



Wants, Etc.

Teacher Wanted. A SECOND CLASS Male or Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 1, Northam.

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for District No. 7, Parish of All Saints, a 2nd Class Male or a 2nd Class Female. Apply to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A SECOND CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 1, Lower Newcastle. Apply to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. WANTED for School in District No. 3, All Saints, a 2nd Class Female Teacher. Apply to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 7, Parish of Nelson. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 9, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 10, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 11, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 12, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 13, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 14, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 15, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 16, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 17, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 18, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 19, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 20, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 21, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 22, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 23, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 24, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 25, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 26, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 27, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 28, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 29, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 30, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 31, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 32, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 33, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 34, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 35, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 36, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 37, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 38, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 39, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 40, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 41, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 42, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 43, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 44, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 45, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 46, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 47, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 48, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Teacher Wanted. A THIRD CLASS Female Teacher is wanted for the School in District No. 49, Parish of St. John. Address, stating salary, to the Trustees.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, NOVEMBER 9, 1882.

Kings County Election.

The second election contest in Kings County, between Messrs. Donville and Foster, ended on Tuesday and, as anticipated, Mr. Foster won. It was between two adherents of the dominant party in Dominion politics, the one acknowledging only Sir John A. Macdonald as his leader and the other being led by down before Sir Leonard Tilley, Mr. Harry Tuck, the "Sun" Publishing Company and the St. John Tory political managers generally. As a matter of pure party tactics Mr. Foster's election is a kind of success, as to use a New expression, it "unifies" the conglomeration which proclaims itself head of the Liberal-Conservative party in New Brunswick and fastens Tillyism more firmly upon Kings County than before. Mr. Donville's sin against the party which he has always so loyally supported consists in his having resented the interference of Sir Leonard Tilley's St. John henchmen in the management of affairs within his own constituency. He could not understand why the advice of such gentlemen as Mr. T. B. Hanington, Senator Boyd, Chas. Skinner and others should control appointments and direct the patronage of Kings, through Sir Leonard Tilley's agency and influence with St. John, and he resisted their encroachments upon his rights as the representative of that County. Then, these St. John inner-circle men took issue with him and caused him to be proclaimed a party rebel. If he would not be shamed about like an automaton, they would furnish Kings County with a man of more pliable stuff. Sir Leonard, therefore, came forward with Professor Foster and dropped him from under his wing upon the constituency. Fearing that complications might arise to endanger his own election with his more independent supporters in St. John, Sir Leonard did not openly proclaim his repudiation of Mr. Donville and understanding with Mr. Foster in the first contest, while the issues of the general elections were pending, but the atmosphere was clearer during the late contest and the party bounds were set in full cry after the man who had resented the attempt to govern Kings County by a St. John caucus. The result, as we have said, is a party success, but it is one in the lowest sense only. It will give greater strength to the class of St. John politicians whose knowledge of Tory principle has convinced them that the influence of combinations, however weak in moral force or patriotism, is the lever by which the present Ottawa Ministry is most effectually moved. They are congratulating themselves on having secured another link in Sir Leonard's political tail. They will now expect the representative of Kings to remember the fate of Mr. Donville and, in all matters in which he is called upon to act in his representative capacity, to consult the St. John caucus first and the people of Kings afterwards. Senator Boyd, Mr. T. B. Hanington, Mr. Chas. Everett, Mr. Parks, Mr. Harry Tuck, Mr. Skinner, Mr. Harry Thorne, Mr. Chas. Fairweather and the other gentlemen who direct Tory Tillyism in our commercial metropolis will rule Kings and see that Mr. Foster stands well with its electors just so long as he does not object to their doing so. But if he dares to show any intelligent or independent appreciation of his position as a representative of those by whose votes he has been elected, his party organs will play the death march of his political funeral and Sir Leonard will select another to take his place.

Land Troubles in Assinibois.

It appears that land speculators, as well as settlers, at and near the capital of our newly-established Northwest Province are to experience some losses of territory and are obliged to give up lands from which they expected to reap a golden harvest. Entertaining gentlemen from all parts of the country have flocked to the North-west, where, according to stories that have reached their friends at home, they have become landed proprietors and prospective millionaires. Some of them have been entrusted with money with which to purchase lands and, in many cases, large dividends have been returned on these advances without their being a suspicion that they were paid out of the remittances originally sent on investment account. Sharp operators in that region deceive the unwary by selling lands to which they have no title, their alleged claims thereto being based on squatters' and pre-emption rights which the Government now proposes to ignore. The consequence is that the land grabbers propose to make common cause together against Government and Syndicates, (of which latter there are now two—Pacific and Manchester)—declaring that they will not be driven off. It seems that Governor Dewdney issued a notice in June last, at Pile of Bones Creek, or Regina, the new capital, stating that all Government lands in that vicinity were reserved and would continue to be so until otherwise ordered. Previously, however, some of the lands included in this notice had been squatted upon,

while more was secured in the same way, subsequently. None of the squatters appear to have paid any attention to the Governor's proclamation. They assumed, to use their own words, that the land belonged to the public and that they—representing said public—had the best right to it. They did not heed even a personal warning to quit given by an agent of the Government and, now, when the Government proposes to repossess the land they declare they will only be ejected at the point of the bayonet or the muzzle of the rifle. Among the belligerent squatters we observe the names of several gentlemen of the Maritime Province, viz:—

Capt. Ritchie, of Annapolis, N. S., two other Ritchies and a Mr. Haliburton. A. F. McDonald, Barram, Dickson, H. McDonald, John and Alex. Ross, Geo. McPhillips, Thos. Ross, Robt. Doal, ———, Southam, Halifax, Westward—all of Nova Scotia. Sec. 2.—Squatted on June 14th by Gilbert R. & Wm. Popley, of St. John, N. B. Sec. 3.—do, do, June 16th by D. A. Popley and John Armstrong, of St. John, N. B. Sec. 12.—do, do, June 21st by Oliver T. Stone, of St. John, N. B. The Marquette Review of 24th Oct. says—"these squatters, bona fide or otherwise, were not satisfied with a homestead of 160 acres. They were also attempting to hold a pre-emption of another 160 acres while newcomers were not even able to get a homestead. When it was found out that squatters could not legally hold a pre-emption until after the land office opened, the jumping process commenced. Men who, last week, thought they owned 320 acres, they valued at sums ranging up to \$50,000, find out that they now only hold 160 acres worth only half that sum." The Review also says that "a reign of terror" is said to exist among the squatters. It, however, stands up for those of them who are bona fide settlers but says it will not support the "professional squatters." All good New Brunswickers and Nova Scotians will, therefore, hope that there are no professional squatters among those whose names are mentioned above.

Hon. Peter Mitchell.

The Toronto World says—"The Government will have this winter one very refractory follower, and he the Hon. Peter Mitchell. Sir Leonard and Sir Leonard are at logger-heads, and the former is determined to doggedly thwart the government. He will advocate the abolition of the duty on breadstuffs. As a francophile Mr. Mitchell differs from following. He declares to his friends in Montreal that he is bound to have a portfolio in the cabinet. Commenting on the above, the St. John Globe says,—

"The following which the Government has in so large that even Mr. Mitchell should prove to be a refractory follower, his course will make it difficult for the administration, unless, indeed, he can consolidate some of the discordant elements in the Government ranks into a third party. That he will advocate the abolition of the duty on breadstuffs is no doubt true. But the statement that he is bound to have a portfolio or break the Government" does him great injustice. Mr. Mitchell, to our knowledge, has declared to the public, so far as we are gratified to know, that he does not desire, and that he could not accept, a position in the Cabinet, situated as he is at the present time; that he is not afforded to leave his present employment. Possibly, in view of complications lately requiring him to enter the Cabinet, he might have to change his mind, but so far as his utterances are concerned, they are not in the direction indicated by the World, let us say in the exact opposite. Mr. Mitchell, no doubt, corrects in his respect of the World's assertion regarding Mr. Mitchell's desire to enter the Government. Unless he has changed his views since his return as the representative of Northumberland, he is not sufficiently in accord with Sir Leonard's tariff provisions to admit of his again becoming that gentleman's associate in the Cabinet, to say nothing of other matters in which it is rumored that Mr. Mitchell and Sir Leonard are not cordially agreed. There is no evidence, before the public, so far as we know, to show that Mr. Mitchell has gone beyond his general statement that he is an admirer personally and a supporter politically of Sir John A. Macdonald. His support, however, is an independent one and he was never in a better position to be so than he is now. We are not at all in his confidence and cannot go beyond his public utterances in estimating the extent to which he is committed to the protectionist party, but it is to be sincerely hoped that he will never so absolutely forget the interests of his constituents in the Province he represents as Sir Leonard Tilley seems to have done.

What has Chatham done to the "News"?

Chatham appears to have done something dreadful at some time to the St. John News, as that paper loses no opportunity to represent the town and its interests in an unfavorable light. Everybody who attended the late opening of the Chatham Driving Park appeared to be satisfied with the manner in which the racing was conducted and with the whole programme from beginning to end. The purses were quite large, the different races properly contested, general satisfaction was expressed with the manner in which the committees and judges performed their respective duties, the prizes were promptly paid, and the horses in attendance pleased with the treatment they had received. It remained, however for the News to discover on Saturday last—a week after the meeting had passed off so successfully—that "Charges of crookedness are made in connection with the races at Chatham last week." The same paper, about four months ago represented Chatham as being one of the hands of the rowdy element, so that it was dangerous for respectable persons to venture on the streets—a statement that had no foundation in fact and was maliciously made. We venture to say that the News' authority for the charge of "crookedness" in connection with the late races here, is of about the same character as

that on which it based its next preceding falsehood in connection with Chatham. Such a paper deserves the contempt which the News so generally enjoys, not only here, but almost everywhere else of the Province.

Bad Treatment.

The City of Fredericton has been refused the use of the dredge New Dominion by the Public Works Department, on the ground that it was necessary for the machine to go into winter quarters about 25th Oct. Fredericton is about to introduce a much-needed water system—obtaining its supply from the river St. John, and the dredge was required for a few days to excavate for a pipe to be laid in the river-bed. The corporation offered to pay the full charges for the use of the dredge, but it seems that red tape and the fact that York is represented by a Liberal, led to our political capital being disobliterated and snubbed. The result will be great delay and additional expense in having the proposed work done. The course of the Department in the matter is very contemptible, although it will, no doubt, find defenders among those who are actuated in many of their political acts and utterances by the miserable party spirit which prompted it.

A "Statute" of Longfellow.

The St. John News says to be "enshrined in the Poets' C'—use in Westminster Abbey." What a use for the words, "statute" and "enshrined"!

University Paper.

THE UNIVERSITY MOVEMENT, No. 3 of Vol. I. has reached us. It is a most excellent little journal of its class, the contents being interesting alike to the student and the general reader who possesses good taste. One of its "home" bits is as follows:—

It is traditionally reported among the students that curious little original—placed to suggest that after the "note by the author" on page 9 the omission of one letter in an advertisement ought to have been magnanimously ignored. Typographically, it is a fairly presentable and creditable appearance. The type of the motto, however, ought to be changed to Roman; the paper used is too heavy—two thirds of the weight and a finer surface would be an improvement, without additional cost—while top and bottom margins might be advantageously lessened by half an inch or more each. We presume the whole foot ball Club of the University will be glad to have it as a gift for our gratuitous suggestions, but we make them because we wish the Monthly and its enterprising editors great success. Horace Greeley once said,—"Of all horned cattle keep a college student out of a newspaper creditable appearance, and cast in great damage, or even the office of all ponds newspaper men ought to wish them done."

General Notes and News.

It is said that Arabi saved the life of Midshipman De Chair. Winnipeg had its first real snow storm on Monday, 30th Oct. when three inches fell. David is urging Scotch farmers to agitate for reduction of rent and other concessions. Frank Moran, of St. George, raised forty-five bushels of potatoes from a single bushel last season.

It is rumored that Parliament will be summoned at Ottawa for the despatch of business in January. Judge Botsford has set aside the proceedings of the Moncton V. M. C. A. against Oscar Wilde.

The draft of an ordinance has been submitted to the Prussian Punderstark prohibiting the importation of American pork and sausages. Revolutionary manifestations were placarded in Paris and Marseilles on Thursday night of last week. A man caught in the act was arrested in Paris.

Mr. Chamberlain, President of the British Board of Trade in a recent speech in London, predicted that England is now on the eve of long and great prosperity.

The return of Hon. Mr. Monseau, Premier of Quebec, for Jacques Cartier has been protested against on the ground of the News to discover on Saturday last—a week after the meeting had passed off so successfully—that "Charges of crookedness are made in connection with the races at Chatham last week."

The elections for members of the Norwegian Storting have resulted in a crushing defeat of the government, four-fifths of the members returned being radicals or republicans.

The Post Office Department, Washington, D.C., decides that letters may be returned to the sender before being delivered to the addressee, on a telegraphic order of the postmaster at the office where mailed.

In Canada, however, the sender cannot recover possession of a letter from the local postmaster after he has mailed it, unless under most special circumstances.

Mr. Gladstone's announcement regarding the introduction of a bill amending the law of contempt, is regarded as a severe reproof to Judge Lawson in the E. Dwyer-Gray case.

An interesting rivalry exists between Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir Charles Tupper upon the question of priority in the House during the next session of Parliament.

Russia, pursuing her policy of aggression in Central Asia, is now preparing to subjugate the Sarky Turcomans. A cavalry force has already advanced one hundred miles south of Merv.

A remarkable sale of Montana graded steers has been made in Chicago by D. A. G. Flower, of Helena, who received \$57,900 for 700 head of four and five year olds, averaging 1,448 pounds each.

Mr. S. S. Laurie, professor of education in the University of Edinburgh, looks upon our "detailed analysis of sentences and the dreary perusal of school grammars of our native tongue."

A gentleman writing to the St. James Gazette from a certain American infirmary asylum finds that a very large proportion of the inmates receive for treatment for chloroform are themselves medical men.

Mr. Edmunds, a Montreal commercial traveller, sees the town of Woodstock, N. B., to recover the damages he claims for having exacted a fine from him for pursuing his business without a local license.

At Fredericton the Lees were acquitted of the charge of attempting to shoot Magistrate Marsh, but sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary for shooting at Sgt. "Last Sunday" and other officers were attempting to arrest them.

An organization of Irish-Americans has issued a circular declaring a war of extermination against England, and asking assistance in the work, and the wording of the circular is such as to convey the impression that its originators think their call is both original and patriotic.

M. Rocles, a well known French gentleman, has created a painful impression among his friends in England by giving his daughter in marriage, dispensing with any ceremony whatever, either civil or religious. He desires to restore marriage to its original simplicity.

The evangelist Edwin H. Ellis, who descended his life and family to sleep with married woman of Thomaston, Me., to St. John, has been fined \$400 with two years imprisonment in default of payment, on the charge of adultery. The Chatham apostle for Baker-Pacha will probably regret this.

A Quebec Judge has decided that the rule of Trades' Unions forbidding their members to work with non-Unionists is illegal, and has given a judgment in favor of a non-Union man, who sued the Ship chandler's Union for damages for enforcing its dismissal upon a ship master.

A young fellow in England has been held for trial for attempting to extort £10 from the Prince of Wales, by means of a threatening letter in which he said, if the money was not sent he would "camp on the roof of the Palace" and, by all the gods, serve him worse than Lord Frederick Cavendish was served.

The salvation Army in England, though supposed to perform military functions of a spiritual character, have been showing a disposition to use the weapons of the world, as a means of raising a fund for the relief of the poor. Recently, Gen. Booth's troops fought the police, and succeeded in giving the guardians of the peace the worst of it. The newspaper reports state that one Salvationist "cut open a youth's head."

The coroner's jury upon the bodies of the 40th victims, have returned a verdict that they died from the effects of the 40th and the subsequent undue exposure in open boats. They find that the exposure was caused by insufficient equipment of these boats, the result of gross neglect and negligence on the part of some person or persons unknown, who are therefore guilty of manslaughter.

The London News, commenting on the proposition to place a bust of Longfellow in Westminster Abbey, says—"Judging by his poetical gifts alone, we scarcely think, if Longfellow had been an Englishman, he would have received the honor of a memorial in the Abbey." The St. John News, referring to this proposition, "enshrines" a "statute" of Longfellow and plays havoc with its peculiar style, with the language of the country.

It is estimated that the cost of maintaining the chronicles of the United States and of conducting the benevolent work in which they are engaged, is \$106,622,000 a year, or about \$7 for each of the 16,190,000 members. Jesse says \$125 each. English coplanes, \$44; Congressional and Dutch Reformed members, \$15; Presbyterians, \$13; Baptists, Lutherans and Meth. lists, \$6; and Roman Catholics, \$8.—E. M.

During last spring a Frenchman named Goodenough left Greenville for the woods at the head of Moosehead Lake, in Maine. Goodenough was subsequently found in his tent last week, when a skeleton appeared to be that of the missing man, was discovered with both hands caught in an iron bear trap. He had evidently, in some way, got his hands caught in the jaws of the trap, and being unable to remove them and no assistance being near, died from starvation.

The United States Customs authorities have discovered an important omission from the Washington Treaty, by which they allege the United States Government lose thousands of dollars revenue yearly. The Treaty allows fish caught in Canadian waters to enter the United States duty free. A large trade has sprung up of late between Canada and our southern neighbor. In Canada, Canadian shippers claim they are fish, and the Customs officials claim they are not. The matter has been referred to Secretary Folger's Department for settlement.

United States Commissioner Murrhead collected the assets of John Paken, Henry have assigned, direct liabilities about \$40,000; indirect \$20,000; nominal assets \$42,500.

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the citizens who desired to register. Complaint was made to the Commissioner and two police officers were sent to the place and took the drunken officers into custody, after bursting in the door. A new board of officers was elected by the citizens, and several voters who had been clamoring for someone had their names added largely to this number, but desired first to hear the Conservative list on which the statement was made. But your fiery Tory never takes the trouble to go beyond asserting a thing, because his friends in "the party" never look for proof. When a "live lion" says a thing, all the common Tories are sworn to act as if they believed it.

Lord Dufferin, who is still a young man, is, it is announced, to be made a Marquis for his diplomatic services. He has been the recipient, perhaps, of more titles, distinctions and prizes than any man of his time. He was created an English Baron in 1850, nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1863, appointed Lord Lieutenant of County Down in 1864, sworn a Privy Councillor in 1865, and was made an Earl of the Government in 1871. His administration as Governor-General of Canada was a conspicuous success, and his diplomatic career at St. Petersburg was especially peculiarly brilliant. He is the son of the fourth Baron Dufferin, his mother being one of the beautiful Sheridan sisters, and was educated at Oxford, but left that university without taking a degree. In 1878 Harvard made him a Doctor of Laws.

The following appears in the London Daily News, under date October 19, 5m.—May I ask the favor of your inserting the following incident, in refutation of the false charges of cruelty which I regret to see being so widely disseminated, and thus doing the British soldier that justice for humanity which throughout the late Egyptian war has been so justly his due. I quote the following paragraph from a letter received from Mr. Mansel, dated 27th August 1882:—"Last Sunday, August 27, after a skirmish a wounded Arab shouted to me. I rode up to him and dismounted. He asked me, or made me to understand, he wanted water. I at once went to the canal, took off my helmet and filled it with water, and was returning to him with a supply, when I saw him sit up and deliberately fire at me, the bullet wounding me in the hand and passing through my horse's right ear. I was severely wounded, and so increased by this act of treachery, that I rode up to him and pierced him through."—I remain, sir, yours, &c., THE FATHER OF ONE WHO FOUGHT IN THE FOUR BATTLES.

Fifty years ago Tuesday last week Benjamin Bosworth Smith, the oldest living Bishop in the world, was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Vesey at New York. On Tuesday morning the semi-centennial anniversary of the consecration was celebrated. At eleven o'clock Bishop Smith left the vestry and walked tottering into the sanctuary. He was supported by Bishop Howe and Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the grandson of Bishop White, who performed the consecration twenty-five years ago. He was specially appointed as chaplain to the Bishop by the anniversary committee. Behind the Bishop walked Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, Bishops Gallagher and Dudley, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Henry C. Potter, James Mulachsky and Wilbur F. Watkins. At the conclusion of the very interesting ceremonies the aged prelate thanked the Bishops and other clergy and friends present, invited his clerical brethren to visit him at his private residence during the week and pronounced the benediction.

An Ottawa despatch of Friday last says a tremendous conflagration took place at Mill, opposite that city, the night before, which destroyed E. B. Edly's saw mill, factories, engine works, saw, blind and door factories, pail and woodware factories, and a part of his great machine shop. Capt. Albert, of the Union Fire Company, fell from a window and was carried home seriously injured. Over two hundred poor families would be left without means of support. It was the greatest disaster that had ever befallen Mill. The estimated total loss by the fire—E. B. Edly, \$222,000; C. B. Wright, \$33,000; McCormick & Co., \$30,000; sundry, \$10,000—Total \$275,000. Mr. Edly was insured for \$150,000, and among 15 companies; Wright was insured for \$40,000 in the Western and McCormick for \$3,000 in the London & Lancashire. By the burning of Edly's variety establishments over 1000 persons are temporarily thrown out of employment. The work of rebuilding has already been commenced and it is expected that the factories will be in partial operation again in a few weeks.

The Boston Herald says.—Certain natives of Nova Scotia and other parts of Her Britannic Majesty's American possessions of Ontario and Quebec, their native land and made homes for themselves in this city. They retain a fondness, however, for the potatoes and other products of the land of their birth, and a considerable part of the cargoes of coasting schooners from the Provinces is made up of barrels of potatoes, consigned to provincial friends at home. Such merchandise has until recently been inspected and passed upon by the customs officers on the wharves. Recently, however, it has been ordered that such merchandise shall be sent to the appraiser's office to be examined in the usual way, and in numerous instances, tubs of butter have been found nicely packed in barrels of potatoes. This is not in accordance with Uncle Sam's method of doing business, and the consequence is that there is a surplus of butter as well as potatoes at the appraiser's office, while sundry Nova Scotian residents of this city have failed to receive their full supply of those articles from home.

On the 20th of last month the Lord Mayor of London gave a dinner to the grand officers and chaplains and many members of the Grand Masters' Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. In giving the toast of "The Sister Grand Lodges," the Lord Mayor remarked that among the guests were the Past Grand Master of Canada and the District Grand Master of Bengal. He dwelt on the fact that much of the loyalty in the colonies was due to Craft Masonry, and went to say that Canada was a country not only in large extent, but it possessed great and free institutions, and it was with extreme pleasure that, notwithstanding evil elements, they found it still loyal to the mother country (cheers). As in England, so in Canada, he believed that very much of the loyalty was due to Freemasonry (hear, hear). He referred in humorous terms to the fact that Colonel Stevenson, Past Grand Master of Canada, was an alderman of the city of Montreal, when they had 27 aldermen and no Common Councilmen (laughter). Colonel Stevenson had also the proud honor of being the

salute when their Grand Master, the Prince of Wales, visited Canada (cheers). Col. Stevenson, in responding, referred to the universality of the Craft, stating that it was really the most important body and had more influence on the government of the world than perhaps any of the so-called "Governments" really had. It was based on good will toward all men, and he was proud to say that there were no material differences existing between any of the Grand Lodges, and certainly none which would separate the Grand Lodges of Canada. They were striving to build up that territory—the same principles as governed that of Great Britain, and were determined to demonstrate without question or cavil, even by the side of one of the greatest republics the world had ever seen, how a people could enjoy as much civil and religious liberty under a limited Monarchy as existed in a great Republic (cheers). At present the Government of Canada cost Great Britain not a single penny; they were pleased to enjoy the great privilege and satisfaction of having at their head a nobleman, the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise (cheers). At the same time, Canada employed the protection of the British army, and if Great Britain continued as true to Canada, Canada was true to Great Britain, Great Britain would find on the shores of America a nation which would be a source of strength to the British Empire. (cheers.)

Mr. J. R. Cuthbertson, Toronto, writes:—"My wife had a very severe attack of Pleurisy and Inflammation of the Lungs about three years ago, and ever since has been subject to severe coughs on the slightest exposure; in fact, her health has been so ruined that her system was quite reduced. She tried several remedies, but without any permanent effect, until she was induced to try Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, which she has since used, and I am happy to say it has exceeded our anticipations. I have no serious ailment, but I have a BOWEN CHERRY for all affections of the Lungs and Chest, and for all classes of Wasting Diseases, and building up of Weak Constitutions."

The following appears in the London Daily News, under date October 19, 5m.—May I ask the favor of your inserting the following incident, in refutation of the false charges of cruelty which I regret to see being so widely disseminated, and thus doing the British soldier that justice for humanity which throughout the late Egyptian war has been so justly his due. I quote the following paragraph from a letter received from Mr. Mansel, dated 27th August 1882:—"Last Sunday, August 27, after a skirmish a wounded Arab shouted to me. I rode up to him and dismounted. He asked me, or made me to understand, he wanted water. I at once went to the canal, took off my helmet and filled it with water, and was returning to him with a supply, when I saw him sit up and deliberately fire at me, the bullet wounding me in the hand and passing through my horse's right ear. I was severely wounded, and so increased by this act of treachery, that I rode up to him and pierced him through."—I remain, sir, yours, &c., THE FATHER OF ONE WHO FOUGHT IN THE FOUR BATTLES.

Fifty years ago Tuesday last week Benjamin Bosworth Smith, the oldest living Bishop in the world, was consecrated in St. Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Vesey at New York. On Tuesday morning the semi-centennial anniversary of the consecration was celebrated. At eleven o'clock Bishop Smith left the vestry and walked tottering into the sanctuary. He was supported by Bishop Howe and Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the grandson of Bishop White, who performed the consecration twenty-five years ago. He was specially appointed as chaplain to the Bishop by the anniversary committee. Behind the Bishop walked Bishop Potter of New York, Bishop Clark of Rhode Island, Bishops Gallagher and Dudley, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Henry C. Potter



