General Business.

Skin on Fire

Agonizing, itching, burning and bleeding Eczema in its worst stages. A raw sore from head to feet. Hair gone. Doctors and hospitals fail. Tried everything. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies for $5.

Cured by Cuticura.

I am cured of a loathsome disease, eczema in its worst stage. I tried different doctors and been through the hospital, but all to no purpose The disease covered my whole body from the top of my head to the soles of my feet. My hair all came out, leaving me a complete raw sore. After trying everything I heard of your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and after using three bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, I find myself cured at the cost of about $5. I would not be without the CUTICURA REMEDIES in my house as I find them useful in many cases, and I think they are the only skin and blood medicines.

ISAAC H. GERMAN, Wurtsboro, N. Y.

Burning and Itching

I was sick in the fall of 1888 with a burning and itching so bad that in three weeks I was covered with a rash, and could not sleep nights or work days. Some doctors thought it might be salt rheum (eczema), and said they had never seen anything like it before. I received no help from any of them, or from any medicine that I could get hold of until I tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES. After three weeks' use I was able to work, and kept getting better until I am now entirely cured. I recommend them to all suffering with skin diseases.

C. E. OSMER, Taftsville, Vt.

Most Intense Itching

I have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES successfully for my baby, who was afflicted with eczema, and had such intense itching that he got no rest day or night. The itching is gone and my baby is cured, and is now a healthy, rosy-cheeked boy.

MARY KELLERMANN, Beloit, Kan.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Cures, Internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily and permanently cure the most agonizing itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35.; RESOLVENT, $1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials,

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS

and pains, back ache, weak kidneys rheumatism, and chest pains relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain plaster. 30 cents.

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

Famed for Twenty Years,

For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

Attested as follows:

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

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

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, October 15, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at $20 each. Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths; $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amount to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and the Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

5c. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

LONDON HOUSE.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown of Gold,' 'Granulated' and 'Hexel.'

All choice patent flours. OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

ALSO

100 Chests of well selected TEAS

the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

R. HOCKEN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - October 10, 1889.

News and Notes.

NEW SHERIFF.

Mr. James Holden of Oromocto, has been appointed Sheriff of Sunbury County, vice Mr. Clowes deceased.

BRITISH FISH.

The autumn mackerel fishery on the south and southwest coast of Ireland, which had proved very unsuccessful since the opening of the season, vastly improved in the latter part of September. Some very good captures are being effected on that coast. White herring, salt water trout, hake, and mullet are showing, and are caught in great abundance. The waters are reported as literally teeming with herring and large quantities were caught in the meshes of mackerel nets, so large were they. Upwards of 100,000 mackerel have been daily cleaned and cured in the various depots around the coast. Buyers are arriving from Boston. Very large consignments of fish will be sent across to Liverpool by steamers and thence to the different markets in the United States, which is quite a new thing in the fish trade. What would the Yankees do but for British fish?

WORSE THAN MUGWUMPS—IF POSSIBLE.

A delegation representing the Ottawa Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Association waited on Sir John Macdonald Wednesday morning for the purpose of drawing his attention to what they allege to be discrimination against English labour around the Govment buildings. They told that no one but French-Canadians had much chance of obtaining casual employment there. Sir John promised to look into it. This reply induced the association to postpone the meeting which was to have been held Wednesday night. It was called to consider a motion and amendment made at a former meeting.

The following was the motion:—

That the words Liberal-Conservative be eliminated, and that the association be known only as the Workingmen's Association.

In amendment.

That the title of Working men's Liberal-Conservative Association be now and forever expunged from all books and records, and that this body of electors be hereafter known as the Workingmen's Equal Rights Association.

The upshot will doubtless be the disruption of the association for if heelers and boodlers are in the majority the large minority will sever their connection with the concern.—Toronto *Mail*.

POSTAL PECULIARITIES.

An excellent case for postal reform is made out by Mr. Henniker Heaton in a series of fifty resolutions which he intends to move in the British House of Commons. In these resolutions are shown many oddities and anomalies. The cost of posting a letter from England to her own possession of India is five pence, while half that sum will carry a letter to India from France, Germany or Russia. Many British merchants and newspaper proprietors in London post letters in Paris for China and India, thus saving fifty per cent. It costs five pence to carry a letter from London to Singapore; but a letter can be sent from New York to Singapore via London for 2½d. The postage of a letter from England to America, 3,000 miles of ocean travel, is 2½d; but one penny will carry a letter from New York to San Francisco, which involves a journey equally long and more expensive, because it is by land. It costs the public £5 to send 200 letters to Australia, but a parcel of the same weight will go for 3s 6d in the same steamer.

MR. LAURIER SPEAKS.

The liberal leader Hon Mr. Laurier spoke at Toronto the other day. His speech was one of marked ability. Its closing words were:—

"If the liberals of to-day can achieve what they now have in view, and proclaim the great principles of Continental Free Trade, they will have done a great good to the country, that will have conferred a boon on the British race, and they will have benefitted mankind; they will have performed a service of which they will have every reason to be proud. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will say here that my fellow countrymen are united in this, the Liberal party are united in this: What we want is not the cry of Imperial Federation as it has been set forth lately, but political, commercial and economic reform, and an alliance not limited simply to the British Empire, but an alliance, a federation which will embrace every nation sprung from the stock of Britain. Can there be any good reason why this should not be accomplished? Can there be any reason why in such a great reform the United States should be left out? I confess I can see none. The British race is the great trading race of the world. They are scattered all over the face of this Continent. I am a French Canadian, speaking as a Canadian, and I say to my fellow-Canadians that the course the great Liberal party should pursue is that which will best tend towards the speedy attainment of this great object, an alliance of the whole British race upon the face of the earth; and if we obtain an alliance, a commercial alliance between Canada and the United States, we shall have fitted one link of the chain; but we should not be satisfied until ring after ring has been added, not until with a strong chain we have encircled the whole globe. But I have done, and while I have represented that the condition of our country cannot be viewed except with some little degree of anxiety and alarm, yet all of us, whatever our creed, whatever our race, whatever our Province, if we only bring ourselves up to the level of trusting each other, of having confidence in our own better nature and having a better opinion of each other, we shall have good cause for hope in future. I shall never be disturbed by wild talk whether in Quebec or Ontario it is only wild talk, it is only the safety valve by which the extra steam will escape and do no harm, when excitement has subsided. Let us remember that, though divided by different tenets and different religious creeds, we all worship the same God. Let us remember that, though divided in religious form, still we all believe in Him who came to earth to bring to men peace and goodwill, and if we are true to these teachings we shall be ready to make all allowance for the differences, it may be for the prejdices, of our fellow-countrymen, and we shall have every confidence in the future of our great country. For my own part, I shall never lose hope in the future of our growing country."

Eczema, Itchy, Scaly, Skin Torture

The simple application of "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT," without any internal medicine, will cure any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles, Itch, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Scaly, Itchy Skin Eruptions, no matter how obstinate or long standing. It is potent, effective, and costs but a trifle.

A Poisoner's Work.

On Wednesday morning of last week, one of the St. John letter-carriers delivered mail matter, as usual, at the residence of Rev. Donald Macrae of St. Stephen's Presbyterian church in that city. Mr. Macrae was absent from home, in attendance at the Synod meeting in Pictou. There was, in some usual matter, a small box about 3x4 inches square and less than an inch deep, addressed to Mr. Macrae and it was opened by Mrs. Macrae. It contained sweets, such as are usually sold in stores dealing in such goods, and Mrs. Macrae, who was in the kitchen, ate some of them. In a very short time she complained of feeling ill and the kitchen maid put cold water on her face and was directed by her to summon a doctor at once. Dr. Christie attended as soon as possible, but had hardly time to do more than assist the poor lady to lie down, when she died. Since her death the shocking truth has become known that the sweets in the package sent to Mr. Macrae's address, as stated, were covered with strychnine; also that packages, similiar in size and contents, were sent to the addresses of Rev. John DeSoyres, of St. John's church of England, Rev. T. J. Deinstadt, of Exmouth Street Methodist church and Rev. Mr. Shaw, a retired Baptist minister—all in the city of St. John. Fortunately, however, the contents of these boxes were not eaten and the intended victims escaped.

As was natural, the community in which the dreadful crime was committed, as well as the province generally, were deeply stirred over it and it was a relief to everybody when the authorities made an arrest on good grounds for believing that they had discovered the guilty party.

Corner Berryman is still engaged in his official investigation and much testimong given is, of course, not of interest to the general public, although important in the final determination of of the case. In reference to the circumstances immediately connected with Mrs. Macrae's death the testimony of the only witnesses familiar with them was as follows:—

JESSIE ROBERTSON,

the servant-girl (about 15 years old) who received the mail from the carrier on the fatal morning deposed that she had been living in Dr. Macrae's house nearly two months; she can read. She remembered Wednesday morning last, and received the mail from the postman that morning. He left a small box and a letter for Dr. Macrae, and a paper for Mr. Alex. Macrae. She gave them to Mrs. Macrae in the kitchen. There was nobody else there. It was about 8.30 o'clock. Rev. Mr. Murray was in the house at the time. Mrs. Macrae did not open the letter but opened the box, which came for Dr. Macrae. She ate some of the candy which was in it. Mrs. Macrae did not offer witness any of the candy. Deceased came down-stairs about 8 o'clock, her customary hour. She took her breakfast as usual. About 10 minutes after eating the candy she became very faint and witness bathed her face in water and went for the doctor. It would be about 15 minutes from the time Mrs. Macrae ate the candy until witness went for the doctor. The doctor arrived in about five minutes. Witness returned immediately to Mrs. Macrae, who was suffering great pain. She trembled greatly. Witness was then sent for another doctor. When she returned, about 10 minutes later, Mrs. Macrae was lying dead on the floor.

DR. JAS. CHRISTIE

testified: He was a regular practising physician in the city of St. John. On the morning of Wednesday last he was called to Rev. Dr. Macrae's to attend Mrs. Macrae who was said to be ill. He proceeded to the residence of Mr. Macrae. As it was wet he took off his slippers and put on his shoes and hurried out as quickly as possible. On his way over across the street a little girl met him and asked witness to hurry as Mrs. Macrae was very ill. She looked very pale when visited. She remarked, "doctor, what does all this mean?" She also said: "I can't keep still." She was in a tremor at the time. Her hands were clenched together, and her arms were drawn up so that she seemed to be sitting on the chair without any support. Witness took hold of the patient's hand, and asked for a lounge and pillow to lay her down. To this she replied, "Never mind; get me a pillow, and lay me down on the floor.' The spasm then became very violent and, after witness laid her down, the tremors became continuous. They lasted until after she became unconscious, and could not articulate distinctly. Witness tried to get her to take some medicine he had in a bottle, but she could not do so. He then laid her down with the view of injecting some medicine below the skin, but before he could get out his syringe for that purpose Mrs. Macrae was dead. From the time that witness arrived in the kitchen till Mrs. Macrae was practically dead could not have been over three minutes. What witness might call dead might not be so considered by other people. Her muscles continued contracting and relaxing for about five minutes after his arrival, but practically death took place within three minutes after his arrival in the kitchen. Witness thought at the time that the symptoms showed signs of strychnine poisoning and had the death occurred under other circumstances he would have said it was the work of strychnine. Before he left the house witness's attention was called to a paper or box on the table near the window sill; he could not say which, for he could not pay sufficient attention to it. During that evening his mind was impressed with the idea of Mrs. Macrae's death, and to some gentlemen who came into the office he remarked upon the singularity of it. On Thursday forenoon Dr. Murray MacLaren came to witness's office to get the particulars of Mrs. Macrae's death. To him he said that she had shown every sign of strychnine poisoning. He came back to his office about 2 o'clock that day and held a conversation with Dr. MacLaren. The result of that conversation was that they went to the coroner's office and that gentleman ordered a post mortem of the body. Witness and Dr. MacLaren made the post mortem. They first viewed the body and found there were no external marks on it. After opening the body they removed the stomach, heart, and a portion of the liver and the kidneys, which were handed over to the analyist, Mr. Best, for examination. The lungs were in a perfectly healthy condition, the valves were a little thick, but nothing to interfere with their efficient working. The kidneys were also found in the same condition. The portions of the body removed were put in a jar, sealed up, and given to the high constable, according to directions received from the coroner. Witness had not seen them since.

[Special despatch to the Advance.]

ST. JOHN, Oct. 9th.

The inquest is proceeding slowly. No very important facts before unknown are yet disclosed by testimony, excepting that a box found in Barker's store has been shown to be similar to the boxes in which the poisoned candy was mailed.

Mr. Best, analyst, testified to finding strychnine in Mrs. Macrae's stomach.

It is expected that important testimony will be given at the resumption of the inquest to-night, but no one save the Coroner and Solicitor-General are as yet in possession of the facts to be disclosed.

Respecting the arrest of the suspected man a St. John despatch says:—

Never, possibly, in the history of the city was there more excitement than prevailed Saturday afternoon when it became known that William McDonald, clerk in the wholesale drug establishment of T. B. Barker & Sons, had been arrested charged with being the person who sent the poisoned candy through the mail, which caused the death of Mrs. Macrae. People flocked to the police station and stood in crowds about the streets discussing the question. While it was the unanimous opinion that some strong evidence of McDonald's guilt had been secured no one could say what the nature of that evidence was. McDonald is a brother of Mrs. Barker, widow of the late mayor of St. John, and therefore his connection with some of the leading families in the city made the arrest a genuine surprise. The police officials were sought but they were ignorant of what evidence had been secured against McDonald, as Solicitor-General Pugsley simply told the chief to have McDonald arrested, and after a slight hesitation Inspector Weatherhead and Detective Ring were ordered to proceed to Barker's shop and bring the accused to the station. McDonald did not want to go at first, but when told by Ring that he could walk a few steps ahead of the officer he consented to go. At the station he was searched, but nothing beyond some paper, with shorthand characters on it were found. Stenographer Frye was sent for and this paper was placed in his hands to decipher. Coroner Berryman and Solicitor-General Pugsley were both interviewed by your correspondent but they declined to say a word as to the nature of the evidence. The Solicitor-General, however, said that the arrest was made on information believed to be strong but in the interest of justice it was not advisable to let the public know the nature of it. While all the evidence so far secured is known only to the Solicitor-General and Coroner Berryman, your correspondent is in a position to state that the information that led to the arrest was placed in the hands of the Coroner by a woman who sent for the Solicitor-General and on her sworn testimony the crown officer within an hour ordered the arrest. After the arrest Detective Ring visited Barker's wholesale establishment and found boxes corresponding to the ones in which the candy was sent. They were used for fine tooth combs and a quantity of these were found which looked as though they had been emptied out of their regular boxes. McDonald was for some time in the asylum, but was discharged as cured in May last. Since then he went through the heat and excitement of the mayor's election and also the carnival, serving as one of the assistant secretaries to the latter. He then entered his brother-in-law's wholesale department, but was believed to have been perfectly sane. Previous to his being put in the asylum he attempted suicide in the market slip. He was about a year ago employed as private secretary to O'Shaughnessy, assistant general manager of the C. P. R. in Montreal, and was in some part of Quebec or Ontario during the Galt poisoned candy cases. C. A. Stockton has been engaged to defend McDonald, and no reporter is allowed to even speak to him.

Some of the St. John papers have found fault with the authorities for not disclosing the particulars in their possession respecting the case against Macdonald. Such fault-finding is, we think, most unreasonable. The Solicitor-General, coroner and other responsible officials could only be hindered, in conducting their enquires, by taking the public into their confidence. If everybody possessed the information on which the arrest was made the avenues of investigation would soon be cumbered and, perhaps, closed altogether by the results of a natural though mischievous curiosity. The public is anxious to learn everything that can be known under such circumstances, but the ends of justice are best served by investigation being entrusted to the few, and they should be only the most competent and discreet.

Fishing Leases in Quebec.

All of the fishing leases in the Province of Quebec, held from the government, expire this season. The government has decided not to renew any of them on existing terms if better ones can possible be obtained. Every effort will be made to induce competition, and it is thought that by increasing the upset price over that hitherto paid a much larger revenue will be derived from this source in the future. The head of the department says that there ought to be no difficulty in this, when the American demand for salmon and trout fishing is taken into account, and when it is borne in mind that the province of Quebec contains the best of such fishing that North America produces. The sale of fishing leases will take place early in the spring in Quebec. Many Canadian and American sportsmen and fishing clubs have already spent large sums of money upon roads, boats, club-houses, etc., and this has added largely to the value of the property of which the leases are to be offered for sale. Among other sportsmen whose fishing rights have expired is the Governor-General, Lord Stanley, who, by the favour of the late conservative government, secured the lease of the Grand Cascapedia river, perhaps the finest salmon stream in the country, for a nominal rental of $1 a year. Lord Landsdowne paid $500 a year for the same stream, and it is probable that at the approaching sale it may bring an annual rental of many times the latter amount.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Of course the privileges of Americans on the New Brunswick shore of the Restigouche are not affected by this in any way.

AMONG THE LEPERS.

The Days Passed in a Lazaretto.

THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF LEPROSY AMONG THE NEW BRUNSWICK FISHING FOLK—THE LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE.

(Special correspondence of the Montreal Star)

(Continued from "Advance" of Sept. 26)

It was on the 29th of September, 1868, the Sisters of the Hotel Dieu arrived in Tracadie. Words cannot picture the welcome which they received. Their fame as nurses, as good Samaritans, had gone before them. The whole parish turned out to do them honor, the people knelt to them as to saints. Amusing stories are told of the reverence with which the poor creatures regarded these gentle nuns.

Some days after their arrival a woman rang the bell at the entrance of the Lazaretto and demanded to see the Superior. Sister Page went to the parlor, and the poor woman, untying the corner of her handkerchief, took from it twenty-five cents which she handed to the nun. "What is this for?" asked Mere Page "do you want some medicine?" "Oh, no," replied the woman. "I give you that just in return for the pleasure of seeing you."

Again a poor woman having brought to the Sisters her little boy aged ten years, who had cut his finger badly with a fish bone, said to the child, who was afraid to allow his wound to be examined: "Do not be afraid, dear, you know that the Sisters are the next best to God."

One little leper boy had a rather startling habit of genuflecting everytime he met a sister.

On one occasion one of the community was escorting an aged clergyman from Montreal who was visiting them to the entrance door, when an old man appeared at the grating. He paid not the slightest attention to the priest, but fell on his knees before the nun, saying: "C'est la confiance qui m'amene a votre sasntete."

The embarrassment of the poor sister may be imagined.

The building which the New Brunswick Government had provided for the sisters was forty feet long by twenty-five feet wide and thirteen in height.

They arranged this poor lodging to the best of their ability, and at once set to work to ameliorate the sufferings of the patients.

The Board of Health still ruled the Lazaretto, all supplies passed through its hands, and, as John Jeech's Frenchman said of his Satanic Majesty, it "provided the cooks." But compulsory entrance to the Lazaretto was abolished, persuasion was henceforth to be the means employed. Then the Sisters dispensed with the armed guard, the bars were taken from the windows and the walls around the enclosure were pulled down. Fresh air and sunshine were admitted, soap and water were called into requisition, the whole place was thoroughly cleansed, and no words can describe

THE TERRIBLE TASKS

that cleansing entailed upon the sisters, who did it for the most part with their own hands. The male and female patients were separated, needles and thread were provided for the use of the women, and a garden was laid off in which the men worked with good will. Then a chapel was fitted up, wherein Mass was celebrated daily, and so the poor leper's lot was lightened and he learned to look above for strength and resignation and to bear his terrible cross without futile murmuring and repinings. Still things were not, even then, on a satisfactory footing. The sisters watching by the bedsides of their patients could not obtain even the smallest quantity of food for them without a written order being sent to the cook. As the cook very often could not read, there would be considerable delay before a necessary cup of broth for the revival of a fainting patient could be extorted. Again the cook would be of a convivial and hospitable turn of mind, and would entertain his friend most liberally in the cook house, while the poor leper's scant strength was ebbing away for need of sufficient food. There was so much red tapeism, so much farming out of contracts, the government allowance filtered through so many hands, that the sufferers did not derive much benefit from their annual allowance.

But better times were in store. On the 25th November, 1880, the Lazaretto was transferred to the Dominion Government and became subject to the Department of the Minister of Agriculture, who placed unhesitatingly in the hands of the Sisters the entire charge and administration of the money voted for the maintainance of the hospital. Since then things have gone smoothly at Tracadie. A loom, quilting frames, carding combs, and spinning wheels have been purchased for the women's ward: the men have carpenter's tools, with which they fashion many useful articles, and also make necessary little repairs about the house and grounds. They have a boat, too, in which they go fishing in the bay. Three or four violins have also been given them, and those who are musical call out sweet strains therefrom. In the long evenings they have many a merry dance, and forget, in a few hours of innocent recreation, the heavy cross which God has, in His mysterious providence, laid upon them. They no longer attempt to

ESCAPE FROM THE LAZARETTO

nor is there the same difficulty in inducing them to enter it. The beloved pastor interviews the suspected cases, and if he finds them unmistakeably diseased, reasons with them and brings them to a sense of their duty. But who can tell how heartrendering his work often is!

This is all a long, a very long digression from the story of that cheerful October evening which was the first of several passed in the Tracadie Lazaretto. I wish it were in my power to give the readers of the Star a good idea of this unique hospital that has for so many years been in existence in our country, and of which so few persons have any knowledge.

It was not until the morning after our arrival that Mother St. John took us over the wards. She dreaded the effect that a nocturnal visit might produce, for strong men have often fainted away at a first sight of the lepers. Next morning, however, in the clear bright sunlight, she came to one side of the low quadrangular building and bid us follow her. Downstairs we went and along a gallery and into a ward thirty feet in length by twenty-five in breadth and but seven feet seven inches in height. This ward contains three beds, a large stove, a table and some chairs and benches. It is used as a dormitory for three of the men, and is, besides, general dining-room, sitting-room, smoking-room, work-room, etc. One end of it gives on to the chapel and is walled in glass, which is, however, shielded by two large wooden doors. Here most of the male lepers were grouped. Some around the stove smoking, one tuning his violin, and another sitting by his bedside the picture of hopeless grief. Close by the warmth of the wood fire, in an invalid chair, sat a being, a boy he seemed to be, whose flesh was covered with scales as white as snow. It was almost impossible to trace the semblance of humanity in this fearfully disfigured form, while the haunting sound of his sepulchral cough was enough to make one's blood run cold.

In speaking of this patient, the Sisters said that in making his bed they often found scales resembling small shells, which had dropped off his poor body during the night.

Little Gustave also attracted our attention. Gustave suffers from *elephantiasis græcorum*. His skin is hard and is, as it were, divided into squares, somewhat like the alligator skin so fashionable for travelling bags; his nose is almost lost sight of in the midst of three horrible excrescences, looking like a sort of fungus growth, which surround it. Gustave, however, has not yet commenced to suffer very much, and was

AS JOLLY AS MARK TAPLEY.

He who mourned in the privacy of his own alcove was Pierre Noel, a fine young man, who was gaining a comfortable livelihood out in the great world when the symptoms, inherited from his great grandmother, first declared themselves. Poor Noel, he had almost forgotten the existence of leprosy, when three great spots, as if of iron mould, appeared upon his leg, and a terrible drowsiness came over him, and an irrepressible anxiety. So he laid down his axe for ever, and bid adieu to the sweet smelling pines of the river of St. John, and came home to Tracadie to suffer and to die.

To an inexperienced eye some of these occupants of the leper wards look strong and well, but alas! the deadly symptoms are there, either in discoloration of skin, swellings and contracted joints, or some other fatal sign. One of the surest indications seems to be the contraction of the muscles between the thumb and index-finger; this is said to be a peculiarity of the disease. The flesh generally becomes destitute of all feeling and is insensible to burns or cuts. We saw a boy place his finger on the stove, and leave it there until it began to frizzle, without his making any sign of suffering. We visited other wards for the men, all beautifully clean and neat and then went up-stairs, where the women were engaged in various species of woman's work. We were struck with the greater cheerfulness of these women's faces. Perhaps they find more fulness of their daily occupation than do the men. One notable person to whom we were introduced was old Mrs. Saulniers. Mrs. Saulniers has been a leper for over 50 years. She was born in 1813 and married in 1832. She was in apparent health and the mother of two children when the disease made its first appearance in her system, about the year 1838. Three children were born to her after the outbreak of the disease. One of these was an infant in arms when she was forced to enter the first Lazaretto on Sheldrake Island at the time of its opening in 1844. After sojourning there for a number of years the progress of the disease appeared to be arrested and she was declared cured and was discharged. She remained several years at home and gave birth to two more children.

In 1880, she returned to the Lazaretto for the second time. Of this woman, Dr. Tache says, in his exhaustive reports on leprosy, published in 1885:

During the thirty-one years that elapsed between her exit from and her return to the Lazaretto, she was an enigma for all her relations and neighbours; some said she was cured; some said she was not; at times she appeared well, and other times she did not look so well. I visited her at home on several distant occasions, and this is what I have been able to observe and gather: A very slow, but still apparent progress of the morbid process in the appendages of her eyes; pains in the bones which she attributed to rheumatism. I succeeded in getting, in spite of her unwillingness to account for herself, some information of the presence of anaesthesia fixed in her mutilated hands and feets, and undergoing changes of localization in other parts of her body; these must have been followed by other occasional outward manifestations. She would not, however, admit any such thing. I felt sure that the malady was still in her, and told the Sisters that if she did not die from some other cause before, she was sure to come again to the Lazaretto, where she is now, yet strong enough for her seventy-two years of age, but with the characteristic anaesthesia, bone-aching, and the occasional development of small leprous ulcers. The husband was, to his last days, perfectly free from any sign of leprosy. Of her children, grand children and great-grand children, one has been the victim of the malady, her last child, a girl, who died a few days ago at the Lazaretto. That girl was attacked by the disease in 1863, in the ninth year, and is the patient I have mentioned, in whom the ailment has lasted twenty-two years. The father and mother of the old woman, as well as her ancestors, were all free from the disease to their death; but a sister-in-law, with whom she was in intimate relation, died of leprosy, and two of her younger brothers also fell victims of the malady.

Mrs. Saulniers at the time of the writer's visit to Tracadie was entirely devoid of hands, every vestige of those useful members having decayed and fallen off; nevertheless she would tuck the poor stumps under her blue-checked apron and dance merrily to the measure of a gay tune on the violin.

To a person ignorant of all that pertains to the noble science of medicine, it would appear that leprosy attacks its victims under two different guises. In one the patient's head and limbs swell, the patient's hair and eye-brows drop off, the eyes become covered with a thick film, and the skin cracks into divisions resembling that of an alligator. The other outward appearance of leprosy is that of a consumptive person, whose form has become attenuated, and whose skin is shining like that over a newly healed scald. In these latter cases the fingers and toes, and even the hands and feet drop off, and the patient is troubled with a hacking cough.

One of the symptoms to which the sister called our attention was a silvery appearance, as of quicksilver, in the creases of the palms of the hands; another was a contraction of the muscles between the thumb and index finger. From the wards the sisters led us to their own apartments, where, upon the very slender pittiance allowed them by Government, they manage to exist. Of those who have come down from the Montreal House, only one has died in Tracadie, but of the young Acadian sisters, natives of New Brunswick, who consecrated their lives to God in their own country, two lie under the sod in the sisters' pretty garden. All these three deaths were from consumption. None of the sisters who have nursed the lepers and none of the priests who ministered to them have as yet caught the terrible disease, but there is a case on record where a doctor, in making an autopsy of a dead patient, inoculated himself and died a leper.

Writing of the contagiousness of the disease, Dr. Tache says in his report:

I am aware of many instances of the disease appearing to be contagious in the ordinary sense of that term: I mean instances in which heredity cannot be invoked and in which contagion is the only cause capable to reasonably account for the propagation of the malady. The typical character of leprosy, the category to which it consequently belongs in the nosological table, its general history and what I have ascertained in New Brunswick leave no doubt in my mind about the contagiousness of the disease. I firmly believe that it is communicable from the diseased to the healthy. I do not think, from what I have observed, that proximity, no matter how close, nor mere touch can convey the contagion. In my opinion, there must be an adequate contact of some kind, mediate or immediate, of course, with an individual susceptible of contracting the malady, and, at the time, so circumstanced as to be in a situation to receive it.

I hold contagion as the cause of the propagation of the disease, and in so saying I do not lose sight of the fact of occasional spontaneous production of leprosy; importation, of course, means contagious spreading into one country; when it extends beyond immigrants sick and their descendants.

The greater number of the lepers here have been and are Acadians; next to them the Scotch are in the majority, and there have been a few isolated cases of English and Irish lepers.

It is a noteworthy fact that although residing near Neguac, one of the tainted districts, none of the Indians have been known to contract the disease.

During the current year the visiting physician of the Lazaretto found three cases of leprosy in the Province of Nova Scotia at Lake Ensley, in the Island of Cape Breton. One of these cases was too far advanced to admit of the patient being removed, the second was a young girl nursed by her mother and completely isolated from the rest of the world; the third, an unmarried man of forty-four years of age, named Duncan McKinnon, was transported to the Tracadie Lazaretto on the 15th of July last. He is said to be far advanced in the disease, which in his case has assumed the tubercular form.

The existence of leprosy among the hills of Cape Breton has been known to some persons, the writer among the number, for the past eight years.

There was also at one time a case in Prince Edward Island, that of a woman named Plourde, who was carried off from the Lazaretto by her husband, and died near Squirrel Creek, in the parish of St. Patrick of Grand River, P. E. I., some eleven or twelve years ago. Her sister, who nursed her, became a leper and died in Tracadie.

The total number of patients who have died in the Lazaretto since it passed under the control of nurses is seventy-six.

There were twenty lepers in the hospital when the sisters arrived; since then forty-one men and forty women have been admitted; of these seven have left the institution. There are at present

EIGHT MEN AND TEN WOMEN

in the Lazaretto, making a total of eighteen. Eight years ago there were twenty-seven, which goes to prove that the measures taken to prevent the spread of this most terrible malady are effectual.

Dr. A. C. Smith, of Newcastle, N. B., is visiting physician to the Lazaretto, to which he pays an annual visit; with that exception the sisters have the entire responsibility of the patients and indeed of all the ills of Tracadie.

Much more might be written about this now famous parish, I would like to describe the quiet little chapel, with the cloistered choir on one side, and the plague infested ward on the other and also the public school where the sisters teach so many bright-eyed children; but space does not permit.

There is one point, however, that I must touch upon. Tracadie, though the seat of the Lazaretto, is by no means the only place in northern New Brunswick afflicted with leprosy. If I mistake not, another parish now has the unenviable honor of sending the greatest number of patients to the hospital.

There have been cases of leprosy, long ago, in Newcastle and Chatham; it still exists in Neguac, Tabusintac, Tracadie, Pokemouche, Caraquette and Shippegan—at least, so says the map affixed to Dr. Tache's report. How it first arose in this distant country by the northern sea, none can say for certain. Some of the old people have a legend that early in the century a ship from the Levant was driven ashore in Caraquet harbor in a storm, and that Ursule and Isabelle Landry washed for the sailors and became inoculated with the disease of leprosy with which one of the latter was afflicted. Others again have it that the vessel was laden with jauk, that bales of her cargo were washed ashore and that these girls wove themselves garments out of stuff which contained the

GERMS OF THE TERRIBLE DISEASE

Those who assign the cause to the particular poverty of the place or of the people are simply talking nonsense. Tracadie is not a lone sand bank; it is a very flourishing parish full of energetic and God fearing people. It has a population of about 3000 souls. It boasts a very beautiful church, built in stone and measuring 120x56, with a handsome stone vestry which was opened for Divine worship by the Bishop of the diocese, who offered the first Mass in it on the 27th January, 1884. This church is dedicated to St. Jean Baptiste and St. Joseph. The spire, which measures 152 feet in height, is covered with galvanized iron. The church stands on elevated ground and the cross surmounting its spire can be seen far out at sea.

Here, as in most parishes on the coast, the people trust too much to the fisheries, and do not pay sufficient attention to agriculture, but the land is not poor, as the crops that are raised in the district testify. The forest is rich in timber, and also in game, the rivers abound in fish, and over the marshes birds may be shot in abundance. When the railway opens up this almost unknown country, a very different impression will gain ground concerning it.

As it is, Tracadie, is very quiet in its lonely beauty. Across the entrance to the bay stretches a high red ridge of sand, called the Dune, on this is a cluster of large white buildings that seem to rise abruptly from the waves. A little steamer piles busily from the harbor bar to a saw-mill on the shore. Here and there a sail-boat glides over the blue waters great flocks of wild fowl fly screaming out to sea, and across the shining sand come the voices of children at play.

Hark! there is the muffled tone of the convent bell. From the hospital door, across the green lawn, and out to the gate moves a procession of men; they are lepers and they carry a coffin. At the gate they stop. They may go no further. Hired hands then seize the coffin and bear it over the little bridge and along the stony beach, In one corner of the old cemetery there is an open grave; around it are many mounds, each marked by a simple wooden cross. The coffin of this last victim is lowered, the earth thrown in, the men move away, and the blue waves splashing against the grass-grown bank, sing the last requiem of the little sufferer. We had seen her in her agony, we had heard her prayers for courage and perseverance, her