HE LOVED good bread, pie, and pastry, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, (the new shortening) and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made — COTTOLENE.

Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Wellington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED. —FOR— CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, COUGHS AND COLDS. OVER 40 YEARS IN USE. 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. ARMSTRONG & CO., PROPRIETORS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING! OVER ONE-HALF OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LASL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and 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 St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

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 conducte 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, M. A. Early, Jno. Q. Kilbee

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

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 Nat. Bk.
Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
A. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.
Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 12th, 1893.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$150,000 is	$150,000
1 PRIZE OF	40,000 is	40,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF	600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF	400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF	200 are	40,000
300 PRIZES OF	120 are	36,000
500 PRIZES OF	80 are	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$200 are	$20,000
100 do	120 are	12,000
100 do	80 are	8,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of $40 are		$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are		39,960
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $10; Halves $5; Fifths $2; Tenths $1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, $55 worth of Tickets for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

N.B.—The tickets for the December drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John Training School for Nurses," is open for engagements (not obstetric). Address, Millerton, Mir., N. B.

M. S. N. Co.

The Str Miramichi, on and after Monday the 16th of Oct., will make three trips a week for points down river, calling at all stations, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (omitting, however, Escuminac on Mondays). On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, the boat will be opened for other engagements.

Chatham, Oct. 11th 1893. W. T. CONNORS, Manager

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 16, 1893.

Wretched Postal Management.

We had occasion, last week, to refer to the inadequacy of postal facilities in Chatham, which caused a failure in the transmission of mails, especially to the offices along the line of the Canada Eastern Railway, but had not at the time exact information upon the subject. We knew that Chatham was the despatching office for the mails for Blackville, Doaktown, Boiestown and all other points on the Southwest Miramichi above Renous River, and that mail matter reaching Chatham office was allowed to lie in it for from twenty-six to thirty hours before being forwarded; and we, very justly, assumed that, under proper postal administration, such a condition of things would not be permitted to exist.

The explanation of it is that the Post Office Department will not pay for facilities for handling the business of the Chatham office. Those acquainted with the subject know that the work of the office has been largely increased in late years. For instance, the receiving and despatching of eighteen daily mails has been added to the work of the office, with a considerably increased revenue for the department. It would be reasonable to expect that there would be a corresponding increase in the staff—in the salary and expenses allowed the postmaster, to enable him to do the work required. Instead of that, however, there has been a decrease, for postmaster Adams, is obliged to do the work of the office for less, in salary and allowances, than the late postmaster Vondy received, when there was no daily mail to Riviere des Caches, Church Point or Black Brook, and before the fifteen daily mails had to be made up for the Canada Eastern Railway route.

An idea of the work done in the Chatham Post Office may be had from the following statement of the bags containing mail which are sent and received daily:—

Day.	Sent before 8 a.m.	Rec'd (p.m.)
Monday,	25	30
Tuesday,	42	39
Wednesday,	23	30
Thursday,	31	23
Friday,	35	42
Saturday,	32	25

Mails are made up in the Chatham office for forty-seven country offices, and an idea of the importance of and responsibility involved in serving these may be gathered from the fact that between sixteen and seventeen hundred registered letters alone have been sent to them in the last four and a half months. The work of receiving, sorting, despatching, distributing and delivering the mails, attending to money orders and registering in a town of the size and business importance of Chatham, ought to be considered sufficient work for one good man, to say nothing of the large forwarding business done.

When the present postmaster took charge of the office the salary, including allowances, was $133 a month; now, with increased revenue and the addition of eighteen daily mails, fifteen of which are on the Canada Eastern Railway, he receives only $119 a month. At the time these new daily mails were put on, Inspector Dewe assured the postmaster that he would receive $200 a year, in addition to the $133 a month then allowed to the office. When, instead, a deduction of salary, to the extent of $14 a month, was made, the postmaster found he was unable to pay for the increased assistance he required and, thus, the public interest had to suffer because of the penurious treatment which the postmaster-general, or those acting for him, accorded to the Chatham office.

We are assured that, in order even to do the work as it is now done in the office, it is begun at 5.30 or 6 a. m. and has to be continued until 8.30 p.m. In the mornings, the work of sorting and preparing for distribution and delivery of the mails by railway from North and South, and the making up of the country mails, make Chatham office the largest and most important in New Brunswick, outside of the cities. It cannot be questioned that, with the present salary and under existing circumstances, more work is done for the money it costs in this office than in any other in the country. It seems to be the policy of our Ottawa rulers to degrade Northumberland as much as possible, so far as its interests and share in the public services go. We are required to pay more than any other county as our share of the fees, fines and forfeitures which go to make up the revenues of the Fisheries Department, while neither Northumberland or any other North Shore county was worth considering when Inspectors were to be appointed. We had the Inspectorship of Lighthouses taken from us a few years ago and, this year, has seen us deprived of the Indian Commissionership. And, through the cutting down of salary in the face of an increase of work, the largest and most important post office in the county is so crippled that fifteen daily mails are regularly detained for twenty-four hours longer than is necessary, simply because the Department will not pay for handling them. We submit that such a condition of things is discreditable to the government and not calculated to inspire the people with confidence in it.

The Incorporation Question.

The ADVANCE has obtained, from the committee appointed at the late town meeting to draft a bill for the incorporation of Chatham, an instalment of the bill, as prepared, which appears in this issue. The members of the committee seem to be giving much time and careful consideration to the work they have been asked to do, and it is hoped that the people of Chatham, whatever may be their present views for or against the proposed change in our system of local management, will give the subject careful and unbiased examination before finally making up their minds in reference to it.

It is thought by many that the local public should have the whole bill before them before being asked to decide upon the question, and, to that end, it is probable that the meeting for a final vote of the people of the town for or against incorporation will be deferred until the committee shall have further time to mature the measure, and those interested to have it before them in print, so that the fullest information on the subject may be thus available and discussion be the more intelligently carried on. The ADVANCE will do its share in the interest of all parties by publishing the bill prepared by the committee, gratis, and its columns are open to anyone who may wish to discuss the subject. We hope to have, for next week's paper, a much larger instalment of the proposed measure, although the sections given this week are amongst the most important that it will contain. We understand that the whole bill will embrace about eighty sections, many of which will, however, deal with mere matters of routine common to all town or city charters.

We do not suppose there is anyone in Chatham who really has any objection to the management of the town's affairs being placed in the hands of persons whom the people of the town may elect, instead of those whom the municipal council may appoint, as is at present the case; nor is there any reason to believe that a council elected by the ratepayers and composed of persons interested in the property and business of the place, will not direct its affairs economically and well—much better and more satisfactorily than they can possibly be under the present unstable and comparatively irresponsible system. The lack of the elements of stability and continuity in the management of town affairs, which is inseparable from the present system of outside control, leads to wasteful and makeshift methods, which no officials under it, however able or faithful they may be to their duties, can avoid, and it will be strange indeed if our townspeople shall prove unprepared to take the control of their local affairs in their own hands. It is said that some excellent citizens are fearful on the subject of the schools; others, lest there will be a great increase of taxation, others lest the Scott Act may be repealed within the town limits and others lest certain persons whom they do not like may be mayor, councillors, assessors, etc.

Regarding the grading and general management of the schools, incorporation cannot have other than an improving effect upon them; and, regarding the question of certain existing districts being now better off in respect of their school property than others, there is no practical difficulty whatever in the way of an equitable arrangement, under which every ratepayer in the respective districts shall have the benefit, in his assessment under incorporation, of any advantage which he may now possess in that regard.

Taxation may or may not increase. It has materially increased in Chatham within the last ten years and it cannot be said that the town has been correspondingly benefitted. It is fair to assume that under incorporation we would have had greater improvements to show for the increase we have had. The matter of taxation and the undertakings which lead to it will, however, be much more under the control of the ratepayers than they are now. Shall it be said that we are afraid to trust ourselves in these matters, and prefer to let them be controlled by councillors at Newcastle who are the representatives of the other twelve parishes?

Respecting the Scott Act, we are advised by the best legal talent here that it cannot be repealed save by the body of electors whose votes brought it into operation—that is, the electors of the whole County, so we seem to be quite safe in that regard, and this class of doubters have their fears set at rest.

As to those who shall compose the town council, no objection can be reasonably made to their being the men whom the majority of those to be governed shall select by ballot. For our part, we have confidence in the people and believe in self-government. Systems, methods, organization, etc., are matters of detail, which it is the right of every ratepayer to have his say about. The interests involved, however, are these of the whole community and, however strongly their prejudices, convictions, or experiences may lead individuals to lean to one side or the other, it is the duty of all to fall in with what the majority may determine to be best. It may be that our people shall decide that they cannot trust themselves to undertake the management of their own affairs; that the town of Chatham shall continue to be the largest unincorporated community in the Dominion, and that while it pays more than a quarter of the County's taxation, it is so meek-spirited, unenterprising and doubtful of its own ability as to go to the County Council at Newcastle and ask it to appoint those who shall govern it locally. We hope for better things, however, after those interested have read and considered the bill which is being prepared by the commitee, whose work we hope to see become the charter of Chatham at the next meeting of the Legislature.

Proposed Act to Incorporate the Town of Chatham.

That from and after the passing of this Act, all the inhabitants of that part of the Parish of Chatham in the County of Northumberland which is comprised within the following limits, namely:—

BOUNDARIES.

"On the north by the middle of the Miramichi River, on the west by the westerly side line of the Murphy grant, on the south by the rear line of the first concession of lots and on the east by the westerly line of the William Fenton lot" shall be a town corporate in right and in name by the name of the Town of Chatham, and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal with power to break, renew and alter the same at pleasure, and shall be capable in law of suing and being sued and purchasing and holding lands and tenements for the use of the said inhabitants and of making and entering into such contracts and agreements as may be necessary for the exercise of their corporate functions and to do and execute every other matter or thing incidental to such corporation, subject to the provisions hereinafter mentioned.

THE WARDS.

2. That the Town of Chatham shall be divided into four wards, namely:

WARD ONE.—Shall embrace that portion of the town extending from the westerly boundary of the Town, to the easterly side of the Muirhead wharf, thence southerly until it strikes Water Street, thence along the westerly side of Water Street to the Golden Ball Corner, thence southerly crossing Water Street, thence easterly along Duke Street to the westerly side of Saint John Street, thence along the said westerly side of Saint John Street to the southerly boundary of the Town.

WARD TWO.—Shall embrace that portion of the Town extending from the easterly boundary of ward one to the westerly side of King Street and a continuation thereof northerly to the town limits.

WARD THREE.—Shall include all that portion extending from the easterly boundary of ward two to the westerly side of Hill Street and a line in continuation thereof southerly and northerly to the town limits.

WARD FOUR.—Shall embrace all that portion extending from the easterly boundary of ward three to the easterly boundary of the town limits. These divisions to be subject to change by a vote of the Town Council.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

3. The administration of the fiscal, prudential and municipal affairs, and the whole legislative power and government of the whole said Town shall be vested in one principal officer, who shall be called the mayor of the Town of Chatham, and eight other persons, two of whom shall be annually elected for each ward, and shall be called councillors for the Town of Chatham, all of whom shall be severally elected as herein directed; and such mayor and councillors, for the time being, shall be the Town Council for the Town of Chatham, but neither the mayor nor councillors, or any of them, shall receive any pay or remuneration for their services.

4. The mayor and councillors of the said Town shall, during his or their continuation in office, be and be deemed Justices of the Peace, and shall have, use and exercise the same power and authority and have the same rights, privileges and immunities as if he or they had been commissioned Justice or Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Northumberland, but shall not, by reason of being mayor or councillor as aforesaid, be compelled to act as Justices of the Peace for the trial of causes, except at pleasure.

ASSESSORS.

5. There shall be annually appointed by the Town Council three assessors for the said Town, and no person shall be eligible to that office unless he be a resident of the said town and a qualified voter therein.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.

6. No person shall at any time be qualified to be elected as mayor for the said Town unless, at the time of his election, he be a British subject resident within the same of the full age of twenty-one years, and shall have been assessed in the assessment next preceding the election for real or personal estate to the value of one thousand dollars and upwards, and shall have paid before the time of such election all rates and taxes legally due from him within said town.

7. No person shall at any time be qualified to be elected as councillor for the said Town unless at the time of his election he be a British subject resident within the same, of the full age of twenty-one years, and shall have been assessed in the assessment next preceding the election for real or personal estate to the value of four hundred dollars and upwards, and shall have paid, before the time of such election, all rates and taxes legally due from him within said Town.

VOTERS FOR MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS.

8. At the first election for mayor and councillors within the said Town under this Act, all ratepayers residing within the district hereby incorporated shall be qualified to vote for mayor and councillors within the said Town, and all persons residing within the said town who are qualified for the offices of mayor or councillors, as provided in sections 6 and 7 hereof, shall be eligible for election to such offices.

9. That in all elections after the first, as provided in section 8 of this act for mayor and councillors, every male person and every widow and unmarried female, being British subjects of the full age of twenty-one years or upwards and being ratepayers of the town on income or personal property to the amount of one hundred dollars or upwards, or on real property to any amount, and having paid his or her rates due, previous to such election, shall be entitled to vote at such election; and the evidence of such payment shall be a receipt from the receiver of taxes, who is hereby required to furnish the same under a penalty of eight dollars for each refusal.

10. No person shall be entitled to vote at any election for mayor or councillors unless his name appears upon the list of voters for the ward in which he claims to vote, and before he be permitted to vote he shall, if required by the officer or person holding such election, or by any candidate, or by any person qualified to vote at such election, make oath, or, being a Quaker, shall make affirmation before the officer or person holding such election as follows, that is to say:—

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am of the full age of twenty-one years, and that I am the person named in the list of voters, and that I have paid all taxes assessed upon me in the said town, and that I have not voted before at this election in this ward—So help me God.

Which oath or affirmation the officer or person holding such election is hereby authorized to administer, and in every case where the electors shall have been sworn or affirmed as aforesaid, the presiding officer shall write in his roll book that such elector was sworn or affirmed.

[We will continue the publication of the proposed bill next week.]

I. C. R. Management.

Rev. Principal Grant, who has been somewhat noted for opposing the liberal-conservatives only when no Dominion election is pending, has been writing to the Toronto Globe on political matters, which ought to be accepted as fair evidence that those who say we are to have a general election before another session of parliament is held, are wrong. Referring to Dr. Grant's arraignment of the management of the Intercolonial Railway an Ottawa despatch of 9th inst. to the Toronto Empire, says:—

"His latest discussion of public affairs would, however, command greater respect if he had been more closely to the line as regards his facts. A day or two ago there appeared in The Empire an effective reply on the part of Sir A. P. Caron on the management of the Post-office Department.

"To-day Hon. Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, was asked what he thought of Dr. Grant's references to the management of the Intercolonial railway. The Minister replied that he had read the principal's letter, and so far as the Intercolonial railway was concerned, it is true that for some years the road was operated at an annual loss of many hundreds of thousands of dollars, whereas last year the earnings sufficed to slightly more than cover the working expenses, and the indications are that in future years as favorable a showing will be made without in any degree impairing the efficiency of the service, and by still continuing to maintain the road and rolling stock in its present high standard condition. It is universally admitted by those travelling over the road that it is in fine running condition, and the records go to show that the results of the operations for the first few months of the current fiscal year compare most favorably with those of the corresponding period of the years just passed.'

"In view of Principal Grant's statements it may be well to quote the official figures of expenses and earnings for the past two years:

	1891-92.	1892-93
Working expenses	$3,429,377 00	$3,045,316 50
Earnings	2,945,441 97	3,065,499 09
Profit	.....	$20,182 59
Loss	.....	493,935 03

All fair-minded people will agree with the comment of the Empire on the foregoing:—

"To take hold of a business which is on the verge of bankruptcy and to manage it so skilfully as to restore it to prosperity again, is the work of a manager of unusual industry and power. This is what Hon. John Haggart has done with the Intercolonial railway. He has converted an unprofitable concern into a paying one, and therefore he is entitled to the honor which the people pay to a faithful and diligent servant."

A Political Bonanza.

Editor Ellis of St. John, who libelled Judge Tuck and failed to apologise even after the Supreme Court of New Brunswick unanimously declared the judge to have acted according to law in the matter in reference to which Mr. Ellis attacked him, has been liberated from the Fredericton jail, after serving out the term of imprisonment which he seems to have courted. Everybody will be glad, as the party papers have of late devoted much of their space to the business of working the case for all it was worth as a political bonanza. It is a pity, we think, that our Supreme Court sent Mr. Ellis to jail, for they thereby helped the politicians with whom he is associated to play upon the people's prejudices. There seems to be money in the affair, too, as subscriptions are being solicited all over the country to pay Mr. Ellis' fine, and after that is done, it may be that the surplus will be an important item in the next campaign fund. Great is politics!

The Matabeland War.

THE CAPTURE OF BULUWAYO.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—A special despatch from Johannesburg to the Pall Mall Gazette says that the Fort Tati column, consisting of 300 Bechuanaland police and a number of Chief Khama's men, under command of Commander Raafe, captured Buluwayo on November 2, the day after the column had repulsed an attack made upon it by the Matabeles under command of Gombo, Lobengula's son-in-law, during which engagement Gombo is reported to have been killed. The Matabeles fought with desperate fury, but they found it impossible to stand up against the machine guns which laid the dead in swaths upon the field. It was not until 2,000 of the Matabeles were killed that the remaining number of the impis retreated and allowed their King's capital to fall into the hands of the British. This is the severest blow yet dealt to the Matabeles, and it is believed that Lobengula will now treat for peace. The British loss was five men killed. Many of the horses of the troopers were shot beneath their riders. After Buluwayo was captured the place was set on fire and burned to the ground. The magazine, containing the greater part of Lobengula's ammunition, was blown up.

It is reported that some of the Matabeles indunas, or commanders, committed suicide after the fight at Shanganani, being impelled thereto by the cowardice shown by their men during the attack on the British laager. The chiefs along the route to Buluwayo sent presents of cattle and mealies to Dr. Jameson, administrator of the British South Africa Company, who, with the Victoria and Salisbury columns was marching upon Lobengula's kraal when the Tati column captured it. Two powerful chiefs beyond the border have joined Chief Khama in aiding the forces of the chartered company.

DESPATCHES FROM DR. JAMESON.

CAPETOWN, Nov. 9.—Despatches from Dr. Jameson have been received at Fort Victoria. They confirm the report that Buluwayo, Lobengula's capital, was captured by the forces of the chartered company. The columns that took the town were commanded by Dr. Jameson and Major Forbes. They had several skirmishes with the Matabeles before the critical battle. When about 10 miles from Buluwayo on November 1 they were harassed constantly by Lobengula's warriors. Several attempts were made to surround the columns. At noon Dr. Jameson and Major Forbes decided to give battle, and formed their troops in a laager. The Matabeles, 7,000 strong, accepted the challenge. They attacked furiously, but were held at a safe distance by the Maxim guns. The fight lasted an hour, during which the Matabeles kept up a steady but ineffective rifle fire. They fled in disorder. Mounted men were sent in pursuit, but soon were recalled, as they were unable to do much execution. The Matabeles left 1,000 dead and wounded on the field. The forces of the chartered company lost three killed and seven wounded, all by rifle shots. During the same afternoon the columns advanced some distance towards Buluwayo, and then went into laager. The night passed quietly. Early in the morning of November 2, the columns resumed the advance with great caution, but no Matabeles appeared. Buluwayo was found empty, but for a few old people and the two white traders, Fairbairn and Usher, who were supposed to have been killed by the Matabeles. The traders said they had been well treated. Buluwayo had been abandoned a week before, after Lobengula had set fire to the huts and exploded the magazine, which contained 80,000 cartridges and 2,500 pounds of powder. The King had been disheartened by the defeat of his warriors at Indiamas mountain, but his men insisted on another encounter. Dr. Jameson does not expect much more fighting. He has organized a flying column with Mr. Selous, and will pursue the fugitive King. Supplies are being hurried to Buluwayo for the company's forces encamped there.

THE ULTIMATUM.

A despatch from Fort Victoria says that Dr. Jameson has sent Lobengula an ultimatum, guaranteeing him safe conduct and good treatment if he will surrender, and thus save further loss of life and destruction of the kraal. If Lobengula declines to surrender, says the ultimatum, troops will be sent to hunt Lobengula and his men until they shall be captured.

DIRECT FROM SIR HENRY LOCK.

LONDON, Nov. 9—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, read the latest telegraphic despatch from Sir Henry Lock, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa, dated to-day, and a despatch from Major Goold Adams, chief commander of the fort Tati column, dated November 6. These despatches showed that the Matabeles had sent delegates to the British asking for protection. The column from the east was in possession of Buluwayo. King Lobengula has fled towards the Gwai river which lies to the north-westward of Buluwayo.

Chief Gombo, who, according to some reports, was killed in the battle preceeding the capture of Buluwayo, is said, by Sir Henry Lock, to be alive and fleeing with his impi with Lobengula.

MR. LABOUCHERE STRONGLY ATTACKS THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry Labouchere, who is bitterly opposed to government by chartered companies and to government by the British South Africa Company in particular, obtained permission to move the adjournment of the House in order to discuss the question of allowing the British South Africa Company to establish a claim upon a contract engagement regarding Matabeleland. Mr. Labouchere also discussed the question of allowing the company to continue the war it is now carrying on. He declared that when King Lobengula granted the concession of the territory in Mashonoland to Mr. Budd, on which the British South Africa Company was founded, he was ignorant that he thus gave the whites the right to dig gold anywhere in his territory. When he learned this he repudiated his action. The concession, Mr. Labouchere declared, was obtained by trickery and the company had obtained its charter by trickery. The Queen had given specific promises to Lobengula which the company had not fulfilled.

Mr. Labouchere said the company had exhausted its capital, and was only existing by the aid of temporary loans Its bankruptcy was inevitable. The war had been started merely for the purpose of seizing Matabeleland, which was said to be far richer in gold than the territory in Mashonaland, covered by the concession. Finding itself on the verge of bankruptcy the company thought it could float more stock and get on its feet again by seizing the rich gold reefs of Matabeland. He did not approve of Lobengula's method of Government, but to him Lobengula seemed to be far the most respectable person connected with Mashonaland or Matabeland.

Mr. Gladstone answered Mr. Labouchere's attack upon the chartered company's conduct towards the Matabeles. The Ministers did not attempt, he said, to dissociate themselves from the responsibilities of the Matabele war. They recognized that although the South African Chartered Company had a serious responsibility in the war, events were occurring during the progress of the conflict in which the Government must have the chief interest. Whether the company was right or wrong was exceedingly difficult to determine. He wished that his honorable friend (Labouchere) had exercised more self-restraint in the use of strong language, inasmuch as with the facts now at hand it was impossible to pass final judgment upon the company's course. The immediate cause of the war, it was alleged, was the company's demand that King Lobengula cease raiding the Mashonas. Moreover the company had called upon Lobengula to withdraw his demand that a number of Mashonas be handed over to him. The company believed that Lobengula meant to put these Mashonas to death. It would have been a crime against humanity if British authorities had not refused Lobengula's demand. According to these statements the British authorities were justified in regarding Lobengula's course as sufficient provocation for hostilities.

News and Notes.

TORONTO, ONT., Nov. 7, 1893.—A fashionably dressed man called at the law office of Mowatt, Downey & Langton this morning and asked to see Sir Oliver Mowatt, Premier of Ontario. He said he wished the Premier to indorse and negotiate a draft upon the Queen for $20,000. He added he was a member of the royal family.

He was told to call around at three o'clock and on the minute he reappeared, but in the meanwhile the police had been notified and a policeman was in waiting. The stranger was taken to Police Headquarters and questioned. He handed out a card on which was written in a neat hand "A. E. Pheffer" He said his home was in Buckingham Palace.

He was locked up and searched, when it was found he was George Henry Stokes, a New York criminal lawyer. A draft for £100, payable in three days to McGaw & Winnot, of the Queen's Hotel, and drawn on Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen's private secretary, was also found in his possession. In the cell he became sullen and refused to answer any questions. He is undoubtedly insane.

PARIS, Nov. 7, 1893.—The Sub-Committee of the Committee on Organization of the World's Exposition to be held in this city in 1900 has unanimously approved the project to hold the exposition on the Champ de Mars, with the addition of the grounds of the Palais du Trocadero, the Quai d'Orsay, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Quai de la Conference, the Cours la Reine and the Palais de l'Industrie.

This will place the exposition on both sides of the Seine. The grounds of the palace of the Trocadero are connected with the Champ de Mars by the Pont d'Lena. A large bridge will be constructed across the river from the Quai D'Orsay in front of the Esplanade des Invalides, connecting with the Quai de la Conference, the Cours la Reine and the Palais de l'Industrie, The various side shows given in connection with the exposition will be located at Vincennes, on the outskirts of Paris.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 7, 1893.—A triple tragedy was enacted here this morning. It was the same old story of jealousy, domestic unhappiness, murder and suicide. Maggie Savage, wife of Richard Savage, horse car conductor of New York, left her husband three months ago and returned to Halifax, her former home, bringing with her, her little boy Dick, three years old.

She left her husband because he was jealous of other men and threatened to shoot her.

She has since supported herself and little boy by sewing. Her husband arrived here by the steamer from Boston yesterday, and last night visited his wife and urged her to return with him. This she refused to do, and Savage left her and put up at a hotel. He called this morning at the house where his wife had rooms and asked if she was at home. He was told that she was and immediately went up to her rooms. A little girl passing the door a few minutes later heard Savage say:—

"Have you nothing to say?"

Mrs. Savage replied:—"I made this home for myself and child and I intend to stay in it."

Savage said:—"You will never leave it?"

"No," answered Mrs. Savage, and then followed three shots in rapid succession.

The girl ran screaming down stairs and the police were immediately telephoned for. When they arrived a sickening spectacle was presented.

Mrs. Savage lay on her back shot through the head, her child lay across her, flat on his face, his brains oozing out from a big hole in his head. Savage lay a few feet away with blood pouring from a wound just back of his ear and a big .32 calibre revolver was by his side.

The room was covered with blood. The child was already dead, the shot having gone right through his brain. Savage was dying and his wife just breathing. She was taken to the hospital, but cannot live many hours.

[All these are now dead.[

The largest freight steamer is the Cevic, which was launched from the yard of Messrs. Hartland and Wolff, Queen's Island, Belfast, on the 23rd ult. Her dimensions are 500 feet in length, 60 in breadth, 38 in depth; estimated registered tonnage 8,315 gross, 5,335 net; total capacity of the hold, 14,089 tons. The Cevic will be fitted to accommodate 800 head of cattle on the upper and bridge decks, and will also have permanent stalls for twenty horses in the centre of the upper deck.

The Dynamite Horror.

At Santandar, Spain, on Friday 3rd inst., there was an explosion of dynamite that was the most destructive of human life and property yet recorded in the history of that terrible explosive agent. A vessel partly loaded with dynamite took fire at her berth at one of the wharves and the explosion followed. A despatch of a week after the terrible event says:—More than 1000 people were killed.

The living people have not yet recovered from the effects of the catastrophe and are entirely apathetic, paying no attention to business, but standing about the streets discussing in low tones the awful calamity that has befallen the city. Men and women living near the water front who providentially escaped from the wrecking of their homes can be seen in numbers standing near the huge masses of debris that fill the streets waiting to recover the bodies of those that are known to be under the ruins.

The scenes everywhere in the vicinity of where the destruction was wrought by the exploding dynamite are sad in the extreme, and whenever a body, crushed and mangled beyond recognition, is removed from the ruins a heartrending wail goes up from the women, who fear that the shapeless mass of flesh may be all that remains of one of their loved ones. There is no doubt that many of the dead will never be indentified.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES HELPLESS.

Senor Ganazo, Minister of Finance, who at once proceeded from Madrid to Santander when the extent of the calamity became known, is doing everything in his power to awaken the authorities to the fact that they must arouse themselves and set about repairing the damage the city has sustained. As soon as he arrived he summoned the town officials and expressed to them the sympathy of the government. He also assured them of the sympathy of the Queen Regent, who he said had wept upon hearing of the calamity that had befallen the thriving city. When Senor Ganazo saw how hopless the authorities were in the crisis confronting them he in a great measure took the administration of affairs in his own hands. He telegraphed to Valiolid, ordering that medical stores, nurses and other helpers be at once sent to Santander. A subscription for the relief of the sufferers was started, Senor Ganazo heading it with a gift of $5,000 on behalf of the government.

Many of the dead were buried yesterday. Among the bodies interred was the headless and mutilated remains of the Marquis de Pamba. The services were attended by large crowds of people, and many distressing scenes were witnessed. Many of the fragments of bodies found in the vicinity of the quay were buried in a common grave.

APPALLED BY THE NUMBER OF THE DEAD.

The divers who were employed to recover the bodies in the bay have been so appalled at the number of the dead and at the grewsome appearance of the corpses that they have refused to continue their work, and have prayed the officials not to insist upon their carrying out their engagements. The authorities granted their petition, and now men in boats, with grappling irons, are employed in searching for the dead who were blown into the bay.

Some of the bodies upon a cursory examination show that death was caused by drowning, and not by the shock of the explosion. It is surmised that a number of persons were rendered partially unconsious by the explosion and thrown far out into the harbor. They, of course, were drowned.

A NAVY OFFICER'S STORY.

Lopez Leriga, a spanish naval officer, states that when the fire broke out on the Cabo Machicaco he, with a number of other naval officers, went alongside the steamer to lend their aid in extinguishing the flames. The commander of the port, finding that it was impossible to fight the fire with the means at hand, gave orders that the steamer be towed from the quay and scuttled. The fire spread so rapidly, however, that it was impossible to get towing lines fast to the steamer.

Then the commander of the port ordered that the steamer be sunk alongside the quay. Her sea cocks were opened allowing water to flow into her, but the water entered slowly, The vessel began to sink by the head, but in the meantime the fire continued to spread aft, burning fiercely. The captain of the steamer Alfonso XII., seeing that it would take consirerable time for the vessel to sink, entered the launch with a number of his men, carrying tools to cut through the plates of the Cabo Machicaco for the purpose of giving freer access to the water. At this time Senor Loriga left the quay for a few minutes. He pushed his way through the crowd that had gathered to witness the novel spectacle of a steamer on fire, and was behind a cart fifty yards distant from the quay when the explosion occurred. He says he remembers hearing a terrific roar, and then he fell half stunned under the cart. He does not doubt that the vehicle saved his life, for as he fell a shower of rails, cars, joists and other wreckage passed through the air where he had been standing, mowing down the spectators like blades of grass.

HOW THE CABO MACHICACO SANK.

The Cabo Machicaco for an instant was lifted clean out of the water. The forward part of her hull warped around and curved toward the stern, and falling back into the bay she sank. The craft lying in her vicinity heeled over with immense holes in their sides, and as they righted quickly filled and sank.

Senor Loriga adds that when he regained full possession of his senses he found the dead and dying lying around him in every direction. Buildings along the water front had been wrecked, and as he looked he saw a number of them tottering to their fall as the frightened inmates, with terror pictured on their faces, sought to make their escape. In some cases the fleeing inmates had almost reached places of safety when hundreds of tons of stone and bricks came toppling upon them, and their cries of fear were suddenly hushed beneath the debris,

A MASS OF FIRE.

The air was momentarily darkened with clouds of dust and then long tongues of flame ascended from the wrecked buildings, and in a few minutes the whole water front in the vicinity of the explosion was a mass fire.

The scene that followed passes description. The houses that were left standing had every window smashed. Roofs, many of them of tiles had disappeared, and little but walls of the houses were left standing. Men, women and children, frantic with fear, ran aimlessly to and fro, crying, screaming and wringing their hands helplessly. The panic, terrible in its intensity, lasted for hours, and when the people realised the full extent of the disaster that had befallen them they were paralyzed.

During the night the ghouls that infest every city sneaked about the ruins, stripping the dead and wounded of their clothing and valuables. The thieves entered the dismantled houses and seized and carried off furniture and everything else that they could realize money upon.

There are few families in the city that escaped without furnishing one victim.

NOT CONTRABAND.

The divers at work round the wreck of the Cabo Machicaco says that there are some two hundred cases of dynamite in her hold. They are very reluctant to continue the search for bodies. It has transpired to-day that the fifty tons of dynamite carried by the vessel were not cantraband. Excepting the twenty cases landed, the dynamite was intended for other ports than Santander. The rest of the cargo was oil and spirits and paints. Artillery is being used to demolish the tottering buildings. The Queen Regent has contributed 40,000 francs to the Santander Relief fund.

SANTNDER, Nov. 9.—It