"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. When-ever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market." ①

Hereditary Consumption

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. BROWN BROS. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

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

LSL

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1, 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 MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are 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
W. L. Cabell
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.
Jno. H. Connor, 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, February 7, 1893.

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 50c;
One-Twentieth 25c.

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

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part; which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows to wit:— "On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Searle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Searle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart "severally and containing six acres more or le s." Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee
MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

SMELT SHOOKS

—for sale by—

GEO. BURCHILL & SON,

Nelson, 25thNov.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - JANUARY 19, 1893.

Biennial Municipal Elections.

The Municipal Councils, which are now quite generally holding their annual sessions throughout the province, may, if they see fit, pass bye-laws providing that elections for Municipal councillors shall be hereafter held biennially, and such bye-laws will come into effect at the elections in October next. A bye-law may also be passed doing away with the semi-annual sessions which are held in July. We believe it would be a move in the direction of both economy and efficiency if municipal elections were held only once every two years, and we hope that Northumberland Council, which is now in session, will pass the bye-laws necessary to that end.

As to doing away with the July session, as provided in the Act of Assembly authorising biennial elections, it may not be well to adopt that change also just yet, although we have heard nothing urged against it. Let the biennial elections come first, and the councils elected thereunder deal with the other question.

THE SUNDAY LAW:—Stipendiary magistrate Motton of Halifax delivered judgment on Friday last against the Horse Car company of that city for doing servile labor on Sunday, by running its cars. He convicted and fined them $5. The judgment was a long one and dealt with authorities extensively.

N. S. LEGISLATURE:—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been summoned to meet for business to-day. The object of the special session is to give effect to a deal by which the coal-fields of Nova Scotia are to pass under the management of a new syndicate, having a capital of some seventeen million dollars.

INSURANCE:—Mr. Peter Clinch, of St. John, was in town this week, his visit being for the purpose of obtaining data on which to fix a tariff of insurance. He will, no doubt, recommend a reduction in present rates, as Chatham's efficient firemen, and the great care exercised by its people in regard to prevention of fires, have made the place a bonanza for insurance companies.

ANOTHER POLICY:—The Hamilton Ont., Young Liberals' banquet on Tuesday evening of last week was a great success. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Wilfrid Laurier and other prominent Liberals. Mr. Laurier now advocates a gradual reduction of the tariff, with a view of our finally having free trade. That's a first rate policy. It sounds well and is almost as good as that of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, as declared in his historical telegram to Senator Boyd of St. John in 1878, when he said that he never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff.

Look at It.

Thoughtful persons—men and women—who have been identified with the enforcement of the Scott Act in Northumberland, ought to have some interest in the manner in which the County Council, now in session at Newcastle, shall discharge its duty in connection with that important subject. There is no question of having or not having an Inspector. That matter was settled when the writer of this article, in his capacity as a member of the Council, presented the first petitions to that body that were successful in securing the appointment of a Inspector; and the Council has not since shown any disposition not to have one.

If a feeling against having an Inspector—sufficiently strong to leave the County without one—is created, it will be chargeable, not to any disposition on the part of the public in favor of the non-enforcement of the law, but to the blindness, greed and illegal acts of those who have entered into the temperance fold with no sincere desire to do what is possible in the condition of public sentiment to forward the cause, but for the purpose of imposing upon its too susceptible and trustful friends with the object of enriching themselves, by entering into a combination for that purpose.

There are now before the Council a series of accounts that are causing no little misgivings even amongst the strongest friends of the Scott Act who have seen them. One member of the County accounts committee, Mr. Donald Morrison, was obliged to declare before the Council on Tuesday afternoon that further progress could not well be made by that body until explanations of the Scott Act accounts were made by police magistrate McCulley of Chatham, or some other of the few gentlemen who have had control of the whole matter for the past year. Councillor Murray, who has a bill of more than a thousand dollars for his personal services since February last in connection with Scott Act cases in Mr. McCulley's court, and which he expects to have the Council pass—this bill being in addition to the $247.97 voted to him in July—was very prompt in saying that Mr. McCulley would, no doubt, be on hand next day to explain his accounts. At the present writing we donot know whether magistrate McCulley would go all the way to Newcastle and endeavor to make these accounts clear or not. It was said, however, on Tuesday afternoon, by those familiar with the circumstances and persons involved, that there was no fear of his failing to do so; and it may be that by the time he has made his explanations, his report as Scott Act police magistrate to the Council will present as much marred and line-expunged an appearance as does the "thousand dollar and over" account of Councillor Murray after the challenging and objections of the County auditor. If police magistrate McCulley's accounts were properly and correctly made out—and there is no reason why they should not be—he would stand by them, and let the committe come to him for explanations, but he is not in a position to do that.

People are enquiring why it is that every magistrate in the County, save one, has been "slapped in the face," by their courts being practically declared incompetent for the trial of Scott Act cases, since the appointment of the present Inspector?

They are also enquiring why it is that the regular legal adviser of the municipality—a lawyer of acknowledged ability and integrity—has been ignored in all the prosecutions that have been made during the same period?

They are also pondering over the question as to the authority of the Inspector for ignoring the legal adviser of the municipality and making a bargain with a member of the Council—a young lawyer—by which that gentleman is now a claimant, through the Inspector for more than a thousand dollars, which he and his friend, Mr. Menzies, expect the Council to vote to him for occasional services during a period of less than a year, and that in addition to the large sum he secured in July.

They are also wondering why it is that although the Inspector was, a year ago, voted the maximum salary of $500, authorised in the Act under which he was appointed, and it was expressly stipulated that that sum was to cover all his personal expenses, he has since been paid $34.24 for personal services and expenses and has now a claim of $103, under the same head?

Then, they venture to question the management by which, out of fines and costs amounting to $3,924,—nearly $4,000—imposed in the only court before which the Inspector and his "handler" bring cases, only $2,028 were reported as collected on the day before the Council met—a few dollars (not amounting to $100) being reported as since hurried up to Newcastle, and why that whole $2,028 has been absorbed by the claims of the magistrate, Councillor Murray and Inspector Menzies—with a small sum, relatively, for witnesses and constables—leaving, besides, a balance of nearly $350 against the County, which the ratepayers must provide?

Then, it is said, there are nine cases which the magistrate and Inspector report as being under appeal, the costs to be paid on account of which are neither mentioned nor estimated in the accounts submitted by the gentlemen who are managing the whole business.

In Tuesday's St. John Telegraph, which paper, as many of our readers know, has a legal department in which questions of correspondents are answered, appears the following:—

It is a violation of the law, relating to the independence of members of county councils, for any member thereof, being a lawyer, to make a contract with an officer of the municipality, to wit: its Scott Act Inspector, to prosecute cases brought by the inspector at a stipulated price or sum for each attendance at magistrate's court; the sums thus earned being demanded by said member of council by account in the usual form passed upon and voted by himself, together with other members of council?

A. It is.

When Councillor Murray's account for $274.97 was before the Council in July last and he was explaining it to his fellow-members he satisfied them by saying (We quote from the official report):—

"Coun. Murray said his arrangement with Mr. Menzies, the inspector, was that he should have $10 for the first day and $10 for the second and $5 for third at trials under the Act, but nothing for further adjournments."

Under his contract, thus stated, Councillor Murray's bill, now before the Council, is, as already stated, over $1000. He has, of course, no legal right to sit for a moment in the Council, having violated the law relating to the independence of members thereof

Judging, however, from the past record of the friends of the Scott Act in the Council, it is not to be expected that the evident plot to divide up the sum collected during the past year under that Act, between the interested parties, as shown, will be materially interfered with, or that the violated law in Councillor Murray's case will be vindicated. Those who respect themselves and the law may grieve over the situation, but they are powerless. The only way to have the illegality and outrage on the County remedied is in the higher courts of the country, but we presume no individual citizen will think it worth while to incur the enmity and persecution of the temperance people in whose name (and to whose disadvantage in the long run) the job is being perpetrated, by having the stamp of illegality and conspiracy effectually placed upon the transactions of the persons implicated and the penalties of their acts imposed upon them.

Let there be no mistake about the contract between Inspector Menzies and Councillor Murray. The councillor unblushingly stated it in open council in July. The enormity of it would have been more apparent at that time had not Councillor Murray suppressed a part—and a large part—of his bill. He claimed $274.97 then, saying that $30 of it was for another lawyer, Mr. Currie, and he intimated that there were other fees still due on account of cases not settled. It was said at the time that the wily councillor's bill was so large that had he claimed the whole of it in July, it might have led to the breaking up of the illegal arrangement between him and Inspector Menzies. There were, however, six months ahead in which more fees were to be illegally secured, and a councillors' election in October, in which Mr. Murray's chances as a candidate might have been marred, so he suppressed a large portion of his account. The portion of his grab asked for in July was $274.97. At that time he had no less a bill than $505,53 trumped up against the fund, which sum, had he followed his present plan, he would have asked for. Had he done so, however, public attention would have been directed more fully to the conspiracy by which Scott Act moneys are being absorbed by the firm who have taken the job in hand.

This is not a question of having the Scott Act in force or an inspector appointed. Both of those questions are settled affirmatively. It is a question of the legal and honest administration of a public trust by the Municipal Council. Are the "temperance" members going to be misled and deceived to such an extent as to have such a conspiracy successfully carried out in the name of a good but already much-abused cause?

The report of C. R. Casey, inspector under the Scott Act, in Cumberland Co., N. S., shows that proceedings were taken last year in seventy-four cases, in which convictions had been gained. The total amount collected in fines amounted to $1007, out of which for expenses had been paid as follows: Justice's fees, $161; constables' fees, $313; counsel fees, $25; witnesses, $50; salary of inspector, $250; sundry expenses, $90; leaving a balance on haud of $111. Times.

The Scott Act Inspector in Cumberland seems to know his business, and he does it at one half the salary Northumberland's Inspector gets, to say nothing of the latter's bill of $137.24 for personal expenses. Then, we observe that seventy-four cases were handled in Cumberland at a total cost of $25 for law expenses. We are more luxurious in Northumberland. Our seventy seven cases, in only fifty-nine of which convictions were secured, are to cost over twelve hundred dollars in law fees to Councillor Murray alone—that is, if he can induce his fellow-councillors to join in voting him the money—to say nothing of the expenses that he and the inspector have incurred at Fredericton. We ask the Municipal Councillors, in all seriousness, whether advantage has not been taken of the well known temperance sentiment of the County by certain gentlemen, to divide all the Scott Act money between them. Let the matter be probed to the bottom. The integrity of the Council is on trial. What will the verdict be?

They are Doing Well.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The Empire, speaking of Sir John Thompson's great speech in the Auditorium, says: Of Sir John Thompson and what he would say, the highest expectations had been formed beforehand, and he more than met them all. The fervent exhibitions of admiration and respect by the vast and delighted audience were in no small measure drawn forth by the power and skill with which he unfolded his policy, the gratifying and acceptable nature of the policy itself and the stately dignity of his bearing. It goes to every part of Canada to-day; will be read with interest by people of the republic; it will flash under the ocean to the motherland that the new government's policy is based, in the first place, upon unfaltering loyalty to our connection with the British empire, and that the principle of sustaining and developing the great national industries of the dominion is to be unflinchingly adhered to. Sir John Thompson has delighted his party. He has spoken words that will never be forgotten by his fellow-countrymen, and he has established such a hold upon the intelligence and loyalty of Ontario which we make bold to think can never be shaken off.

The speech of Hon. John Haggart was especially interesting to the maritime provinces. The minister of railways and canals said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I may tell you that by the opening of navigation in 1894 I hope that Canada will have a waterway of her own, superior to anything on the continent of America, from Lake Superior to the sea—loud applause)—and, in three years from next spring, we will have a 14-foot navigable route from Lake Superior down to the Atlantic ocean, a waterway that will carry 2,000 ton vessels under the system, vessels having the engines which are now in use in the upper lakes, with modern machinery, triple engines, using the least quantity of coal and showing all the best features of modern steam navigation. (Loud applause.) In about three years from now, as I have said, I hope to see a fleet of such vessels running from Lake Superior to the ocean, vessels, which, instead of lying idle after the close of inland navigation, will be able to carry on business and trade to any port on the ocean, and in any part of the world. After that there will be comparatively little expenditure for canal purposes. I see it stated in some of the papers of your city, and I think by one of your recent mayoralty candidates, that the canals of the St. Lawrence should be deepened so as to admit of deep draught vessels reaching Toronto. I wish these hopes and aspirations could be gratified, but the reports of engineers who have examined the route show that a greater depth can only be had at an expenditure beyond the means or the needs of the country. There is another thing in which, perhaps, I take a little pride. Since I have had control of the railways managed by the government, I have endeavored, consistent with the requirements for freight and passenger traffic, to introduce a more economical system. (Cheers.) I have pleasure in announcing to you that no longer will there be a deficit in the running of the Intercolonial railway. (Renewed cheers.) For the current year beginning July 1st last, the deficit amounted to but $7,600, and my officers assure me that for the seven remaining months there will be a surplus, so that hereafter the great road will be self sustaining. At the same time the people of the lower provinces will have a rate of carriage at the actual cost to other great roads, irrespective of their dividends or profits, and I hope, with the saving, that we shall be able to give the maritime provinces, and it is the wish of the government, I assure you, to give them as fine an Atlantic steamship service as any other country enjoys. (Cheers.) I hope that the next time I appear on a platform in Toronto I shall be able to announce that the Canadian government has secured the services of as fast a line of steamships as any in the world; for the purpose of bringing immigration; for the purpose of bringing passengers to the country, shortening the time, as Mr. VanHorne told you the other evening, which I believe will be of immense advantage to the country.

OTTAWA, Jan. 15.—These are the exact figures with reference to the Intercolonial railway which Hon. Mr. Haggart gave in his Toronto speech. The deficit for the five months of last year was $538,918, and the deficit for the corresponding period this year is $7,082. The returns for December are not yet to hand, but it is expected that they will show that the deficit has been wiped out.

The Briggs Case to be Appealed.

A New York despatch of 10th says that the committee of prosecution having charge of the case of Dr. Briggs decided after a careful scrutiny of the judgment of the court, to appeal direct to the General Assembly. The reasons for doing this were given in a statement addressed to the public. The next General Assembly convenes in Washington on May 19 this year. By appealing direct to the General Assembly, the committee will save a year's time.

"Irish Crime."

[St. John Telegraph.]

The dynamite outrage, by which Detective Synnott was killed in Dublin at Christmas time has led the London Times and other journals opposed to home rule to fulminate against "Irish crime." There is nothing they have said or can say that will too strongly condemn such murderous outrages as that referred to, but a great wrong is done when the entire Irish population are characterized as responsible for the criminal acts of the few. There are murderers and criminals of the deepest dye in every land, and some of the most brutal character have occurred even in Canada. Yet no one would think of assuming because of this that the people of Canada are unfitted for self-government. That is, however, precisely the conclusion that is reached by the opponents of home rule in the case of Ireland. So much has been said and written of Irish crime that many honest people throughout the English-speaking world have come to think that the people of Ireland are more addicted to crimes of violence than those of any other country. Such is not the case, though for obvious reasons a single murder committed in Ireland attracts more attention than half a dozen similar crimes in Tennessee or Texas. The official statistics given in The Stateman's Year Book entirely fail to establish any greater prevalence of crime in Ireland than in England or Scotland. Subjoined is its statement of the number of criminal offenders committed for trial and convicted in each of the three kingdoms in the year 1890:—

	Committed.	Convicted.
England and Wales	11,074	9,242
Scotland	2,344	1,928
Ireland	2,061	1,193

The population of the three kingdoms was in the same year, England and Wales 29,001,018; Ireland 4,706,162, and Scotland 4,033,103. It will be seen from the above statements that Ireland with 673,000 more people than Scotland had 735 fewer convictions. The proportion of crime as shown by the convictions was also much less in Ireland than in England and Wales, and this is especially true with regard to the graver classes of murder and manslaughter. In the matter of illegitimate births, Ireland has far fewer in proportion to population than either England or Scotland. These are facts which ought to be taken into consideration by those who speak of Irish crime as a reason why the people should not have a legislature of their own.

Prince George of Wales.

It is stated on what is considered good authority that Prince George of Wales contemplates a visit to America during the coming summer, the principal object of his coming over being to participate in the naval review that is to take place at New York. A N. Y. Herald London despatch of 12th says the idea is favorably regarded by the Queen, the Prince of Wales and heads of the Admiralty. If Prince George goes he will be escorted across the Atlantic by several men-of-war, and it is probable that a large squadron of battle ships and cruisers will be sent over in advance to receive him.

The Prince also contemplates a trip to the Chicago Exposition after festivites in New York are over, but nothing has yet been definitely settled.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES AND SOME STORIES ABOUT HIM.

George Frederick, Duke of York, is the second son of Prince and Princess of Wales, was born in 1865, and is, therefore, twenty-eight years old. He and his elder brother, the late Duke of Clarence, were greatly attached to each other. They entered the navy together as cadets in 1877. Two years were spent on the training ship Britannia, and then Prince George, accompanied by his brother, started for a three years' voyage round the world on board the Bacchante.

In May, 1883, Prince George was made midshipman to the Canada, which was stationed on the North American coast. Two years after he was promoted to be lieutenant, passing his examination with distinction. In 1890 he was given the separate command of the gunboat Thrush on the West Indian station. The following year he was made commander.

The Prince visited Ireland in October, where he contracted a dangerous fever, from which he gradually recovered. On June 28 last he took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York, and the next day he hoisted his pennant on board the new second class cruiser Melampus.

THE PRINCE'S RISKY EXPERIMENT.

When Prince George had the independent command of the Thrush on the West Indian station it fell to his lot to have to convey as prisoner a young blue jacket belonging to another ship, who had been hitherto, as his conduct certificate bore witness, a constant offender and continually on the black list. The man came on board the Thrush merely as a prisoner for conveyance from one part of the station to another under sentence of punishment. From his demeanor, however, and by close observation of him, Prince George came to the conclusion that there were many seeds of good in the man and the making of a better career. When the term of punishment was fulfilled and the time came for him to rejoin his own ship again, Prince George determined to try and give him the chance of a new start in life. On arriving in port, after calling upon the man's captain—who naturally, was only too glad to get rid of him—he went to the Admiral and asked permission to transfer him to the Thrush.

The Admiral was astonished at the proposition; it seemed to him a risky expiriment with one who bore such a bad character, and the chances were that the young man's heart had got the better of his judgment. However, he gave his consent. Prince George went back to his own ship, had the man brought aft before him on the quarter-deck and spoke to him as probably he had never been spoken to before. He told him that he was henceforth transferred to the Thrush; that, as commanding officer, he put him in the first class for leave and gave him a clean sheet as regards his past offences. "I do not ask you to make me any promise as to your future behavior. I trust to your honor and good feeling alone. But remember that, by the rules of the service, if you offend again in any way or break your leave I have no option, but am bound to put you straight back again to the class from which I now remove you. Your future is in your own hands. You have had no leave for twelve months. Go ashore now with the other special leave men. Your pay has been stopped and no money is due to you. Here is a sovereign. I trust to you not to mispend it. You know as well as I do what you may do and what you may not do. God help you to do the right and keep you from wrong." The man was completely overcome; he, of course, answered nothing, but saluted and was then marched forward again.

His commanding officer's confidence was not misplaced. During the rest of the Thrush's commission he was never once an offender, but showed himself as active, willing and smart a hand as any in the ship; and after working hours he was the life of the forecastle. In the ship in which he has subsequently served he has maintained his good conduct and attained a petty officer's rating.

PRINCE GEORGE'S FAVORITE HYMNS.

As ships of the Thrush class do not carry a naval chaplain, Prince George, as captain, had, according to the Admiralty regulations, to read morning prayers on board after divisions each day, and himself to conduct the Sunday service. In preparation for this last he always practised on Saturday evenings, with such officers and men as volunteered to take part in the singing, the chants and hymns for the next day. We are told that his favorite hymns appeared to be such well-known ones as "Nearer, my God, to Thee," "O God, our help in ages past," "I heard the voice of Jesus say," "Jesu, meek and lowly," "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and Keble's morning and evening hymns. These and others he had been wont in his boyhood to sing at home with his brothers and sisters, to his mother's accompaniments on the piano, and therefore to him, as to many others of us, the words of the hymns had acquired an additional force and meaning from being hallowed with many recollections.

The Norwegian Skater the Better Man.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Jan. 14.—In spite of the cold weather the Normanac skating rink was crowded with spectators to witness the three mile contest between Harold Hagen, of Norway, and Fred C. Breen, of Kennebeccasis Island, Kings Co., New Brunswick, for $1,000 a side. The betting, what little there was of it, was two to one on Hagen. There was plenty of Canadian money, but at the odds required, but little Norwegian coin was ventured. Both men were in the best of form. Neither had spared any severity of training to put themselves in the best possible condition for the great race. It was about a half hour after the appointed time, 3 o'clock, when the two men glided upon the ice. Hagen's herculean proportions showed to excellent effect in the tight fitting grey wool sweater and tights which constituted his skating costume, the same suit that he beat McCormick in. He wore a little black cap and a pair of heavy white gloves. Breen was dressed in navy blue and about his waist fluttered a bit of a sash emblematic of his country's colors. He wore a mouth-piece; Hagen's face was bare. John S. Johnson, of bicycle fame, and Tom Eck, the well-known trainer, were chosen timekeepers. McCormick acted as referee. Norseng was present and took an active interest in the skaters. The rink is 4½ laps to the mile. The men started from opposite sides. "Are you ready" shouted manager McClellan. There was an affirmative nod from the racers, a signal to McCormick, the shot rang out and the racers were off. Hagen made his usual running strokes right from the jump and gained a splendid momentum in a quarter of a lap. Breen was not so successful in making a start but he got off in fair form. In the first lap with both men spurting Breen gained a little upon his rival. In the second lap Hagen, however, had made the loss even again and in the third lap Hagen began to forge ahead and continued to gain steadily in the third and fourth laps and when the fifth lap was reached it began to be evident that it was the Norwegian's race. He was one-eighth of a lap ahead of his rival on the sixth round. It was thought that Breen was hardly skating in his usual good style. In the 11th lap Hagen had gained half a lap and making a little spurt, took a fly past his opponent, which he did apparently easily. During the succeeding laps and in the last lap he made a splendid spurt, which brought him out two-thirds of a lap over the Canadian. The crowd, the majority of whom favored Hagen, went wild with delight and formed an unruly yelling mob about the champion as he made his way back to the club house. Hagen made his first mile in 2 55, the two miles in 5 45 and the three miles in nine minutes flat. Breen in his dressing room was surrounded by a group of disappointed admirers and the only remark he vouchsafed was, "I have been fairly beaten." The supporters of Breen still claim that for the remaining two races he may yet show himself the superior of the Norwegian. Two more races will be skated, the first on the 16th, a one mile race, the other on the 18th, a five mile contest.

Hagen also beat Breen in the one mile race which was skated on Monday. His time was 2 50—the fastest mile on record for skaters. Breen was about fifty feet behind at the finish.

We have no report of yesterday's race.

After Subscribers.

I established The Arizona Kicker on a policy of my own, I determined from the first not to waste breath arguing with a man that it was his duty to subscribe to and advertise in his home paper. Had I pursued the usual policy I could never have issued the second number.

I first learned that almost every man in the country around was a little tender as to his past record, and then I buckled on my guns and started out to pile up a big subscription list. As fast as I ran across my men I politely said:

"Mr. Jones, I have your record in a little book, but you can rest easy. I'm not a man to give my subscribers away, no matter how great the reward offered. The Kicker is to be a bang up weekly, and the subscription price is two dollars per year, strictly in advance. What is your full name, please?"

The plan worked beautifully. Now and then I encountered a critter from New England who thought he'd got so far away that he was perfectly safe, and he would hesitate and, perhaps, defy me. In such cases I sort o' slipped my hands down to guns and feelingly replied that I'd send his personal description on to the chief of police of Boston and take my chances. He always wilted.

I also have my own policy about keeping a subscriber on the list. If he drops off I want to know why. I buckle on my guns, straddle my cayuse and ride till I find him. If he's dead and buried, that settles it. If he is living, I am dead sure of his renewal. If he says, as is sometimes the case, that the Kicker doesn't have enough reading matter to suit him, I politely reply that I could fill three or four columns more with accounts of horse thieves, embezzlers, bigamists, cow-stealers and barn burners who have come west to grow up with the country, but I am not that sort of an editor. He sees the point and renews. In the case of one man who returned his Kicker marked "Refused", I rode over to his ranch and found him barricaded in a log stable. I besieged him for twelve hours, during which time some 200 shots were exchanged. Finding that I meant to stay by him all summer, he raised a white flag and came out and subscribed for three copies of the paper to be sent to relatives. Ninety-five per cent. of my subscribers come in and renew of their own accord. The other five per cent. hold up $2 bills when they see me coming and beg my pardon for not dropping in.—EDITOR ARIZONA KICKER.

The Right Kind of Girl.

Miss Bina Henry, of St. Stephen, who graduated from the University of New Brunswick with honors, a few years ago, taking the Montgomery Campbell prize, for two years proficiency in classics, is now attending the Hanemann college, Chicago, the largest homœopathic college in the world. A few days ago, when about to board an electric car, through the carelessness of the conductor she received a severe cut on her forehead. With a great deal of self control she walked to a neighboring drug store and procured assistance, after which, she had several stitches put in the gash without the administration of ether. Miss Henry then advertised through the papers for the addresses of those who had witnessed the occurrence, and a few days afterwards, with the evidence in her possession, called upon the company, who paid her $125 rather than defend an action for damages in the courts. For a young lady alone in a strange city, Miss Henry showed herself able to fight her own battles. She is the daughter of the foreman of the St. Croix Courier office, St. Stephen.

Big Lumber Combine.

Boston, Jan. 12.—There is apparently excellent authority for saying a big lumber combine has been established by Maine and Massachussetts parties, which will practically control the entire lumber business of the United States.

Charles Vay Holman of Boston, John Ross and Cornelious Murphy of Bangor are reported promoters of the deal, the first named being the financial element in the concern.

The others are extensive lumber dealers and mill owners in Maine.

The syndicate is said to have secured 30,000 acres of lumber land in, Maine; 25,000 acres in Florida; 30,000 in Kentucky, and over 200,000 in New Mexico.

It proposes to put up mills in Maine, Massachusetts, Kentucky Illinois and New Mexico and to sell direct to builders.

The syndicate is said to have a capital of eighty million dollars.

By dealing directly with builders the trust expects to be able to undersell lumber dealers great and small and to fill contracts more expeditiously and more cheaply than can be done by any body else.

The U. E. Loyalists.

[Halifax Morning Herald, Jan. 13.]

Mr. James Hannay, at present connected with the staff of the St. John Telegraph, has commenced in that journal a series of articles on the United Empire Loyalists, which we understand it is the intention to continue throughout the year. It is proposed to deal more especially with their military services, giving more complete particulars respecting the several Loyalist regiments that have yet been given to the public. Details will also be given of the various Loyalist settlements in the lower provinces, and sketches of the more prominent actors in the series of events that thus gave to Canada the best blood of the revolted colonies.

Mr. Hannay's literary ability and strong historic instincts are guarantees of the character of the work. It is largely pioneer work, however: and involves the collection, comparison and analysis of a large body of material. It is, therefore, but fair to him that all interested in Loyalist history—and all good Canadians should be that—should render him all the assistance in their power. This can be done in a great variety of ways, but in no way more effectively than in furnishing him with copies of documents, bearing on the expulsion, migration and settlement of those heroic founders of English Canada.

A Modern Outlaw.

FORT KENT, Me., Jan. 10.—Efforts are still being made to capture Nadeau, the outlaw. Three unsuccessful attempts have been made within the last fortnight to serve a warrant upon him, but all who have approached his cabin have been driven away at the muzzle of a rifle.

He is still living about twelve miles beyond Fort Kent. There are several other settlers within a short distance of him, but most of them are friendly to Nadeau. His cabin is a few rods from the road, and one not known to be in sympathy with him is not allowed to pass without being challenged.

He is said to have stopped several teams, a rifle in hand, gone through them and their baggage to see if they had with them any official badges or papers. This he does to make sure no detectives are around him in disguise, for recently two from Portland have been spying on the outlaw, endeavoring to catch him napping.

Nadeau says, "I'll never see my own grave,", by which he means he will never be taken alive.

To guard against surprise in the night time the outlaw has dug a long pit or trench in front of his cabin. At the bottom of this he has driven stakes pointed sharp at the top, and any one unfortunate enough to fall in would be impaled. He has covered the whole over in such a way that it is made to resemble solid ground, and with Nadeau on the watch with his rifle it will take more than one to pass it.

To be able to use his firearms to better advantage the outlaw has cut loopholes in the four walls of his cabin, and there is no avenue of approach that he cannot cover from the interior. Since he has been a fugitive from justice, Nadeau has been supplied with firearms and amunition by his brother. His cabin is so located that he can command a view of the country for two miles in every direction. When the outlaw sleeps he has suspended over his head a revolver aimed toward the door, so that if suddenly awakened he has only to grasp the weapon and fire.

Between Nadeau and some of his neighbors a code of relay signals has been arranged extending for miles up and down the road. Many men are not only willing to help the outlaw keep out of the officers' hands, but would fight for him if it was necessary. They contend that he has been wronged, and did right so resist arrest, though they have nothing against Deputy Marshall McNally, whom Nadeau shot. They say that the warrant first taken out against him was issued a year after he had quit smuggling and selling rum, and was the result of an enemy's spite.

A Crew for Chicago.

A reporter called on Elijah Ross, the veteran oarsman, at St. John west, the other day, to find out what he intended doing about the offer made him by Boston men to train a crew to row at the World's Fair. Said Mr. Ross: "I would not accept the offer, as it would be impossible for me to get away to train an American crew. I am paid by the Dominion government to light the lamps on Negro Town breakwater every night and I do not care to make application for leave of absence to work in American interests. If the boys will back me up I can select a crew of St John men who I can train to row at the Fair and win. To put a Canadian crew in form I would probably be relieved of my government duties for a while. Unless I get support I would not undertake the project here."

"Whom would you select?"

"Well, I wouldn't care to say, but it would not be the crew that rowed at Halifax."

It is to be hoped, says the Telegraph, that some St. John parties will put up their money and send a crew to Chicago, who will do honor to the country in which they were raised.

Corns! Corns!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Pain