"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

A Germ Disease.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

LSL

Lousiana 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.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR 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 conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Jas. A. Walker
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana 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, October 11, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2;
One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50 c;
One-Twentieth 25 c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions 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.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of 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 at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest scheme 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 advertsed chance for a prize.

Bermuda Bottled.

"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN
COD LIVER OIL,

I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of

CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold

I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in buff wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ROAD TAX NOTICE!

All persons who have not paid amount of road tax assessed upon them in the Middle District, Parish of Chatham, are hereby notified to have the same paid to John Fotheringham, J. P., at his office, on or before the 31st day of August, 1892, otherwise executions will be issued for same without further notice.

By order
BOARD OF STREET & FIRE COMMISSIONERS
Chatham, N. B., 13th August, 1892.

McLEAN'S VEGETABLE WORM SYRUP

Safe Pleasant Effectual

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - SEPTEMBER 29, 1892.

A Political Suggestion.

The breach between the present leaders of the organized liberals and many leading men of the party, as it existed before the last Dominion election, seems to be growing wider as time passes. There is also a disposition on the part of many of the best men of the liberal-conservative party to bring about an alliance, if possible, between themselves and the large body of liberals who have practically withdrawn from their former alliances. Should a new alliance such as that indicated be effected, it would result in the formation of a new, strong coalition organization, composed of the most practical public men of both parties, and make the leaders of the dominant party independent of the boodling element within its ranks. It would naturally follow that the rank and file of the liberal party—who even now are becoming convinced that the unrestricted reciprocity policy of their leaders is an absurd and impracticable one—would be drawn towards the new combination, which would thus become a Canadian national party worthy of the name, free from the boodling conservative element on the one hand and the cranky liberal element on the other.

Since the foregoing was in type we find the following in the Toronto World of last Saturday:—

It seems to be pretty well understood that Mr. Blake is willing to return to Canadian political life as soon as an opportunity presents itself. "Do you know what I would do?" said a Dominion senator who was in town yesterday; "I would if I were Sir John Thompson and able to take the premiership, make overtures to Mr. Blake to come in with me as minister of justice. Mr. Blake is more in sympathy with the conservatives than he is with the reformers, indeed, as he put it himself the other night he has left his party."

Mr. Blake and Sir John Thompson, if they would combine and call upon the country for support, would probably appear in parliament with a larger following than even the first coalition had in 1867.

The Election To-day.

The electors of Northumberland are to vote to-day on a petition to revoke the Scott Act. The subject has been a good deal discussed, and a number of excellent people have been unduly excited over it. It is regrettable that some who should show a better example have permitted their zeal to get the better of their regard for facts, and have presented the question under false lights and distorted by a degree of prejudice much out of line with the enlightened spirit of the times.

As we understand it, those who are in favor of retaining the Act, claim substantially that it has been effective in suppressing the liquor traffic in the County, and that it should, therefore, be retained. Those, on the other hand, who favor repeal, claim that while it has almost suppressed the open sale of liquors, a worse and more demoralising condition of things has grown up—especially in the towns—by which the traffic flourishes, by night as well as by day, carried on by people of bad character, who sell vile intoxicants of their own or other inferior compounding. By repealing the Scott Act and bringing the County under the New Brunswick law for the regulation of the traffic, the optional provisions of the latter will enable the parishes where public sentiment now prevents rum being sold, to maintain that happy condition of things, while, in such places as Chatham and Newcastle, ten or twelve places may be licensed under respectable and law-abiding licensees, and the existing forty or fifty illicit and law-breaking and, for the most part, debauching places closed.

It is claimed by the friends of the Scott Act that even when the few licensed places are established, the present low dens will continue to flourish, but it is effectively argued, in reply, that as the people of Northumberland are, perhaps, more favorably inclined towards genuine temperance reform than those of the majority of counties in New Brunswick, those who are now so zealously working for the maintenance of the Scott Act, will find a large and influential new body of the people who, by precept and example, will throw their influence in favor of a rigid enforcement of the law. No law can be effectively administered unless public sentiment is in its favor. The failure of the Scott Act to remove the worst evils of the traffic in our larger centres of population has been conspicuous and, in those centres, at least, public sentiment is against it. We believe the Provincial law is best calculated to restrict the traffic and it surely will divest it of most of its present demoralising elements and effects. As an advocate of honesty and temperance in all things we hope the electors of the County will rise superior to mere prejudice and false sentimentality to-day and, by their votes, declare that they wish to give the New Brunswick Act a trial.

The Reason Why.

The St. John Globe publishes a portion of the alleged report of an interview between Senator Snowball and a representative of the Montreal Witness and makes some carping comments thereon respecting Mr. Snowball's position in the last Dominion election in Northumberland. The Globe's views of the election matter are, of course, inaccurate and absurd, but it prefers to deal with the subject in that way rather than give the true reason for the erection of its bristles which is that the Senator was very positive in his expressions respecting the undesirability of annexation.

THE DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE RITCHIE, which took place at Ottawa on Sunday morning last, removes one of the ablest jurists of the continent, whose place on the bench it will be difficult to fill with one as well equipped as he was in every way for the performance of the high and responsible duties of the position.

British Trade Depression.

The London correspondent of the New York Times cables: English business is in a very bad way. It is said that not for many years has there been so many unemployed in London. Going to call at the Savoy hotel the other morning I saw a cue of sixty or seventy decently dressed men crowding about the doorway of an office building near by. Returning an hour later, this crowd was rather increased than lessened. It looked like a run on a bank more than anything else. On enquiry I was told that there had been an advertisement in that morning's paper for a porter!

In business and commercial circles something more than mere stagnation is feared. I wrote a few weeks ago of the financial perils involved in the failure of the London and General bank as trivial in itself, but possibly involving widespread disaster. In the building trade two allied concerns have since suspended payments, and now no one believes a general crash can be averted. It is impossible to foresee the extent of the impending smash. I don't know that there is an American analogy for these English building societies. They sprang up here in the flush times of a dozen or more years ago like mushrooms.

The original intention was to provide mechanics, clerks and the like to secure homes of their own by consolidating the savings of all and giving the general fund the benefit of the use of deposits. Very soon they shifted into concerns to finance big jerry builders, and lost their original character entirely. They paid good dividends to shareholders and large interest to depositors, but their capital became locked up in all sorts of hazardous enterprises.

As soon as the depression came investors of small means tried to withdraw their money. Secretaries and treasurers of these societies began to disappear. Some few went to prison. A good many societies put up their shutters, but this group headed by the Liberator Building society, all more or less managed by Spencer Balfour, withstood the strain and continued to pay such dividends that they even attracted lots of people who had been previously victimized by the others. If they are all going by the board now, as seems likely, there will not only be a loss of many millions sterling among these thousands of shareholders and depositors, but a collapse in the building trade which will affect other thousands of workmen in a dozen crafts.

(London Timber Trades Journal.)

British Board of Trade Returns.

The Board of Trade returns made up to August 31st afford some very interesting comparisons with the stocks and values of last year. For the month there has been a considerable increase in both sawn and hewn goods, the difference to the credit of 1892 of hewn amounting to 32,730 loads, valued at £152,958, the figures exhibiting an increase in the values of this year's timber of nearly 10 per cent. On the sawn descriptions the quantities also give an increase for the month of 60,705 loads, value £157,788, but the increase in the value on sawn wood is very slight according to the Government figures. This would probably have been larger had the freight been so low during the present year. For the eight months the increase on last year's import of hewn timber amounts to 181,146 loads, value £446,578, a very slight increase in price being here noticeable. On the sawn descriptions the increase in quantities is 484,668 loads, and values £1,174,592, the difference in price between lest and this year being here again hardly noticeable, about £15,000 in the eight months. It is satisfactory to note that the quantities as yet imported have not exceeded last year's figures in any alarming degree. From Sweden and Norway there is, however, an excess for the eight months ending with the last day of August of 58,095 loads of hewn wood, equalling 16,000 standards, and of sawn 56,000 standards. We have, therefore, received some 72,000 standards of wood from Scandinavia more than were imported during the corresponding period of last year. The United States, and the Canadian likewise, have largely exceeded the imports of last year, and as far as the figures have carried us there appears no likelihood of the present year's supply being less from any of the important places of shipment than that of 1891.

A Scientific Hero.

Mr. Aubrey Stanhope, a New York Herald correspondent, has so great a belief in inoculation as a preventive of cholera that he went to Hamburg to test its efficacy in his own person. The Hamburg Tageblatt of 20th Sept. says:—

"Dr. Haffkine, a Russian bacteriologist, Mr. Stanhope claims, has discovered a preventive of cholera, the terrible scourge which now sweeps with irresistible force over Europe and has carried away thousands in Hamburg. He has submitted himself to the treatment in M. Pasteur's institute in Paris.

"Mr. Stanhope is the correspondent of the New York Herald, that world-renowned newspaper, which sent Stanley to find the explorer Livingstone in the wilds of Africa.

WITHOUT PRECAUTIONS.

"Mr. Stanhope decided to be inoculated to see whether the inoculation actually gives the protection it is said to give, and after submitting to the inoculation he resolved to enter one of the cholera hospitals in Hamburg to sojourn there for some time. Should the grim plague not strike him there, as he will not use any precaution, the actual value of the inoculation would be proven and thousands of human lives could be saved.

"Mr. Stanhope was good enough to make an appointment with us for an interview, which appointment was kept this morning. Our reporter, Herr Mey, found Mr. Stanhope just getting out of bed and the interview then began.

WITH A MERRY EYE.

"Mr. Stanhope is a medium-sized man, wears a heavy dark mustache and his dark eyes have a merry twinkle. He is about thirty-four years old.

"Although Mr. Stanhope is of English descent, yet he first saw the light of day in the capital of Ireland. He considers he is a cosmopolite, whose fatherland is the wide world. He can do this with reason, for he is a great traveller who has been over the whole world for the New York Herald.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Mr. Stanhope underwent the first inoculation for cholera on the 11th of the present month and the second on the 14th at the Pasteur Institute. The quantity of lymph injected each time was about a cubic contimetre, which was introduced into the abdomen by means of an injection syringe with a long point by Dr. Roux. A slight irritation was the result of this first inoculation, while the second was not followed by any such feeling.

"Mr. Stanhope left Paris by rail on the 15th of the month. During the journey he experienced some pain from the inoculations, so that this courageous man was obliged to stay one day in Cologne. He rested himself there, but soon resumed his journey and arrived here on Saturday evening.

THE TWO INOCULATIONS.

"Mr. Stanhope explained that he had come to test the efficacy of the lymph, and for that reason had undergone inoculation. The first one, he said, performed by Herr Haffkine, was not deemed of sufficient efficacy, and therefore the second, at the instance of Dr. Pasteur, was performed under the supervision of Dr. Roux.

"He went on to say that he had left his baggage at the Hamburger Hoff and would take along only such clothing as was absolutely necessary. He was going that day to the Eppendorfer Hospital, where he would be admitted on a letter he had from Professor Pasteur. While there he would not use any disinfectants; he would associate with the sick and would be under the strict surveillance of the attendant physicians. Should his experiment be successful Dr. Pasteur and Herr Haffkine would have proved themselves benefactors of mankind. They had given him instructions about the taking of his temperature and making other observations. Should he become ill, the more scientific observations would be made by physicians skilled in bacteriology.

AS A BIT OF FUN.

"Mr. Stanhope at 10.30 this morning paid a visit to the banking house of L. Behrens & Co., and after presenting his credentials went to the Eppendorfer Hospital. We hope that the unterrified journalist, who seems to regard the whole affair as a piece of fun, will pass unscathed through the ordeal and will leave the hospital well and hearty.

"The observations and experiences of Mr. Stanhope, whose name and fame are now world wide, while in the hospital, of the horrible plague, together with the fight of the physicians against it, we will give to our readers hereafter. One must admire this undaunted man, who has surrendered himself to the workings of cholera, who has become the servant of science and who is not doing this for newspaper notoriety or advertising purposes.

THE REVERSE OF THE PICTURE.

"How earnestly he has gone about his work, however, can be seen from the fact that he has called upon the American Consul and made all necessary arrangements should anything untoward happen to him. Certainly this enterprise is looked upon, far and near, as of the greatest consequence. The New York Herald must have gone to great expense in this enterprise, for Mr. Stanhope has with him letters of credit for an unlimited amount.

WILL EAT AND DRINK AS USUAL.

"While the American journalist is undergoing the test in the hospital he will not use any disinfectants or preventives or observe any special dietary, but on the contrary he will eat and drink as usual for the purpose of keeping up his strength.

"As mentioned, Mr. Stanhope went to the Allgemeine Krankenhaus at 11 o'clock. He had previously applied there for the appointment as voluntary nurse and was received as such.

"Professor D. Rumpf received Mr. Stanhope and led him through the institution.

PERFECT ORDER IN THE PEST HOUSE.

"The perfect order in the hospital, the exact and even painful cleanliness and the practical arrangements surprised apparently even the American. Especially the military barracks seemed to please him most, for their pretty looks did not betray the misery they contained.

AT LAST A NURSE.

"Stanhope had a long interview with the director and some of the physicians and repeated to them the remarks about the inoculation made to us. He will henceforth be employed like the other nurses in the cholera barracks. He will probably to-day be assigned to one of the barracks for service."

Mr. Stanhope writes from the hospital of his experiences therein as follows:—

Inside the big red building there are extensive gardens. They are filled with forms, draped with white. These are convalescent patients, assistants and doctors. The tall form of a man with auburn beard and energetic step approaches. It is Dr. Rumpf, who is in charge of the hospital, with its 150 beds.

He had been informed of my arrival and he was coming to meet us. Dr. Rumpf led the way to a room. There in the presence of the Uruguayan Minister I gave him an outline of the tests I proposed making, as already given in the Herald.

RESPONSIBILITY.

When on the previous day Senor Guarch had spoken on my behalf and had told Dr. Rumpf of M. Pasteur's request and the opinions of Herr Haffkine, he had replied, "I cannot refuse."

But Dr. Rumpf was not going to take the responsibility of my life. He had drawn up a paper which I had to sign exonerating him from all blame and to show that the Herald correspondent alone and of his own free will made the tests.

"Now," said Dr. Rumpf, "it is my duty to read you the rules. They are very strict."

Then he showed me those specially applying to eating in the room where cholera and the sick are—care to be taken in disinfection, not to apply the hands to the mouth after touching cholera patients.

"But," he added, "I cannot authorise you to eat with the cholera patients. If you choose to do so and bring food in there you break the rules. I cannot always be there to watch. As for disinfection you must for the sake of the rest be disinfected when you sit down to meals. You can sleep with the patients if there is room."

NOW A NURSE.

Thus it was that I became a cholera nurse. My ward is F. to O. To that I have been specially assigned owing to the fact that the most dangerous cases are taken there. You may imagine me in a white canvas uniform with silver buttons.

I wonder how many of the readers of the Herald have been in the dead ward in a cholera hospital. F. is the dead ward. Here many come in and few go out. Have many of the Herald's readers been in the stifling stench of dying choleraics? Have you any idea of the manner in which patients are brought in? Some are saved, others are carried out dead on a little yellow stretcher, the yellow canvas hoods of which are now almost worn into holes from service.

CONSTANT INTERRUPTIONS.

While writing this I have been called a hundred times; now to take a temperature, another time to hold the arm of a man whose veins have been opened to inject salt water to rarify his clotted blood, and so on.

I have made more beds to-day than ever before in my time. Yes, I told you I had not come here to play. This is no play.

IN THE "HOTBED OF DEATH."

I went to take the temperature of Rabe after breakfast as ordered. A sheet had been drawn over his blackened face. So it will be with many this evening. Night will close much of their misery and I shall sleep in the thick hotbed of death, probably in the bed in which Rabe died this afternoon.

STANHOPE.

Under date of 21st Stanhope writes as follows:

"I have so far done nearly all my tests. Last night I slept in the bed of a dead man between two dying men. I have drunk Elbe water, eaten and drank among the sick, neglected all precautions, and further still, have placed my hands in my mouth after nursing patients, &c., and so far I am safe. The doctors have entered warmly into the Herald's tests."

Under date of 22nd he says:

IMPORTANT TRIALS.

Thus in one day with my system thoroughly open to infection—which always preys quicker upon the stranger coming into contact with the disease than upon another—I have made the following essays:

First—I have touched food with my hands virtually reeking with cholera.

Second—I have handled cholera patients constantly and afterward put my hands in my mouth.

Third—I have drunk from the same mug after a cholera patient, touching with my mouth the edges where he had touched.

Fourth—I have slept in the bed of a dead cholera patient and between two patients in an active part of the disease.

Fifth—I have drunk of water which comes from the Elbe and which is the cause of all the illness here. I got the water from outside the door of Ward F.

Sixth—I have drunk water from the Elbe taken from the river itself at the point just outside the waterworks which supply the town. This last test I made yesterday, drinking two glasses at 6 o'clock in the evening. My temperature was then 36.6 centigrade.

Seventh—I have eaten a roll and butter which have been in the pocket of my canvas jacket for several hours in the ward, and ate it immediately after having supported and handled one of our very worst cases.

A GREWSOME CASE.

The case was one which came in yesterday afternoon and he was laid in the bed where Schultz had died the night previously. He was in a state of collapse. A salt water infusion was tried, and strangely enough he bled profusely. At 2.45 he came in, and at 3.20 I was holding his right arm. His pulse had been very weak and failed entirely. He was dead.

Immediately after that, with my hands covered with his blood and a strong smell of cholera upon them, I ate my bread and butter without washing my hands. This, of course, was strictly against the rules of Ward F. or, indeed, of any other ward. Eating among cholera patients is tempting death in a reckless manner.

But let me tell Dr. Manchot that I ate by stealth so as in no way to give a bad example to the other nurses.

HARD FIGHT FOR LIFE.

You will remember how I told you of young Wolton, who was my left hand neighbor on the night I slept in Ward F. He died during the day after a long fight in which youth and a magnificent physique went for nothing. How that man did fight! I shall never forget it.

Within a few minutes of Wolton's death the fireman, who was in the opposite bed, died. I and the man who had lain next to my right hand neighbor, Norritz, and who had died, parted company. Thus the two on the right and the two on the left of me as I slept on that ghastly night are dead.

Ward F has many empty beds now.

STANHOPE.

Russian Tyranny and Insolence.

VICTORIA, Sept. 22.—Sealing schooners Victoria, May, Ellen and C. H. Tupper arrived this morning with good catches of sealskins. Captain Baker of the Tupper says he was overhauled by the Russian cruiser Zadiaka and went aboard that vessel with the ship's papers. The arrogance of Captain Delebron was unbearable. First he threatened to seize both vessel and skins, but concluded afterwards not to do so. He added, however, if he caught the vessel again he would confiscate her with her cargo. Asked to define what waters he claimed jurisdiction in the Russian gruffly answered, "Never mind the limits." Delebron said he had seized the Ariel, McGowan, Vancouver Belle and three other British vessels, besides four American vessels.

VANCOUVER, Sept. 22.—Captain Copp master of the sealing schooner Vancouver Belle, which was seized by the Russian cruiser Zabiaka, has arrived here. His vessel was captured 22 miles off Copper Island, July 12th. He had nearly 700 skins, which were also seized. He expostulated in the strongest possible manner about being taken on the high seas, but the Russian told him the Czar's government claimed jurisdiction for a distance of one hundred miles all round Copper Island. Copp and his men, excepting two, were taken aboard the cruiser and conveyed to Petropaulosky, Siberia, a prize crew being placed on the vessel seized. The captives were locked up for some time after arrival at Siberia, and were allowed but a scanty supply of food. After several interviews the Russian commander allowed Copp to return on the schooner Ossen to Vancouver. This craft was old and unseaworthy, but during the sixty days' voyage the weather was fine. The Russians gave them but twenty days' provisions, but the supply ran out despite the most economical manner of living. The men were nearly starving when they arrived here. Fourteen of these belonged to the "Belle" and the balance, eight, to the schooners "W. H. Sayward" and "E. B. Marvin." These three seized schooners were worth $400,000 and were the best of the sealing fleet. On the way from Siberia they met the schooners Willie McGowan and Ariel, of Victoria and C. H. White of San Francisco, which were also under seizure. Captain Copp (who is a New Brunswicker), immediately on reaching here, had a long interview with Minister of Customs Bowell, who will take the men's depositions and forward them to the government. There is a bitter feeling here against Russians on account of the way in which Copp was treated.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The daily papers all comment upon Russia's seizure of Canadian sealers. Perhaps the most notable of the utterances is that of the Times, which comes out boldly in favor of resenting what it terms an insult to the flag. The Thunderer contends that an apology is due Britain, and declares that Russia should be asked to indemnify the vessel owners. "It is not fair," the leader dealing with the question goes on to say, "that we should allow men whom we are bound to protect to suffer loss."

By some of the papers the withdrawal by Russia of her expedition from the Pamir frontier is regarded as a sign that the Czar and his admirers have decided that an aggressive policy on their part is a failure in so far as relations with England are concerned. It is therefore presumed that there will be little difficulty in adjusting the sealers' claims.

Great Fire at Buctouche.

LOSS $85,000; INSURANCE $35,000; LIST OF THE BUILDINGS BURNED.

The business part of Buctouche is in ashes. On Wednesday night of last week at one o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded. The fire was noticed in the rear of the residence and store of Jas. Maillett. It soon spread, and as the wind was blowing from the northwest all the east end of the town is now in ashes with the exception of the residence and store of J. C. Ross. The loss is about $85,000; insurance $35,000. The following is a list of buildings burned: Bay View Hotel, Hotel Belvediere, Commercial hotel, Acadian hotel, Union hotel, Hotel de Peuple, J. A. Irving's residence and store; V. Bourque, residence and store; A. D. Cormier, residence and store; A Grattan, residence and store; post office; B. H. Foley, residence and store; E. J. LeBlanc, residence and store; Rose D. Bourque, store; L. J. Reddin, residence and store; John O'Leary, residence and shop; B, Cormier, residence and store: J. Walker, residence and shop; John Kileen's residence and shop, D. P. Gallant's residence, Fred Girouard's residence, John Martin's residence, Isaac Carter's residence and shop, Mrs. McPhelim's residence, G. E. Irving's store, J. Hutchinson's office, the locknp. The wharves and considerable lumber, one hundred yards of the railway track, one box car, the approach to the bridge and a large number of outbuildings and warehouses were also destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the act of an incendiary.

THE INSURANCE.

The insurance so far as known is as follows: Miss Rose D. Bourque (millinery and dry goods) $900 in the Western and $300 in the Manchester.

Anthony Grattan, store $1,000 on building and $600 on stock in the Fire Insurance Association, and $500 in the citizens.

A. D. Cormier, store, $3,500 in the North British and Mercantile, Manchester and North British companies. The stock is insured for $1,300 in the Fire Insurance Association and $500 in the Atlas.

D. P. Gallant's drug store was insured for $1,000 in the Western.

John A. Irving's new store was insured for $1,000 in the Fire Insurance Association; the stock was insured for $3,000 in the Alliance.

A. P. Cormier's hotel was insured for $200 in the Manchester.

Ruth McCullough (hotel) had $400 in the Eastern and $1,200 in the Manchester.

E. J. LeBlanc (store and dwelling) had a total insurance of $2,250 equally divided between the North British, Manchester and Alliance companies.

The Bay View Hotel is said to be insured for $2,000, half of which is in the North British.

Cummings Burke has $1,200 on his dwelling in the North British and Mercantile and $200 on his warehouse in the same company.

B. H. Foley had $1,100 in the Western on his store and stock, and $1800 in the same company on his dwelling, furniture and barn. Half of this is reinsured.

George Irving has a small amount on his office.

The Quebec, Keystone, Commercial Union and other companies are also interested to some extent.

Worthy of a Visit.

THE COMING EXHIBITION AT FREDERICTON WILL BE VERY SUCCESSFUL.

With good weather the exhibition will surpass any former efforts in that line ever attempted here. All citizens and people of the agricultural districts are taking an active part in furthering the interests of the work and all are assured of the most sanguine success. President Murray is indefatigable in his efforts to advertise the show and the many letters coming in containing entries, etc., show that his part of the work will be carried out. With the large buildings owned by the society and the addition of the mammoth tent there will be plenty of room for exhibits. The farmers' parade will be a feature of the exhibition that cannot fail to please all. A. D. Thomas and F. B. Edgecome, who are directors of the undertaking, have secured all the necessary paraphernalia excepting some few saddles and banners. The secretary, A. S. Murray, has secured the lowest rates for exhibits and visitors on all steamboat lines and railways having connection with this city; exhibits returned free. Hotel accommodation is being secured for all, many private residences preparing to take visitors during the progress of the fair. The horse races are filling well and promise an abundance of good sport. The firemen are ready for the greatest display of fireworks ever seen here. Remember the date, Oct. 5th, 6th and 7th, and be present.

Bristol's trained horses under the management of Rufas Somerby, the veteran show man, have been secured as one of the attractions of the exhibition. The horses do all but talk and have been a great success wherever exhibited. There are also trained ponies and mules. All should see them.

At the Institute, St. John, the audience expressed great delight at the many clever feats of the dumb animals. The horses appeared to better advantage even than on the first night. The feats of calculating, and the countless other little tricks done by the horses in the school scene, aroused the enthusiasm of the audience to the highest degree. The ball rolling and balancing acts and the military drill were watched with close attention and the applause was loud and frequent. The show drew a large attendance.

The exhibition will be opened on Wednesday, 5th Oct. by his honor lieut. governor Tilley. A guard of honor will be present from the I. S. C.—F'ton Herald.

An Alleged Interview.

[Montreal Witness, Sept. 21st.]

Senator Snowball was in the city to-day on his way to Ottawa. He is one of the largest lumber and shipping merchants in New Brunswick, and a *Witness* reporter accosted him to learn the position of affairs down by the sea.

"Is it settled who is to be the new Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick? Will it be the Hon. Peter Mitchell?"

"I don't think it is settled yet. There are so many conflicting interests that it is hard to say how it will go."

How is business down your way?"

"It was never worse, and could hardly be worse. The people seem to have lost heart. I would be glad to get out of business if I could, for I see nothing in it, and little hope of a change for the better. If I had left the country 30 years ago I would be far better off to-day."

"That looks bad for the N. P. and the great prosperity it was to bring."

"Prosperity! I tell you things are going from bad to worse—worse even than the census figures showed. I know a respectable man who is eligible for any responsible position. He was appointed an enumerator, and according to his instructions he had to include in his returns the names of three hundred people who had left the country for good, and that was in only one small settlement. Since the census was taken our population has dwindled even faster than before."

"What is the cause in your opinion?"

"No markets for our own products is the main cause. Want of remunerative employment is another. The mean and vexatious policy of the United States, in the way they enforce their tariff laws, and the dishonesty of Yankee buyers are also causes of the depression. If we had a reciprocity treaty as we had before, which would give us access to the markets of New England, we would be able to get along better. But it will take a good deal to re-establish confidence, and put business on a sound basis. The United States Government is constantly altering the regulations concerning imports from our province. A man may sell his produce to an American buyer and ship it according to contract, but when it gets to the border it is stopped by some new customs order, and delayed till it is spoiled or its value deteriorated, missing the chance in the market for which it was intended. Then the Yankee buyer dishonors the drafts, repudiates, refuses the goods, and the poor New Brunswicker loses his produce, his labor, his trouble and his money. This shifting of regulations by the United States Customs Department and the unreliability of the Yankees, our only customers for a great deal of what we have to sell, have demoralized our trade with the States. Our people get disgusted. They have no heart to work after having been bitten in the way I stated, and so they go away."

"Where do they go?

"Oh, to the States. Where else? If they work there, they are reasonably sure of getting paid."

"Is there any talk of annexation among you?"

"Very little. The annexationists are those who annex themselves individually. Those who remain are not annexationist. I myself certainly would never, consent to annexation. I have no confidence in the Yankees. They are bound to get the best of you, honestly if they can, but dishonestly if they must. As a nation they are just the same. Sooner than swear allegiance to the United States, I would drop all I own in the country, and start life anew somewhere else."

"But is there no way to improve the situation?"

"If we had free trade with the United States the Maritime Provinces would be all right. At any rate, protection, so far as we are concerned is a dead failure. What the men at Ottawa will do I cannot say. In fact I don't know what they can do, but I am sorry to say that things are about as bad as they can be."

In reference to the foregoing; a representive of the ADVANCE interviewed Senator Snowball, who returned from the upper provinces on Monday evening. He said that he was not aware, while in Montreal, that he was interviewed for the purpose of having what he said published. He met in Montreal a man whom he once knew as being on the staff of an Ottawa paper, which he said he had left some years since. In talking with him, as one might with a former acquaintance, he said some of the things attributed to him, but not some others. He said much, also, which would make the alleged "interview" more intelligently express his views of the subjects touched upon, had he been correctly reported.

"Buck" and "Jim."

Buck and Jim, the men who robbed Wilson's store in Chatham, and killed officer Steadman at Moncton when he was attempting to arrest them for the crime, have been tried and condemned—the former to be hanged, the latter to penitentiary for the term of twenty-five years. The sentence is what the law allows for such serious offences and, therefore, satisfies public opinion. It is evident from the testimony elicted that they carried on a career of crime since they came to the province. It is just that they receive the fullest measure of punishment, not as revenge for the deeds they committed but that it may be a warning to others. The province during the past summer has had many serious burglaries and other crimes; during last week a man was robbed on a country road within ten miles of Fredericton; Buctouche has been burned; these and other crimes require that there be no leniency extended to criminal tramps. The property and homes of the land must be defended and if men violate the laws they must abide by the result.

Sentence was passed by Judge Fraser on Thursday morning last, at Dorchester, on the prisoners Buck and Jim. The court room was packed. Before sentence was passed Jim asked to make a statement: He referred to the shooting of officer Steadman and said he probably knew more about it than any one else. "Three officers around the house that night saw me", Jim continued, "but did not attempt my arrest. I do not know why they perjured themselves, unless they are ashamed to admit their cowardice. It will probably never be known who fired the shot that killed Steadman. The attorney general has stated that the third party was an imaginary person, existing only in the imagination of my counsel, but I know the third party had more tangible form than that. He was solid flesh and blood."

Jim denied a conversation that officer Carroll said took place between him and Buck in the jail at Dorchester. He wanted to go on the stand on behalf of Buck, but Buck said, "They are going to hang one of us, and I might as well hang as you. Buck thought it was no use for me to place my life in jeopardy and would not let me go on." He thought the judge charged too strongly against him and he said all the damaging evidence was placed in a clear light and anything in his favor was suppressed. In concluding his statement Jim said: "I have no hope of receiving mercy or justice here. The Steadman murder was not a cold blooded murder, and my expression of sympathy was sincere. As I said before I have no hope of justice."

The judge then passed sentence on him as follows: "The sentence of the court is that you 'Jim' be imprisoned in the Dorchester penitentiary for a period of twenty-five years."

Then Buck was addressed, his honor Judge Fraser concluding as follows:

"Prepare for the change you are about to take, that must come to every man, but yours is fixed and the law says the judge must fix it. You will have ample time to repent. I do my duty; the law says so. I feel the gravity of this occasion, prisoner; I do not know whether you do or not. You must, you ought to feel the awful doom that awaits you on earth, and I hope that when that sentence is put into execution you will have prepared yourself to meet your God. The sentence of the court is that for the felony of murder of Joseph E. Steadman, that you, Robert Olsen, commonly called 'Buck,' be taken to the jail in the county of Westmorland from which you came and there be kept until the first day of December next within the walls of the said jail to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God have mercy upon your soul."

Tears stood in the judge's eyes during his closing utterances and his voice trembled with emotion all through his remarks.

Buck remained impassive and appeared very little concerned.

His face was flushed, but he showed no signs of the awful sentence having much effect on him.

The hush that fell on the assemblage as the last words of the judge were spoken was impressive, but the apparent stolid indifference of the prisoner removed much of the awful solemnity of the occasion.

A Punctual Rod Man.

(From Harper's Young People.)

Matthias Splitlog, chief of the Wyandottes, lives in Kansas, and being known to possess about a million dollars' worth of property, is called the wealthiest Indian in America. Although over seventy years of age, and unable to read or write, he is a keen business man. By his shrewdness and ability he has acquired large tracts of land in Kansas and Missouri, houses and lots in Kansas City and has money invested in a number of paying enterprises.

The white men to whom he gave a $20,000 lesson in punctuality had pursuaded him to s