A SHORTENING.

Down the street through the busy way A lady passed on marketing day. Who, pausing at a grocery store, Stepped quickly in at the open door. With bated breath and anxious mien She queried: "have you COTTOLENE?"

The grocer, leaving off his work, Interrogated every clerk; But none up to that time had seen

An article called "COTTOLENE." "What is it?" said he to the dame; "That answers to this curious name. What is it made of? What's its use?

My ignorance you'll please excuse." "You're not the merchant for my dimes, I see you're quite behind the times. For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know, Is now the thing that's all the go, An article of high regard; A healthful substitute for lard.

Its composition pure and clean; For cooking give me COTTOLENE." As from his store the lady fled, The grocer gently scratched his head-On his next order, first was seen,

Ack Your Grocer for it.

"One dozer cases COTTOLENE."

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

INPRECED INTED ATTRACTION

State Lottery 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 PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES. Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louis ana control the Drawings themthat the same are conducie fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the use this certificate, with facour signatures attached, in its



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one 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.

State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank.

A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. Carl Fohn, Pres Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING.

At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 10th, 1893.

Capital	Prize,	\$75,	000
100,000 N	Numbers In t		1.
	LIST OF PRIZE		
1 PRIZE OF	\$75,000 is		\$75,00
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is		20,00
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is		10,00
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is		5,00
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are		5,00
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are		5,00
25 PRIZES OF	300 are		7,50
100 PRIZES OF	? 200 are		20,00
200 PRIZES OF	F 100 are		20,00
300 PRIZES OF	f 60 are		18,00
500 PRIZES OF	7 40 are		20,00
A	PPROXIMATION P		
100 Prizes of	\$100 are		\$10,00
100 do	60 are		6,00
100 do	40 are		4,00
	TERMINAL PRIZ		
999 Prizes of \$2	0 are		\$19,98
999 Prizes of 2	0 are		19,98
3,434 Prizes,	am	ounting to	\$265,46

PRICE OF TICKETS Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifhs \$2: One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. 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 Bists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting Express Companies in answering correspondents and

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

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that 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

N.B.-The tickets for the October drawing, and all ments of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERS, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGUARD, deceased. There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive rmous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves thy insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and

TRAINED NURSE.

Miss Murdoch, Graduate of the "St. John t raining 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 the late George A Blair. The tenament houses and property 100 ft. front l 132 ft. deep, situate on Queen street, known as the Dean property.
5 acres of land on the Richibucte road, adjoining
the field behind Blink Bonnie property. Terms easy. $-\frac{1}{2}$ payment in cash, and the bal

For further particulars apply to SARAH M. BLAIR, or GORDON M. BLAIR Chatham, August 30, 1893.

EVERITARIO MOTICE

All persons having any claims against the Estate of the late Thomas F. Gillespie, of Chatham, in the o hand in their accounts, duly attested to, within hree months from date. All persons indebted to he 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 ELIZABETH GILLESPIE, Executrix. JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Executor are criminally responsible under the law ness of the country. It so happens that

Miramichi Advance. of that kind will be worth all the horsewhips in the country.

[St. John Telegraph.]

Prohibition in Bangor.

"that there was an understanding with

he did not make any attempt to do so."

liquor sellers held the balance of power.

This condition of things in a state

which has had a prohibitory law for over

sisting difficulties in the way of enforcing

Mr. Gladstone's Latest Speech.

The object of Mr. Gladstone's recent

visit to Edinburg was to address the

Midlothian Liberal Committee which met

It had been announced that Mr. Glad-

the hall was crowded to the doors long be-

Mr. Gladstone when he rose to speak

was received with an outburst of enthu-

hope that before the close of the year

THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

perpetual challenge to the House

stantially as follows:--

The Steamboat Troubles. The tie-up of steamers proceeds under have permitted some of the evidence orders from the Marine Department obtained by them in Maine to be made Ottawa, and has struck St. John. The public. The general result would seem Collector there takes the view that the law to be that prohibition is pretty effectually requiring certificated captains for ferry | carried out in the country districts and steamers applies only to vessels of 100 tons | smaller towns, while the larger cities, and upwards. If the law regarding right | notably Portland, Bangor and Lewiston of the road and captains' certificates furnished exceptions. At Bangor the applies to steamers of all sizes it contains | chief of police informed the commission a number of most ridiculous provisions that will have to be amended. The attention of the Department now being 10 o'clock at night. The Republican given to the St. John steamboat interest party was in power in Bangor, and the will, probably, lead to needed amendments in the law.

The Parliament of Religions.

The Parliament of Religions in Chicago is being very severely criticised by a large number of the leading journals of the United States. The New York Sun, of whose intense "Americanism" there can be no doubt. savs of it:-

"If the so-called Parliament of Religions at Chicago is for any other purpose than to be a sensational side-show to the big fair, it is a purely agnostic purpose. It is to destroy the old conviction that there is a single closing at 10 o'clock. During the term of absolutely true and perfect religion revealed from God, and to substitute for it the agnostic theory that no religious belief is more ly enforced for years, but now parties than an expression of the universal and ceaseless effort of men to discover the un discoverable. It is that men's gods are of their own making, and that they are improved and finally discarded according as the manufacturers grow in enlightment. . . 40 years, and where the constitution How, then, can Christians come together with Buddhists, Brahmans, Mohammedans, Jews and Zoroastrains to discuss their religion with them on equal terms? How can they treat them otherwise then as infidels who are the surer of damnation because they have seen the light of heaven and turned away from it? In Chicago hospitality to all religions indicates agnostic indiffer-

The Brooklyn Eagle, while taking an other view of the affair, is equally emphatic last Wednesday evening in Albert Hall. in its condemnation:-

"The indications are that nothing about stone in his address to the committee would the fair will move curiosity less than this declare the policy that the government exhibit of the various kinds of theology intends to follow until the next general made around the globe. If we proceed to inquire why this is so, we shall probably election, and therefore great interest was find the explanation to lie in the fact that the average American is a genuinely for converting ing crowds such as are drawn together by lection of freaks. The mind must be in search of truth. not of excitement, before any notable effect will be produced upon it by expositions of what is contained in sacred literature."

The Herald and Presbyter, of Cincinatti, the leading Presbyterian organ in the United States, also condemns it. It says:-"Christ did not hold a parliament to arrange a basis of general fraternity. He disestablishment of the Church of Scot-"If ve believe not that I am He, ye fraternity with evangelical Christians of by Mr. Cameron was designed as a pracevery name, but not with Buddhists, Confucians, Mormons, Unitarians and infidels and this latter is the avowed object of the parliament. Our Assembly expressed its terian communions. He hoped that the positive disapproval of the scheme. Our friends of the Established Church would missionaries, so far as they have spoken, have taken the same ground.

After all, the parliament was merely an aggregation of the world's religions, in which each representative was privileged We the undersigned Banks and Bankers to present the claims of his own faith or will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana teaching upon his auditors who were of other faiths. The agnostics—the heather -it seems, have demonstrated that th christians are practically no better than they, so far as living up to their professions and observing the law of love towards their fellow-beings, which is the foundaof christiantiv itself, are concerned. This has caused an outcry against the parliament with which only those who are hit will sympathise. The Christianity of Christ has not suffered, nor can it be made to suffer by any comparison that is possible to be made between it and any other religion. It is only the adulterations that have become mixed with the genuine article that suffer in the light o exposure turned upon them by the honest and philosophic heathen.

The Lesson of the Late Shooting Ac

A local paper thinks the coroner's jury | The evil is immeasurable. On one hand did the killing be "soundly horsewhipped by his father." It might be assumed between the two there is a great barrier that the lad would not be very happily situated for a time at least, but why should the jury undertake to dictate to a of Parliament generation after generation. parent in the position of the boy's father | Why has this question continued to exin such a matter? It does not require ist so long, and who is answearble for its either knowledge of law or moral courage remaining before us? There is only one to recommend that a child be beaten. There would be, however, a positive ele- House of Lords. (Cheers.) Who has ment of the ludicrous in making such a the remedy in dealing with this great recommendation while the weighter evil?' matter of the law, which provides punishment for giving or selling by an adult person either a pistol or ammunition to a person under sixteen years old, is ignored. Why should the cat-o-nine tails be invoked upon the thoughtless boy who is not old form bill in 1832. enought to be legally responsible, while those of riper years, who ought to know of the House of Commons has been a the law and vet violate, it are not even censured by the jury? Perhaps the Lords. Sometimes the latter has demembers of the jury did not think of the clined to accept the challenge. In that law relating to placing dangerous weapons | case such assemblies are useless. or ammunition in the hands of minors, or | business of a self-governing country is they might have made some recommenda- clearly to forcibly take in great ideas and tion based upon it. As they did omit when they are comprehended to stick to that duty, it is to their credit that they | them, content that its representatives left the recommendation of the horsewhip | shall give the idea full legislative effect. to their foreman in his unofficial capacity. The plea that the Home Rule bill was in-It was clear, under the testimony, that sufficiently discussed is equally flimsy and little Jack McCulley did not mean to the House of Lords did well to avoid harm his companion. He bore him no these fallacious pretences, the adoption malice and had no quarrel with him, and of which would have shown egregious killed him just as he would have killed folly and want of tact and skill. For himself had the main spring of the pistol- they did dispose in four days of a bill none others, if they want the advertised chance for lock been stronger than it was when he that occupied the attention of the House aimed at his own head and pulled the of Commons eighty-two days. trigger upon the same cartridge from which the ball went into Dickeson's brain when he pulled it next time. Whatever "people think" or what they say re-

"Then there is the third plea that the Lords are entitled-indeed, I think they bowed their acknowledgments. say bound by duty-to require a referspecting criminality or criminal intent, ence to the country. That is not conthere was none. The story published in stirutional The doctrine of the conthe World about principal McKenna of stitution shows if a responsible Ministry No. 9 district school taking the pistol from advises a dissolution of Parliament there the boy, and other stories set affoat about ought to be a dissolution at the risk of his natural depravity, seem to have no the Ministry, and the House of Commons foundation in fact. It is easy, in times has power, which it has frequently exerof excitement, for the public mind to be cised, to force a dissolution by vote. But prejudiced by those who are inclined to no such thing has been recorded at any gossip, or are ready to judge harshly and period of our history as a dissolution uncharitably. The harm done by the brought about by a vote of the House of thoughless boy cannot now be helped. His Lords. Such a contention is a gross, a recollection of it will be his punishment, monstrous innovation, an odious newand however much we all may sympathise | fangled doctrine, and no men are fonder with those who mourn the life so care- of these doctrines than the modern tories lessiy and needlessly taken, it must not except it be the modern unionsts. But be forgotten that others, entirely innocent, in addition to being a new-fangled docand yet indirectly concerned, are also trine. I hold that it is nothing less than sufferers by the event. The most bene- high treason if this is to continue to be a ficial thing that can come of the sad self-governing country. Let me put my-

episode will be for those who may here- self in the place of the House of Lords.

after see a child's hand presented for a It says:-"You have a representative.

firearm or ammunition to remember that You, as representatives of the people, are

unless the child is sixteen years old they returned to Parliament to do the busi-

if they do not withold it. A recollection you are not a moribund Parliament, but paper has more value than barrels of cirone of the freshest and youngest and most vigorous of Parliaments, measured thing when used in conjunction with first by a willingness to encounter labor and make personal sacrifices. You are sent to do the business of the country for seven The Canadian prohibition commissioners years. You have done that business for nearly a year. You have consulted the electors on all business, and have acted on the opinion of the country on the question of Irish government. Our claim is to step in between you and the country, to nullity the verdict of the country and send you back to your conprosecute the public's."

the saloon men that they must close up at for the House of Commons. I should say we admit that the majority may misinterpret the voice and judgment of party did not want the law enforced, so the country though if we do misinterpret them we ought to be called to account by Sheriff Reed, who has jurisdiction over those entitled to call us to account-ramethe county in which Bangor is situated, ly, the people of the country-invited by said that in the country districts the law the Crown and the Ministers, in whose was enforced, and a good many of those hands is lodged the prerogative of dissoin jail in Bangor were liquor sellers. He lution. What will happen if we have said the liquor sellers buy up the conmisinterpreted the judgment of the stables, but the majority of the people country? We will be sent to the right were for prohibition. Judge Vese said about, and with perfect justice every unique, and of unusual seasonable suggesthat most of the liquor cases that came liberal will say great as the evil is I inbefore him (about 20 in six months) were finitely prefer it to the other evilfor violation of the "agreement" about namely, intercepting the opinions of the country and attempting to contravene it a former sheriff the law had been rigoriousby the use of some irregular, extraneous were so evenly divided in Bangor that the WOULD PUNISH THE LORDS.

"But we make this plea: we say if we are punished, why should not the majority in the House of Lords also be punished when it misinterprets the now forbids the traffic, illustrates the perjudgment of the country? Let us have fair play and no favor. Why should the House of Lords be allowed to pass off with impunity-an impunity which only encourages them to repeat upon the first occasion a similar prank to that they have just committed? Depend upon it, it is an extremely serious matter. On the supposition that you could subject a majority of the Lords to the same penal consequences as those you can lay upon a majority of the Commons, there would be something at least like a prima facie case of justice and equality, some small everywhere displayed in political circles plea for this title of the House of Lords as to what he would have to say in reto the right to correct the judgment of gard to the government's programme, and the House of Commons and to send them back to the country. But there is not even the thinest presumption of justification for such a proceeding. That being so we have arrived at a very serious siastic cheers. He began by admitting position and the grand question is. How

are we to ecape from it? that Scotland fretted justly over the slow After a passing reference to the intelprogress of measures in which she was ligence and incomparable unity of the herself interested, but he held out the iberals, without which the minority some results would be achieved, especialwould, he said, have broken down and ly in regard to the local government and destroyed the bill without sending it to parish councils. With reference to the the House of Lords. Mr. Gladstone con-

THE QUESTION OF THEIR EXISTENCE. land, he believed that the bill prepared "I was not so sure when Lord Salisbury threatened a year ago to destroy the tical settlement of the question and would Home Rule bill that the Lords recognized open the doors for a union of the Presbythat this might involve the question of their own independent and responsible existence. (Prolonged cheers.) accept this chance for a moderate settleshould ever happen in the vicissitudes of refusal. ment. Mr. Gladstone then turned to the political affairs that the House of Lords. Irish Home Rule bill and spoke subby some accident or collateral process, should bring about a dissolution of the House of Commons, depend upon it, the In spite of all that had been said, the people will not consider the Home Rule last session of the House of Commons bill alone, but will mix with it another will not have to be regarded as a barren question, on which the Lords may bitterone. The many days spent on the Home ly lament, when it is too late, that they Rule bill will not be without a harvest.

ever raised an issue." The fact that the people's chamber de-After a tribute of respect and admiraliberately and advisedly passed, after a tion for the personal qualities of the long and searching discussion, a bill of peers as individuals, Mr. Gladstone consuch vast importance, is the most signifitended that abstract rights possessed by cant step in connection with the whole both the Lords and the Commons must subject of the contentment, happiness and always be aired with the utmost discretion peace of Ireland. (Cheers.) The fact is if those rights are to be spermanently prethat the present Parliamentary institutions are too weak for their purpose. served. On this occasion he said that They overweigh and do not meet the dediscretion had been entirely and abso-

lutely wanting. mands of the country. In spite of the In regard to the manner of facing the sacrifices of the House of Commons dursituation, Mr. Gladstone said that there ing the past season there was a legislative could not be procured a cut and dried famine. There is something wrong and solution of the dilemma. This defective in the great institutions. The neither the time nor the place to consider condition is intolerable and demands the the matter. He counselled neither concentrated attention of the nation with the view of the removal of the defects. violence nor vehemence. All that was necessary was a quiet determination to is the nation expressing just demands; cling to the hope that better counsels would recommended that the boy who care essly on the other hand are the necessary prevail and induce the House of Lords to measures to satisfy those demands. But her national aspirations. If the worst -namely, the Irish question-which has came, the worst consolation that could taxed the energy and mortgaged the time be offered would be to remind them of recent history and of the vast changes of the past sixty years, not one of which originated in the House of Lords or was promoted by the Lords or the existence of which on the statute book was due to rep!v-the responsibility rests with the the impartial opinion of the Lords.

> IN A GILDED "CHAMBER." To every one of those changes the opinion of the House of Lords had been Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to readverse, although its manifestation might view the relations that have existed behave been prudently restrained, time and tween the House of Lords and the House again. "For my part," said Mr. Gladstone, "I find this retrospect sufficiently of Commons since the passage of the Reencouraging. If the nation is determined "Since 1841," he said, "the legislation it will not be baffled by a phalanx of five hundred peers. We have the will of the country to execute, and cannot submit to the House of Lords, although they bear high sounding titles and sit in a gilded chamber. The next session will not pass without your seeing this subject again appearing above the waves where it has for the moment appeared to founder. nation has given us the authority and propelled us on our course, and it is our duty and our hope and belief that we shall find, with the help of the Almighty, means to reach the goal."

At the close of the speech there was prolonged cheering. A vote of thanks to Mr. Gladstone was then adopted and the meeting dispersed. An immense crowd followed Mr. Gladstone's carriage as he drove to his hotel. In response to the cheers of the crowd Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone appeared on the hotel balcony and

How to Reach the Public.

THE ANTIQUATED DODGER-THE "FAKE" FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

[By Nathn'l C. Fowler, Jr. Doctor of ublicity] He who depends upon circulars for business bringing may not be a fool, but all fools use circulars exclusively. The generic tree of good advertising has

one trunk, and three big branches. The trunk is built of newspapers, grounded in a bed of type, and fed on printers' ink. The branches are first-class printed matter, advertisements in directories and programmes, and novelties and outdoor signs of

other kind of advertising,

culars, although circulars are worth some-

class newspaper advertising. The local dealer must use the local paper. He may use other classes of advertising. The local newspaper should receive from one half to two-thirds of the local advertising appropriation, the balance to be distributed among legitimate branches.

I speak words of truth, founded on my own experience, and on my knowledge of the experience of hundreds of successful business men, who admit that their success is due to newspaper advertising. Because stituents, instead of allowing you to there may be in your city an exception, or even two exceptions, does not prove the Now let me humbly presume to speak incorrectness of this practical rule.

The wise business man keeps within the beaten track until he knows the condition of the side track.

A catalogue, well written and printed, cannot be considered illegitimate in any sense, for a catalogue is a necessity, and ir. many cases is as important a factor in trade as are the goods themselves; but the catalogue must be supplemented by newspaper advertising, so that it may secure profitable

The sending through the mail of any printed matter, unasked for unless it be tions, has seldom brough t in adequate re- and the territories.

The giving out promiscuously of circulars on the street, has seldom brought business. What becomes of circulars and flyers given out by any boy, or man, to passers-by, or left at houses? Read the answer in the gutters of the

How many of the circulars handed to you

Why not judge of the world by yourself? How many people like you do not read

Everyone of you buy it, and pay for it, and that which is bought will be read. editorials, news, advertisements, and all. The newspaper advertisement is upon the same sheet of paper that contains the news: therefore you and others must see it, if it | yield was as follows: be bold, distinct and brief.

The first-class local newspaper forces itbeyond the barred doors of blue-blood aristocracy, even into the charmed circle of

The directory advertisement, unless the directory be the only one, or the leading nothing. Limited space in a first class directory, if the page containing the advertisement is referred to in the business directory part, has some value, because it enables the merchant to give a catalogued list of what he does or sells, which the directory will not present; but the retail advertiser has no business to advertise in a directory, for the people in the town already know well enough the class of business he does, and it is not necessary for any directory advertisement to teach them about it and women do not read directories. The majority of directories are merely

advertising mediums, with no other purpose than to make money out of advertisments. Programmes of church fairs, and of other entertainments, issued in the interest of charitable, or other worthy purposes, must be considered, not so much for the good the merchant will receive from them, but for the harm which may come to him through a 275; four years later it had gone up to \$1,-

blackmailing sheets, which the merchant

cannot afford to ignore. Signs on rocks, and printed upon fences. are worth something, but such signs will not sell goods. They are simply supplementary, and in that capacity have a right

Stereopticon advertising, in value, about as thin as the illuminated picture on

Afloat in Pestilence.

A plague ship is floating off the Brazilian coast, near Santos. Her supplies are almost exhausted and her stricken passengers are without medical attendance. Such is the story told by Captain Black, commander the steamer Hogarth, which arrived at New York on Thursday last from Santos.

The Herald says: the Hogarth was Santos on September 2 and it was there that Captain Black heard of the ill fated vessel. The steamer sailed from an Italian port. Captain Black says that he thinks she sailed from Naples. She had on board several hundred Italian immigrants and was increased. Scarcely a day passed that a 000; about 1,000 schooners and steam

The floating pest house anchored before the harbor of Rio Janeiro, and the quarantine officials ordered her to go to Ihla Grande, a quarantine station sixty-eight miles northwest of Rio Janeiro. She steamed away from the entrance of the port, leaving behind her a trail of dead bodies as she passed.

At Ihla Grande the quarantine authorities refused to allow the steamer to land any of her passengers. They ordered her to put to sea without delay. She headed south, along the coast of Brazil, seeking a port of entry. She could not take the long trip back to Italy, as she had neither food nor coal sufficient for the trip. She had other alternative but to go along the coast begging for a place to enter. She could obtain no food, water or coal

from Brazilian ports.

When the Hogarth sailed the plague ship was near Santos, and had been signalled not to approach the city. Every day the bodies of persons who had died from the plague were washed ashore. Every incoming tide cast infected bedding upon the coast below Santos. The inhabitants of the city were in a state of alarm over the presence of the plague ship.

had been made to send aid to the suffering | year, and dving passengers of the steamer. Captain Black said that he did not know the name of the steamer. He said that she was not the Vincenzo Flori, which was the

name which he was reported as giving. THE DELINEATOR for November is th

first of the three Great Wi ter Numbers and is a splendid specimen of this popular magazine. All the needs of ladies, misses and children are fully considered in th styles for the coming season, which sensible and beautiful in themselves, an are most attractively displayed. A special article on Dinner and Evening Gowns will DIRECTORY-ROCKY SIGNS, AND STEREOPTI- be appreciated, at this time, as will also Two CON MANIFESTATIONS -THE NEWSPAPER Meaus for a Thanksgiving Dinner. The Tennis article treats of Mixed Doubles and Tournaments. There is a well written paper on Children's Associates, and an original Fancy-Dress Drill for an equal number of boys and girls. An article valuable to the housewife for its suggestiveness is called As Winter Comes On, and the second instalment of Household Renovation deals article for the month is on the culture of Yesterday he lost them both after the Lilies, and entertainment for Autumn days fiercest fight that two strong and fierce one. and relaxation for the longer evenings is animals could wage. Kreutzer had always The branch methods have their value if provided in A Harvest Home and A Geo- his bull and stallion in the same lot and that when he entered the house, the prisoner they spring from the main trunk, but if graphy Party. In addition there is continu- there was apparently the best of feeling rose from the corner where he had been their existence depends upon themselves ed instruction in Netting, Knitting, Crochet- between them. Yesterday, however, the lying- He attempted to hand-cuff him and they will not live, because they never have ing, Lace-Making, etc., etc. This magazine bull suddenly began frantically cavorting got one on but could not fasten the other should be in the hands of every housekeeper. around the barnyard. The stallion for a without the assistance of Officer Phillips. The legitimate advertisement in the legit. One year's subscription, One Dollar; Single | time looked on in apparent consternation at imate newspaper, is worth more than any Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to The the queer antics of his erstwhile sober friend, Delineator Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Rich- and then he began trotting around after the oper did not appear to realise the position years, by the use of Hawker's Nerve and A two-inch advertisement in a good news. | mond St. West Toronto.

CANADA'S MARVELOUS FISHERIES.

THE CATCH EXCEEDED IN VALUE \$251,000,000 IN A PERIOD OF TWENTY-THREE YEARS. -AN ARMY OF MEN AND 1,000 SCHOONERS EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY .- OTHER VAL-UARLE STATISTICS BY THE DEPUTY MINISTER

The following is a summary of the paper read by the deputy minister of fisheries of Canada, William Smith, at the fisheries congress in the world's fair. For the Canadian fisheries Mr. Smith claimed that they struck viciously with his fore feet, and tore that the deaf-mute was out of the house were the most valuable in the world. As a great quivering chunks of flesh out of the and on returning found that the murder had national possession and a nursery for sea- bull with his teeth. The terrific roar of men they are inestimable, and as a field for the battle brought Mr, Kreutzer from an industrious enterprise they may be said to adjoining field, but he knew it meant death be inexhaustible. Sometimes in Canada the fisherman's calling is exercised as a separate industry; sometimes in connection with agriculture. As a rule, however, the prin- animal sank to the ground with a groan cipal localities in Canada in which the fish. eries are successfully carried on are not short distance and fell. Mr. Kreutzer. localities favorable to agricultural pursuits. The sea coast line of Canada extends 5,000 | The bull was still living and wrapped miles from the Bay of Fundy to the straits | closely about one of its hind legs he disof Belleisle, and over 7,000 miles along the covered the cause of all his trouble. It coast of British Columbia. The salt water inshore area, not counting minor indentations, is 15,000 square miles; the fresh water area, including part of Great Lakes belonging to Canada, is 72,700 square miles, and this is exclusive of the lakes in Manitoba Kreutzer killed it where it was. The bull was so badly wounded that it was THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE CANADIAN shot.

FISHERIES for 1892, stated by the provinces, was as fol-

Nova Scotia......\$6,340,724 New Brunswick 3,203,922 British Columbia...... 2,849,483 Quebec 2,236,732 P. E. Island 1,179,856 Manitoba and the Territories. . . . 1,088,254 This foots up nearly \$19,000,000, and

does not include probably fish to the value of \$2,000,000 or more consumed by the Indians and half breeds of the Northwest and Pacific slope, The varieties of fish which yield most are, in 1892: Cod \$4,063,458; salmon, \$2,243,000; herring, \$2,035,630 lobsters, \$2,000,000; mackerel, \$1,347,000. Between 1869 and 1892 the value of the

Herring...... 44,258,161

is carried on in schooners of from 60 to 100 tons with trawls and with trap-nets, within easy reach of the coasts of Nova Scotia and Labrador, or in boats with hand lines along the shore. The fish is exported to Europe, South America and the West Indies, and it usually sells readily and well. The fishing grounds, notwithstanding the enormous catch, show no sign of exhaustion. Mackerel are abundant around the shores of Prince Edward island and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, the Gulf of St. Lawrence. the Gut of Canso and the Magdalens, their season is from early July to October and the best market for their sale is the United States, but some are sent to England and the West Indies. of Cape Breton and Labrador; the fishing begins in the spring and continues until late in the fall.

In the lobster fishing Mr. Smith gave a good deal of information in detail. In 1869 the lobster canning industry yielded \$15,-000,000; in 1881 the highest point was They are simply honorable and legitimate reached, viz., \$3,000,000. The 1892 returns show 626 canneries in operation, with 768,469 traps and other plant valued at \$1,000,000; the lobsters canned weighed 12, 524,498 pounds, and adding to this the shipments of live fish would give the produce of the season 80,000,000 lobsters. worth \$2,000,000.

AS REGARDS SALMON. there is a large yield on the Atlantic coast, but on the Pacific coast it is phenomenal. For the past three years it has averaged 15,000,000 pound cans; this year it will exceed 20,000,000 pounds. The British Columbian waters also yield sturgeon, black cad, flounders, halibut, oolakaus, and other

valuable fish Then, Mr. Smith spoke of the Canadian oyster and described its habitat. He mentioned that a professional oyster expert was lately brought from England and is now restocking the exhausted oyster beds of this country. Next followed a reference to the whitefish, salmon, trout, pickerel, bass, speckled trout, sturgeon, moskinouge and other inland fish, the most valuable of which s the whitefish, whose yield in 1892 was worth \$1,500,000. There were in 1892 in the Canadian fisheries 63,678 men, using nets vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 37,200. valued at \$2,000,000 and manned by 8,330 sailors; there were 55,348 shore fishermen, with 30,500 boats valued at over \$1,000,000, and with nets and gear worth \$1,475,000. THE SYSTEM ADOPTED FOR THE PROTECTION

OF THE FISHERIES and to secure reproduction of fish was de scribed, reference being made to the hatcheries, fourteen in number. In the year 1892 there were sent out from these 136,000,000 of fry, consisting of salmon, whitefish, salmon-trout and lobsters. The bounty system was also referred to, the amount expended last year being \$1,500,. 000. The Canadian government, he an nounced, recently offered two prizes to awarded for the best models of fishing vessels, in order to secure superior and sate vessels, and a number of models have been received. When the award is made by the competent judges there is likely to be a new development of fishing vessels.

Protecting the sea coast and inland fish eries calls for the employment of 400 men, besides about 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain seasons, as when fish are snawning, and calls for an annual expenditure of \$150,000. In addition there are six scene. steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, When Captain Black sailed no attempt which, with their crews, cost \$100,000 a

> The next reference was to the mode of organization of the marine and fisheries Canada. There are in all 2,236 officers and employes in the department. In concluding he said: 'An examination of the different kinds of fish taken from our waters and now on exhibition in the fishery building in the great World's fair will explain adian citizen feels proud of this important branch of our commerce, and I hope it exhibit of fish we have sent here will be very creditable to the Dominion of Canada. and compare favorably with those of older and more wealthy countries.

Stallion and Bull.

TERRIFIC AND FATAL ENCOUNTER IN FARMER'S BARNYARD. A despatch from Oakland, Ill., to the Pitsburg Chronicle says: "Jonn Kreutzer owns a 40 acre farm on the Rock fork of Brush Creek, just over the line from this infuriated animal as it ran from one side of in which he stood, as he moved around the Stomach Tonic and Hawker's Pills,

the enclosure to the other. Finally bull, after almost exhausting itself in an its body, suddenly turned and made for the stallion. The new tactics of the bull that he realised the situation, and then stallion made no attempt to kick. to venture into the yard, the bull made one grand rush, catching a horn in the horse's groin and disembowelling it. The noble who had witnessed the battle ventured in. was a little black snake, about two feet long, which had coiled about the animal's leg and caused it such frantic terror that it completely lost its head. The snake showed no disposition to move, and Mr.

The Murder near Fredericton.

[Fredericton Herald.] The village of Keswick, eleven miles from this city, was terribly excited on Wednesday evening when it became known that a most brutal and revolting murder had been committed there.

As there was no one present to tell the story of the killing the actual facts are meagre and much has to be left to conjecture. But as far as is known the terrible tragedy is as follows:-

Joseph Wheary, his wife, daughter and a deaf mute son, named Edward occupied one end of a double tenement house, the other Disadvantages of being Even tembeing occupied by Hedley Wheary, who is a son of Joseph, his wife the victim and two little children.

Joseph Wheary and family left the house half-past one on Wednesday afternoon to attend an ordination service at the Baptist church, of which he and all his many relatives in the district are consistent

About the same hour Hedley took his team and went to the grist mill some distance away, leaving no one in the house but the deaf-mnte. Bertha Wheary and the

Then the murder occurred, which for sickening details surpasses anything ever happening in the province.

It appears that while the murdered mother was doing the kitchen work the fiend seized her and attempted outrage. A fierce struggle ensued as the appearance of the room and the marks upon the woman's body indicate. Then some sort of a keen weapon was used, presumably an axe, and one cut on the back of the neck through the collar The finest herring are caught off the shores of the dress caused death. There were four other gashes beside. Whether the woman became insensible and the blows were then delivered, or whether being beaten off in his first attempt he renewed the attack and coming behind her unawares inflicted the fatal blow, is not known but the latter theory is generally accepted.

> Shortly after four o'clock, the husband, Hedley, returned and was met at the gate by his little four year old child who screamed, "mamma is dead, Eddie chopped her with an axe." Horror stricken he entered the house where in the kitchen of his own apartment he saw his wife lying on her. back on the floor in a pool of blood, which had saturated her clothing and had run along the floor in many small streams. Bruises on the lower limbs showed that a fiendish attempt at outrage had been made. Her head was canted to one side, the eves staring and the clothing bedraggled and torn. He looked for the baby and found it in his father's apartment in the cradle, the deaf mute sitting beside and rocking it. The murderer shortly after left the house and it is supposed that he took the fatal weapon with him and secreted it in the woods. Hedley went for the neighbors and returned with John Howard and William Kinghorn.

who attest to the truth of Hedley's state-The murderer, Edward, is a strong wellformed negro, light in color and about eight. teen years of age. He has been a deaf mute from birth and was generally regard-

ed as kindly dispositioned and altogether the reverse of what he has shown himself to be. He attended the deaf and dumb institution here for several terms and was one of inmates. No one in the neighborhood considered him capable of such a crime.

Of the family and connections it can be said that they are all worthy people and respected by the whites, the father of the murderer being a man who is esteemed by all for his virtues and the shock to him is especially sad.

When the father and family returned the scene was terrible in the agony expressed, the colored people being more boisterous in their grief than is the case with white peo

The little boy was questioned but could only give the information that Eddie had cut his mamma with the axe and had then taken the cradle into the room and rocked the baby till his papa came.

Dr. Coburn, coroner, was notified and an inquest was held, the verdict being "that deceased Bertha Wheary, had been killed with an axe or other sharp weapon by someone whom they could not name." It is the general opinion of all that the deafmute is the guilty person, and the policemagistrate being notified of the murder despatched officers Roberts and Phillips to the

About dusk Edward returned to the house with a potato fork in his hand, and i is thought that the fatal weapon may be buried in the fields or woods. What transpired when he came into the presence of his parents cannot be described.

The officers reached the house about mid night and found the deaf-mute huddled in corner. He stubbornly resisted arrest and was litarally dragged from the house to the waggon. He was lodged in jail here and taken before the police magistrate on Thursday morning when he was remanded till

The house where the tragedy was committed stands some short distance from the highway road, with a neat kept plum and apple orchard in front. It is a large (and comfortable building, and does not at all present the appearance of a place where such a crime could be possible.

The officers say that the prisoner pointed to the dead body and then made several

A farmer who visited the house shortly after the crime occurred said that the pris-

the house with apparent unconcern. When the body was being prepared for burial he was effort seemingly to throw something off very willing to get water or wood for the stove. The farmer also took the little boy out doors and asked him if Eddy had used took the horse by surprise, and it was only an axe or a knife. The boy did not know, after his flank had been severely gored He could not tell where the prisoner was before or after the murder. He came to the began a battle that would have thrilled conclusion after several questions that the the heart of a Spanish bull fighter. The child as might be expected knew nothing about the affair. The farmer's theory is been done.

In jail the prisoner's demeanor is as nonchalant and easy as though he was not indicted for a serious crime. He is willing to converse with any in the mute language or

by writing. The police and others went to the house and expired. The bull staggered away a yesterday and searched it thoroughly as well as the fields for the fatal weapon, but it has not as yet been found.

> The axe with which the terrible deed was committed, was found, it apears, on Friday by Mr. Dunphy, blacksmith, or one of his sons, in the barn or shed, of the Wherry premises under some barrels or boxes. It had the appearance of being washed in water, and where the handle enters the iron there are little clots of blood such as would be made from the dripping of water and blood from the handle. At the end of the handle, on the other side of the axe, there are also clots of blood The axe is of ordinary size, and had probably been used before about the house for chopping wood .- Sat. Gleaner.

Dame Experience.

Has convinced many that to use any of the substitutes offered for the only sure-pop and painless corn cure is attended with danger. Get always and use none other than Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor, for sore producing substitutes are offered just as good as Putnam's Corn Extractor. Safe, sure, pain-

[Donahee's Magazine for October.] It is usual to envy the even-tempered peonor cast down, who 'knit on plain' all the time. If one likes that sort of thing it would be equally natural to envy the animals, cows and pigs, for instance, whose serenity is seldom disturbed. For my part I think those even-tempered people lose nine-tenths of the pleasure of existence. The depths o grief and gloom into which impulsive people are thrown are amply made up for by the equally unreasonable and unreasoning joy into which they spring at the slightest possible excuse, and the sorrow of a quarrel with a dear one is paid for in the delight of 'making up.' Parents are very apt to mpress on their children the beauty of this even disposition, but so far as I can see, the

The Storm at Richibucto.

only benefit derived from it is an unwrinkled

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 3. The storm, which began last Thursday, reached its beight on Saturday night and Sunday and still continues, has been one of the most severe ever experienced on this coast. The wharves were flooded and everything loose swent from them. The public wharf is badly broken'up and damaged, and deal rafts are scattered in every direction,

Barque Bessie Marham and the Norwegian barque Emmanuel, lying at anchor in the stream, were driven from their anchorage and grounded on the north flats near the ballast heap. The Bessie, being light, was: driven high up on the bank.

Schooner Scud was carried high and dry on the bank near the Episcopal church. Barques McLeod, belonging to G. K. Mc-Leod, Valona and Konoma, belonging to J. t T. Jardine, anchored outside the harbor. were driven ashore. The Valona is high and dry on the south beach. The McLeod and Konoma were both loaded and are reef, the latter on the south reef. The Konoma will no doubt be a total wreck. So far as known at present all the crews are

The dead body of the unknown seamar. found yesterday, is supposed to be an American. An inquest is being held. Schooner Morning Star, loaded lumber, was carried up into the Irving field. near McBeath's point.

The shores are strewn with logs, deals and wreckag; teuces, trees and crops are levelled in many places. The damage is

W. J. GARNETT, of Pembroke, Maine, U. S. A. writes to say that he suffered for years with Dyspepsia in its worst forms, which finally developed into Jaundice. He was wasted to a shadow, and so nervous that the slightest noise made him start and tremble. He tried doctors and many remedies without: receiving benefit. Three bottles of Hawker's Nerve and Stomach Tonic and a box of Hawker's Liver Pills cured him and restored him to health. He says, I continue to use the Liver Pills and find them a sure cure for sick headache, sour stomach and pains in the side or back.

Floods in Kent and Westmorland.

Moncron, October 2.- It has been raining continuously for over one hundred hours. a terrific gale prevailing most of the time, and to-night there is but little sign of abatement. All the low lands are flooded. Many washouts have occurred and the damage mounts up into the thousands of dollars. The floods throughout Kent county are very severe. The bridge across the Big Cocagne river is down and the loss is very heavy. The dam and wharf at Ben Smith's mill at Cocagne is carried away, and Smith lost over 300 bushels of oats stored, on the wharf at Cocagne. His loss, including the logs carried away, with be three or four thousand

There was also a washout on the Buctouche and Moncton Railway, delaying the train five hours. At Point du Chene. Westmorland county, the storm has raged with great violence, strewing the wharves with debris. Two vessels broke from their moorings. though doubly secured, and one was driven ashore, but was got off to-day with slight damage to the rigging and loss of deckload. The steamer from Prince Edward Island had a very rough trip across to-day, and after leaving the wharf to return had to put back for a time until the gale abated somewhat Passengers, who where not very numerous, had a rough time, but met with no mishap. The big dam at Calhoun's mills went out through pressure of the enormous body of water. The flume of mill, wood run, deal run and section of the mill were carried away. Calhoun's loss will be \$2,000. The dam of Wood's mill at Turtle Creek is also damaged, and numerous small mills and passes across his own throat, as though en- bridges all over this section of the province deavoring in his sign language to confess are damaged more or less, and in many that he committed the deed. A plea is instances carried away. The dykes along made that he is more or less insane and not the marshes bordering on the Northumberaccountable, but those who have lived be- land Straits are broken in several places, side him say that he never showed any flooding the hay land and seriously injuring symptoms of lunacy and is with the ex- the crop, all of which is not yet cut. No ception of his infirmity, as intelligent as any serious damage is so far reported in Moncton or immediate vicinity. If the storm does not abate soon the loss must be very much

Folly Village, N. S.

Mrs Cummings, wife of the Hon. C. A. Cummings, of Folly Village, N. S., writes to say that she was entirely cured of sour stomach, which had troubled her for over 20