POOR COPY

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years. "I have been ill for about five years, have had the best medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

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

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
W. L. Carrollton
Commissioners.

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

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

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is		$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is		20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is		10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is		5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are		5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are		5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are		7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are		20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are		20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are		18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are		20 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Prizes of	$100 are		$10,000
100 do	60 are		6,000
100 do	40 are		4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.			
999 Prizes of	$20 are		$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are		19,980
3,434 Prizes,		amounting to	$263,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.

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

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to All Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895.

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

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

SALESMEN WANTED

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock in Canada, and only growers in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock true to name, and fair treatment guaranteed. No substitution in our orders. No competition from other houses, on account of low prices and peculiar advantages. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfit free. Address for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries (This house is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

CANVASSER

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified that they are required to pay their accounts on or before October 20th, to his agent John Robinson, Jr., as at that date all outstanding claims will be sued.

JOHN ROBINSON

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

ON

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

For Sale or To Let.

The house on St. John St. owned by Mrs. Sarah Desmond. It has a large yard, a good barn and an excellent well of water. For further particulars apply to Mrs Desmond, at Newcastle, or D. G. Smith, at Chatham.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - NOVEMBER 3, 1892.

Reform in the British Tariff.

The great contest between free trade and protection was lost and won in Great Britain when, after a fierce and bitter struggle which had lasted for years, the government of Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried through Parliament a bill for the repeal of the Corn Laws. At the time that Cobden and Bright entered upon their crusade for the repeal of these Laws, the population of Great Britain had reached a point when the Corn Laws were not only starving the people, but also strangling the industries of the nation. But they had a herculean task before them as they found arrayed against them the clergy, the aristocracy and the farmers who one and all considered the Corn Laws an integral part of the British Constitution. The conflict, however proceeded, but it was not until after the country had suffered from a long commercial crisis and a famine that repeal was attained and the great curse of dear food and crippled commerce was rolled away from Britain. Since that time free trade has been the settled policy of the country and protection a dead and buried issue. So firmly established are free trade principles in the minds of the people now, it is almost impossible to find a man of any note who would attempt to turn this stream of popular opinion by advocating a return to protection as a cure for the commercial ills under which the country is at present labouring. These men well know that the distress under which the working classes of Great Britain are at present labouring is not due to the free trade policy of the country but to the industrial depression that exists upon the continent of Europe among the nations that have adopted a protective policy. They also know that the average wage of skilled labor in the most highly protected of these nations is considerably lower than that which is paid in England, and the distress which is prevalent among their working classes is notoriously greater.

During the time that protection was in force in Britain, almost everything that was imported into the country was heavily taxed. In 1842, a few years previous to its repeal, there were 1200 articles upon which import duties were levied. A great change however took place when the protective system was abolished and that of free trade took its place. Not only was there a wonderful revolution for the better in the trade and business of the country but many articles were allowed to be imported duty free and the duty upon many others were greatly reduced. At the present time there are only sixteen articles of import into Britain subject to customs duties, viz., tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, wine, dried fruit, chicory, spirits, gold and silver plate, beer, vinegar, playing cards, pickles, malt and spruce. It is however said that Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Chanceller of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's government has decided that when he introduces the next British budget, it shall include proposals for a free breakfast table by the abolition of tea, coffee and cocoa, the reduction to be made up by increased taxation on land. The introduction of such a measure would not only be in accord with Liberal traditions but it would strengthen the administration with the working classes who would largely benefit by the removal of the duties in tea and coffee owing to these articles being importants ones in their housekeeping bills.

What a contrast this is to the present state of affairs in the United States and Canada. While in England the agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile classes have relinquished all idea of state aid and leave the government of the country to attend to the business of state, it is quite the reverse in the United States and Canada. This state of affairs is owing to the government of the two countries being continually importuned by innumerable deputations seeking for the imposition or increase of tariff duties upon certain imports in the interests of privileged classes or to foster infant industries. The deputations that are backed up by strong and powerful interests which might be detrimental to the government of the day if turned against it, invariably succeed in procuring what they demand while the others that are without influence fail. But one and all of these favoured interests are kept up at the expense of the other industries of the country that are not protected as well as the people who have to pay the taxes.

The Presidental Election.

The presidental campaign which has been raging during the past five months in the United States is rapidly drawing to its close. Tuesday next is the day on which the election takes place and at that time upwards of twelve millions of people will decide by their votes whether it is the Republican or Democratic party that is to rule the country for the next four years. At the commencement of the campaign, the indications were strongly in favor of Harrison, the Republican candidate, being again elected, but a series of events have taken place during the past two or three weeks which are strongly indicative of the return of Cleveland, his Democratic opponent. At the last election which took place in 1888, the Electoral College had 401 votes. This year it will contain 444, the difference being due to the admission of new States and the increase of the electoral vote in old ones. The editor of the Philadelphia Times has a lengthy article reviewing the political situation, and if what he asserts in the extract we give below is true, the tide of public opinion is in favour of Cleveland and a revolution in the tariff policy of the Republic:—

"Four years ago the last fortnight of the campaign exhibited a steady line of breaks from the democratic ranks to Harrison. Not only manufacturers but farmers and business men of prominence maintained a continuous tide from Cleveland to Harrison. The country was terrorized by the phantom of free trade, and with very rare exceptions the changes were in favor of Harrison. Now, even the blindest republican leader must see that the popular drift is reversed—that the most conspicuous political changes ever witnessed since the organization of the republican party are now in progress and all in favor of Cleveland.

"From college professors to workmen in shops, mills, mines, fields and forests there is a constant and ever growing tide for tariff reforms, for equality of taxation, and for relief to our industries by removing the present oppressive and wanton taxes on the necessaries of business and of life. Seven Republican Cabinet Ministers, going back to Abraham Lincoln's Minister of Finance, are now supporting Cleveland, and the most staggering blow of the campaign has just been delivered by General Rea, late National Commander of the Great Army of the Republic and ex-Commander Clerk, of New York, a maimed soldier and, until now, an earnest republican.

"The notable feature of their revolt is the fact that they voice the honest veterans of the nation in supporting Cleveland's pension policy that would make our pension roll a roll of honor. This is the first break in favor of honest pensions to honest soldiers and against staining our worthy pensioners with the slime of the skulker and the thief.

"The final political roundup of 1892 is now in progress, and it must be obvious to all intelligent and unbiased observers that the rays are all making for the democratic herd, and unless all things shall utterly fail Grover Cleveland will be elected by a large popular and electoral majority."

The New Assembly.

The official declarations of results of the election of 22nd ult., in the different counties of the province, gave two more seats to the government than we counted in our summary of last week. There was a tie in St. John County between Messrs. McLeod and McKeown and the sheriff gave his casting vote in favor of Mr. McLeod, intimating that it was because he was a resident of the County. In Carleton County Mr. Dibblee was elected with Hon. Mr. Connell, instead of Dr. Atkinson. The province at large will experience a measure of relief over the fact that the assembly is rid of Dr. Atkinson, although Mr. Pitt appears to possess the necessary qualifications to succeed the opposition ex-member for Carleton.

The new house will stand as follows:—

Government.	*Opposition.*
Mitchell,	Pitts
Emmerson,	Stockton,
Tweedie,	Pinder,
Connell,	Alward,
LaBillois,	Gogain,
Mott,	Allen,
Burchill,	Phinney,
O'Brien, John,	Howe,
Robinson,	Powell,
Sivewright,	Perley,
Blanchard,	Smith,
Smith,	Shaw.—12.
Killam,	
Wells,	
Lewis,	
White,	
Scovil,	
Flewelling,	
Dunn,	
McLeod,	
Russell,	
O'Brien, James,	
Hill,	
Harrison,	
Ferris,	
Hetherington,	
Dibblee,	
Theriault,	
Baird.—29	

St. John and York furnish eight of the twelve oppositionists, Kent: two, and Westmorland and Sunbury one each. Although defeated in his own constituency by the unfair means to which we referred last week, Mr. Blair occupies a more exalted place today than ever before as leader of the province. Those who defeated him are already both afraid and ashamed of their work.

Canada's Trade Returns.

From the following published returns of Canada's trade it will be seen that it is not only in a healthy condition but that it is largely expanding:—

Returns of the imports and exports for the month of September has just been made up enabling a comparison to be made between those of the first three months of the current fiscal year and the returns for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1891-1892. During the latter period we imported goods to the value of $30,538,928 while during the corresponding period of the present fiscal year our imported were $33,281,896, an increase of $2,742,068.

Our exports which were represented to be in such a paralytic condition, increased from $34,017,012 exported during the first quarter of the year 1891-92 to $39,794,175 during the first quarter of the present fiscal year, an increase of $5,777,063. The month of September alone shows an increase of about two million dollars in exports. It will be remembered that our exports during the last fiscal year were some fourteen million dollars in excess of those of the fiscal year 1890-91, so that the growth indicated by the returns for the first quarter of this year is something phenomenal. It bids fair to continue until the end of this fiscal period in which event the export trade will be far the largest that Canada has experienced since confederation.

The following is the comparative statement of exports for the three months, showing the increases and decreases:—

Exports.	1891	1892
Mine	$ 2,403,486	$ 1,394,639
Fisheries	3,805,569	2 817,257
Forest	9,008 082	12,172,685
Animals	11,634 961	13 005 916
Agriculture	5,139 865	7,708,647
Manufactures	1,831,823	2,432,570
Miscellaneous	89,288	144,662
Coin and bullion	104 338	117,698
	$34,017,012	$39 794,075

For the quarter ended 30th September, the comparative statement of imports for 1891 and 1892 is as follows:—

	1891	1892
Dutiable	$18,232,130	$18.886,934
Coin and bullion	495,896	2.001,563
Free	11,311,002	12 393,306
Total	$30 538,928	$33,281,896
Duty collected	$5,185,728.91	$5,699,213.67

Russia's Fanatical Folly.

The Russian people are beginning to realise the evil effects of the expulsion of the Jews from that country owing to its having paralyzed a number of the most important trades in Moscow. The ukase of March, 1891, drove out 10,000 small manufacturers, brokers and tradesmen, which were the main support of various industries, especially calico-spinning, calico-printing, and similar manufactures which the government have been endeavoring to bolster up by means of heavy import duties, the payments of drawbacks on raw materials, etc. Ever since the new enforcement of the old "pale" regulations, Moscow has been rapidly losing her supremacy as a manufacturing centre, to the advantage of Lodz and other towns in Poland, where the factories are largely in the hands of Poles and Germans. Ten years ago, when the persecutions of the Jews under General Ignatieff's orders, in South Russia, was beginning to threaten Moscow with the same loss of custom, repudiation of debt, and so forth, which she experienced last year, fifty prominent manufacturers sent a petition to Mr. Bunge, then minister of finance, pointing out that the Jews were the basis of Muscovite industries, and too useful to be wantonly sacrificed. The petition, which M. Katkoff printed in full in the Moscow Gazette, with a short preface of outspoken criticism against the treatment of the Jews, caused the downfall of General Ignatieff. Now another petition of a similar character has been presented by the Moscow manufacturers, including many of those who signed the former one, praying that existing laws against the Jews, may be interpreted fairly, until the revision of all such statutes, which is now in progress, shall have been finished. The signers represent a capital of $75,000,000, and they say that their losses amount to one-fourth of their capital.

Cabinet Rumors.

The Montreal Herald of Oct. 31st has the following: Three Federal Ministers, Chapleau, Ouimet and Patterson, were in town last night and with their presence came a revival of the rumors as to a reconstruction of the Dominion Cabinet within a few days. None of the ministers would speak upon the subject for publication, but one of them said in answer to the question, "When will Sir John Thompson be premier?" "Within two weeks. We have been expecting Sir John Abbott's cable of resignation every day, and it may come at any minute. When it does come you will see a complete reconstruction of the cabinet." The Herald further states that Chapleau leaves for France before the first of December for the benefit of his health. He will go on the understanding that while he resigns his portfolio he will be entitled to it on his return if his health improves. His place as representative of Quebec will be taken by Angers, who will be succeeded at Spencerwood, by Sir Adolphe Caron. Girouard of Jacques Cartier will then become the third French minister. Under this arrangement the reconstructed cabinet will stand as follows: Premier and Attorney General, Sir John Thompson; Solicitor General, Girouard; Finance, Foster; Trade and Commerce, Angers; Customs, Curran; Inland Revenue, Weldon or Hazen; Militia, Bowell; Post Office, Patterson; Agriculture, Clarke Wallace; Interior, Daly; Secretary of State, Ives; Railways, Haggart; Public Works, Ouimet; Marine, Tupper.

How the Opposition Won in York.

The following, from the St. John Globe, will give an idea of the desperation and disgrace of the tactics by which Mr. Blair was beaten in York:

[Globe of 27th Oct.]

A few weeks before the election, Mr. Herman H. Pitts, county master for York, issued a call for a meeting of orangemen to take action. In this call he said:

We cannot but remember that only a few months ago it was evinced on the floors of the Legislature that not one representative could be found in the 41 members, though there were many who "rode in on the Protestant horse" but who considered it a reproach to be told so, and denied it—there was not one of them who would present a petition of protection and justice from the Rome-cursed minority at Bathurst. Are we to fold our hands and say Peace! Peace! when there is no peace? Shall we be content to remain idle while the battle wages thick and fast around us? Shall the minions of a Romish hierarchy buy up the constituencies and close up the mouths of our politicians for the sake of the position they can secure them by their solid support? Will orangemen quibble over personal matters and allow the foe to break down the doors even of our public schools? No! The orangemen of York are not built on that principle. Let us support for office only those candidates who will pledge themselves to give us an untrammelled school law, and a policy of "equal rights to all and no special privileges to any." Let every true orangeman be on hand. I admonish you, that ye fail not, and that ye notify every member within your reach to be present.

The members attended in force and they promptly nominated Mr. Pitts. During the campaign several anonymous circulars—that had a tremendous influence in the contest—were issued in Mr. Pitt's interest. This is an extract from one circular:

In this great battle for God and country and Queen, shall orangemen and true Protestants throw down their arms and fly the field? Shall they swing open the Gates of Derry as the traitor Lundey would have in the day of old, or shall they, like the valiant boys who fought at Aughrim and at the Boyne, march on toward the foe, and with bayonets fixed, banners waving and swords flashing, advance to the battle: if to die, then dying with the face toward the foe? Would we be worthy descendants of the True Blues and Apprentice Boys who closed the Gates and hurled defiance in the face of the immense odds? Are we to fold our arms and let the same foe that would, in the days of yore, have made the streets of Derry run red with Protestant blood, now trample over our dearly bought and sacred rights as citizens and Protestant electors? Would we be worthy of this heritage, this Canada we live in, were we to raise no protest against the foreign invasion of its soil by nuns and priests and a compact between this alien church and a government to retain office? If we cast our ballots on polling day against the orange candidate and for the government, a government that will do nothing to emancipate the slaves under the Romish yoke of serfdom at Bathurst, it would be well for us to die—yes! like Judas, go and hang ourselves; and every orangeman who will sell his principles for money or position should be branded in every community in this province as a TRAITOR.

This appeal to the intelligence of the voters of York was so successful that Mr. Pitts was elected second on the poll and with a majority of 358 over Mr. Blair.

Mr. Wyman on Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Mr. Erastus Wyman, delivered a highly interesting lecture on Unrestricted Reciprocity to a large audience at Halifax on the 24th October. Mr. Robert Pickford, President of the Halifax Board of Trade, occupied the chair and introduced Mr. Wyman who for about a couple of hours retained the closest attention of his audience as he discussed the great question of trans-continental and intercolonial trade. The following is a brief summary of his address which has been condensed from the published reports:—

All the world had been benefitted by the discovery of America but to no nation had it been so significant and so full of advantage as to Great Britain. Aside from the contributions to populations by Great Britain to the United States, and the home which had thus been provided for so many of her people, with the enlarged opportunity which had thus been afforded them, the indirect advantage to Great Britain of the commerce of the United States was almost beyond estimate. The United States were by all odds the best customers of Great Britain. If it was advantageous for the whole world that America should have been discovered—if it was more advantageous to Great Britain than to any other nation that in this continent an enormous development should have taken place, it had certainly been of still greater advantage that an independent nation had been created, because that development had been greater and more complete than if the colonies had remained under the control of Great Britain. Just in the measure of the success of the United States so far as material of development was concerned, had the advantage been to Great Britain. The growth and progress of the United States had been almost proportionally as much to the relative benefit of Great Britain as to the United States themselves and the enormous increase in traffic, in importation, in remittances and in profits which Great Britain realised from the Continent of North America, was more to be attributed to their freedom and liberality of institutions than to almost anything else. Clearly, if Great Britain was benefitted by development in the southern part of the continent, she would be equally benefited by development in the north. Clearly that development in the north had not taken place, and could not take place so long as the efforts of its people were confined to narrow latitudes, in which the products were all the same, in which the impediments to trade, travel and traffic were numerous, and in which by the policy of isolation, they were rendered almost impassible. If forever Canada was to be restricted to a narrow limit of trade, if her people are to live upon each other by trading in articles of the same character and latitude, forever to be shut out from the great prospect of growth which right alongside of her was every day developed, forever to be commercially isolated because of their connection with Great Britain, that connection would cease to be. The conflict between interests on the one hand and loyalty on the other, had already commenced. The growth of unrest, of discomfort, of open advocacy of independence on the one hand, or annexation on the other, was constant. There was not a single solitary attraction in the administration of the United States to attract a Canadian from his own form and system of government. There was not a vestige of an argument in favor of political union so far as political institutions were concerned. It was only because of an absence of freedom of commercial intercourse that there was any force in the annexation contention. Unrestricted reciprocity completely supplied the want, and the possibility of annexation sank out of sight.

At the close Hon. A. G. Jones moved and F. W. Borden, M. P., for Kings seconded, and the chairman presented a vote of thanks.

Mr. Wiman expressed his gratification and thanks, and the audience dispersed, feeling that they had spent an evening most profitably indeed.

The Italian General Elections.

On Sunday next, just two days before the Pesidental election in the United States, a general election is to be held in Italy, which in its results must be greatly important to that kingdom. King Humbert and his ministers have for a long time endeavored to avoid the issue at stake, and are even now keeping it in the background as much as possible, insisting that its finance rather than the foreign policy of the kingdom which the voters are to consider. The question of the further maintenance of the triple alliance is, however, one that will not down. Signor Giolitti has given it to be understood that he is strongly in favor of retrenchment, but he proposes to accomplish retrenchment without further reduction of military expenditure. On the other hand, leading Italian statesmen, like Signor Colombo, who was minister of finance in the cabinet of the Marquis di Rudini, assert that the principle of retrenchment in national outlay must be applied courageously, and that reduction of expenditure cannot spare the army, any more than the other departments of national life.

He aims at an annual saving of not less than $15,000,000, and offers a direct challenge to the Giolitti administration, and really to King Humbert, on the essential and fundamental issue of supporting a vast and costly military organization for the purpose of keeping Italy in line with her far more powerful allies, Austria and Germany. These allies, not content with their already enormous military expenditure, are actually increasing it. In both Austria and Germany the military burden is being made heavier instead of lighter. If Italy is to sustain her position by the side of these powers there is no room for economy in the army. But the fact cannot be concealed that there is pressing and imperative need of economy in national administration, and high policy may have to give way to absolute necessity. It is not the national exchequer alone that finds it difficult to make income and expenditure balance. The same problem invades in a more painful form many a private household. King Humbert himself has recognized this feature of the situation in giving notice of the resolve, both of himself and the queen, not to accept any public gifts on the occasion of their approaching silver wedding. This indicates very clearly that matters are in a bad way in Italy, and that the king recognizes the fact. At the same time he stands by what he considers to be his obligations to Germany and Austria. Just here lies the issue. What will the people do about it?

Nova Scotia's Claim Against the Dominion Government.

The province of Nova Scotia is pressing her claims for a refund of a large amount of money from the Dominion, which the former expended in building certain railway connections which are now included in the Intercolonial Railway. There is the Eastern Extension Railway, which runs from New Glasgow to Cape Canso, and which was subsidized by the Province to the extent of $671,000, and the Western Railway, which also was bonused by the Province to the amount of $679,000. Both of these roads are now part of the Intercolonial. In addition to these there is the branch extending from Annapolis to Yarmouth, an extension of the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, which got a subsidy of $679,000 from the Province. In 1887 the Dominion Parliament passed an act declaring this road, including the extension, to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, thereby taking it away from Provincial control. The Nova Scotia Government now asks for a refund of their Provincial subsidies, which in all amount to over $2,000,000.

Rumored Withdrawal of Troops from Canada.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Considerable surprise was caused in political circles, and especially in colonial circles, yesterday by a report that Mr. Gladstone proposed to withdraw British troops entirely from the North American colonies, and require that Canadians and Newfoundlanders maintain their own means of defence. It is known that the question has been seriously discussed among members of the cabinet, and that Mr. Gladstone is decidedly favorable to throwing the colonists, in all parts of the world, as much as possible on their own resources. He has no idea of abandoning territories that are directly under imperial jurisdiction, but believes in training the self-governing colonies to be able to rely upon their own resources, both military and naval.

It is not improbable that before another twelve months have elapsed the Canadians will be called upon to occupy the forts now garrisoned by Imperial troops, and that the Cape government will also be required to undertake similar responsibility. It is said that Mr. Gladstone has expressed the opinion that if the colonists should learn something by experience as to the cost of military strength and display, they will be less likely to involve themselves and the empire in costly and unprofitable wars.

Meantime, however, it seems certain that the British government will not abandon Uganda. Lord Rosebery has intimated as much, and public sentiment without regard to party, is in favor of retaining that African possession. There is a general impression that, as Lord Rosebery says, Uganda may prove the key to Central Africa, and strengthen British influence both in the Nile region and on the lakes.

Since Lord Rosebery took charge of the foreign office there has been no abatement of a vigorous African policy. The essential departure from Lord Salisbury's methods is that what Lord Salisbury did through chartered companies Lord Rosebery proposes to do through and in behalf of the imperial government, Uganda will not be abandoned. So much is certain. But it is also certain that the reign of the British East Africa company in Uganda will come to an end. Uganda will be occupied by British troops for Great Britain.

Strange Phases of Life in India.

Up to the breaking out of the Sepoy rebellion in India there were no less than 226 different religious creeds in that country, each having a numerous following. There were no less than thirty-two grades of caste, and the lines were so rigidly drawn that it was almost impossible for one to travel or do business. Even in the ranks of the troops maintained by the East India company everything went by caste. If a soldier of second caste walked near enough to the campfire of a soldier of the first caste to cast his shadow across it, the fire had to be put out and rebuilt on another spot. Out of a regiment numbering 800 men not more than 100 could use the same vessels for carrying water or cooking food.

Up to this same date it was estimated by English statisticians that there were in India 200,000 professional thugs; 175,000 professional stranglers who used the hands alone; 100,000 professional poisoners, and at least, 250,000 men who made theft, robbery and murder by violence their daily and only avocation. All but the latter class traveled about as religious devotees and sheltered themselves behind the mantle of "faith." India was intensely religious, and yet each and every creed was declared by all others to be a fraud and a sham. Every ruler, even down to the head man of a village, had arbitrary powers, but so long as murder and robbery were perpetrated in the name of religion the authorities dared not interfere. The British were in India for money. Previous to the mutiny they were careful not to interfere with caste or creed. If a British official in a town on the Nerbudda, Gadavery or Ganges river counted forty corpses per day floating down stream, or if he figured up 200 murders in a month in his territory, not even an official inquiry was set on foot. So long as the natives kept their hands off the English there was no desire to punish them. At Nagpoor, 500 miles east of Bombay, the number of deaths at the hands of thugs, stranglers, poisoners and professional robbers during the twelve months preceding the outbreak was 1,384, and yet not one single criminal was brought to justice.

After the mutiny had been put down the British seized the reins of government everywhere, and one of the first steps taken was to insure life and property. Caste was temporarily knocked out, and religious creeds were mixed up like beans in a bag. This confusion was a great aid, and laws were passed and enforced which stand today. In five years over 7,000 robbers and murderers were arrested, convicted and executed. During the same time 1,600 thugs, about 7,000 stranglers and 500 poisoners went to the scaffold. It took fifteen years to clean out these professionals, but the feat was accomplished at last. Not that murder has ceased in India, but that it is no longer practiced as a profession by bands of men travelling over the country.

Milwaukee Destroyed by Fire.

MILWAUKEE, Oct 23.—A large section of this city is being wiped out by fire to-night, and the loss will reach millions of dollars. The entire lower part of the Third Ward, inhabited largely by poor Irish families, is devastated. About 300 cottages have been destroyed, and the poor people are wandering about the street loudly lamenting their loss. Alarms are coming in every few minutes from parts of the city widely separated, and it is thought fire bugs are helping in the work of destruction. An alarm has just been rung in from the House of Correction. Up to 9 p. m. only two fatalities have been reported, one fireman killed and a woman suffocated. The gas works are burning and frequent explosions occur that shake the whole city. The lights are going out. The department is using dynamite in an effort to stop the advance of the flames, and several buildings have been blown up. Alarms are still being turned in from widely separated parts of the city. The wind is still blowing a gale and hurls the water from the nozzles into a hopeless spray. The dynamite explosions, the leaping flames and crumbling walls add to the terror of the homeless Third Ward. A report comes from the life-saving station that four of its crew who came up Broadway to lend assistance to the fire department have been buried by a falling wall at Weisland Vilater's machine shop. A bugler has just passed down Broadway calling together members of the Light Horse Squadron and 4th Battalion. They will assist the police department in guarding property.

Up to 11 o'clock the fire has lapped up everything in the territory bounded on the west by the north branch of the Milwaukee River, on the east by the lake, and on the south by the harbor branch of the river—22 solid blocks, five of which were occupied by wholesale houses, factories, distilleries, etc., and the rest by residence. This does not include the vast yards of the Chicago & Northwestern road, which cover many acres. Hundreds of cars have been burned. There is no telling at this hour what the extent of the fire will be. It is extending rapidly south of Broadway Bridge, and backing up Detroit street at the river front and at the lake. The fiercest fire is now just west and north of the gas house. East of the gas house the fire has consumed everything, and there is nothing more in that locality for it to feed on. West of the gas-house the Rieberg vinegar works have been consumed. The fire is eating its way south to Erie street and will probably consume everything in that locality. Only small buildings owned by the gas company have been consumed, and the firemen may save the main building.

11.30 p. m.—Insurance men estimate that the entire loss will aggregate $7,000,000 up to this hour. The fire is still spreading.

The Lady and the Elephant.

The London Daily Chronicle in a recent issue says that the London courts will be called upon soon to decide one of the most curious cases that ever puzzled legal brains. A lady was seated a few weeks ago in the Zoological Gardens, and for security's sake removed from her pocket to her lap a purse containing six sovereigns. The show elephant shortly afterwards came on its round, and, mistaking the brown purse for a bun, gracefully transferred it to its trunk and thence into its stomach. The management of the Gardens were at once appealed to, and emetics were applied, but no more than two of the sovereigns and munched bits of the purse were recovered. The solicitors of the lady are now, therefore, suing the Zoological Society for the missing four sovereigns, and seeing that the Society possesses the elephant, and the elephant possesses the sovereigns, the plaintiff claims to have a clear case.

Canada at the World's Fair.

Mr. S. C. Stevenson, secretary of the Montreal Exposition Company, has returned from Chicago. He and the Hon. John McIntosh, Provincial Commissioner, both regretted that arrangements had not been made for Canada to take part officially in the dedication cermonies. Their visit to St. Louis was a most profitable one, as exhibition matters had made much progress in that city, chiefly owing to the very liberal support of the citizens, merchants contributing thousands of dollars a year and leading manufacturers vieing with one another in making splendid displays. They were accompanied by a number of the directors of the Montreal Exposition Company, who studied with much interest all questions relating to exhibition matters. "There can be no doubt whatever," said Mr. Stevenson, "that the World's Fair in Chicago next year will surpass anything that has ever been attempted in a similar line." Mr. Stevenson also remarked that there was every prospect that the Canadian display would be creditable, although, he continued: "It must be admitted that the McKinley tariff and for other reasons there is no disposition on the part of our manufacturers to go to any particular trouble to exhibit at Chicago. We should all remember, however, that Canada is part of America and that the Columbian World's Fair is for the entire continent. It is Canada's duty as the nearest neighbor to the United States to make the best possible showing. We cannot afford to take a position of inferiority, for visitors from Europe will to a great extent form comparisons between Canada and the United States by the exhibits which they respectively show.—Montreal Witness.

The Intercolonial Railway.

Articles which have recently appeared in the Toronto Globe and Montreal Gazette, advocating the absorption of the Intercolonial by the C. P., has evoked a strong protest on the part of the Montreal Star, which it describes as: "One more step in the direction of absolute C. P. R. domination; all possible railway competition between Montreal and the maritime provinces destroyed once and forever; a handsome competency provided for the old age of a distinguished statesman or two; and a costly public property disposed of at prices and on terms to suit purchasers.

"As the government organs are hinting at the possibility of the sale being made, we presume it is only a question of time and terms.

"It's no use protesting against the scheme. The Candian Pacific want the Intercolonial or anything else belonging to the country if they can get it.

"The natural alliance for the Intercolonial is with the Grand Trunk, and the interests of the Dominion would be best consulted by putting the Intercolonial under Grand Trunk control, thus assuring active and permanent competition for business between Montreal and the maritime provinces, and proper working of the line between Point Levis and Moncton.

"The Canadian Pacific has no more use for two routes to Halifax than a dog has for two tails, and if it gets the section of the Intercolonial between Halifax and St. John to connect with the Short Line, it will no doubt be content to leave the section between Moncton and Point Levis in the hands of the government.

"It is pretended that it is necessary to present the Canadian Pacific with the Intercolonial as an inducement to them to accept the government subsidy for a fast line of trans-Atlantic steamers.

"Admitting that such a line of steamers is much to be desired, it is not absolutely indispensable that it should be owned by the Canadian Pacific, and it is one of those advantages for which it is possible to pay too much."

The Moon's Influence

Upon the weather is accepted by some as real, by others it is disputed. The moon never attracts corns from the tender, aching spot. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor removes the most painful corns in three days. This great remedy makes no sore spots, doesn't go fooling around a man's foot, but gets to business at once, and effects a cure. Don't be imposed upon by substitutes and imitations. Get "Putnam's" and no other.

Presidents who Died in Office.

Four presidents of the United States have died in office and the wives of two Presidents. The Presidents who have died were Harrison, Taylor, Lincoln and Garfield. Of these Harrison and Taylor died in the White House. Gen. Taylor died July 9, 1850. On the fourth of that month he attended the delivery of an oration at the Washington monument, and afterwards witnessed the depositing in the monument of dust from the tomb of Kusciusko, supposed to be that which had once been a part of the body of the celebrated Polish patriot. His death was caused by exposure, as was that of the first President Harrison. In attending this ceremony, which lasted an hour or two, President Taylor was exposed to the burning rays of a July sun, without the protection even of an umbrella. Much exhausted and overheated, he returned to the Executive mansion, and imprudently indulged in large glasses of ice water, and at the same time ate unripe fruit, against which his servant vainly cautioned him. The result of this imprudence was an attack of disease, which almost immediately became serious and alarming, and created the greatest anxiety in the city and throughout the country. His death took place on the 9th of July following, after a painful illness of five days. President Lincoln died from the assault of Assassin Booth in the little house on 11th street, directly opposite Ford's old theatre. Garfield died from the bullet of Guiteau at Elberon. One of President Lincoln's children, little Tad, died in the White House. So did Mrs. Grant's father, Col. Fred Dent.

There are more cases of sickness and death from diseased kidneys than from all other diseases combined. It is your own fault if you allow your kidneys to remain in an unhealthy condition when the cure is at hand. Dodd's Kidney Pills are guaranteed to cure the worst cases. It costs but little to give them a tr