"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

We are talking about a "shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

COTTOLENE

instead of lard. None but the purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use Lard—Healthier because they will get "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills—for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far—so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it!
Physicians endorse it!
Chefs praise it!
Cooks extol it!
Housewives welcome it!
All live Grocers sell it!

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

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

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducie with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
M. A. Isabelle
Chas. F. Zilker
Commissioners.

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

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

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

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 7th, 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.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. **PAUL CONRAD**, President.

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

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

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

TRAINED NURSE.

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

FOR SALE.

In the town of Chatham belonging to the estate of the late George A Blair.

The tenament houses and property 100 ft. front by 132 ft. deep, situate on Queen street, known as the Dean property.

5 acres of land on the Richibucto road, adjoining the field behind Blink Bonnie property.

Terms easy.—½ payment in cash, and the balance in 1 years time secured.

For further particulars apply to

SARAH M. BLAIR, Executrix. or GORDON M. BLAIR, Executor.

Chatham, August 30, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Thomas F. Gillespie, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, deceased, are requested to hand in their accounts, duly attested to, within three months from date. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment to John Fotheringham J.P., at his office.

Dated at Chatham, N. B., this 24th day of August, A. D. 1893.

ELIZABETH GILLESPIE, Executrix.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Executor

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 26, 1893.

The Contempt Case.

The sentence of the judges on John V. Ellis is being variously discussed by the press. Many of our contempories denounce the sentence and claim that the judges have brought dishonor upon our court. Others declare the sentence a just one and such a one as was merited by Mr. Ellis. We think there has been and still is much misapprehension on the part of Canadian journalists as to the cause of editor Ellis being in his present position. They lose sight of the distinction between criticisms of the acts of a judge and the imputing of corrupt and dishonorable motives to the judge in the performance of his duty. The facts have been stated respeatedly but they are still incorrectly stated by many of our exchanges. At the general election in 1887 Mr. Baird and Mr. King were the government and opposition candidates respectively in the County of Queens. Mr. King secured the majority of votes cast, but on declaration day, Mr. Dunn, the returning officer declared Mr. Baird the minority candidate elected. An informality had been discovered in the nomination papers of Mr. King and Mr. Dunn treated them as a nullity, dealing with the whole contest as if there had been but one candidate in the field—Mr. Baird. We think Mr. Dunn acted wrongly and that he should have declared Mr. King elected and left the further consideration of the question for the courts. Mr. King's legal advisers now applied to Judge Steadman the County judge for Queens for a recount. Mr. Baird's legal advisers were of opinion that it was not the proper course to be pursued. They accordingly applied to Judge Tuck for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judge Steadman from proceeding with the recount. Judge Tuck issued the writ. Then it was that the Globe accused him of acting from corrupt, dishonest, dishonorable and partisan motives. The soundness of his law was not criticised but the motives by which he was actuated in applying the law were impugned. The legality of Judge Tuck's proceedings came before the Supreme Court and it was held that he had the jurisdiction to issue the writ of prohibition and that it was properly issued. The press does not enjoy the right of unlimited criticism. Fair and impartial criticism of public meetings; of proceedings in parliament; in the Legislatures and in courts of justice have been held to be privileged. If, however, malice is shown to exist, speaking generally, the writer is liable to be proceeded against. But this was not a case in which the rights or privileges of a citizen had been invaded. A Judge had been accused of administering law to promote the ends of a political party. It was not, therefore, for legitimate criticism of the action of the judge that this punishment has been awarded but for asserting that the judge used his position to further the interests of the Tory party. There are at least two, if not three methods by which a judge can be removed for cause shewn. If the editor of the Globe was of opinion that a judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick was dragging the ermine in the dust by his partisan conduct he could have proceeded in the matter and been free from any consequent liability. The action of the judges in no way limits the liberty of the press, but tends to preserve that proper respect which all should have for the bench.

Crown Land Business.

There was some lively bidding at the weekly sales at the Crown Land office last week Seven or eight blocks were offered and every one was competed for. The keenest bidding was on a nine and a three mile block on Big Sevogle river, which were applied for by John Burchill. Mr. Burchill's agent ran the nine mile block up to $25 per mile, when he dropped to George Hughes who, with Edward Sinclair, of Northumberland, went as high as $40 a mile. Mr. Hughes then dropped and the block was knocked down to Mr. Sinclair at $40.50 per mile. When the three mile block was put up Mr. Sinclair shut his competitors out at the start by bidding $100 per mile, at which figure the block was at once knocked down to him. Hilyard Bros. of St. John purchased a three mile block on New Canaan river at $26 per mile. Geo. F. Gregory bid in a six mile block at $25 and a three mile block at $24 per mile.

There has been a great rush of applications for searching and prospecting licenses at the Crown Land office of late. Some three hundred areas were applied for to-day. The revenue from this source during the past year has exceeded all expectations. The greatest rush of applications of late has been from Westmorland county, where the applicants are all after gold. There have been many applications also from Albert county, chiefly on plaster areas. It seems that there are indications of asbestos in the vicinity of the Magagaudauvic, York county, which have caused several applications for searching and prospecting licenses to be made. Queens county, it is said, is about completely covered with applications for coal searching and prospecting licenses.

Rights of Newspaper Men.

YARMOUTH, Oct. 20.—When the investigation into the Hotel Lorne fire on August 30th was commenced before Thomas R. Corning, Q. C., recorder, Mr. Hamilton, a local press representative, was ordered to leave the room, as the recorder decided to make the investigation private, and was on the recorder's order removed by a constable. Last week the recorder reported to the town council that he had completed the investigation under the statute and filed the evidence with the prothonetary. Mr. Hamilton, to test the question as to whether the press or a ratepayer could be excluded from such places, laid an information before J. R. Kinney, a justice of the peace, alleging assault against Recorder Corning and Policeman Griffin. The case came up Wednesday, when Mr. Corning declined to be tried summarily, and when an investigation preliminary to the supreme court was about being entered into he protested that the court had no jurisdiction, as the offence, if one were committed, had been done by him in his official capacity and criminal proceedings could not be taken. The examination was proceeded with Wednesday afternoon, when the complainant's evidence was taken and the case continued till the 23rd.

Maine Lumber.

Bangor, Commercial

The market in logs has been very active for a few days and some important transactions have been made. Logs are selling low, although there is a little improvement in the price and some were sold today for the best price since last spring.

A big sale was made yesterday involving the transfer of ten to fifteen million logs, between $100,000 and $150,000 being paid for them. The purchasers are a syndicate composed of P. W. Ayer & Co., Adams & Co., Gould & Hastings and the W. T. Pearson company.

The sellers were ex-Gov. Davis and L. C. Moore and John Cassidy. Con. Murphy and Gil. Davis also sold some to the syndicate. The price paid was from $8 to $10 per thousand, the lowest average since the war. The transaction was spot cash.

These logs vary in size, the smaller ones requiring twelve or thirteen to make a thousand, while the larger ones but eight or nine and frequently but seven.

Mr. Cornelius Murphy, of Old Town, was in the city to-day. Mr. Murphy sold all the logs he had in the boom today for $10.50, the best price since last spring.

J. Walker & Co. bought a large lot of logs of Gil. Davis, paying $10.75. They are said to be a fine lot.

Manatoba School Case.—Pardoning Power Case.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—The long expected argument in the Privy Council reference in the Manatoba school case to the Supreme Court took place to-day and was of much shorter duration than was expected. The entire proceedings only occupied a little over three hours. Chief Justice Strong, Judges Fournier, Taschereau, Gwynne and King were present to hear the argument. Mr. Justice Sedgwick having been engaged in connection with the case in his former capacity of Deputy-Minister of Justice, refrained from taking part in the hearing to-day. Mr. Solicitor-General Curran represented the Dominion Government but took no part in the argument. Mr. J. S. Ewart, of Winnipeg, appeared on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority of Manatoba; Mr. F. C. Wade, of Winnipeg, watched the case in the interest of the Manitoba Government, while Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., was present, nominated by the court to argue the case for the province, Mr. Wade adhered to his dicision announced some days ago not to participate in the argument. There was a fair sprinkling of spectators in court, among them being Hon. Dominick E. Blake, E. Irving, Hon. J. A. Ouimet, W. D. Hogg, Q. C., Mayor Durocher, D. B. McTavish, Q. C., Hugh Sutherland, A. Power, Q. C., and G. L. B. Fraser, of the Department of Justice.

THE CASE TAKEN UP

Chief Justice Strong having announced that the Manatoba case would be taken up.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, Q. C.—"I appear on behalf of the petitioners the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba."

Mr. Christopher Robinson arose on the other side of the court and said he appeared in accordance with the order of the court.

Mr. Justice Taschereau—"Do you appear for Manitoba? We want to know for whom you appear, that is all."

Mr. Robinson—"I'm afraid the court will have to define for whom I appear."

Chief Justice Strong—"You appear, Mr. Robinson, under the statute."

Mr. Robinson—"Yes, by appointment of the court."

Mr. Wade—"I appear on behalf of the Province of Manitoba. I desire to state that while Manitoba appears here, it is simply to acknowledge that the province has been served with a copy of the case by the Privy Council. I do not intend to take any part in the argument, but to appear here out of deference to the court and for the purpose of acknowledging that the province has been served. I might also say, in behalf of the province, that it does not know Mr. Robinson in the case.

Mr. Ewart then proceeded with his argument which was much the same as that used by him before the Privy Council in the case City of Winnipeg vs. Barret.

Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., then presented the case on behalf of the Provincial Government.

The court took time to consider its judgment.

PARDONING POWER CASE.

Oct. 20—The celebrated pardoning power case was brought before the Supreme Court of Canada Wednesday morning by appeal in a case especially arranged between Sir John Thompson, as Attorney-General of Canada, and Sir Oliver Mowat, as Attorney-General of Ontario. The inter-provincial conferance held at Quebec in 1887 passed a resolution that each of the provinces obtain from the Imperial Parliament an amendment to the British North America Act giving the provinces power to pardon offences committed in violation of provincial acts. Sir Oliver Mowat afterwards thought that the provinces had that power inherent in the constitution and he acted on his belief.

The case involves the old question of the interpretation of the constitution as to the partition of power between the Dominion and the province. The Attorney-General for Canada seeks to have declared unconstitutional an act passed by the Ontario Legislature in the session of 1888, and dealing with the question of pardons. This act assumes to give the Lieut.-Governor the power of commuting and remitting sentences for offences against the laws of this province or offences over which the legislative authority of the province extends. A proviso, applicable to this section, limits its operation by declaring it to apply only 'so far as the legislature has power to enact.' It is claimed on behalf of the Dominion that this act, so for as it affects pardons, is beyond the power and authority of the Legislative Assembly, and also that it 'purports either to declare the meaning of or to amend the British North American Act in matters thereby dealt with and is in either case beyond the competence of the said Legislature.'

The lawyers for the Dominion are Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and Mr A. H. F. Lefroy, and for the province the Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., and Mr. A. Irving, Q. C. The case was presented for one side by Mr. Robinson and for the other by Mr. Blake.

It is impossible to summarize so long and subtle an argument as that presented on either side. A part of it is new but many of the considerations presented date back to the first case involving the interpretation of the Canadian constitution. The interest in the argument was shown by the presence in court of a number of spectators who desired to enjoy Mr. Blake's keen analysis, his lofty periods and sonorous eloquence. The spectacle of a member of the Imperial Parliament arguing for the exercise of Imperial power by a colonial legislature was unique.

The Valkyrie Will Meet All-Comers in 1894.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—There will be plenty of international yacht racing in this country next year, in spite of the fact that there is little prospect of another race for the America's cup until 1895.

Lord Dunraven, who sailed to-day for home, is apparently still of the opinion that the Valkyrie did not have a fair chance to show herself at her best and that she only lost the last race for the cup through an unfortunate accident to her spinnaker. As the rulers under which the contest for the America's cup is held preclude the earl from challenging for that trophy and naming the same boat until two years have elapsed, he decided to leave the Valkyrie over here for the winter and race her next summer against the Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee and Navarahoe.

Through H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven made the following statement this afternoon regarding his views of the recent international race and his intentions about the Valkyrie for the future.

"The first races, which ought to have been to windward and back, were reaches. On the first day the Valkyrie had a fluke and came out ahead. On the second day the Vigilant had a fluke and came out ahead, winning the first race.

"In the third race the Valkyrie was fairly beaten. But the Valkyrie was out of trim and had not enough of ballast. In our desire to conform to the 85 foot limit we sacrificed too much. We need not have been so sacrificing for the Vigilant was practically 87 feet long, and we should have increased the length of our boat. Further, we were greatly interfered with by steamers. But the Vigilant would have won any way, in my opinion yet if it had not been for all this the difference in time at the close would not have been nearly so great as it was.

"The fourth day's race was a single reef breeze race, and I think the Valkyrie would have fairly won if our two spinnakers had held out.

As a total result I do not consider that the relative merits of the two boats have been determined. I shall leave the Valkyrie over here, with the intention of racing the yacht next spring in America, if I can make arrangements for match races. I understand that quite a number of cups were not raced for this year. For these I will try. The course from here to Marblehead is most excellent, and the Valkyrie, I think, will do more than well on it.

"I have been asked if five out of seven races would not be fairer in the matter of a contest for the cup. I think three out of five enough.

"To refer to the recent races again, I think the majority of them should be to windward and back. Only one race complied with that condition, and that the last one. But nobody was at fault.

"The Jubilee, Colonia and Vigilant—any one of them, or all—should come to England to race. In fact, I am anxious that they should do so. I do not know which would win, but it would be splendid sport, and it is for the sake of sport that I desire it."

At the New York Yacht Club everyone was delighted to hear that the Valkyrie would be raced here next year and it was stated on good authority that the Vigilant, Jubilee and Colonia would been on hand when the time came. Among the trophies offered for the four cup defenders this year which were not raced for, but will be available next year, are the Seawanhaka-Canadian Yacht Club's $1,000 cup; the Colt cup; offered by Commodore Caldwel H. Colt, of the Larchmont Yacht Club; the Larchmont Yacht Club's special $500 cup, the Banks $500 cup, offered by Commodore David Banks, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the special sweepstakes prize offered by the Corinthian Yacht Club.

In addition to the above the New York and Eastern Yacht Clubs will undoubtedly offer special prizes for the big single stickers, and instead of a series of fluke contests, as this year, the yachting public will probably have a chance to see some genuine racing next summer.

News and Notes.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

Sir Robert Thorburn, one of the late leaders of the opposition party in Newfoundland politics, has turned his coat and joined Sir Wm. Whiteway. He stands as the Whiteway candidate in Bonavista. He was leader in the movement against Whiteway's coercion bill. The general election will be held on the 7th of Nov. Confederation has not been made an issue in the contest.

THE MOORE ESTATE.

The estate of Mrs. Charity Moore, late of Fredericton, is valued at something over 200,000 pounds and consists chiefly of shares in the Rosebank Weaving Company, linen manufacturers there. Besides this there are shares in a couple of smaller linen factories, a fine homestead and valuable freehold properties. The annual income from the estate is upwards of $30,000, which Mrs. Moore, with characteristic common sense, has been dividing between her children and grand children since the receipt of the first amount. This large fortune will be divided among her children in equal shares.

A CHILD'S HORRIBLE DEATH.

MONCTON, October 20.—A sad fatality by which the infant son of William Buchanan, of the I. C. R. shops, lost his life, occurred here to-day. Mrs. Buchanan was preparing dinner and had taken a pot of boiling soup off the stove to cool and went into an adjoining room. In her absence the child crawled up to the pot and pulled it over, scalding itself so badly about the face, neck and body as to cause death in two hours. The little one's mouth, nose, ears and eyes were filled with hot soup and it died in terrible agony.

A battle in which there were so many killed and wounded as there were upon the railroads in this country last year would startle the world, and might easily affect the destiny of nations. The killing and maiming of some 28,000 people at one time and place would attract more attention than an equal slaughter spread over the United States and over twelve months. Last year there were killed ot the railways 2,554 employes and 276 pagsengers, and there were injured 23,267 employes and 3,227 passengers. A few less employes and a good many more passengers were killed than in the previous year.—[Exchange.

The St. John bankers recently complained that the banking business paid heavier taxes in St. John than in any other city in Canada. They were asked to suggest a better basis of taxation and have submitted a scheme by which all taxes should be levied on real estate and polls

REMARKABLE RECORD BREAKING.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Steamer Campania, from Liverpool via Queenstown, arrived at the bar here at 10.25 last night. The time of the passage was 5 days 13 hours, 23 minutes, which lowers the westward record of 5 days, 13 hours and 45 minutes, held by the Lucania. The Lucania reached Queenstown to-day from New York. The time of her passage was 5 days, 13 hours, 30 minutes, which beats the eastward record made by the Campania by 1 hour and 25 minutes.

PORT HOPE, Oct. 21.—In accordance with the report of Prof. Ellis that he had found no poison in the stomach of the late Mrs. Hooper, the verdict of the coroner's jury rendered at an early hour this morning was that Mrs. Hooper came to her death from causes unknown to the jury. The preliminary trial will again be proceeded with at Joliette on Monday. Drs. Corbett and Douglas at the inquest proceedings last night stated that the death of the woman, as described by Conductor Robitaille and Tankman Duguay, would agree with symptoms exhibited by taking prussic acid. Prof. Ellis made a statement that there was much uncertainty of finding traces of prussic acid in a body after the person taking it had been dead twelve days. Hooper is at present confined in the Joliette jail and his preliminary examination is being proceeded with.

Mrs. Angeline Allan has appeared in public in an unconventional dress which shocks the good people of Newark, N. J Accompanied by a man she rode a bicycle through the streets of that place on Sunday dressed in a costume which caused hundreds to turn and look at her in astonishment. Her costume consisted of corduroy trousers, which fitted her legs loosely to the knees. Below them were gaiters which covered trim patent leather shoes. The upper part of her figure was set off by a tightly fitting white shirt, which had a highly polished bosom. At the waist a yellow belt covered the band of her breeches. Over the shirt fitted a pretty little zouave jacket, and on her head was a jaunty cap of the polo variety. As she rode through the streets Mrs. Allen appeared utterly oblivious to the sensation she was causing, and chatted to her companion as if she was not aware that she was cutting an unusual figure.

RAILWAY DISASTERS.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 20.—A Raymond and Whitcomb special train of eight palace cars, eastward bound, collided about 4 a. m. with the west bound Pacific express with thirteen day coaches about a mile and a half east of here on the Grand Trunk railway. Conductor Burton N. Scott, of the special, received orders here to wait on the double track for the passage of the Pacific express, but Engineer Harry Wooley of the special ran in to the special track and met the Pacific express about an eighth of a mile east of the double track. The first four passenger coaches on the Pacific were telescoped by the collision and the wreck took fire and was consumed before the fire department could get water on it. The injured were taken to the Nichols' home. A careful search of the debris brought to light 26 heaps of charred and blackened flesh, each supposed to be the remains of a human being. Of the twenty-six dead, twenty are unidentified.

Scott and Wooley both have seen long service with the company and are regarded as model employes. Wooley went to his home here and later on was arrested. Scott is missing and is supposed to have gone to Port Huron.

Wooley says Scott told him at the station that the Pacific express had gone through, and that the despatcher wanted them to get away. He said his fireman heard Scott tell him this, and says his train was standing still, through his having shut the throttle and reversed the engine.

Wooley was held in $3,000 for hearing on Monday. He is on the verge of mental and physical prostration.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Nine persons were seriously injured and several others slightly bruised by the wreck of a fast mail train on the Illinois Central, bound for Chicago, at Otto junction late last night. It appears that the express collided with a freight train that was just leaving the tracks of the Kankakee and Southwestern to enter Kankakee on the tracks of the Illinois Central. The engine, mail car, baggage and one coach are reported totally wrecked. The wrecked train was bringing to the fair a heavy load of southerners as well as passengers from Southern Illinois. It was an hour late and was running at increased speed to make up time. The night was dark and rainy, and it is possible the engineer of the freight had not been warned that the express was late.

European Armies.

TWENTY-TWO MILLIONS CAN BE PUT INTO ACTIVITY IN CASE OF WAR.

It is estimated by Major-General Tyrrel that whereas at the time of the Crimean War the aggregate strength of the armies of the Great Powers of Europe did not exceed three millions in round numbers, to-day it is more than twenty millions. Without including the final reserves, and only reckoning those men who have been thoroughly trained as soldiers and are liable for service beyond the frontiers. Russia has in round numbers, 5,000,000 men; France and Germany, 4,000,000; Austria, 2,500,000; Italy, 2,000,000. And these numbers are being continually increased. Very lately France, by lengthening the duration of liability to service from a period of twenty to twenty-five years, made an enormous addition to her military strength, and the present German Army bill contemplates a large increase in the numbers of the German army.

CAPTAIN MOLLARD'S FIGURES.

Captain Mollard, of the Military School of St. Cyr, recently published a very interesting pamphlet on the armies of Europe and their relative growths since 1869. Europe, says Captain Mollard, now devotes nearly five milliards of francs a year to her fighting forces. In 1870 she could at the utmost bring 7,000,000 of soldiers into actual service. She now disposes of 12,500,000 and will soon have 22,000,000. The conclusion Capt. Mollard draws is that Prince Bismarck's policy of blood and iron and the seizure of Alsace-Lorraine have given rise to these monstrous facts, and that every nation might be led to disarm were restitution made by Germany to France. He takes his military statistics, he says, from official sources only.

STARTLING FIGURES.

The following figures are from Captain Mollard's work, which is entitled "Puissance Militaire des Estate de l'Europe." In 1867 the armies of Europe mobilized for war numbered:—

France	1,350,000
Germany	1,300,000
Russia	1,100,000
Austria-Hungary	750,000
Italy	570,000
England	450,000
Spain	450,000
Turkey	320,000
Switzerland	150,000
Sweden and Norway	130,000
Belgium	95,000
Portugal	70,000
Denmark	45,000
Holland	45,000
Montenegro	40,000
Greece	35,000
Roumania	33,000
Servia	25,000
Total	6,958,000

In 1892 the actual effective strength after complete mobilization was.—

THE FIGURES A YEAR AGO.

France	2,500,000
Russia	2,451,000
Germany	2,417,000
Italy	1,514,000
Austria-Hungary	1,050,000
Turkey	700,000
England	342,000
Spain	300,000
Sweden and Norway	270,000
Switzerland	212,000
Roumania	153,000
Belgium	128,000
Holland	110,000
Servia	80,000
Portugal	80,000
Bulgaria	70,000
Greece	70,000
Denmark	61,000
Montenegro	55,000

To-day, that is to say, when the new military laws come into full effect in France and Germany, the figures will be:—

THE FIGURES TO-DAY.

Germany	5,000,000
France	4,350,000
Russia	4,000,000
Italy	2,236,000
Austria-Hungary	1,900,000
Turkey	1,150,000
Spain	800,000
England	602,000
Sweden and Norway	338,000
Switzerland	489,000
Roumania	280,000
Belgium	258,000
Bulgaria	200,000
Holland	185,000
Greece	180,000
Servia	180,000
Portugal	154 000
Denmark	91,000
Montenegro	55,000
Total	22,448,000

INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE.

In 1870, says Captain Mollard, Europe devoted annually $600,000,000 for war. To-day the amount has increased to over a milliard of dollars.

In 1870 Europe had two millions of men under arms in times of peace; to-day the number is nearly three and a half million of men.

In 1870 Europe could put in line in case of war and as a supreme effort nearly seven millions of men; last year she could put twelve and a half millions in the field, and to-day the number can be increased to nearly twenty-two millions.

In 1870 says Captain Mollard, Europe did not occupy herself altogether with war. People lived in peace and labored, seeking to develop civilization and wealth without any great care for the morrow. To-day the fear of a tremendous war occupies all minds and interferes with transactions of every kind, compelling the nations to subordinate everything to the interests of military defence.

And this startling development of militarism, Captain Mollard concludes, "is the immediate, tangible result of the re-establishment by Prussia of the German Empire, and of the tutelage which she has imposed upon all in her desire to bring about the final dismemberment of France."

Fashion Notes.

FANCIES FOR THE WOMEN WHO WANT TO BE UP TO DATE.

A handsome evening dress of thick, lustrous satin is trimmed with ruffles of embroidered chiffon. A sash of the same material is draped around the waist and long ends fall at one side of the front of the skirt.

A charming costume is made of veiling in a plain color. Satin ribbons in graduated widths are run around the skirt, waist and sleeves. The effect is very pretty and becoming to young and slender women.

Bonnet-strings on new models are very narrow and of velvet, moire or plain ribbons. They are fastened high at the back of the bonnet and are tied or pinned at one side of the face.

Princesse dresses are much liked for full-dress wear. Cut plainly and fitted with great care the princesse is the most admirable of foundations for rich and effective garniture.

Gold lace is coming into prominence as a material for dressy bonnets. It is made up with lace in black and colors or with fine knife-plaitings of mull or net.

The Watteau plait is occasionally seen in handsome costumes. It must be most carefully arranged and adapted or it is quite too wrapper-like to be desirable.

In spite of the mania for stripes, bands, ruffles, ruchings and the like, one occasionally sees a plain skirt, but of very rich and elegant material.

The square neck, with outline of embroidery in gold or mixed metal threads, is one of the fancies of the moment.

A new fancy in bracelets is the heavy rope-twist of Roman gold.

Amongst newest goods are the winter crepons, firm and wiry in their weave as the famous mohairs—for repelling dust and declining to crease—yet light and soft, and in beautiful changeable colors. Gray seems to be the favorite ground plan for these seasonable goods, yet it combines well with either scarlet, yellow, green or violet. In other novelty goods black is relieved with dashes of yellow wool and magenta, which sounds impossible until you see it in combination with silver, making a really artistic effect. The horizontal striped goods known as bayadere are used for dress waists, made-up with plain or mottled skirt and sleeves in the same color, or the leading one. On plain goods the effect of the new changeable stuffs that go with them can always be repeated in the woollen or torched insertions of black or solid color that are laid over contrasting bands of silk or satin to carry out the same idea.

Changeable woollens in heavier stuffs come in green with brown, red with blue, and a very dark red with green. A fine "shepherd's plaid" homespun is imported not merely in the usual small white block with the black, blue or brown crossbars, but in green and black, brown with gray or green and brown or red and black.

The close twilled serges are also shaded, and, with the storm serges, continue in popular estimate the most useful of light-weight winter goods.

WILL MAKE A PERFECT FIGURE.

A hint of knowledge recently acquired may not be out of place at this time, especially as it is not a promise of good, but from the lips of those who have tried it and recommend it, it is something which in practice will give at once perfect rest, perfect ease and eventually a perfect figure. What more could woman desire? And yet the whole process is comprised in the abolition of the pillow, even the downy little silk arrangement that has seemed the acme of comfort.

Said our informant: "I never was so surprised in my life to be told by my dressmaker, that her straight shoulders and otherwise perfect form were due to an entire absence of personal contact with either pillow or rocking chair. From her earliest childhood these two luxuries so common to all had been to her an unknown quantity and the result was to me astonishing. Accordingly I, being from birth and habit round-shouldered, decided to try the simple remedy, and on the first attempt utterly despaired of ever being able to stretch out on a level bed without the accustomed head support. After that I 'tapered off' by securing three pillows of graduated sizes, the smallest being almost a pin cushion. The change was easy and almost imperceptible, and now I would as soon sleep standing upright as on any sort of pillow."

And as our friend told of it her erect figure and buoyant step told of the good results accomplished even more eloquently than her words or those of her acquaintances who had, through her example, been induced to do away with a barbarity of modern civilization which, in the guise of comfort, brings almost inevitably discomfort and ungracefulness.

It is certainly worth trying, the mere doing away with a pillow for the head (by slow degrees, if necessary), so that the body may lie exactly on a level. There is no reason to suppose that the latter position is not the natural one, and every law of hygiene, appears to indorse it.

The Wheary Murder.

The preliminary examination of Elward Wheary, the deaf mute charged with the murder of Bertha Wheary, his brother's wife, on the 27th of September last at Keswick, York county, has been about completed at the police court, Fredericton. Almost all the evidence is now in, with the exception of the analysis of the supposed blood spots found upon the prisoner's clothing by officer Robert's on Thursday last.

The prisoner will be remanded for trial at the York nisi prius sittings of the supreme court, which will open in Fredericton on January 16th next, and be held by Sir John C. Allen.

The procedure at the trial of a mute is altogether different from that where the prisoner is in full possession of all his faculties. The English practice in the case of deaf mutes will probably be followed by the chief justice in this case.

There are four juries sworn.

The first one is to find whether the prisoner stands mute of malice or mute by the visitation of God.

The second jury are sworn to inquire whether the prisoner is able to plead to the indictment, and the fact that a prisoner was shown to be able to read and write, and had been taught in a deaf and dumb school, and when given the indictment he read it and made signs that he was not guilty, has been held sufficient evidence for the second jury to return an affirmative verdict.

The third jury are sworn to find whether he is sane or not sane. In a leading English case, the judge directed the jury that it was their duty to find whether the prisoner was of sufficient intellect to comprehend the course of the proceedings on the trial so as to make a proper defence—to know that he might challenge any of the jurors to whom he might object—and to comprehend the details of the evidence, which in a case of this nature must constitute a minute investigation. Upon the latter issue the jury were told, if they thought there was no certain mode of communicating the details of the trial to the prisoner, so that he could clearly understand them, and be able properly to make his defence to the charge, they ought to find the prisoner was not of sound mind. It was not enough, that the prisoner might have a general capacity of communicating on ordinary matters. In that case, and it is very near a parallel to the present one, the jury found that the prisoner was not sane, and he was directed to be confined in prison during Her Majesty's pleasure.

If the third jury, however, should find that the prisoner is sane and capable of taking his trial, a fourth jury is then sworn to try the prisoner upon the indictment against him, and the trial will then proceed as in ordinary cases, save that the evidence must be interpreted to the prisoner.—[Sun.

A Sure Remedy for Neuralgia.

Neuralgia is one of the most common and distressing complaints incidental to this climate. It is not confined to any particular season, for whilst most general in the winter seasons, yet many suffer its excruciating agony in the heat of summer. In late years this form of disease has become better known, and consequently the means of relief have become greatly increased in numbers, as well as in efficacy. Among the most powerful and penetrating combinations, placed within the reach of the public for the relief of neuralgia, we can mention no remedy equal to or more certain than Polson's Nerviline. Its power over pain is something wonderful, and we advise a trial for neuralgia, or any other painful complaints.

F. C. Baptist Conference.

The sixty-first annual conference of the Free Christian Baptists of N. B., opened at St. John on Saturday last and continued in session till Wednesday. The attendance of clerical and lay members was very large, and the Conference appears to have been a highly satisfactory one. From the report of the corresponding secretary, Rev. J. Wesley Clark, we extract the following statistics:—

One hundred and seventeen churches had reported, 108 of them having had pastoral care for a whole or part of the year. The total number of additions by baptisms was 274, by letter 103, total 377. The total amount paid in all the districts for support of the ministery was $13,207,66; for current church expences, $2,747,75 for buildings and improvements, $3.551, 74, a total of $19,507-15. This does not include the amounts contributed for home and foreign missions, relief of sick and disab