

ALONG THE NORTH SHORE

Interesting Facts About Bathurst as a Lumbering Centre.

Scribe and Senator Critically Inspect a Fire Protection Service.

A Self-Contented Establishment—Hopes to Interest British Capital in Pulp Factories.

Bathurst is the headquarters of the St. Lawrence Lumber Co., of which Senator K. F. Burns is the managing director.

This company is registered in London under the English joint stock companies act. Besides its offices at Bathurst and at Berisimis on the St. Lawrence it has others in London and Liverpool, and agencies at Paris, Marseilles and Bordeaux in France, and at Carthage in Spain.

Its most important property is on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, near Berisimis, which is opposite Rimouski. Here it controls 775 square miles of timber lands, including what Senator Burns declares is the largest and best spruce property in the world.

There is an unbroken water frontage of 45 miles on the St. Lawrence, from the Columbia to the Manicouagan river, and the lands are watered by nine large streams, one 500, another over 400, and another over 300 miles long, with numerous important tributaries. These rivers fall from 150 to 200 feet into the tideway, affording enormous water power and a great opportunity for the prosecution of the lumber and pulp wood industries.

The company has a double gang and rotary mill at Berisimis, with wharves, tramway, etc., and there are also post office and telegraph stations, and a church built by the company. The company's New Brunswick property embraces some 300 square miles of timber lands, with a mill at Bathurst, and another at Burnville, on the line of the Canadian railway, the product of which is shipped via Bathurst. The cut of the two mills is about twelve million feet in a season.

It is shipped principally to the British Islands, but occasional cargoes go to the Continent, Africa, South America and Australia. They are unable to compete with Baltic shippers to the French market, having to pay the maximum French tariff, which makes a difference of about \$1.25 per thousand, but if the French treaty is ratified the chances will be once more favorable.

About three fourths of the Bathurst export is spruce, and one fourth pine, and the pine is said to be the finest produced in the province. The company are very careful in cutting all their deals, and it is said they realize better prices on this account than mills in the southern part of the province.

As stated in a former letter, the lumber has to be lightened out beyond the bar to the ships, as there is never more than 15 feet of water at the mill wharf, with only 12 to 14 feet on the harbor bar.

Tributary to the Bathurst mill is the lumber stream of seven shires, most of which flow into the Nepisiguit, Teta-gouche, Middle and Little rivers all empty into the harbor near the town, while farther out, toward or on the north shore, are the south side, Bass river and Tague's brook, and on the north Grant's brook, Millstream, Nigadoo, Elm Tree and Belleudene. The logs from all these streams can be easily towed to the mill, and there is therefore an immense supply of lumber available.

The town of Bathurst, it may be explained, lies on the tongue of land between Nepisiguit and Middle rivers, while the village lies just across the latter stream. Around in the opposite direction, half a mile or so from the town and at the mouth of the Nepisiguit, on the farther side, stands the mill, with ample wharfage and some acres of piling ground for lumber. Here also is the terminus of the Caraquez railway, with depot, engine house and facilities for making shingles for their own use.

There is another big mill in Bathurst, the old Ferguson-Rankin mill, situated just beyond the village, but it has not been in operation for some years.

THE BURNING OF KINGSTON.

The Event Celebrated on the 16th by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The burning of Kingston by the British forces under General Vaughan, October 16, 1777, was commemorated at the old senate house here this afternoon under the auspices of Watwick chapter, daughters of the American revolution. The old structure, as well as the streets in the vicinity, was gallily decorated with flags and bunting, and suitable addresses were made.

At the close of the exercises the daughters drove with their guests to Hurley, over the same road taken in the famous flight of the women and children to escape the destruction of their homes. The old revolutionary houses at Hurley were inspected, and the entire party was entertained in one of them.

A SERIOUS VIEW.

(Detroit Tribune.) The Potato Bug and wife walked for a time in silence.

"My dear," she remarked at last, taking cognizance of his air of abstraction, "you seem constrained since the bureau of entomology discovered that we belonged to that distinguished foreign family with the ancient name. Are you not glad?"

The eyes of the Doryphora lineata swam with tears.

"Noblest ehlige," was all he said, and turned away.

In St. Louis the other day a committee of liquor dealers make the mayor to close a camp meeting where speakers had been abusing their trade in a manner to "menace public morals."

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

Of the Elgin, Albert County, Agricultural Society.

Fine Weather, a Large Attendance and a Good Show, Considering the Dry Summer.

Elgin, Oct. 11.—The annual exhibition of the Elgin Agricultural Society was held on the grounds of the society yesterday, and a very large attendance was present.

In the display of cattle and sheep was below the average.

Owing to the dry summer the horticultural show was only small, although some good turnips, carrots and radishes were exhibited.

The grain show was of inferior quality, while the show of the domestic manufacture was good, especially butter, and in some classes the judges had difficulty in picking out the prize winners.

J. H. Colpitts of Mapleton exhibited a fine herd of registered Jerseys, which attracted considerable attention, especially two calves. A number of other thoroughbred stock were exhibited.

In fancy work the ladies made a creditable display. Mrs. M. W. Cain exhibited a number of the handsest mats ever seen here.

Following is a revised list of the judges, some changes being made since last announcement:

Horses and sheep—James E. Boyle, Delancy Jones and John O. McLatchy. Cattle—James L. Geldart, R. T. McCready and Stephen H. Cain.

Grain—G. L. Brown, W. R. Collicutt and John W. Gifford. Roots and fruits—Andrew Barreit, G. W. Mann and James Lockard. Domestic manufactures—D. Sinclair Smith, Alex. Rogers and Chas. W. Stuckson.

The prize list is as follows: HORSES AND CATTLE. Draft stallion—John M. Colpitts, 1st.

Pair of draft horses—J. D. Steeves, 1st; Geo. Stuart, 2nd; James Beck, 3rd. Draft mare for stock—William A. Colpitts, 1st; Robert H. Goggin, 2nd; John R. Harble, 3rd.

Roots and fruits—Martin W. Cain, 1st; J. B. Bakirk, 2nd. Draft colt, 3 years old—John R. Harble, 1st; James Beck, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd.

Draft colt, 2 years old—John M. Colpitts, 1st; William A. Colpitts, 2nd. Draft colt, 1 year old—Frank Bleakney, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd. Draft foal—Wm. A. Colpitts, 1st; Robert H. Goggin, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd.

Roadster stallion—John Stiles, 1st. Pair of roadster horses—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Geo. E. Stiles, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd. Roadster mare for stock—Frank Bleakney, 1st; Robert A. Mann, 2nd. Roadster—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; Geo. Stuart, 2nd; B. R. Bleakney, 3rd.

English colt, 1 year old—Warren H. Colpitts, 1st; J. B. Bakirk, 2nd; Henry W. B. Colpitts, 3rd. Roadster colt, 2 years old—Robert A. Mann, 1st. English colt, 1 year old—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; B. R. Bleakney, 2nd. Roadster foal—Robert A. Mann, 1st; Frank Bleakney, 2nd.

CATTLE. Durham cow, any age—George M. Killam, 1st. Jersey cow, any age—J. B. Bakirk, 1st. Jersey cow, any age—George M. Killam, 1st.

Ayrshire heifer calf—George M. Killam, 1st. Jersey bull, any age—George M. Killam, 1st. Jersey bull calf—J. H. Colpitts, 1st; Jersey cow, any age—J. H. Colpitts, 1st.

Jersey heifer, 2 years old—J. H. Colpitts, 1st; Jersey cow, any age—J. H. Colpitts, 2nd. Jersey heifer, 1 year old—J. H. Colpitts, 1st.

Jersey heifer calf—Henry W. B. Colpitts, 1st; Jersey cow, any age—Robert H. Goggin, 1st. Jersey cow, any age—Geo. M. Killam, 1st.

Grade bull, 1 year old—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st; John A. Stiles, 2nd. Jersey cow, any age—John M. Colpitts, 1st; Wm. A. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Bakirk, 3rd.

Grade cow, any age—John M. Colpitts, 1st; Jersey cow, any age—George M. Killam, 1st. Jersey cow, any age—Geo. E. Stiles, 1st; Robert A. Mann, 2nd; Edgar L. Colpitts, 3rd.

Grade heifer, 1 year old—William Stuart, 1st; Robert A. Mann, 2nd; Wm. A. Colpitts, 3rd. Jersey cow, any age—Geo. E. Stiles, 1st; Wm. Stuart, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd.

Pair working oxen, any age—Stephen Garland, 1st. Pair steers, 2 years old—J. D. Steeves, 1st; Stephen Garland, 2nd. Pair steers, 2 years old—John A. Stiles, 1st; J. T. Horseman, 2nd; Stephen Garland, 3rd.

Pair steers, 1 year old—William A. Colpitts, 1st. Pair steer calves—J. D. Steeves, 1st; Stephen Garland, 2nd. SHEEP. Shropshire ram, any age—John Stiles, 1st; John M. Colpitts, 2nd.

Shropshire ewe, any age—George M. Killam, 1st; A. A. Killam, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd. Grade ram, any age—Henry W. B. Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd; G. M. Killam, 3rd.

Grade ewe, any age—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd. Grade ewe lamb—John A. Stiles, 1st; John M. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Bakirk, 3rd.

GRAIN.

Half bushel Timothy seed—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd. Half bushel barley, rough—Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Edmond L. Colpitts, 2nd; J. B. Bakirk, 3rd.

Half bushel wheat—Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Edmond L. Colpitts, 2nd; B. R. Bleakney, 3rd.

Half bushel rye—R. E. Colpitts, 1st; Edmond L. Colpitts, 2nd; F. C. Colpitts, 3rd.

Half bushel buckwheat, smooth—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd.

Half bushel oats, black—John Stiles, 1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 3rd.

Half bushel peas—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Edgar L. Colpitts, 2nd; B. R. Bleakney, 3rd.

Half dozen ears of corn—William A. Colpitts, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd. Half dozen ears of corn—William A. Colpitts, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd.

Potatoes, Early Rose—Martin W. Cain, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; A. A. Killam, 3rd. Potatoes, Beauty of Hebron—Wm. A. Colpitts, 1st; R. E. Colpitts, 2nd; Martin Cain, 3rd.

Potatoes, Coppers—Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd; Wm. Stuart, 3rd. Potatoes, Silver Dollars—William Stuart, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd.

Potatoes, table—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; Warren Colpitts, 2nd. Potatoes, White Rocks—John Stiles, 1st; Martin W. Cain, 2nd; William Stuart, 3rd.

Potatoes, best assortment—Frank Bleakney, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; Ralph E. Colpitts, 3rd. Potatoes, any other sort—George Stuart, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Edmond L. Colpitts, 3rd.

Turnips, best assortment—Frank Bleakney, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; Ralph E. Colpitts, 3rd. Turnips, stock—Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Frank Bleakney, 2nd; John A. Stiles, 3rd.

Carrots, intermediate—Martin W. Cain, 1st; F. C. Colpitts, 2nd; Edgar L. Colpitts, 3rd. Carrots, any sort—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; James A. Killam, 3rd.

Farnsips—J. H. Colpitts, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd. Beets, turnip—Frank Bleakney, 1st; Martin Cain, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd.

Beets, long—Martin W. Cain, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; James A. Killam, 3rd. Mangold wurtzel—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; J. H. Colpitts, 2nd; James A. Killam, 3rd.

Radishes—Ralph E. Colpitts, 1st; Edmond L. Colpitts, 2nd; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 3rd. Onions—Frank Bleakney, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd.

Apples, Alexander—Wm. Stuart, 1st; C. L. Bleakney, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd. Apples, any other sort—C. L. Bleakney, 1st; John A. Stiles, 2nd; G. M. Killam, 3rd.

Apples, best assortment—J. M. Colpitts, 1st; Wm. A. Colpitts, 2nd; Frank Bleakney, 3rd. Grapes—Wm. Stuart, 1st; Wm. A. Colpitts, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd.

Plums—C. L. Bleakney, 1st. Squash, largest—A. A. Killam, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; J. B. Bakirk, 3rd. Squash, Hubbard—Frank Bleakney, 1st; A. A. Killam, 2nd; Geo. M. Killam, 3rd.

Pumpkin—A. A. Killam, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; Martin W. Cain, 3rd. Cucumber—J. B. Bakirk, 1st; Geo. M. Killam, 2nd; Geo. E. Stiles, 3rd.

Cabbage—C. L. Bleakney, 1st; Frank Bleakney, 2nd; J. B. Bakirk, 3rd. DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE. Maple sugar—Warren H. Colpitts, 1st; W. A. Colpitts, 2nd; Henry W. B. Colpitts, 3rd.

Butter—John M. Colpitts, 1st; J. H. Colpitts, 2nd; John Stiles, 3rd. Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of satin—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; E. L. Colpitts, 2nd; E. L. Colpitts, 3rd.

Cloth, 2 1/2 yards all wool (gent's wear)—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Geo. E. Stiles, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd. Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of linen—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st.

Blanket, all wool—E. L. Colpitts, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd. Blanket, cotton and wool—Robert A. Mann, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd; E. L. Colpitts, 3rd.

Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of linen—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st. Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of cotton and wool (ladies' wear)—Robert A. Mann, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd.

Cloth, 2 1/2 yards cotton and wool (gent's wear)—E. L. Colpitts, 1st. Cloth, 2 1/2 yards all wool (gent's wear)—Fletcher C. Colpitts, 1st; Geo. E. Stiles, 2nd; Robert A. Mann, 3rd.

Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of linen—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st. Blanket, all wool—E. L. Colpitts, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd. Blanket, cotton and wool—Robert A. Mann, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd; E. L. Colpitts, 3rd.

Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of linen—Edmond L. Colpitts, 1st. Cloth, 2 1/2 yards of cotton and wool (ladies' wear)—Robert A. Mann, 1st; Fletcher C. Colpitts, 2nd.

TESTS IN POTATO CULTURE.

A Comparison of the French System with the Ordinary Method.

A few years ago considerable interest was aroused by the accounts of wonderful yields of potatoes obtained by a method of culture known as the Rural New Yorker trench system.

The system derives its name from the fact that it was first used at the trial grounds of the Rural New Yorker and was advocated by the editor of that paper, E. S. Carman. The system consists essentially in planting the tubers in trenches five to seven inches deep and 12 to 15 inches wide, the bottoms of which are well pulverized, covering to the depth of about two inches, then applying any desired amount of fertilizer in the trench, after which the trenches are filled so that the surface shall be level.

Now it has been the practice of W. M. Munson of the Maine station for several years to plant in furrows, applying fertilizer broadcast over the surface of the ground, and there is little doubt that the old custom of "hilling" potatoes is worse than useless—it is positively injurious to the crop on dry soil, it has seemed doubtful, in view of the fact that the roots of the potato extend in all directions, filling the whole space between the rows, whether placing the fertilizer in a trench only could be as rational or in practice as satisfactory as the other method.

The paper referred to and also in a book recently published, The New Potato Culture, the statement is made that "in every trial the land laid out in trenches, whether with or without fertilizer or manure, has largely outyielded that planted according to the old method of hills or furrows." In an issue of The Rural New Yorker of recent date is a detailed account of a comparison of the two methods as conducted on the grounds of the originator of the trench system. From this trial the following conclusions were drawn: There is a difference of the total yield per acre of only one-half bushel in favor of the trenches, but of the marketable potatoes there is a difference of over 17 bushels per acre in favor of the trenches. The yield of small potatoes (unmarketable) of the furrows is 16.75 bushels per acre greater than that of the trenches.

The work of the Maine station to determine the comparative merits of the trench system versus the ordinary culture, planned without the knowledge that similar work was being undertaken elsewhere, is detailed in a bulletin just issued. The results therein reported are in a measure opposed to conclusions concerning the trench system which have heretofore been published. In summing up the matter Mr. Munson says: "We would not, however, condemn the method without further trial, though it is but just to say that certain parties quoted as obtaining specially marked results from the trench system have discarded this method in general practice. It is questionable whether the results obtained will justify the extra labor involved in practicing the trench system of potato culture. In our trials the best season duplicated lots in every instance produced contradictory results."

THE RENT WAS NOT RAISED. A Woman Who Showed Herself Too Smart for Her Landlord.

(Chicago Tribune.) They met in a street car and the woman with the golf cap remarked: "I see you still have the same house."

"Yes, and at the same rent," remarked the woman with the ostrich bow.

"But I thought your landlord had decided to raise it?"

"He did, but somehow I didn't expect to see you here, and you know, I really can't afford to have any more brick-a-brack smashed in moving wagons. I've lost enough already to stock a department store."

"So you decided not to move?"

"Well, I really thought that the first woman who came would take it. I praised the closets and told her what well neighbors we had and she said: 'I don't want to.'"

"No, dear. But just as she was leaving I casually mentioned the fact that two persons had died of typhoid fever in the next house above and one two doors below. She said she would take it, and when I called out the landlord's address after she didn't seem much interested."

"But, Maggie, you know that was—"

"Some time ago? Yes, but I never could remember dates, and the people die die."

"Well, did she?"

"Well, I don't know. The bed rooms were too small for the next people, and the next one was rather dear. Then I remarked that immediately after luncheon I intended to run around and engage that lovely little house in the next square at a lower rent. They carelessly asked which house, and I noticed that they turned that corner."

"Well, did she?"

"Well, you know, it was cheaper, and if they had taken our house I should have been obliged to rent that, for it was near enough to my 'br-a-brack' carriage to Swallowtail's intended to take it."

"They did, but after Mrs. Swallowtail and I had gone all over it I said: 'Your children all look so healthy that I think the house will just suit you, but mine, you know, are rather delicate, and the least hint of sewer gas turns up. She turned pale, and I knew at once that not even the parlor mantel would induce her to take it.'

"And the landlord?"

"Oh, he came around that evening and said that as we were such good tenants, he had decided not to raise the rent. 'You was so surprised,'" gasped her friend; "this is our stopping place; come and have a cream soda—I feel faint."

JOHN BULL'S CUSTOMERS. (Toronto News.) Canada buys British goods at the rate of \$10 per capita, and Australia at \$40 per head. The purchasers of the same goods by France, on the other hand, only amount to \$2.35 per capita, and Germany's are a trifle less. England's colonial market is not so extensive as that afforded by foreign countries, but it is a good deal more valuable according to its extent.

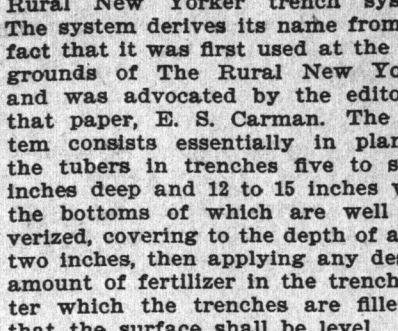
USED TO TAKE TWICE AS LONG. W. C. Desbray, privy council office, Ottawa, in the city, on his return to Ottawa from Prince Edward Island, Mr. Desbray left Summerside, Prince Edward Island, at 8.30 a. m. yesterday, arriving here via the Victoria, when it was 11 o'clock this morning, thus making a trip in less than twenty-four hours. Mr. Desbray says he remembers when it took him twice as long to reach Montreal in forty-eight hours—Montreal Star.

QUITE CORRECT. Judge: Mrs. Youngwife—You know those lovely \$9 dining room gowns we saw the other day. Well, today they are marked down to \$6.75, so I got three.

Her husband—Heavens and earth! What did you get three for? Mrs. Youngwife (sweetly)—Why, one for each meal, of course.

CURES

Worms, Scratches, Distemper, Hide-bound Swelled Legs, by Purifying the Blood.



MANCHESTER'S CONDITION POWDERS.

Endorsed by all the leading drivers and Horsemen in the Provinces.

THE LABRADOR COAST.

Unless Assistance is Sent There May be Starvation Among the Inhabitants.

New York, Oct. 18.—A special from Montreal to the Evening Post says Judge Valle, the stipendiary magistrate for the north district of the St. Lawrence, has returned to Quebec after a five months' visit to the Canadian Labrador, the Island of Anticosti and other places.

He reports that the fishing along the Labrador has been very bad and unless government assistance is promptly sent many deaths from starvation must occur. The price of cod fell during the summer from 50 to 55c per quintal, and the outlook is rendered more discouraging by the probability that none of the timber limits there will be worked this year.

As for the coast Indians, their condition is even worse than that of the fishing colonies, the yield of their hunt this year having been very poor, and the Hudson's Bay company's agents having refused in many places to make them further advances.

The reasons assigned by the company for making no more advances are that the Indians do not adhere to their agreements to bring their furs to the people who advance them provisions, and because they change their furs for strong liquor. The Indians themselves complain that their annual hunts have yielded less than for some years past, owing to the great forest fires which have ravaged the interior of the peninsula. During the past summer more than one hundred and fifty miles of their hunting grounds were completely swept by fire.

THE PUBLISHER'S FATE. (Chatham World.) The troubles internal and external of the Montreal Times have culminated in the sale of the plant and stock to the security against the plant amount to \$10,000, and the sale was for the benefit of other creditors. The household furniture of Mr. Stevens was also sold. This is a rather "lame" notice in a newspaper publisher. Mr. Stevens has given the best energies of his life, as many years of labor at the average rate, to give to the building up of the business, and now he has lost it and his personal possessions also. It is hard fortune, too common. The result is an eloquent reply to the unprincipled editor who has been ranting daily for years that Mr. Stevens was growing rich on government paper. He was indeed a large amount of printing and the intercolonial railway, but the prices received were in many cases less than the cost of work, and in no case greater than it should be. According to his unscrupulous assailants he was in receipt of a subsidy of \$100,000 a year, when, as a matter of fact, he was getting \$10,000 a year for \$150,000 worth of printing. He incurred large indebtedness for plant to do the work with, and the profit on it, after paying for stock and labor, was not sufficient to enable him to reduce the debt. We should like to see Mr. Stevens comfortably shelved for life in a sanatorium. He has earned it by many years of work in the interest of honest and progressive government. He was in receipt of a subsidy of \$100,000 a year, when, as a matter of fact, he was getting \$10,000 a year for \$150,000 worth of printing. He incurred large indebtedness for plant to do the work with, and the profit on it, after paying for stock and labor, was not sufficient to enable him to reduce the debt. We should like to see Mr. Stevens comfortably shelved for life in a sanatorium. He has earned it by many years of work in the interest of honest and progressive government.

A NEW COFFEE ROOM. The managing committee of the Seamen's Mission society intend to open a coffee room in connection with the mission, and to the mission room, where they will supply cheap meals to any who may call for them.

In order that it may not interfere with the mission work, a guarantee fund will be provided by parties interested in the work. A considerable part of the sum required is already subscribed. The coffee room committee will gladly receive a few more subscriptions to that fund, to enable them to commence operations without delay, also donations of money, provisions or cooking utensils which they will carry on.

The committee expect to sell tickets at a cheap rate to those who are charitably inclined, in order that they may distribute them to parties in need, who will present them at the coffee room and get their meals supplied. Donations or subscriptions may be left at the mission hall, 106 Water street, and will be thankfully received.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION. Shanghai, Oct. 16.—Col. VonHannekin, formerly aide-de-camp of Li Hung Chang, who was wounded while acting as adviser to the Chinese admiral in command at the naval battle of the Yalu river, is said to be in a dangerous condition. The emperor, as a reward for his services to the Chinese navy, bestowed upon VonHannekin the Grand Cross of the Double Dragon.

The shrews of the brain average a ten-thousandth part of an inch in diameter.

INTERESTING TO MEN. Having been restored to Peter's health, we have decided to publish a list of names of those who suffer from the effects of the most fully and ignorantly of the most dangerous of all diseases. For a list of names, at considerable expense, we have secured the names of those who have been cured by our cure here at home and in all other parts of the world. For a list of names, at considerable expense, we have secured the names of those who have been cured by our cure here at home and in all other parts of the world.

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