Subscribers Only.

Subscribers in arrears are particularly interested in this issue of the ADVANCE, as the copy that will reach some of them is the last, no doubt, that they will see. There are too many of our friends who have a high regard for the paper and its editor, but whose sentiments have not been sufficiently strong to induce them to keep their promises to pay their subscriptions. It has been a labor of duty on our part to buy paper and employ printers at a considerable expenditure of money, and to do editorial work, involving an outlay of time and the employment of "skilled labor," for the purpose of being in a position to send the ADVANCE every week, for a number of years, to our non-paying friends, but we were always comforted—even, when we could not find money enough to pay our way along without borrowing on mortgage—in the belief that they would pay up eventually. We look over our subscription list, however, and find that the ten—nine—eight—seven—six—five—four—three—two—and one one-year defaulters are so numerous, and they owe us so much, that if we had never bought paper and spent time and money for them the ADVANCE would be much better off than it is to-day, and its publisher would "owe no man anything." We are, therefore, reluctantly obliged to part with these friends who have so imposed upon us.

There are some of them, no doubt, who will take advantage of our offer to settle all subscriptions in arrears at the rate of one dollar a year—but these, and all others, must remember that this opportunity holds good only until next Thursday, November 6th, when the ADVANCE enters upon its seventeenth year of publication. Any settlement of arrears after that date must be on the old basis of two dollars a year.

Beginning with next week's issue, we shall mail the paper only to subscribers who have paid in advance and to advertisers and other persons who have ledger accounts with us. On that date we shall, also, make up our present subscription books and hand all overdue accounts to an attorney for collection.

The reduction of the subscription to one dollar a year will, no doubt, bring us a greater number of new, paying subscribers than we shall lose by parting with those who have been non-paying. It will, of course, meet with the approval of subscribers who have always paid promptly, and, also, make the ADVANCE more valuable to advertisers, because its circulation will be entirely amongst those who are able and willing to pay for what they want.

In offering the St. John *Weekly Telegraph* or the *Montreal Herald and Weekly Star*, with the ADVANCE at one dollar and sixty cents a year, [see advertisement] we hope to meet the requirements of those who wish to have a general as well as a local newspaper, and as the arrangement, in this particular, is the best ever offered in the maritime provinces, we have every reason to believe that it will be most satisfactory to the thousands who have, for the last sixteen years, read the ADVANCE and to those, also, who shall become new subscribers; while the adoption of the cash basis—which is the rule with the best and most successful publishers everywhere—will enable us to produce a better paper, which, although it will not be sent to people of the class who have so long imposed upon us, by taking the ADVANCE and giving us nothing for it, will enjoy an enlarged influence amongst a constantly increasing constituency of honest readers distributed over an ever-widening area.

Our Serial.

We begin, this week, the publication of a serial story by H. Rider Haggard, and it is one of the most novel and interesting produced by that famous author. It will run through about eighteen or twenty numbers of the paper.

The York Election.

Notwithstanding the predictions of the opposition press, Premier Blair and his three colleagues on the government ticket have carried York by a handsome majority against the opposition ticket led by Mr. Gregory. The defeat of Mr. Gregory and his associates is, under the circumstances, a greater victory for the government than most of its friends expected. The attempts made by Mr. Gregory's personal organ to blacken Mr. Blair's character, in every way, have been so bold that the wonder is they had not greater effect in the county, while there is no constituency in the province in which the reduction of stumpage, carried through the Assembly last winter under government auspices, could have a more adverse effect. The reason is because the influence of those who control the great areas of lumber lands which have been granted by the Crown from time to time to private and corporate land speculators, is centred in York county, and this influence, must, of course, be exercised against the government that has relieved the lumber industry by lowering the rate of stumpage, and, indirectly causing the land-speculators' monopoly to be less valuable to them. When, therefore, such "powers in the land" as these individual proprietors and the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia land companies, were either arrayed openly against the Government, or known to be in sympathy with the Opposition, the Government's great success on Thursday last, must be accepted as proof that it is really strengthening its hold upon the masses of the people. This is as it should be, and we believe it will be an unfortunate thing for New Brunswick when its present government—led so wisely and well by Premier Blair—shall cease to rule, and men actuated by the motives of Mr. Gregory and his followers be placed in power. That day is, however, very far off, if the indications everywhere are to be depended on.

The use made of the stumpage question in the campaign was a very specious one. The Opposition knew that it was wise to keep the real parties who were the so-e-heads over the matter out of sight. They knew that the people had no sympathy with the land-holders, so they endeavored to make it appear that the reduction of stumpage would have an adverse effect upon the operators and those employed by them. Here is a specimen of the Opposition canvass on the the lumber subject, from the *Gleaner*:—

Too much cannot be said in regard to the infamy of Mr. Blair in giving away $25,000 of the public revenue for the benefit of the Northumberland lumbermen and all their demand. When Mr. Blair did this he not only robbed the province of that amount of revenue, which was needed for the public services and the lack of which makes it necessary to starve every public work, but he reduced the value of the land of every private lumberman in the county of York. By reducing the value of their land he reduced their ability to pay their workingmen, he reduced the wages of the laborer who works in the woods and the earnings of the people. This stumpage infamy, the result of a deal for the purpose of keeping Mr. Blair in power, not only has affected the capitalist but has affected the working man, and it has done an incalculable amount of injury to the county of York.

How reduced stumpage charges can reduce any lumberman's ability to pay his workingmen, no practical operator can understand. It might affect the land-owner's income, but he is able to bear it. That seems to be the opinion of York's electors, anyway.

The *Telegraph* says:—

The York election was not only a splendid victory for the government, but it was also a crushing defeat for the local Opposition. They made a supreme effort. Looking over the provincial field they saw that the only possible chance of their obtaining power turned upon the defeat of Mr. Blair or several members of his ticket in York. They had nothing to hope for from the tried and true supporters of the government in the legislature. The latter had proven themselves invulnerable against all attempts to seduce and corrupt them. The seats now endangered in the election courts are those of opposition men. The best that could be done by them in the case of the vacancies in Westmorland, or in Albert and St. John, where petitions are pending, would be to regain the positions they have lost or may lose by the action of the courts. The chances of doing this were problematical enough, unless in some way a brighter prospect of capturing the seals of office should open. Hence the necessity, the vital importance, of winning one or more seats in York, thus depressing the hopes of the ministerial party, lessening their numbers, and making it appear possible that the government could be overthrown.

They relied upon no half measures. A herculean effort, a multitude of workers, and a big corruption fund were necessary, and these were provided. Almost every member of the opposition in the legislature was called into the field to do campaign duty. The leader of the opposition was brought from Westmorland, Mr. Phinney from Kent, Dr. Atkinson from Carleton, with five members from St. John, some working openly, others lurking in ambush during the weeks of the campaign. Finally, on election day an army of ward workers, bribers, and henchmen of the opposition were gathered from all parts of the province and poured into York. Their organization was more perfect than anything before attempted in this line, and when the voting began they were prepared at every poll to make a supreme effort for the capture of a majority. It now appears they believed they would succeed, were determined to do so, and were upheld with the hope of capturing both York and the government by one bold stroke.

That they did not succeed is a tribute to the strength and popularity of the government, and the incorruptibility of the great mass of the electorate. But on the other hand the defeat is not of Mr. Gregory and his three colleagues merely, but of the entire opposition forces of the province. It is to them a Waterloo defeat. Their last hope of capturing the government died with the announcement of the result in York. And they are terribly punished in pocket and prestige, in wasted toil, in blighted hopes and ruined political prospects.

When presently the election in Westmorland comes on the electors there will see that the position of the government is fully assured; they will realise that Mr. Hanington is leading his party as he has always led it, on the downward way to decay and disruption; they will have to choose between giving their support to a government strong in its record, in its personnel and prestige, and flushed with victory, or giving their votes for a discredited and hopeless opposition. The like will prove true in other counties which the election courts may yet open. The opposition cannot possibly gain, and they stand to lose. There is now little prospect that they can keep together even the little band they mustered last session in the house. They wantonly and without good pretext forced on the contest in York, and they have their answer in a defeat so emphatic and crushing that its effects must be felt for years to come to the remotest bounds of the province.

The *Telegraph* also says:

The Globe in an effort to belittle the victory in York says that "the government majority was cut down by over 300 votes." To put it very mildly the Globe is inaccurate in this statement. The average majority of the four government candidates in York in January last was 572 votes. The average majority of Mr. Blair and his colleagues over the average of the opposition four is now 355. This shows that the majority has been reduced by but a little over 200 votes instead of "over 300" as stated by the Globe.

The fact of a reduced majority is of small consequence while that majority is still so large. York is a county that was accustomed to return a mixed representation of government and opposition men, and it is only in recent years that a full government ticket elected has been the rule. It is also to be observed that at the election of January last the opposition had but two candidates in the field, and hence could not bring out the full voting strength of the party. The addition of two more candidates of considerable strength no doubt gained them votes. The big opposition bribery fund accounts for the balance. There is therefore every reason to believe that the popular feeling in York toward the government is fully as strong as it was in January last. At any rate it is strong enough to give a big majority against all the forces the provincial opposition could muster.

The Fredericton correspondent of the same paper sends it the following:—

FREDERICTON, Oct 24.—Now that the great election is over and the return of four government candidates by a big majority is assured, their friends are resting on their oars and enjoying the reward of hard labor. The case is far different with the crest fallen adherents of that party whose feelings were crushed in yesterday's contest, and they are crying out to-day all sorts of unfounded accusations against the ways and means by which Mr. Blair and his colleagues so handsomely sustained their cause.

It was expected that the opposition press in other cities, as is their custom, would indulge in the usual charges about "bribery and corruption running rife" throughout this county, but it was found that they took very moderate views of the situation, and were compelled to admit that the popularity of the government's policy alone carried them through such a trying ordeal. From this view, however, the *Gleaner* dissents. In an editorial, to-night, that paper ascribes the success of the ministerial ticket to "appeals to prejudices and most extravagant use of money." The amount of the latter is asserted to have been $30,000 of solid cash, although it is not exactly known how the *Gleaner* became possessed of such minute information. However, it ill becomes the recognized organ of the opposition party in York to prate about bribery and lavish use of money, when it is known almost for a certainty that that party had $16,000 in use at different polling places. Of this $9,000 was know to have been raised in this country $4,000 in St. John and the remainder it is said was advanced from his own private purse, by a Carleton county politician, he intending to get even when under the new government he would receive the distribution of that county's bye road money. A. C. Smith, M. P. P. was understood to be treasurer of the St. John finances and can bear witness if this be not true. A good deal of money changed hands to-day in payment of bets, and friends of the government as a rule are happy on that account while there is a corresponding sadness among a number of opposition men who find themselves with empty pockets.

The four successful candidates have no reason to be despondent over their prospects. From the full official returns of different parishes the majority of the lowest government man over the highest opposition is shown to be 286, while the average majority is 353. Not a bad showing at all.

The *Gleaner* to night states that "when money ran out written orders on the attorney general for sums ranging from $10 to $20 were given for votes." Such a stupid falsehood has never appeared in print since the days of original Adam, and no man in his senses, not even an uncivilized savage from darkest Africa, would have the temerity to risk his veracity upon a statement so false and unreliable. It is but a fair sample of the class of campaign canvasses put in circulation by that redoubtable sheet all through the campaign. Only this is after election instead of before. However, they are powerless from their very falseness and have probably helped the government cause rather than injured it. York is proud of her vote of yesterday and the whole province endorses her action in print and through their influential men, while the opposition cause is practically dead as far as Fredericton is concerned.

The full returns give the totals for each candidate as follows:—

Blair	3,158
Wilson	3,121
Anderson	3,068
Thos. H. Colter	3,045
Gregory	2,767
McFarlane	2,758
Allen	2,746
G. J. Colter	2,748

Mr. McFarlane polled an exceedingly good vote, to which his personal popularity helped him, and he and Mr. G. J. Colter were the main strength of the opposition ticket. It is said Mr. McFarlane had a magnificent repast laid at his home in expectation of victory when there would have been a glorification and a big bonfire in St. Mary's. To-night the government man wanted to borrow Mr. McFarlane's oil barrels for a bonfire in the city but came away empty handed.

And, after all its predictions, this is the way in which the *Sun* receives the reverse of its friends:—

The re-election of Mr. Blair and the success to the government ticket in York show that there is one county in the province in which the ministry can command a majority of ballots. The majority is not as large as last winter when Mr. Blair's vote exceeded that of Mr. Gregory by 743, as against 415 yesterday, unless the places to hear from increase the margin. But it is large enough for practical purposes. It is not our purpose to attempt to explain away this event by charging that the government bought up the electors. Mr. Blair had all the money he wanted, and no doubt there was enough for any electors who would take it. The stumpage deal alone is a perennial source of supply for hungry ministers. But it is likely that our correspondent is right in attributing the success of the government ticket chiefly to the appeal which Mr. Blair made to local feeling and local interests. That the province has been corruptly and dishonorably governed by the ministry, especially during the past two years, cannot be less apparent to the people of York than to the people of other parts of the province. Scarcely any attempt was made by Mr. Blair to justify the recent political transactions which have startled and shocked the public from Maine to the St. Lawrence. The one answer to all charges was that Mr. Blair was a good friend of York, and that his defeat would deprive the county of influence and material gain. The fact that this was the main canvass made by Mr. Blair and his ticket is enough to show that it was considered the best and only open canvass to be made in his behalf or by him. During the contest the *Sun* admitted its inability to judge of the value of this appeal as a method of winning votes. We know now that it was a magnificent success, judging from its immediate and local effect. Immediate and local effect was what Mr. Blair wanted.

For a paper that must feel as badly as the *Sun* over the victory of the government and the dashing of its hopes to the ground the foregoing is much better than its partizan readers expected.

It is interesting to read some of the *Gleaner's* utterances during the campaign. Here are some of them:—

A year ago the Blair government seemed too strong to be seriously attacked. To-day it is reduced to such a state of distress that it has became almost an object of pity. When the *Gleaner* undertook the work of showing the electors of York that Mr. Blair was unworthy of their confidence and that his government was doomed there were few to give us encouragement. Now the number of Mr. Blair's opponents has grown so fast that they have become a mighty host and their march is onward to triumph. Yesterday the number of persons who will vote against Mr. Blair was greatly increased and to-day some who were, until recently, his most faithful friends are falling away from him. He is experiencing the usual fate of those who abandon honest policy for the sake of power and who seek to maintain themselves in office by bribery and intimidation. It will be "good night to Marmion" with Mr. Blair when the polls close on Thursday next.

* * *

The electors of York have no use for such a man as Blair. They are falling into line. The rapid growth of public sentiment against Mr. Blair and his government is one of the most astonishing features of the present political situation.

* * *

The condemnation of the government from every quarter is long and loud, and it will be pronounced with a still louder sound and with greater emphasis next week when York returns four opposition candidates to represent her in the legislature.

* * *

That Mr. Blair is a beaten man was very evident yesterday from the tactics he pursued with reference to the nomination proceedings.

* * *

The most notable sign of defeat, shown by Mr. Blair yesterday, was his personal reference to Mr. Gregory.

* * *

Only a man with the shadow of defeat heavy upon him would have resorted to tactics so desperate and so unlikely to succeed.

* * *

The people of York, if they are true to themselves, will on Thursday next assist the province to get rid of Mr. Blair.

We might fill columns with extracts of similar tenor, not only from the *Gleaner*, but the Moncton *Times* also. And we have no doubt that when the Westmorland election comes on we shall have to read the same kind of stuff, only to hear of the government candidates' success after the election is over.

Mr. Meeson's Will.

CHAPTER I.

Continued from 1st Page.

more about it than I do," and he looked at his visitor in a way that conveyed clearly enough that he considered the interview was ended.

Miss Smithers rose, and then, with a spasmodic effort, sat down again. "The fact is, Mr. Meeson," she said—"the fact is, that, I thought that, perhaps, 'Jemima's Vow' had been such a great success, you might, perhaps—in short, you might be inclined to give me some small sum in addition to what I have received."

Mr. Meeson looked up. His forehead was wrinkled till the shaggy eyebrows nearly hid the sharp little eyes. "What!" he said, "*What!*"

At this moment the door opened and a young gentleman came slowly in. He was a very nice-looking young man, tall and well shaped, with a fair skin and jolly blue eyes—in short, a typical young Englishman of the better sort, *ætate suo* twenty-four. I have said that he came slowly in, but that scarcely conveys the gay and *degaje* air of independence which pervaded this young man, and which would certainly have struck any observer as little short of shocking, when contrasted with the worm-like attitude of those who crept round the feet of Meeson. This young man had not, indeed, even taken the trouble to remove his hat, which was stuck upon the back of his head, his hands were in his pockets, a sacrilegious whistle hovered on his lips, and he opened the door of the sanctum sanctorum of the Meeson establishment *with a kick!*

"How do, uncle?" he said to the Commercial Terror, who was sitting there behind his formidable books, addressing him even as though he were an ordinary man. "Why, what's up?"

Just then, however, he caught sight of the very handsome young lady who was seated in the office, and his whole demeanor underwent a most remarkable change; out came the hands from his pockets, off went the hat, and, turning, he bowed, really rather nicely, considering how impromptu the whole performance was.

"What is it, Eustace?" said Mr. Meeson, sharply.

"Oh, nothing, uncle; nothing—it can bide," and, without waiting for an invitation, he took a chair, and sat down in such a position that he could see Miss Smithers without being seen of his uncle.

"I was saying, Miss Smithers, or rather, I was going to say," went on the elder Meeson, "that, in short, I do not in the least understand what you can mean. You will remember that you were paid a sum of fifty pounds for the copyright of 'Jemima's Vow.'"

"Great heavens!" murmured Master Eustace, beheld; "what a do!"

"At the time an alternative agreement, offering you seven per cent. on the published price of the book, was submitted to you, and, had you accepted it, you would, doubtless, have realized a larger sum," and Mr. Meeson contracted his hairy eyebrows and gazed at the poor girl in a way that was, to say the least, alarming. But Augusta, though she felt sadly inclined to flee, still stood to her guns, for to tell the truth, her need was very great.

"I could not afford to wait for the seven per cent., Mr. Meeson," she said, humbly.

"Oh, ye gods! seven per cent., when he makes about forty-five!" murmured Eustace, in the background.

"Possibly, Miss Smithers; possibly," went on the great man. "You must really forgive me if I am not acquainted with the exact condition of your private affairs. I am, however, aware from experience that the money matters of most writing people are a little embarrassed."

Augusta winced, and Mr. Meeson, rising heavily from his chair, went to a large safe which stood near and extracted from it a bundle of agreements. These he glanced at one by one till he found what he was looking for.

"Here is the agreement," he said. "Let me see? Ah, I thought so—copyright fifty pounds, half proceeds of rights of translation, and a clause binding you to offer any future work you may produce during the next five years to our house on the seven per cent. agreement, or a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds for the copyright. Now, Miss Smithers, what have you to say? You signed this paper of your own free will. It so happens that we have made a large profit on your book; indeed, I don't mind telling you that we have got as much as we gave you back from America for the sale of the American rights; but that is no ground for your coming to ask for more money than you agreed to accept. I never heard of such a thing in the whole course of my professional experience; never!" and he paused, and once more eyed her sternly.

"At any rate, there ought to be something to come to me from the rights of translation—I saw in the paper that the book was to be translated into French and German," said Augusta, faintly.

"Oh! yes, no doubt—Eustace, oblige me by touching the bell."

The young gentleman did so, and a tall, melancholy-looking clerk appeared.

"No. 18," snarled Mr. Meeson, in the tone of peculiar amiability that he reserved for his employees, "make out the translation account of 'Jemima's Vow,' and fill up a check of balance due to the author."

No. 18 vanished like a thin, unhappy ghost, and Mr. Meeson once more addressed the girl before him. "If you want money, Miss Smither's," he said, "you had better write us another book. I am not going to deny that your work is good work—a little too deep and not quite orthodox enough, perhaps; but still good. I tested it myself when it came to hand—which is a thing I don't often do—and saw it was good selling quality, and you see I didn't make a mistake. I believe 'Jemima's Vow' will sell twenty thousand without stopping—here's the account."

As he spoke, the spectre-like clerk put down a neatly ruled bit of paper and an unsigned check on the desk before his employer, and then smiled a shadowy smile and vanished.

Mr. Meeson glanced through the account, signed the check, and handed it, together with the account, to Augusta, who proceeded to read it. It ran thus:

AUGUSTA SMITHERS IN ACCOUNT WITH MEESON & CO.

	£.	s.	d.
To sale of right of translation of "Jemima's Vow" into French	7	0	0
To sale of right of translation of "Jemima's Vow" into German	7	0	0
Total	£14	0	0
	£.	s.	d.
Less amount due to Messrs. Meeson, being one half of net proceeds	7	0	0
Less Commission, etc	3	19	0
Total	£10	19	0
Balance due to author, as per check herewith	£3	1	0

Augusta looked, and then slowly crumpled up the check in her hand.

"If I understand, Mr. Meeson," she said, "you have sold the two rights of translation of my book, which you persuaded me to leave in your hands, for £14; out of which I am to receive £3 1?"

"Yes, Miss Smithers. Will you be so kind as to sign the receipt; the fact is that I have a good deal of busines to attend to."

"No, Mr. Meeson," suddenly said Augusta, rising to her feet and looking exceedingly handsome and imposing in her anger. "No; I will not sign the receipt, and I will not take this check. And, what is more, I will not write you any more books. You have entrapped me. You have taken advantage of my ignorance and inexperience, and entrapped me so that for five years I shall be nothing but a slave to you, and, although I am now one of the most popular writers in the country, shall be obliged to accept a sum for my books upon which I can not live. Do you know that yesterday I was offered a thousand pounds for the copyright of a book like 'Jemima's Vow?'—it's a large sum, but I have the letter. Yes, and I have the book in manuscript now; and if I could publish it I should be lifted out of poverty, together with my poor little sister!' and she gave a sob.

"But," she went on, "I can not publish it, and I will not let you have it and be treated like this; I had rather starve. I will publish nothing for five years, and I will write to the papers and say why—because I have been *cheated*, Mr. Meeson."

"Cheated!" thundered the great man. "Be careful young lady; mind what you are saying. I have a witness; Eustace, you hear, *'cheated!'* Eustace, *cheated!*"

"I hear," said Eustace, grimly.

"Yes, Mr. Meeson, I said *'cheated,'* and I will repeat it, whether I am locked up for it or not. Good-morning, Mr. Meeson," and she courtesied to him, and then suddenly burst into a flood of tears.

In a minute Eustace was by her side.

"Don't cry Miss Smithers; for heaven's sake, don't! I can't bear to see it," he said.

She looked up, her beautiful gray eyes full of tears, and tried to smile.

"Thank you," she said; "I am very silly, but I am so disappointed. If you only knew—There, I will go. Thank you," and in another instant she had drawn herself up and left the room.

"Well," said Mr. Meeson, senior, who had been sitting at his desk with his great mouth open, apparently too much astonished to speak. "Well, there is a vixen for you. But she'll come round. I've known them to do that sort of thing before—there are one or two down there," and he jerked his thumb in the direction where the twenty-and-five tame authors sat each like a rabbit in his little hutch and did hat-work by the yard, "who carried on like that. But they are quiet enough now—they don't show much spirit now. I know how to deal with that sort of thing—half pay and a double bale of copy—that's the ticket. Why, that girl will be worth fifteen hundred a year to the house. What do you think of it, young man, eh?"

"I think," answered his nephew, on whose good-tempered face a curious look of contempt and anger had gathered "I think that you ought to be ashamed of yourself."

(To be Continued.)

Mothers!

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely vegetable preparation, its ingredients are published around each bottle. It is pleasant to the taste and absolutely harmless. It relieves constipation, regulates the bowels, quicts pain, cures diarrhœa and wind colic, allays feverishness, destroys worms, and prevents convulsions, soothe the child and gives it refreshing sleep. Castoria is the children's panacea—the mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents.

News and Notes.

THE SLAUGHTER ON THE RAILS.

The interstate commerce commission report the following numbers of employees, passengers and other persons killed and injured on American railways in the year 1888 and 1889:—

	1888.		1889.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Employees	2,070	20,148	1,972	20,028
Passengers	315	2,138	310	2,146
Other persons	2,897	3,602	3,541	4,135
	5,282	25,888	5,823	26,309

These are alarming figures, and they show an increase from year to year. An army of 30,000, mainly of strong young men, killed or maimed every year by the railways of the republic in a single year! For the purpose of illustration let us institute a comparison between this 'butcher's bill' and that of one of the world's great historic battles. At Waterloo from 10 o'clock in the morning till 6 in the afternoon 150,000 men under Wellington and Napoleon with above 400 cannon were engaged in the work of mutual slaughter. At the close of the fight some 50,000 Prussians with 100 cannon took part in the battle and pursuit. Yet the total list of killed and wounded in the allied armies amounted to 4,206 killed and 14,539 wounded. The British forces, which bore the brunt of the battle, lost but 2,000 and officers and men were killed and 4,923 officers and men were wounded. It will be seen that the allied losses in killed at Waterloo were fewer than those killed by American railways in a single year, while the British losses in men killed were no more in number than of railway employees alone in a year.

CANADIANS TO EXPORT LIVE LOBSTERS.

OTTAWA, Oct. Oct. 23.—As a result of the McKinley Tariff certain parties in Nova Scotia are making arrangements with steamship companies for the exportation of live lobsters to England and are also in communication with the minister of marine and fisheries on the subject. The government has received advices from the English authorities on the egg question saying there will not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining the highest price for Canadian eggs, providing they weigh over two pounds and a half to the score.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE.

Are they preparing for an election? The Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided to raise its membership fee from $5 to $25, with $10 a year for dues. In a circular recently sent out by the association it is declared that "if our policy of protection has again to be defended at the polls, it must be sustained by the energy and activity of those whose interests are directly and vitally involved, by those who have invested their capital on the strength of their belief in its continuance." This circular was not intended for publication, but appears to point to a general election in the near future.

CAUGHT IN A HURRICANE.

PARIS, Oct. 24. Three aeronauts, Valles Leice and Truelle, have just met with an exciting adventure, which very nearly had a fatal termination. They left the gas works at La Villette at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in their balloon, Mozart intending after a brief ascent to return to the ground just outside the fortification. When they reached an altitude of 3,000 yards a hurricane began to blow and drove the balloon furiously to the north east. For some hours the aeronauts had a dreadful time, the wind causing the car to sway so violently that they were obliged to cling to the edge in order to avoid being thrown out. Instead of being able to be in Paris in time for dinner, as they had intended, they found themselves after dark above the village of Bouvey, 150 miles from the capital. They resolved to land at all risks. The grappling irons, were therefore thrown out, but broke off, and the wind got into the envelope, and burst a large hole in it, Then the balloon began to sink rapidly, and very soon the car struck the ground and rebounded, throwing out Lelice, who fell on the telegraph wires. On reaching the ground he remained insensible for some time. His companions were also thrown out of the car, and fell a distance of fifteen feet. Lelice, whose collision with the telegraph wires broke the force of his fall, was the least injured of the trio, and when he recovered consciousness he looked about and eventually discovered his friends, being directed to them by their groans. The balloon and car are damaged beyond all hope of repair.

NOT JACK THE RIPPER.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—London is horrified tonight to learn of a fearful murder committed at Hampstead to-day by Jack the Ripper. A woman was found at one o'clock in Cross Field road lying on the pavement in a pool of blood, past all human aid. The doctor summoned said she had been dead quite half an hour. The victim evidently had lingered some ten minutes after being attacked. The body was removed to the police station. There the doctors found that the head had been almost severed from the body, and there were several deep holes in the back of the skull. She was dressed tidily and the lady gave the police the appearance of a domestic servant about 33 years.

There is no doubt that death was caused by a tremendous "swipe" across the neck, but the holes in the skull, which presented a shocking sight, indicate to the police that the work is that of "Jack the Ripper," as the case presents all the appearance of the crimes of a year ago.

A letter was received at the Hampstead police station yesterday from "Jack the Ripper" saying that he had returned from a visit to Ireland and that he intended to do some work at Hampstead and Wandsworth. The body gave signs that the murderer had been disturbed at his work and fled.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The body of the woman found murdered in Southampstead locality last night shows that the crime bears no resemblance to those committed by "Jack the Ripper."

GLADSTONE IS HOPEFUL.

LONDON, Oct. 23.—Mr. Gladstone in a speech at West Calder, to-day referred to the result of the Eccles election as a forecast of the triumph of the Liberals in the coming general election, which, if the present ratio of gains continued, would give them a majority of 90.

Recurring to the Irish question, he objected to the name "separatist," as applied to the Home Rulers. The appellation, he said, was untrue and unfair. There was now no question among the Liberals about removing the Irish representations from Westminster. Nor did they propose to repeal the act of union. But they did propose to delegate to Ireland the control of local affairs. He advocated the principle of one man, one vote, and shorter Parliaments.

Commenting upon the enormous power workingmen now possessed, he said it would prove beneficial, as the judgment of great questions by the masses is more enlightened than that of the educated classes. He would not venture a decisive opinion upon a general eight hours' bill until he saw a definite measure, but a special eight hours miners' bill was on a different footing. He was inclined to think that eight hours a day was quite enough for miners.

Referring to strikes, Mr. Gladstone said that down to the present time, when the contest between labor and capital had gone to the sharp issues of strikes and lock-outs, the laboring men had in the main been right

Among the means workingmen ought to select in order to strengthen their position, legal combination was the most valuable. It was a sound system, and with only rare exceptions was it harsh upon individuals. The bulk of what workingmen had gained in the contest with capitalists had been through the judicious use of combination.

Workingmen ought not to contract the habit of appealing to Parliament to help them out of difficulty by a special act. Freedom of action, reliance upon themselves and unity of policy would lift them to a higher position as individuals and as a class.

DILLON AND O'BRIEN.

DUBLIN, Oct. 25.—The Tipperary suretics of Messrs.