General Business

ATTENTION!

THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year or two advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, formerly of Lesemahagon, Lanarkshire, Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1777. Any information concerning his estate or heirs will be thankfully received by

JAS. NEILSON.

Chatham, Miramichi, N.B.

CITATION NOTICE,

NEW BRUNSWICK,
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND SS.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any Constable within the said County, Greeting.

Whereas Ann Forrest, the administratrix of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits of Robert Forrest, late of the Parish of Chatham in the said County, deceased, hath filed her account of administration on the Estate of the said deceased and hath by her petition represented that there has not come to her hands any personal estate, belonging to the Estate of the said deceased, and hath prayed that the said account may be passed and allowed and that Letters may be granted to her to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased for the payment of the debts due by the said deceased.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the said deceased, the creditors and all others interested in the said Estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at my office, Newcastle within and for the said County on Friday the Twenty-seventh day of November instant at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause (if any they have) why the said account of administration should not be passed and allowed and why License to sell the Real Estate of the said deceased should not be granted to the said Ann Forrest as prayed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the said court this Third day of November A. D. 1885.

(L.S.) (Sgd.) SAML. THOMSON,
Judge of Probates,
Northumberland.

(Sgd.) G. B. FRASER,
Registrar of Probates
for said County.

Notice of Sale.

To John Forsyth and the heirs, administrators and assigns of Robert Forsyth, deceased, of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmers, and to all others whom in may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a power of sale, contained in a certain Mortgage bearing date the First day of February, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Nine, and made between the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth both of the Parish of Northesk in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmers, of the one part and the undersigned Alexander Morrison, of Chatham in the said County, merchant, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the records of the County of Northumberland, on the third day of March A. D. 1879, in volume 59 of the County Records, pages 304, 305 and 306 and is numbered 247 in said volume—

There will, in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Friday, the Eighteenth day of December next, in front of the Post Office in Chatham, in the said County at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said indenture mentioned and described as follows namely; one equal undivided moiety or half part of all that piece or parcel of land situate lying or being in the Parish of Northesk aforesaid, being part of that certain lot or tract of land originally granted to William Carry, situate at Bass Point, (so called) in the North side of the Northwest Branch of the River Miramichi, and abutted as follows to wit, commencing on the shore of the said River at the upper line of that part of the said tract known as the upper boundary of the lot, parcel of the same tract now occupied by James Forsyth, thence running back along the upper line of the said lot occupied by the said James Forsyth to the rear of the said tract, thence westerly along the rear line of the said tract to the upper side line or range of the said tract, granted to the said William Carry as described in the said grant, thence along the said upper side line of said tract to the bank or shore of the said river, thence down stream along the bank or shore of the said river to the upper side line of the part of the said tract occupied by the said James Forsyth being the place of beginning being the same lands and premises on which the said Robert Forsyth and James Forsyth resided and which were conveyed to them by James H. Peters by deed, dated the 27th July, A. D. 1860, as by reference thereto will more fully appear, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, &c., of the said Robert Forsyth and John Forsyth of, into or out of the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the ninth day of November, A. D. 1885.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. ALEX. MORRISON, Mortgagee.

At the request of the mortgagee above named the sale is postponed until the 9th of January next.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee. ALEXANDER MORRISON, Mortgagee.

Chatham, N. B., 15th Dec., 1885.

General Business.

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

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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

J. H. OGLESBY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
SAMUEL H. KENNEDY,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

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 $850,000 has since been added.

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

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

It never scales or postpones

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1886—186th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000

10,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE	$75,000	
1 do do	25,000	
1 do do	10,000	
2 PRIZES OF $5000	10,000	
5 do 2000	10,000	
10 do 1000	10,000	
20 do 500	10,000	
100 do 200	20,000	
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	$365,550	

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

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

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gradually. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Maine.

MIRAMICHI
Steam Navigation Company

The adjourned Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Temperance Hall, Chatham, on Tuesday, 15th Dec., next, at three o'clock, p. m.

WM. MURRAY,
PRESIDENT.

Chatham, Nov 26 h, 1885.

Purdy & Currie,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B

We beg to quote the following low prices to the public for the remainder of the year:

PARLOR SUITS—Walnut Frame,	from	$40.00	up to	$300.00
BEDROOM SUITS -	from	12.75	"	200.00
SOFAS—Walnut Frame, -	from	14.00	"	30.00
LOUNGES - - - -	from	4.75	"	25.00
STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS	from	3.50	"	15.00
MATRASSES - - - -	from	1.75	"	25.00

The above goods are our own make, and we Guarantee Satisfaction

We also keep on hand a large stock of

Centre Tables, Extension Tables,

CHAIRS, ORGAN STOOLS, WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS and BEADSTEADS, which we are offering at small advance on cost.

Call and examine our stock and if we have nothing on hand to suit you, we can make to order in short notice.

Re-upholstering and Reparing done on the Premises.

PURDY & CURRIE,

Nov. 2nd, 1885. Water Street, Chatham, N. B

LAURENCE'S SPECTACLES.

Save Your Sight!

A further supply of those celebrated SPECTACLES just arrived. We are daily fitting glasses to persons who are delighted at being able to procure a properly adjusted Spectacle and who have been tormented with cheap glasses, which ruin the sight. We fit them on scientific principles and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Testimonials from hundreds in this County.

AT THE MEDICAL HALL,
J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

Chatham, Oct. 14th, 1885

1842. A PROCLAMATION. 1886

Know Ye! Know Ye All! Men, women and Children—that the great staff of editors, who, headed by Dr. George Thacher, have kept the *American Agriculturist* at the front for twenty-five years are now re-enforced by Chester P. Dewey, Seth Green, and other writers. We propose to add to the hundreds of thousands of homes, in which the

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

is read and revered, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as an old time friend and counselor. We are accordingly enlarging the

HEARTH, HOUSEHOLD, AND JUV NILE DEPARTMENTS.

and adding other features, so that it is to be, from this time onward essentially a Home Periodical, as well as being devoted to Horticulture and Agriculture. Every person who immediately sends us $1.50, the subscription price, and 15 cents for postage book, making $1.65 in all, will receive the AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST for 1886, and the American Agriculturist Law Book, just published,—a Compendium of everyday Law for Farmers, Mechanics, Business men, Manufacturers, etc., enabling every one to be his own lawyer. It is a large volume, weighing one pound and a half, and elegantly bound in Cloth and Gold. The *American Agriculturist*,

WANTS THE EARTH

to yield bigger returns by increasing its great army of readers. We distributed 60,000 Presents to those who aided in the work last year, and we are planning to give 100,000 Presents to workers this year. Send for Confidential Terms for workers, which you forward your subscription. Subscription price, $1.50 a year; single numbers, 15 cts.

Send 5 Cents for mailing you grand double number of the American Agriculturist, just out, and sample pages with table of contents of Law Book.

CANVASSERS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Address PUBLISHERS AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, 751 Broadway, New York.

DAVID W. JUDD, Pres't, SMA'L BURNHAM, Sec

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 17, 1885.

Vanderbilt.

In the death of Vanderbilt and the comparative silence and indifference to the event which has ensued, we have another striking example of the naked mortality and changefulness of mere wealth and "the deceitfulness of riches." Vanderbilt has gone down suddenly and without warning, like a ship in mid-ocean under full sail and cloudless skies; the waters of this world's affairs have closed over him and roll on as before—a lurch, a slight local commotion, a few eddying ripples radiate in concentric circles from the place of his disappearance, and all is over.

The wealth that was entrusted to him for a while, and which, in vanity, he may have presumptuously called his own, is now loaned to others on similar terms, and, with it, all its glory, such as it is, to be again and again resigned in infinite succession, or dissipated in the general fluctuations of earthly possessions. It has no life or value beyond. Vanderbilt may have a condescending epitaph and a monument, perhaps, but he leaves no true memory, or anything that is associated with our ideas of immortality. The wealth that he must needs leave behind, though dead in itself, is more immortal than Vanderbilt. We now pay our qualified respects to those who have it, but none so poor as to do his memory reverence in consequence of being its late possessor. The power that he exercised is in other hands; the magic follows the gold that gave it forsaking wings. He may be canonized in the calendar of millionares, but will find no niche in the Temple of Fame, where those who have enriched all time, and perhaps eternity, with everlasting thought, are enshrined, beggars though they were in stocks and bonds. Their securities were and are of another sort. They are beyond the manipulations of bulls and bears and where there are neither corners nor syndicates and each reaps the harvest of which he had sown the true seed in due season.

Wealth bestows nothing, yet may loan much, but at a high interest, and he who would bask in its rays, as if they were the effulgence of his own personal brightness, only shines with a borrowed light. When the source of his glitter is withdrawn he goes out in darkness or eclipse and in much contempt even of those who lived in his temporary moonshine.

The possession of wealth seldom accompanies, except accidently, real greatness or nobleness of character, if indeed its pursuit is not prejudical to the life of those virtues that excite the admiration and memory of mankind. Wealth is cowardly and unconfidential in its nature, suspicious and selfish in its relations, calculating and interested in benevolence and brutilizing in power. It is a thing of no spiritual importance whatever, and has no communion with the higher aspirations of the mind which are, in us, the hints of a destiny which is superior to the need of riches. We leave it in our wills at a time when it has neither solace nor hope for our hearts, and with an alacrity that is in strange inconsistency with the absorbing efforts we put forth to gain what in the vigor of life seemed its elixir, but in death proved its bane.

We own wealth as we do our clothes and it is just as personal, and like them, also, is taken off and put on when we lie down and rise from sleep, but which, at last, is taken off once and forever when we lie down to die. If it has been worn becomingly and in the service of public and private honor, it is well—as well as if not worn at all, but hardly better. If ill, the world will only notice the bad fit for a moment and turn to more attractive objects.

The experience of life justifies the sneer of the satirest that the estimation in which mere wealth is held by the Disposer of all things may be judged in the low characters of many of those who are endowed with nothing else. "What I spent I had, what I "gave I have, but what I kept I lost" So it is with Vanderbilt. The inspired thoughts of the wise and true rule us from their tombs, but the reputation of those who died only rich, never.

In a Bad Way.

The condition of Dominion politics—the hopelessness of the situation for Sir John's government—could not be more forcibly presented than it is just now. Since confederation we have had public men of experience and established political record as Finance Ministers. Now Mr. McLellen of Nova Scotia—the man who said Sir Charles Tupper was the high priest of corruption—succeeds such men as Sir. Leonard Tilley, Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Francis Hincks, Sir A. T. Galt and Sir John Rose. People ask—and well they may—that is people who are fairly well up in Dominion affairs—Who is Mr. McLellen? Well, he is a respectable storekeeper who secured election in Nova Scotia and made himself so troublesome to Sir Charles Tupper as to make it worth that gentleman's while to buy him off. Mr. McLellan had nothing to do but attend his shop and annoy Sir Charles in his own constituency and the latter found it cheaper to buy the annoyance than to fight it. Hence Mr. McLellen's prominence just now, when Sir Charles is in England.

Then, we have Mr. Foster of King's county promoted to the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries. If the country needed an assurance of a better time coming, it could not be put forward in a more promising way than in the selection of this class of men as Ministers. There is no better evidence to the country of the internal weakness of Sir John A. Macdonald's government, and of the fact that he knows its weakness, than in the selection of such men as Messrs. McLellen and Foster to the important portfolios assigned them. They are both known to be purchasable. Mr. McLellen's price has been paid—as everybody knows—by Sir Charles. Mr. Foster, though hardly worth mentioning as even a leading politician, has been notorious as a trafficker in temperance principles—a man of no business or moral standing, whatever, and simply a professional politician. He is, it is said, to be opposed by Mr. Domville in King's County. If Mr. Domville doesn't beat him so much the worse for Kings. Mr. Domville is just what he professes to be, Mr. Foster isn't. Those who know Mr. Foster understand the reasons why they should not countenance him as a representative any more than they should Mr. McLellen—and what honest man can approve of either of them? When governments are in great straits they are obliged to measure their attempts to save themselves by the material at hand. We have not far to seek, in even New Brunswick history since confederation, for desperate choices in this way—as the now defunct succession of the King-Fraser government witnesses. The choice of such men as Mr. McLellen as Finance Minister and Mr. Foster as Minister of Marine and Fisheries proves the desperation of the government's position and warns us to expect its collapse.

Lumber Exports.

The exports of Lumber from Richibucto and Buctouche to the United Kingdom for the past season were as follows,—

RICHIBUCTO.

Names of Shippers	No Vessels	Tons	deals ends etc sup. feet.	
George McLeod	16	6631	5,905,000	
Edward Walker	6	2189	2,111,450	
I. & T. Hardine	2	1594	1,468,000	
J. & W. Brait	1	798	719,200	
	25	11,212	10,203,650	

OUTPORT OF BUCTOUCHE.

J. B. Wright	4	951	920,000	
B. H. Foley	1	287	264,000	
Henry O'Leary	1	531	521,400	
	6	1769	1,705,400	

Besides the above there were shipped from Richibucto to the United Kingdom 7,640 pcs. palings, 709 railway sleepers and 50,000 laths, and from Buctouche 714 sleepers.

The above shipments of deals, ends etc. from Richibucto and Buctouche make a total of 11,909,050 s. f. against 12,205,700 last year.

There were also shipped to the United States from Richibucto, 645 cords bark and 5,500 feet board, Mr. E. P. Clarke shipping 500 cords of the bark and 4 000 ft. of the boards, the remainder being shipped by Mr. Robin Arseneault. Mr. Clarke also shipped 370 cords bark 4,500 s. f. boards and 3,700 railway sleepers from Buctouche to the United States.

DALHOUSIE.

The shipments of the past season from Dalhousie, Caumbellton and New Mills, to the United Kingdom were as follows,—

	Vessels.	Tons.	S. f. deals, etc.
Henry O'Leary	11	6,961	5 370,698
Geo Moffat & Co.	8	4 577	3,057,942
R A & J Stewart	4	2 932	2 599,311
J P Mowat	3	1,687	346,989
John McNair	5	1,513	1 335,045
J D Sawerby	2	855	315,219
Geo Dutch	2	502	461,000
Arch McNair	1	255	269,746
Total tons	36	19,282	13 799,950

The deal shipments of last year from Dalhousie, Campbellton and New Mills were 18,235,140 s. f., so that there is a falling off this year of 4,438,190 s. f.

Besides the above, timber was shipped to the United Kingdom as follows,—

	birch	pine	spruce	ash	elm
Geo Moffat & Co.	962	623	328	2	
Henry O'Leary	1217	3	60	2	2
J P Mowat	815	264	558		
J D Sawerby	236	25	55		
John McNair		61	28		
Geo Dutch	7	10	15		
Totals	3,237	986	1,044	4	2

Last season 4,848 tons of timber were shipped. There is, therefore, an increase of 425 tons this year.

A Respectable Error.

Our attention was directed a few days ago to a very un-English reading of Scripture words, which seems to have been caused, in the first place, by carelessness of some proof reader in an edition of the King James Bible, and continued and copied ever since in violation of both the sense and harmony of the passage. There are other passages in the Bible which are ungrammatically printed and ought to have been corrected long ago, but the one referred to requires no alteration of the words whatever. As given in the King James editions it is as follows [Matt. XI 7 9]

7. And as they departed Jesus began to say unto the multitudes concerning John, What went ye out into the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

8. But what went ye out for to see? A man clothed in soft raiment? behold, they that wear soft *clothing* are in kings' houses.

9. But what went ye out for to see? A prophet? yea, I say unto you, and more than a prophet.

It is evident that the incorrect punctuation of the 8th and 9th verses has been suggested by the words ending the 7th's first interrogation, viz. "to see." Those words are plainly the begining of the second interrogation in each of the two following verses, thus,—

8. But what went ye out for? To see a man clothed in soft raiment? * * *

9. But what went ye out for? To see a prophet? etc.

As we have already said, the correct rendering of the passage requires no change in the words, and, yet, it is set down and read in churches regularly, as improperly punctuated, in violation of grammar and the sense of the matter, just because some careless proof-reader allowed it to pass as it came from the hand of a, perhaps, ignorant compositor. Some clergymen read it correctly, notwithstanding the incorrect punctuation, but there are still many who cling to the incorrect way, as if it were a solemn duty to copy errors simply because they have the sanction of respectability and age. Imagine a clergyman asking his congregation—What did ye come for to hear? A sermon!—instead of What did ye come for? To hear a sermon? Let us have as correct readings in public as possible, whether they be from the Scriptures or of less sacred character.

BE CAREFUL.—It should not be forgotten that by an act of the Dominion Parliament passed last session the exportation of partridges, prairie fowl and woodcock is prohibited under the penalty of $100 and forfeiture of such articles attempted to be exported. As the full penalty will be imposed in case of violation of the law, due care should be observed in keeping it.

Vanderbilt's Will.

NEW YORK Dec. 12.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt's will was submitted for probate this afternoon. His residence, with all the furniture, works of art, etc., stables, horses, carriages and the sum of $200,000 per annum during her life is devised to his wife, and she is empowered to dispose by will of $500,000 of the principal of the amount invested to secure her annuity, and these bequests and devises to her are to be in lieu of a dowry. To his daughter, Margaret Louisa, wife of Elliott F. Shepard, her heirs and assigns forever he wills the house in which she now lives and the lot upon which it stands at 52nd street and Fifth avenue. The will bequeaths $10,000,000 to each of his eight children, $5,000,000 of which in each case is in trust. In addition to this $2,000,000 is left to Cornelius Vanderbilt. The four sons of the dead man are made trustees, the property left to each son being committed to the trusteeship of his three brothers. He leaves to each of his daughters the houses they live in absolutely. To his grandson, Wm. H., son of Cornelius, he leaves $1,000,000. Sundry bequests amounting to about $1,000,000 are left to charitable objects and annuities ranging from $2,000 to $2,500 left to distant relatives. The remainder of his fortune is divided equally between Cornelius and Wm. K. Vanderbilt. He directs that all of the railway stocks bequeathed to his children shall be held in bulk and administered for the best interests of all, and that none of them shall be disposed of without the consent of all concerned.

British Politics.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A London news special says it is asserted in Liberal circles that the party will, upon assembling of parliament, open a relentless war upon the Tories and force the present cabinet to the wall, if it does not step down and out of its own accord. The venerable expremier has resolved to insist upon maintaining the precedent which has been followed for years—that the government that finds itself in a minority must abdicate. On the other hand, it is asserted that Chamberlain, Dilke and other leading members of the radical wing have held several caucuses at Birmingham and decided to withhold assistance from Gladstone unless assurances of such a nature as to fully meet with the ideas of their party would be introduced in the new parliament and pushed through with all reasonable despatch. Dilke, speaking at Chelsea a few evenings ago, declared that the Radicals had no choice as between the Conservatives and Liberals, and would only support either on the condition mentioned above.

The Sun's London correspondent cables an interview with a cabinet minister, which, it says, reflects Salisbury's views. The premier and a majority of his colleagues are said to favor a broad measure of local self-government for Ireland, such as would give the people of that country complete control of purely Irish questions, such as docks, local rates and affairs of that class. Beyond this Her Majesty's government cannot go. The correspondent suggested that this fell far short of Parnell's demands, and the minister replied, "Yes, it does. That the demand for Ireland's autonomy was like that of Canada; the Irish members not to sit in the imperial parliament, the people of Ireland not to contribute toward the expenses of imperial government nor to share in the payment of the British national debt. No English government could possibly yield to such demands. The present government will not for one moment acquiesce in such a scheme, because it would be giving to Ireland a separate fiscal system. It would be relieving Ireland of her share of the responsibilities for the national debt. It would, in fact, be making of Ireland a separate kingdom.

The present cabinet would also refuse to give to landlordless of Ireland control of the police because such concession would virtually hand the landlords of Ireland over to absolute domination of the National League." The minister also stated that the majority of the cabinet believe that the Liberals would assist the Conservatives in opposing anything like a full measure of Parnell's demands. In reply to a question if a coalition of Whigs and Tories was probable the minister said "a coalition of Liberals with Conservatives is possible, if it should be necessary to resist the loss of the present proper imperial control in Irish affairs. A coalition would be almost certain to follow any fusion between Radicals and Nationalists in the interests of a home rule scheme as outlined by the Liberals spokesman. English public opinion would demand a coalition. The Conservative position as to Irish local rights is as broad as any that British statesmen dare advocate. We recognise the existing evils in Ireland, and are properly anxious to remedy or eradicate them. But we draw the line at disruption of the empire." The minister further stated that the government would not resign until expelled, and in any event will hold the power of dissolving parliament and making an appeal to the country.

The same correspondent also asserts that there is no present understanding between Gladstone and Parnell. The ex-premier said, in reply to one of his supporters, that if Parnell wished the Liberal assistance he must formulate his demands and solicit the aid he desires. Parnell has not yet taken the hint, which was quickly conveyed to him.

The Tribune's London despatch says: Parnell is putting out feelers to discover how much home rule he has a chance of extorting from the present parliament.

Justin McCarthy says that "Ireland will be content with legislative powers equivalent to those of an American state."

Mr. O'Connor urges that Canada is a true precedent to follow and insists that that is the minimum Mr. Parnell will accept.

The Daily News proposes the formation of a small committee of the three parties to consider what sort of domestic legislation Ireland may safely be allowed. Mr. Parnell is reported to be content to wait for the turn of events, being aware of the danger that moderates of both parties may combine against them if the Irish question be pressed or obstruction be begun.

The Herald's cablegram says: It is probable that Gladstone may make a large offer in the direction of home rule to obtain the support of the Irish party, in order to carry out the Liberal programme of reform both in Ireland and England. Should this case arise Childers' programme—somewhat widened—might be offered to Parnell, or some modification of the Irish Liberal's own programme might be accepted. Gladstone is resolved to make a great effort to satisfy Ireland. He clearly understands that the security and permanence of the British empire depends on conciliated Ireland freely accepting the union with Great Britain.

A Contrast in Northwest Administration.

Ex-Judge Ryan of Manitoba, in an able letter, under date of November 25th, published in the Winnipeg *Free Press*, takes up the oft repeated statement of the Tory press that the Reform government, while in power, did nothing to remove the grievances of the half-breeds, and clearly demonstrates its entire falsity. He shows that in May, 1875, he was appointed one of two commissioners "to ascertain and determine the several persons (half-breed) entitled to receive grants of land, and to receive scrip under the provisions of the acts 33 and 37 Vic." The commissioners received urgent instructions to proceed with the work as soon as possible, and to afford every facility to parties "to prove their claims." They immediately applied themselves to the work in hand, and on the 5th July, less than two months from the date of their commission, Mr. Ryan received a letter from the Surveyor-General, Col. Dennis, congratulating them in the following terms, on the progress they had made: "The minister desires me to express his pleasure at the progress being made in the duties of the commission, and also to say that he is glad to observe a published paragraph giving the remarks of his grace Archbishop Tache to his people, speaking favorably of the objects of the commission, and recommending that they should facilitate the work of the commissioners." Furthermore, in his final report to the government Col. Dennis was able to say that it was "satisfactory to see how much work had been done in so short a time, to the satisfaction of all parties in the province, and without a single instance of complaint."

On the 1st January, 1876, Mr. Ryan was appointed stipendiary magistrate for the North-West territories, and soon afterwards was informed by a communication from the minister of justice that his commission to investigate land claims was to be considered intact for two years, in order to allow half-breeds of the North-West who had been unable to attend the sittings of the commissioners in Manitoba to establish their claims before him. Sir John A. Macdonald made this extension of power the subject of some characteristic misrepresentation in the debate in the house of commons on North-West matters last July, but was unable to deny that Mr. Ryan had discharged his duties well, "pronouncing" says Mr. Ryan in his letter, "many compliments in my favor, which came late in the day from him." He then goes on to say that in the discharge of his duties he soon discovered that a large number of applicants were not entitled to land under the act, not having been residents of Manitoba at the time of the "transfer, 15th July, 1870. It was plain, also, that the equity of this exclusion was not understood, and that the discontent which had prevailed in Manitoba might, therefore, reappear on the banks of the Saskatchewan.

The North-West council of which he was a member, in view of this, on the 2nd August, 1878, adopted a resolution urging the following upon "the early and earnest attention of his excellency the governor-general in council:"

"That in view of the fact that grants of land and issues of scrip were made to the half-breeds of Manitoba towards the extinguishing of the Indian title to the lands of that province there will undoubtedly be general dissatisfaction among the half-breeds of the said territories unless they receive some like consideration.

"That this consideration would most tend to the advantage of the half-breeds were it given in the form of a non-transferable location ticket for, say, one hundred and sixty acres to each half-breed head of a family and each half breed child of parents resident in the said territories at the time of the transfer thereof to Canada—the ticket to be issued immediately to any half breed eighteen years of age or over, on furnishing evidence of claim, and to every child arriving at that age and furnishing the necessary evidence.

"That each half breed holding such a location ticket should be allowed to locate it upon any unoccupied Dominion lands, but the title of the land so entered should remain in the crown for ten years; and if after the expiration of three years after such entry the half breed locatee has made no improvements on the land his claims thereto shall be subject to forfeiture.

"That in order to induce these half-breeds who now procure their livelihood by hunting on the plains to abandon their present mode of life and settle on their locations, by which course it alone appears possible to avert the great destitution with which they are threatened, owing to the imminent early extinction of the buffalo, aid in agricultural implements and seeds be allowed them for three years."

What followed this is clearly and succinctly told by Mr. Ryan in his letter, and in order to give a clear understanding of the question we give the balance of it entire:

On the 30th September, 1878, Lieutenant-Governor Laird transmitted this resolution, together with certain petitions from half-breeds, but ere it had reached Ottawa there was a change of administration, Sir John A. Macdonald becoming minister of the interior and superintendent general of Indian affairs. It can scarcely be doubted that had Mr. Mackenzie remained in office, Mr. Laird's recommendations would have been acted upon and promptly. The whole policy of the Reform government, as well in dealing with the outbreak of 1869 as subsequently, shewed an earnest desire for peace and improvement. Mr. Laird had been a member of that government, and in accepting the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West was certainly not less desirous than before of acting justly; and, sir, the public records shew, and hundreds can testify that throughout he acted justly and humanely. As regards myself: The letter addressed to me on the 19th of June, 1876, as published in *Hansard*, bears plain evidence of the desire of the government to meet the just demands of the half-breeds. It says: "Being desirous of removing, as far as possible, any further obstacles to the final settlement of those claims, the minister has been authorised by an order of the privy council to request you to continue to act as commissioner." That I did my duty in the premises even Sir John A. Macdonald admits.—see *Hansard*, July 6th, 1885.

And now, sir, having shown what the Reform Government did, and intended to do, to "remove half-breed grievances" allow me to ask of all, or any, of the Tory apologists who surround us, what has Sir John A. Macdonald's government done? It is true that the recommendations of the North West council were so far effectual that in the Dominion lands act of 1879—42 vic., chap. 31—power is delegated to the governor-in-council "to satisfy any claims existing in connection with the extinguishment of the Indian title, preferred by half-breeds resident in the North-West territories outside the limits of Manitoba on the 15th day of July, 1870, by granting lands to such persons, to such extent and on such terms and conditions as may be deemed expedient." This sub-section ("E") appears also in the lands act of 1883: 46 vic., chap. 17. But, says a high official of the North-West government, in a letter bearing date 11th July, 1884—"For what reasons the government has not done anything in the direction indicated is a mystery to me. The half-breeds feel that they are slighted, and the feeling of discontent is daily growing among them." Mr. Blake says (*Hansard*): "Was it because there was no pressure on the government that this matter slipped by neglected? Not so. As I have said, their minister had warned them; the North-West council had warned them. They did nothing during those six years; they passed no order in council; they did not even take the preliminary steps of having an examination; they waited till the outbreak was on foot; and then they acted."

And then we have a chapter of blood.

We think it cannot be denied that Mr. Ryan has most effectually disposed of the Tory slander that the Mackenzie government did nothing or attempted nothing to remove the grievances of the half breeds while they were in power, and he has carried the war into Africa with vigor and effectiveness. It is impossible in the presence of the facts for the present blundering and corrupt ministry to excuse their own glaring neglect and incompetency on the flimsy pretext that their predecessors had failed in their duty. This plea would be feeble and foolish and childish if it could be shown to be true, but as it is entirely baseless, rests on no foundation whatever, it may be dismissed with utter contempt. They alone are to blame for the misgovernment, which ended in the expenditure of millions of treasure and the shedding of scores of brave men's blood. They must face the lamentable consequences of their own misdeeds and suffer the just anger of an outraged people.

Going Home For Christmas.

[N. Y. Herald, Dec. 5th]

People who happened to be at the Erie Railway depot in Jersey City yesterday witnessed an unusual sight. A long passenger train, evidently an "emigrant," drew up under the sheds and from the cars there poured forth a great crowd of strange looking people, who forthwith began chattering at a great rate in an unfamiliar and guttural tongue. There were upward of six hundred of them. Most of the party were men under middle age and were tall, broad shouldered and deep chested, athletic, fair haired and ruddy faced. They were evidently from the country and had the breezy air of men who live out of doors. They laughed a good deal in a loud and hearty way, and all bustled about and seemed to be in a jolly good humor. They were all dressed very plainly, but neatly.

"Who are these people?" a *Herald* reporter asked of a railroad employee.

"They are Scandinavian immigrants," was the reply. "They have come back from the West and they are going home to Europe. All out for New York!"

Inasmuch as "Westward the course of empire takes its way," and the tide of emigration from Europe has been sweeping this way to the extent of half a million souls a year, the reporter was led to inquire then and there what was the matter with the United States that could induce these immigrants to return to effete Europe. An intelligent, thrifty looking six-footer, with yellow hair and a hearty manner, explained the phenomenon.

OVER THIRTEEN THOUSAND MILES.

"Yes," he said, "we are all Scandinavians, and we are all going home again. But not to stay. Oh, no! We like this country, and have made our homes here We are only going back to spend Christmas at the old home and with our old folks far away in Sweden and Norway and Denmark. There are over five hundred and fifty of us. Some have come all the way from Oregon and California to cross the ocean and come back again. It's a long journey to make just to spend Christmas, isn't it?"

The reporter made a little calculation. It is about 3,000 miles from Portland, Oregon, to New York; it is about 3,800 miles from New York to Christiania, or 6,800 miles—twice that is 13,600. "Yes," he said, "13,000 miles is a long way to go to spend Christmas. How is it?"

"Well," replied the Scandinavian, "there are no people in the world to whom Christmas means so much as it does to the Scandinavians. Even in England it is not the day it is with us. The English inherit their Christmas celebrations from their ancestors, you know, who were of our people. In Scandinavia it is the great festival of the year, and every man, woman and child in the north countries feels it to be a matter of religion, almost, to spend the Christmas season, if possible, at the old home with relatives and friends. So you see, when we can afford it we who have settled in the United States go back to the old country once a year. But it is only recently that we have been sufficiently numerous in this country to enable us to organize a party large enough to make the trip possible to many."

NOT SO EXPENSIVE A TRIP.

"Is not the journey an expensive one?"

"No; not nearly so expensive as you would think. We sail at four o'clock this afternoon on the steamer Geiser, of the Thingvalla line, bound for Christiania, Copenhagen, Bergen, Stockholm—whichever port happens to be nearest to our respective homes. We travel in the steerage or third class, and the company charges us $44 each for a round trip ticket, good for a year. The railroad fare is higher in proportion, of course. I came from Chicago and I have paid $14 to get here. We travel third class and get special rates, on account of our numbers, so that even those who came from San Francisco, Cal., Portland, Oregon, and other extreme Western points pay only about $60, I believe. There are fifteen in our party from California and twenty from Oregon. About 250 are from the Northwest—Dakota, Arizona and that section. There are 160 from Minnesota and the mining districts of Michigan.

"We are nearly all single men and young men, as you see, and have only our own expenses to pay. There are only fifteen families in our party and fifteen women."

"I suppose none of you are very rich. How can you afford to lose so much time?" inquired the reporter.

"There is not so much loss of time or money as you seem to imagine. Many of the party are farm laborers, who have little or nothing to do during part of the winter season, and who can live nearly as cheaply on their trip as at home. The voyage by steamer takes two weeks over and two weeks back, all for $41, or about $10 a week. Others of the party work on the lake vessels, and have little to do during the winter months, when many steamers and sailing vessels are laid up. They, too, can very well spare the time, when they are not earning anything. Then there are a number of others who are farmers and own land in the Scandinavian settlements in the West, and who are quite prosperous. When everything is snowed up in the far North-west they have nothing to keep them at home. There are also some who are merchants and traders in the Western cities and who can afford to leave business for a few weeks.

HOW IT IS DONE.

"Of course the journey would not be possible if the Scandinavians who settle in America, as a class, were not a frugal and thrifty people, who save up money for the special purpose of this trip. Then, too, the railroad companies and the steamship line give us special rates. We make up parties in each locality. The Scandinavians