"German Syrup

For Throat and Lungs "I have been ill for Hemorrhage "about five years, "have had the best Five Years. "medical advice, Peel "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"ed in a few hours easy sleep. Ther | Corn Laws. At the time that Cobden "was no further hemorrhage till" ext "day, when I had a slight attack

for the repeal of these Laws, the popuwhich stopped almost in mediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappear ed and I had recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex-"pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to until after the country had suffered "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J.R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide. Australia.

SALESMAN Wanted - Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Oat.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

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. To Continue Until January 1st 1895. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its RAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAY-MENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themand that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with fac-timiles of our signatures attached, in its

We the understaned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 8, 1892. Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is	\$75,00
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,00
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,00
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,00
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,00
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,00
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,50
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,00
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,00
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,00
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 00
API	PROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of	3100 are	\$10,00
100 do	60 are	6,00
100 do	40 are	4,00
	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
900 Prizes of \$20	are	\$19,98
999 Prizes of 20	are	19,98
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	\$265,46
PRIC	DE OF TICKET	s.
	ets at \$5: Two-Fifth	

One-Twentieth 25 c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for \$50.

RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE housekeeping bills. 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.

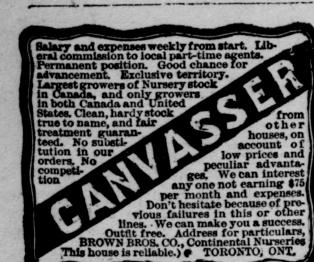
Concress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica-

tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION .- The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will emain in force until 1895, 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, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented There are so many inferior and dishonest scheme on the market for the sale of which vendors receive

ormous 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 advertsed chance



NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified that they are required to pay their accounts on or before October 20th, to bis agent John Robinson, Jr., as at that date all outsianding claims will be

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chat-ham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades. Terms on application at the residence Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

For Sale or To Let. The house on St. John St. owned by Mrs. Sarah
Desmond. It has a large yard, a good barn and an
excellent well of water. For further particulars
apply to Mrs Desmond, at Newcastle, or D. G.
Smith, at Chatham.

situation, and if what he asserts in the
extract we give below is true, the tide
of public opinion is in favour of Cleve.

Aliramichi Advance.

and Bright entered upon their crusade

lation of Great Britain had reached a

only starving the people, but also

strangling the industries of the nation.

them as they found arrayed against

them the clergy, the aristocracy and

the farmers who one and all considered

the Corn Laws an integral part of the

however proceeded, but it was not

from a long commercial crisis and a

famine that repeal was attained and

Britain. Since that time free trade

has been the settled policy of the

country and protection a dead and

buried issue. So firmly established

are free trade principles in the minds of

the people now, it is almost impossible

to find a man of any note who would at-

tempt to turn this stream of popular

opinion by advocating a return to pro-

tection as a cure for the commercial

is considerably lower than that which

is paid in England, and the distress

in force in Britain, almost everything

that was imported into the country

was heavily taxed. In 1842, a few

years previous to its repeal, there were

1200 articles upon which import duties

were levied. A great change however

took place when the protective system

was abolished and that of free trade

wonderful revolution for the better in

took its place. Not only was there a

the trade and business of the country

but many articles were allowed to be

imported duty free and the duty upon

many others were greatly reduced. At

the present time there are only sixteen

articles of import into Britain subject

to customs duties, viz., tea, coffee,

chicory, spirits, gold and silver plate,

beer, vinegar, playing cards, pickles,

malt and spruce. It is however said

that Sir William Vernon Harcourt.

the Chanceller of the Exchequer in Mr.

Gladstone's government has decided

duties in tea and coffee owing to these

articles being importants ones in their

What a contrast this is to the pres-

ent state of affairs in the United States

and Canada. While in England the

agricultural, manufacturing and mer-

cantile classes have relinquished all

idea of state aid and leave the govern-

ment of the country to attend to the

business of state, it is quite the reverse

in the United States and Canada.

This state of affairs is owing to the

government of the two countries be-

ing continually importuned by in-

numerable deputations seeking for the

imposition or increase of tariff duties

upon certain imports in the interests

of privileged classes or to foster infant

industries. The deputations that are

backed up by strong and powerful in-

terests which might be detrimental to

the government of the day if turned

against it, invariably succeed in pro-

curing what they demand while the

others that are without influence fail.

But one and all of these favoured in-

terests are kept up at the expense of

the other industries of the country that

are not protected as well as the people

The Presidental Election.

been raging during the past five

months in the United States is rapidly

drawing to its close. Tuesday next is

the day on which the election takes

place and at that time upwards of

twelve millions of people will decide by

their votes whether it is the Republi-

can or Democratic party that is to rule

the country for the next four years. At

the commencement of the campaign,

the indications were strongly in favor

of Harrison, the Republican candidate,

being again elected, but a series of

events have taken place during the

past two or three weeks which are

strongly indicative of the return of

Cleveland, his Democratic opponent,

At the last election which took place in

votes, This year it will contain 444

the difference being due to the admis-

sion of new States and the increase of

editor of the Philadelphia Times has a

lengthy article reviewing the political

the electoral vote in old ones.

1888, the Electoral College had 401

The presidental campaign which has

who have to pay the taxes.

cocoa, tobacco, wine, dried

ing classes is notoriously greater.

The great contest be

the campaign exhibited a steady line of rison. Not only manufacturers but farmers and business men of prominence maintained a continuous tide from Cleveand to Harrison. The country was terrorized by the phantom of free trade, and with very rare exceptions the changes were in favor of Harrison. Now, even bitter struggle which had lasted for the blindest republican leader must see that the popular drift is reversed-that e government of Sir Robert introduced and carried through ever witnessed since the organization of the republican party are now in progress arliament a bill for the repeal of the

of the Republic:-

and all in favor of Cleveland. "From college professors to workmen in shops, mills, mines, fields and forests there is a constant and ever growing tide for tariff reforms, for equality of taxation, and for relief to our industries by repoint when the Corn Laws were not moving the present oppressive and wanand of life. Seven Republican Cabinet Ministers, going back to Abraham Lin-But they had a herculean task before coln's Minister of Finance, are now supporting Cleveland, and the most staggerng blow of the campaign has just been delivered by General Rea. late National Commander of the Great Army of the Republic and ex-Commander Clerk, of New York, a maimed soldier and, until now, British Constitution. The conflict, an earnest republican.

the fact that they voice the honest veterans of the nation in supporting Cleveland's pension policy that would make our pension roll a roll of honor. This is the first break in favor of honest pensions the great curse of dear food and cripto honest soldiers and against staining our worthy pensioners with the slime of pled commerce was rolled away from

the skulker and the thief. "The final political roundup of 1892 is now in progress, and it must be obvious and they say that their losses amount to to all intelligent and unbiased observers one-fourth of their capital. that the s rays are all making for the democratic herd, and unless all things shall utterly fail Grover Cleveland will be elected by a large popular and electoral

The New Assembly.

The official declarations of results of the election of 22nd ult., in the different labouring. These men well know more seats to the government than we working classes of Great Britain are at | There was a tie in St. John County bepresent labouring is not due to the free tween Messrs. McLeod and McKeown the continent of Europe among the it was because he was a resident of the nations that have adopted a protective County. In Carleton County policy. They also know that the Dibblee was elected with Hon. Mr Connell, instead of Dr. Atkinson, The average wage of skilled labor in the province at large will experience a most highly protected of these nations measure of relief over the fact that the assembly is rid of Dr. Atkinson, alwhich is prevalent among their work- though Mr. Pitt appears to possess the During the time that protection was opposition ex-member for Carleton.

The new house will stand as fol-

-12

lows:—	
Government. Mitchell, Emmerson, Tweedie, Connell, LaBillois, Mott, Burchill, O'Brieu, John, Robinson, Sivewright, Blanchard, Smith, Killam, Wells, Lewis, White, Scovil, Flewelling, Dunn, McLeod, Russell, O'Brien, James,	Opposi Pitts Stock Pind Alwa Goga Aller Phint Howe Perle Smitt Shaw
Hill,	
Harrison,	
Ferris, Hetherington,	
Dibblee,	
Theriault,	

Baird. -29

that when he introduces the next St. John and York furnish eight of British budget, it shall include pro- the twelve oppositionists, Kent: two, posals for a free breakfast table by the and Westmorland and Sunbury one abolition of tea, coffee and cocoa, the each. Although defeated in his own reduction to be made up by increased constituency by the unfair means to taxation on land. The introduction of which we referred last week, Mr. such a measure would not only be in Blair occupies a more exalted place toaccord with Liberal traditions but it day than ever before as leader of the would strengthen the administration province. Those who defeated him are with the working classes who would already both afraid and ashamed of largely benefit by the removal of the their work.

Canada's Trade Returns

From the following published returns of Canada's trade it will be seen that it is not only in a healthy condition but that it is largely expanding:-

Returns of the imports and exports for the month of September has just been made up enabling a comparison to be made between those of the first three months of the current fiscal year and the returns for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1891-1892. During the latter period we imported goods to the This is an extract from one circular : value of \$30,538,928 while during the corresponding period of the present fiscal vear our imported were \$33,281,896, an increase of \$2.742.068.

Our exports which were represented to be in such a paralytic condition, increased from \$34,017,012 exported during the first quarter of the year 1891-92 to \$39,794,175 during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, an increase of \$5,-777,063. The month of September alone shows an increase of about two million dollars in exports. It will be remembered that our exports during the last fiscal year were some fourteen million dollars in excess of those of the fi cal year 1890-91. so that the growth in licated by the returns for the first quarter of this year is something phenomenal. It bids fair to continue until the end of this fiscal period in which event the export trade will be enced since confederation.

The following is the comparative statement of exports for the three months.

showing the lac.	Cases and de	creases .—
Exports.	1891	1892
Mine,	\$ 2,403,486	\$ 1,394,63
Fisheries		2 817,25
Forest	9,008 082	12,172,68
Animals	11,634 961	13 005 91
Agriculture	5,139,865	7,708,64
Manufactures	1,831 823	2,432.57
Miscellaneous	89,288	144,66
Coin and bullion	104,338	117,69

\$34,017.012 \$39,794.075 For the quarter ended 30th September, the comparative statement of imports for 1891 and 1892 is as follows:-

Dutiable....,\$18,232,130 \$18,886,934 occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Coin and bullion 495,896 2,001,563 Free...... 11,311,002 12 393,306

Total.....\$30 538,928 \$33,281,896 Duty collected \$5,185,728.91 \$5,699,213.67

Russia's Fanatical Folly. The Russian people are beginning to realise the evil effects of the expulsion of the Jews from that country owing to its having paralyzed a number of the most important trades in Moscow. The ukase extract we give below is true, the tide of March, 1891, drove out 10,000 small for so many of her people, with the enlarged opportunity which had thus been which were the main support of various afforded them, the indirect advantage to of March, 1891, drove out 10,000 small

and a revolution in the tariff policy industries, especially calico-spinning, calico-printing, and similar manufactures which the government have been en-"Four years ago the last fortnight of deavoring to bolster up by means o breaks from the democratic ranks to Har- heavy import duties, the payments of drawbacks on raw materials, etc. Ever rapidly losing her supremacy as a manufacturing centre, to the advantage of Lodz and other towns in Poland, where the factories are largely in the hands of the most conspicuous political changes Poles and Germans. Ten years ago, Britain. Just in the measure of the when the persecutions of the Jews under General Ignatieff's orders, in South Russia, was beginning to threaten Moscow with the same loss of custom, repudiation of debt, and so forth, which she experienced last year, fifty prominent manufacturers sent a petition to Mr. Bunge. then minister of finance, pointing out that the Jews were the basis of Muscovite industries, and too useful to be wantonly sacrificed. The petition, which M. Katkoff printed in full in the Moscow Gazette, with a short preface of outspoken criticism against the treatment of the Jews, caused the downfall of General Ignatieff. Now another petition of a "The notable feature of their revolt is similar character has been presented by the Moscow manufacturers, including

Cabinent Rumors.

many of those who signed the former one.

praying that existing laws against the

Jews, may be interpreted fairly, until the

revision of all such statutes, which is now

in progress, shall have been finished. The

signers represent a capital of \$75,000,000;

The Montreal Herald of Oct, 31st ha the following: Three Federal Ministers, Chapleau, Ouimet and Patterson, were in town last night and with their presence ters would speak upon the subject for publication, but one of them said answer to the question. "When will Sir John Thompson be premier?" "Within two weeks. We have been expecting Sir trade policy of the country but to the and the sheriff gave his casting vote in John Abbott's cable of resignation every industrial depression that exists upon favor of Mr. McLeod, intimating that day, and it may come at any minute. When it does come you will see a complete reconstruction of the cabinet." The Herald further states that Chapleau leaves for France before the first December for the benefit of his health. He will go on the understanding that while he resigns his portfolio he will be entitled to it on his return if his health improves. His place as representative of necessary qualifications to succeed the Quebec will be taken by Angers, who will be succeeded at Spencerwood, by Sir Adolphe Caron. Girouard of Jacques Cartier will then become the third French minister. Under this arrangement the reconstructed cabinet will stand follows: Premier and Attorney General, Sir John Thompson; Solicitor General. Gironard; Finance, Foster; Trade and Commerce, Angers; Customs, Curran; Inland Revenue, Weldon or Hazen: Militia, Bowell; Post Office, Patterson; Agriculture, Clarke Wallace; Interior, Haggart; Public Works, Ouimet; Marine,

How the Opposition Won in York.

The following, from the St. Joh Globe, will give an idea of the desperation and disgrace of the tactics by which Mr. Blair was beaten in York : [Globe of 27th Oct.]

A few weeks before the election, M Herman H. Pitts, county master for York issued a call for a meeting of orangemen take action. In this call he said We cannot but remember that only a few months ago it was evinced on the floors of the Legislature that not one representative could be found in the 41 members, though here were many who "rode in on Protestant horse" but who considered it a reproach to be told so, and denied itthere was not one of them who would present a petition of protection and justice from the Rome-cursed minority at Bathurst. Are we to fold our hands and say Peace

Peace! when there is no peace? Shall we be content to remain idle while the battle inions of a Romish hierarchy buy up the constituencies and close up the mouths of doors even of our public schools? No The orangemen of York are not built on that principle. Let us support for office only those candidates who will pledge themselves to give us an untrammelled school law, and a policy of "equal rights to all and no special privileges to any." Let every true orangeman be on hand. I admonish

The members attended in force and they promptly nominated Mr. Pitts. During the campaign several anonymous circulars that had a tremendous influence in the con test-were issued in Mr. Pitt's interest

you, that ye fail not, and that ye notify

every member within your reach to be pres-

In this great battle for God and country and Queen, shall orangemen and true Profield? Shall they swing open the Gates of Derry as the traitor Lundey would have in the day of old, or shall they, like the valiant boys who fought at Aughrim and at the Boyne, march on toward the foe, and with bayonets fixed, banners waving and swords flashing, advance to the battle: if to die then dying with the face toward the foe Would we be worthy descendants of the True Blues and Apprentice Boys who closed the Gates and hurled back defiance in the face of the immense odds? Are we to fold our arms and let the same foe that would, in the days of yore, have made the streets of Derry run red with Protestant blood, now trample over our dearly bought and sacred rights as citizens and Protestant electors? Would we be worthy of this heritage, this Canada we live in, were we to raise no protest against the foreign invasion between this alien church and a government to retain office? If we cast our ballots on polling day against the orange candidate and for the government, a government that far the largest that Canada has experi- will do nothing to emancipate the slaves under the Romish voke of serfdom at Bath urst, it would be well for us to die-ves every orangeman who will sell his principles for money or position should be branded i every community in this province as a

was elected second on the poll and with a majority of 358 over Mr. Blair.

Mr. Wyman on Unrestricted Reciprocity

interesting lecture on Unrestricted Reciprocity to a large audience at Halifax on the 24th October. Mr. Robert Pickford President of the Halifax Board of Trade. trade. The following is a brief summary of his address which has been condensed from the published reports:-

All the world had been benefitted by the discovery of America but to no nation had it been so significant and so full of advantage as to Great Britain. Aside from the contributions to populations by Great Britain to the United States, and the home which had thus been provided

Great Britain of the commerce of the United States was almost beyond estimate. The United States were by all odds the best customers of Great Britain. If it was advantageous for the whole world that America should have been discovered-if it was more advantageous to Great Britain than to any other nation that in nis centinent an enormous development should have taken place, it had certainly been of still greater advantage that an independent nation had been created, be-

cause that development had been greater had remained under the control of Great success of the United States so far as material of development was concerned, to party, is in favor of retaining that Afrihad the advantage been to Great Britain. The growth and progress of the United States had been almost proportionally as much to the relative benefit of Great Britain as to the United States themselves and the enormous increase in traffic, in importation, in remittances and in profits which Great Britain realised from the Continent of North America, was more to be attributed to their freedom and liberal ity of institutions than to almost anything else. Clearly, if Great Britain was benefitted by development in the southern part of the continent, she would be equally benefited by development in the north. Clearly that development in the north had not taken place, and could not take place so long as the efforts of its people were confined to narrow latitudes. in which the products were all the same. in which the impediments to trade, travel and traffic were numerous, and in which by the policy of isolation, they were rendered almost impassible. Canada was to be restricted to a narrow

llmit of trade, if her people are to live upon each other by trading in articles of the same character and latitude, forever to be shut out from the great prospect of growth which right alongside of her was every day developed, forever to be commercially isolated because of their connection with Great Britain, that connection would cease to be. The conflict between interests on the one hand and loyalty on the other, had already commenced. The growth of unrest, of discomfort, of open advocacy of indepen- to the campfire of a soldier of the first caste is Canada's duty as the nearest neighbor to dence on the one hand, or annexation on to cast his shadow across it, the fire had to the United States to make the best possible construction of the Dominion Cabinet the other, was constant. There was not a be put out and rebuilt on another spot. showing. We cannot afford to take a within a few days. None of the minis- single solitary attraction in the adminis- Out of a regiment numbering 800 men not Canadian from his own form and system of government. There was not a vestige of an argument in favor of political union so far as political institutions were concerned. It was only because of an absence of freedom of commercial intercourse that there was any force in the annexation Unrestricted reciprocity completely supplied the want, and the

> possibility of annexation sank out of At the close Hon. A. G. Jones moved and F. W. Borden, M. P., for Kings seconded, and the chairman presented a rote of thanks.

Mr. Wiman expressed his gratification and thanks, and the audience dispersed, feeling that they had spent an evening most profitably indeed.

The Italian General Elections.

Pesidental election in the United States, a general election is to be held in Italy, which in its results must be greatly im- If a British official in a town on the Nerportant to that kingdom. King Humbert | budda, Gadavery or Ganges river counted and his ministers have for a long time en- forty corpses per day floating down stream, deavored to avoid the issue at stake, and or if he figured up 200 murders in a month are even now keeping it in the background in his territory, not even an official inquiry as much as possible, insisting that its was set on foot. So long as the natives finance rather than the foreign policy of the kept their hands off the English there was kingdom which the voters are to consider. | no desire to punish them. At Nagpoor, 500 The question of the further maintenance of | miles east of Bombay, the number of deaths Daly; Secretary of State, Ives; Railways, the triple alliance is, however, one that will at the hands of thugs, stranglers, poisoners not down. Signor Giolitti has given it to and professional robbers during the twelve be understood that he is strongly in favor of | months preceding the outbreak was 1,384, retrenchment, but he proposes to accomplish | and yet not one single criminal was brought retrenchment without further reduction of to justice. military expenditure. On the other hand leading Italian statesmen, like Signor Colombo, who was minister of finance in the cabinet of the Marquis di Rudini, assert that the principle of retrenchment in national outlay must be applied courageous ly, and that reduction of expenditure cannot spare the army, any more than the other departments of national life.

He aims at an annual saving of not less

than \$15,000,000, and offers a direct challenge to the Giolitti administration, and really to King Humbert, on the essential and fundamental issue of supporting a vast and costly military organization for the purpose of keeping Italy in line with her far more powerful allies, Austria and Germany. These allies, not content with their already enormous military expenditure, are actually increasing it. In both Austria wages thick and fast around us? Shall the and Germany the military burden is being made heavier instead of lighter. If our politicians for the sake of the position Italy is to sustain her position by the they can secure them by their solid support? side of these powers there is no room for Will orangemen quibble over personal mat- economy in the army. But the fact cannot be concealed that there is pressing and im perative need of economy in national administration, and high policy may have to give way to absolute necessity. It is not the national exchequer alone that finds it difficult to make income and expenditure balance. The same problem invades in a more painful form many a private household. King Humbert himself has recognized this feature of the situation in giving notice of the resolve, both of himself and the queen, not to accept any public gifts on the occasion of their approaching silver wedding. This indicates very clearly that matters are in a bad way in Italy, and that the king recognizes the fact. At the same time he stands by what he considers to be his testants throw down their arms and fly the obligations to Germany and Austria. Just here lies the issue. What will the people

Nova Scotia's Claim Against the Do-

minion Government. The province of Nova Scotia is pressing her claims for a refund of a large amount money from the Dominion, which the former expended in building certain railway connections which are now included in the Intercolonial Railway. There is the Eastern Extension Railway, which runs from New Glasgow to Cape Canso. and which was subsidized by the Province to the extent of \$671,000, and the Westof its soil by nuns and priests and a compact | ern Railway, which also was bonused by the Province to the amount of \$679,000. Both of these roads are now part of the Intercolonial. In addition to these there is the branch extending from Annapolis to Yarmouth, an extension of the Windlike Judas, go and hang ourselves; and sor & Annapolis Railway, which got subsidy of \$679,000 from the Province. In 1887 the Dominion Parliament passed an act declaring this road, including This appeal to the intelligence of the voters | the extension, to be a work for the genof York was so successful that Mr. Pitts eral advantage of Canada, thereby taking it away from Provincial control. Nova Scotia Government now asks for a refund of their Provincial subsidies. which in all amount to over \$2,000,000.

Mr. Erastus Wyman, delivered a highly Rumored Withdrawal of Troops from Canada.

London, Oct. 25.—Considerable surprise was caused in political circles, and especially in colonial circles, yesterday by a report that Mr. Gladstone proposed to withdraw Wyman who for about a couple of hours | British troops entirely from the North retained the closest attention of his American colonies, and require that Canaaudience as he discussed the great ques- dians and Newfoundlanders maintain their own means of defence. It is known that the question has been seriously discussed among members of the cabinet, and that Mr. Gladstone is decidedly favorable to throwing the colonists, in all parts of the world, as much as possible on their own resources. He has no idea of abandoning territories that are directly under imperial jurisdiction, but believes in training the self-governing colonies to be able to rely upon their own resources, both military and

ion that if the colonists should learn thing by experience as to the cost of military strength and display, they will be less likely to involve themselves and the empire in costly and unprofitable wars.

Meantime, however, it seems certain that the British government will not abandon Uganda. Lord Rosebery has intimated as much, and public sentiment without regard can possession. There is a general impression that, as Lord Rosebery says, Uganda may prove the key to Central Africa, and strengthen British influence both in the Nile region and on the lakes. Since Lord Rosebery took charge of the

foreign office there has been no abatement of a vigorous African policy. The essential departure from Lord Salisbury's methods is that what Lord Salisbury did through chartered companies Lord Rosebery proposes to do through and in behalf of the imperial government, Uganda will not be abandon ed. So much is certain. But it is also certain that the reign of the British East Africa company in Uganda will come to an end. Uganda will be occupied by British troops for Great Britain.

Strange Phases of Life in India.

Up to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in India there were no less than 226 different religious creeds in that country, each having a numerous following. There were no less than thirty-two grades of caste, and the lines were so rigidly drawn other reasons there is no disposition on the that it was almost impossible for one to travel or do business. Even in the ranks | ticular trouble to exhibit at Chicago. We of the troops maintained by the East India | should all remember, however, that Canada company everything went by caste. If a is part of America and that the Columbian soldier of second caste walked near enough | World's Fair is for the entire continent. It more than 100 could use the same vessels for carrying water or cooking food. English statisticians that there were in In-

dia 200,000 professional thugs; 175,000 professional stranglers who used the hands alone; 100,000 professional poisoners, and at least, 250,000 men who made theft, robberg and murder by violence their daily and only avocation. All but the latter class traveled about as religious devotees and sheltered themselves behind the mantle of "faith. India was intensely religious, and yet each and every creed was declared by all others to be a fraud and a sham. Every ruler, even down to the head man of a village, had arbitrary powers, but so long as murder and robbery were perpetrated in the name of religion the authorities dared not On Sunday next, just two days before the interfere. The British were in India for money. Previous to the mutiny they were careful not to interfere with caste or creed.

> After the mutiny had been put down the British seized the reins of government everywhere, and one of the first steps taken was to insure life and property. Caste was temporarily knocked out, and religious creeds were mixed up like beans in a bag, This confusion was a great aid, and laws were passed and enforced which stand to day. In five years over 7,000 robbers and murderers were arrested, convicted and executed. During the same time 1.600 thugs, about 7,000 stranglers and 500 poison ers went to the scaffold. It took fifteen years to clean out these professionals, but the feat was accomplished at last. Not that murder has ceased in India, but that it is no longer practiced as a profession by bands of men travelling over the country.

Milwaukee Destroyed by Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23 .- A large section of this city is being wiped out by fire to-night, and the loss will reach millions of dollars. The entire lower part of the Third Ward. nhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devastated. About 300 cottages have been destroyed, and the poor people are wandering about the street loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms are coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it is thought fire bugs are helping in the work of destruction. An alarm has just been rung in from the House of Correction. Up to 9 p. m. only two fatali ties have been reported, one fireman killed and a woman suffocated. The gas works are burning and frequent explosions occur that shake the whole city. The lights are going cut. The department is using dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames. and several buildings have been blown up. Alarms are still being turned in from widely separated parts of the city. The wind is tended the delivery of an oration at the still blowing a gale and hurls the water | Washington monument, and afterwards witfrom the nozzles into a hopeless spray. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames dust from the tomb of Kusciusko, supposed and crumbling walls add to the terror of the | to be that which had once been a part of the homeless Third Warders. A report comes from the life-saving station that four of its crew who came up Broadway to lend assis. tance to the fire department have been buried by a falling wall at Weisland Vilater's machine shop. A bugler has just burning rays of a July sun, without the passed down Broadway calling together protection even of an umbrella. Much exmembers of the Light Horse Squadron and hausted and overheated, he returned to the 4th Battalion. They will assist the police Executive mansion, and imprudently indepartment in guarding property. Uo to 11 o'clock the fire has lapped up the same time ate unripe fruit, against everything in the territory bounded on the | which his servant vainly cautioned him. west by the north branch of the Milwaukee | The result of this imprudence was an attack River, on the east by the lake, and on the of disease, which almost immediately became south by the barbor branch of the river-22 | serious and alarming, and created the great-

solid blocks, five of which were occupied est anxiety in the city and throughout the by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, country. His death took place on the 9th etc., and the rest by residence. This does of July following, after a painful illness of not include the vast yards of the Chicago live days. President Lincoln died from the & Northwestern road, which cover many assault of Assassin Booth in the little house acres. Hundreds of cars have been burned, on 11th street, directly opposite Ford's old There is no telling at this hour what the extent of the fire will be. It is extending Guiteau at Elberon. One of President Linrapidly south of Broadway Bridge, and | coln's children, little Tad, died in the White backing up Detroit street at the river front | House. So did Mrs. Grant's father. Col. and at the lake. The fiercest fire is now Fred Dent, just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire has consumed everything, and there is nothing more in that locality for it to feed on. West of the gashouse the Rieberg vinegar works have been consumed. The fire is eating its way south healthy condition when the cure is at hand to Erie street and will probably consume everything in that locality, Only small buildings owned by the gas company have been consumed, and the firemen may save

the entire loss will aggregate \$7,000,000 up to this hour. The fire is still spreading.

The Lady and the Elephant.

The London Daily Chronicle in a recent issue says that the London courts will be called upon soon to decide one of the most curious cases that ever puzzled legal brains. A lady was seated a few weeks ago in the Zoological Gardens, and for security's sake removed from her pocket to her lap a purse containing six sovereigns. The show ele-

twelve months have elapsed the Canadians and, mistaking the brown purse for a bun, will be called upon to occupy the forts now gracefully transferred it to its trunk and garrisoned by Imperial troops, and that the | thence into its stomach. The management Cape government will also be required to of the Gardens were at once appealed to, undertake similar responsibility. It is said and emetics were applied, but no more than that Mr. Gladstone has expressed the opin- two of the sovereigns and munched bits of the lady are now, therefore, suing the Zoological Society for the missing four sovereigns, and seeing that the Society possesses the elephant, and the elephant possesses the sovereigns, the plaintiff claims to have

Canada at the World's Fair.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, secretary of the

Montreal Exposition Company, has returned from Chicago. He and the Hon. John Mc-Intosh, Provincial Commissioner, both recretted that arrangements had not been made for Canada to take part officially in the dedication cermonies. Their visit to St. Louis was a most profitable one, as exhibi tion matters had made much progress that city, chiefly owing to the very liberal support of the citizens, merchants contributing thousands of dollars a year and leading manufacturers vieing with one another in making splendid displays. They were accompanied by a number of the directors of the Montreal Exposition Company, who studied with much interest all questions relating to exhibition matters. "There can be no doubt whatever," said Mr. Stevenson, "that the World's Fair in Chicago next year will surpass anything that has ever been attempted in a similar line." Mr. Stevenson also remarked that there was every prospect that the Canadian display would be creditable, although, he continued: "It must be admitted that the McKinley tariff and for part of our manufacturers to go to any par-Europe will to a great extent form comparisons between Canada and the United States Up to this same date it was estimated by by the exhibits which they respectively show. - Montreal Witness.

The Intercolonial Railway.

Articles which have recently appeared in the Toronto Globe and Montreal Gazette. advocating the absorption of the Intercolonial by the C. P., has evoked a strong protest on the part of the Montreal Star. which it describes as : "One more step in the direction of absolute C. P. R. domination; all possible railway competition be tween Montreal and the maritime provinces destroyed once and forever; a handsome competency provided for the old age of a distinguished statesman or two; and a costly public property disposed of at prices and on terms to suit purchasers.

"As the government organs are hinting at the possibility of the sale being made, we presume it is only a question of time and

"It's no use protesting against the scheme. The Candian Pacific want the Intercolonial or anything else belonging to the country if they can get it.

"The natural alliance for the Intercolonial is with the Grand Trunk, and the interests of the Dominion would be best consulted by putting the Intercolonial under Grand Trunk control, thus assuring active and permanent competition for business between Montreal and the maritime provinces, and preper working of the line between Point Levis and Moneton.

"The Canadian Pacific has no more use for two routes to Halifax than a dog has for two tails, and if it gets the section of the Intercolonial between Halifax and St. John to connect with the Short Line, it will no doubt be content to leave the section between Moncton and Point Levis in the hands of the government.

"It is pretended that it is necessary to present the Canadian Pacific with the Intercolonial as an inducement to them to accept the government subsidy for a fast line of trans. Atlantic steamers.

"Admitting that such a line of steamers is much to be desired, it is not absolutely indispensable that it should be owned by the Canadian Pacific, and it is one of those ad vantages for which it is possible to pay too

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots. doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's" and no other.

Presidents who Died in Office. Four presidents of the United States have died in office and the wives of two Presidents. The Presidents who have died were Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield. Of these Harrison and Taylor died in the White House. Gen. Taylor died July 9. 1850 On the fourth of that month he atnessed the depositing in the monument of body of the celebrated Polish patriot. His death was caused by exposure, as was that of the first President Harrison. In attending this ceremony, which lasted an hour or two, President Taylor was exposed to the Only dulged in large glasses of ice water, and at theatre. Garfield died from the bullet of

There are more cases of sickness and death from diseased kidneys than from all other diseases combined. It is your own fault if you allow your kidneys to remain in an un-Dodd's Kidney Pills are guaranteed to cure the worst cases. It costs but little to give them a trial. They are for sale by all druggists and dealers or by mail on receipt of 50 cts. or 6 boxes for \$2,50. Write for book 11.30 p. m. -Insurance men estimate that | called Kidney Talk.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL,

SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use o Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth. Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect,
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone It is not improbable that before another phant shortly afterwards came on its round, KETHROS Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Notice of Assignment.

Gloucester but now of Dalhousie in the County date the 26th day of September, A. D. 1892, assigned to me, Henry A. Johnson, of the town of Dalhousie, all his estate and effects for the benefit of his credi

The trust deed now lies for inspection and execuion at my office in the town of Dalhousie. By the terms of the deed, creditors executing the same within two months from this date will partie pate in the benefit thereof. Dated at Dalhousie, the 26th day of Sept. 1892. H A. JOHNSON, Trustee

BRIDGE NOTICE!

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tender for Douglastown Bridge." will be received at the Departstone piers and abutments for a new bridge a ouglastown, Northumberland Co., according Plans and Specifications to be seen at said Department, and at the office of Hon. L. J. Tweedie,

P. O. Orders) which will be forfeited if the part eturned. Two good sureties must be named in the Not obliged to accept lowest or any tender P. G. RYAN, Chief Commissione

Bank Cheque, or Cash, for an amount equal to five

per cent. of the tender, (would prefer not receiving

Fredericton, October 6, 1892. BOIESTOWN CRIST-MILL

Blackville '

Housemaid Wanted.

WM. RICHARDS.

nill and returned free of charge and receive promp

The grain will be taken from

work, is swanted. Apply at the Letson House, Chatham, to MRS. F. F. NEALE.

FALL 1892. MORE NEW GOODS

Old lines getting sold out. Nothing but new, fresh goods opening to assort.

DRESS MELTONS all shades, from 12 cents a yard and upwards.

Serges from twenty

to forty-five cents, Towels from ten

to fifty cents a pair. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF Cottons (in grey and white).

Ginghams, Shaker Flannel. Sheeting Cotton,

Grey and Red Flannel, etc. BALANCE OF HAT RIBBONS AT COST. LOGGIE & CO.

PIERCE BLOCK LONDON HOUSE.

Wholesale and Retail. In store, the following reliable Brands of Flor:

"Neva," "Daily Bread" and "Empress."

Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

SOMETHING NEW LESSIVE PHENIX the greatest Washing Powder yet discovered. Putz Liquid Pomade Polish,

> (for metals.) FARINOSE IN 61b. BAGS @ 25c. R. HOCKEN.

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THE BEST All-Round Country Newspaper published in the Maritime Provinces. HAS TWELVE PAGES

of the Brightest and most Interesting Reading. Has the Best and Most active

Country Correspondents Unsurpassed in its News service and Editorial strength.

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Is the Only Eight-Page Daily published in St. John. **Best Local Reports!**

Best News Reports ? **Best Advertising Medium!** Has steadily grown in favor since 1878, and has to-day a larger and wider circula-

tion than any other daily new aper printed in the Provinces by the so Wee tly Sun

Send for Sample Copy-Free. Ga Advertising rates furnished on application

ALFRED MARKHAM. The Sun Printing Co. Lt'd, St. John, N. B. SPECIAL NOTICE

THE WEEKLY SUN from THIS DATE until JANUARY 1st, 1894, will be sent to any address in Canada or United States for ONE

Manchester House.

New Dress Goods, 64 Navy and Black Serges, 6-4 Brown, Navy, Grey, Fawn and Black Cheviots, 6-4 Myrtle and Navy, French Fancy Black and Colored Dress Cords and Gimps, Mantle Frogs, Barrel Buttons.

The above are direct importations from London

England, and being personally selected are de-sirable goods. Inspection invited.

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