Cottolene

A SHORTENING.

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

The grocer, leaving off his work,
Interrogated every clerk;
But none up to that time had seen
An article called "COTTOLENE."

"What is it?" said he to the dame,
"That answers to this curious name.
What is it made of? What's its use?
My ignorance you'll please excuse."

"You're not the merchant for my dimes,
I see you're quite behind the times.
For COTTOLENE, I'd have you know,
Is now the thing that's all the go,
An article of high regard;
A healthful substitute for lard.
Its composition pure and clean;
For cooking give me COTTOLENE."

As from his store the lady fled,
The grocer gently scratched his head—
On his next order, first was seen,
"*One dozen cans COTTOLENE.*"

ASK Your Grocer for it.

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

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

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
M. A. Gabelle
Jas. D. Rhum
Commissioners.

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

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

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

THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING,

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

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
200 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
2 ¾ Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

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

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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVE RYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

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

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

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

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

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

TRAINED NURSE.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

For further particulars apply to

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

Chatham, August 30, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

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

ELIZABETH GILLESPIE, Executrix.
JOHN FOTHERINGHAM, Executor

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 5, 1893.

The Steamboat Troubles.

The tie-up of steamers proceeds under orders from the Marine Department Ottawa, and has struck St. John. The Collector there takes the view that the law requiring certificated captains for ferry steamers applies only to vessels of 100 tons and upwards. If the law regarding right of the road and captains' certificates applies to steamers of all sizes it contains a number of most ridiculous provisions that will have to be amended. The attention of the Department now being given to the St. John steamboat interest will, probably, lead to needed amendments in the law.

The Parliament of Religions.

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

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

The Brooklyn Eagle, while taking another view of the affair, is equally emphatic in its condemnation:—

"The indications are that nothing about the fair will move curiosity less than this exhibit of the various kinds of theology made around the globe. If we proceed to inquire why this is so, we shall probably find the explanation to lie in the fact that the average American is a genuinely religious man and is, therefore, not inclined to countenance schemes for converting religious conferences into devices for collecting crowds such as are drawn together by mountebanks. The circumstances under which religion may with advantage be studied are not such as prevail around a circus, a dance-hall, race-track, or a collection of freaks. The mind must be in search of truth, not of excitement, before any notable effect will be produced upon it by expositions of what is contained in sacred literature."

The Herald and Presbyter, of Cincinatti, the leading Presbyterian organ in the United States, also condemns it. It says:—

"Christ did not hold a parliament to arrange a basis of general fraternity. He said: "If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins." We believe in fraternity with evangelical Christians of every name, but not with Buddhists, Confucians, Mormons, Unitarians and infidels, and this latter is the avowed object of the parliament. Our Assembly expressed its positive disapproval of the scheme. Our missionaries, so far as they have spoken, have taken the same ground."

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

The Lesson of the Late Shooting Accident.

A local paper thinks the coroner's jury in the late shooting case might have recommended that the boy who carelessly did the killing be "soundly horsewhipped by his father." It might be assumed that the lad would not be very happily situated for a time at least, but why should the jury undertake to dictate to a parent in the position of the boy's father in such a matter? It does not require either knowledge of law or moral courage to recommend that a child be beaten. There would be, however, a positive element of the ludicrous in making such a recommendation while the weightier matter of the law, which provides punishment for giving or selling by an adult person either a pistol or ammunition to a person under sixteen years old, is ignored. Why should the cat-o-nine tails be invoked upon the thoughtless boy who is not old enought to be legally responsible, while those of riper years, who ought to know the law and yet violate, it are not even censured by the jury? Perhaps the members of the jury did not think of the law relating to placing dangerous weapons or ammunition in the hands of minors, or they might have made some recommendation based upon it. As they did omit that duty, it is to their credit that they left the recommendation of the horsewhip to their foreman in his unofficial capacity. It was clear, under the testimony, that little Jack McCulley did not mean to harm his companion. He bore him no malice and had no quarrel with him, and killed him just as he would have killed himself had the main spring of the pistol-lock been stronger than it was when he aimed at his own head and pulled the trigger upon the same cartridge from which the ball went into Dickeson's brain when he pulled it next time. Whatever "people think" or what they say respecting criminality or criminal intent, there was none. The story published in the World about principal McKenna of No. 9 district school taking the pistol from the boy, and other stories set afloat about his natural depravity, seem to have no foundation in fact. It is easy, in times of excitement, for the public mind to be prejudiced by those who are inclined to gossip, or are ready to judge harshly and uncharitably. The harm done by the thoughless boy cannot now be helped. His recollection of it will be his punishment, and however much we all may sympathise with those who mourn the life so carelessly and needlessly taken, it must not be forgotten that others, entirely innocent, and yet indirectly concerned, are also sufferers by the event. The most beneficial thing that can come of the sad episode will be for those who may hereafter see a child's hand presented for a firearm or ammunition to remember that unless the child is sixteen years old they are criminally responsible under the law if they do not withold it. A recollection of that kind will be worth all the horsewhips in the country.

[St. John Telegraph.]

Prohibition in Bangor.

The Canadian prohibition commissioners have permitted some of the evidence obtained by them in Maine to be made public. The general result would seem to be that prohibition is pretty effectually carried out in the country districts and smaller towns, while the larger cities, notably Portland, Bangor and Lewiston furnished exceptions. At Bangor the chief of police informed the commission "that there was an understanding with the saloon men that they must close up at 10 o'clock at night. The Republican party was in power in Bangor, and the party did not want the law enforced, so he did not make any attempt to do so."

Sheriff Reed, who has jurisdiction over the county in which Bangor is situated, said that in the country districts the law was enforced, and a good many of those in jail in Bangor were liquor sellers. He said the liquor sellers buy up the constables, but the majority of the people were for prohibition. Judge Vose said that most of the liquor cases that came before him (about 20 in six months) were for violation of the "agreement" about closing at 10 o'clock. During the term of a former sheriff the law had been rigorously enforced for years, but now parties were so evenly divided in Bangor that the liquor sellers held the balance of power.

This condition of things in a state which has had a prohibitory law for over 40 years, and where the constitution now forbids the traffic, illustrates the persisting difficulties in the way of enforcing prohibition.

Mr. Gladstone's Latest Speech.

The object of Mr. Gladstone's recent visit to Edinburg was to address the Midlothian Liberal Committee which met last Wednesday evening in Albert Hall.

It had been announced that Mr. Gladstone in his address to the committee would declare the policy that the government intends to follow until the next general election, and therefore great interest was everywhere displayed in political circles as to what he would have to say in regard to the government's programme, and the hall was crowded to the doors long before he arrived.

Mr. Gladstone when he rose to speak was received with an outburst of enthusiastic cheers. He began by admitting that Scotland fretted justly over the slow progress of measures in which she was herself interested, but he held out the hope that before the close of the year some results would be achieved, especially in regard to the local government and parish councils. With reference to the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, he believed that the bill prepared by Mr. Cameron was designed as a practical settlement of the question and would open the doors for a union of the Presbyterian communions. He hoped that the friends of the Established Church would accept this chance for a moderate settlement. Mr. Gladstone then turned to the Irish Home Rule bill and spoke substantially as follows:—

THE HOME RULE BILL.

In spite of all that had been said, the last session of the House of Commons will not have to be regarded as a barren one. The many days spent on the Home Rule bill will not be without a harvest. The fact that the people's chamber deliberately and advisedly passed, after a long and searching discussion, a bill of such vast importance, is the most significant step in connection with the whole subject of the contentment, happiness and peace of Ireland. (Cheers.) The fact is that the present Parliamentary institutions are too weak for their purpose. They overweigh and do not meet the demands of the country. In spite of the sacrifices of the House of Commons during the past season there was a legislative famine. There is something wrong and defective in the great institutions. The condition is intolerable and demands the concentrated attention of the nation with the view of the removal of the defects. The evil is immeasurable. On one hand is the nation expressing just demands; on the other hand are the necessary measures to satisfy those demands. But between the two there is a great barrier—namely, the Irish question—which has taxed the energy and mortgaged the time of Parliament generation after generation. Why has this question continued to exist so long, and who is answerable for its remaining before us? There is only one reply—the responsibility rests with the House of Lords. (Cheers.) Who has the remedy in dealing with this great evil?'

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review the relations that have existed between the House of Lords and the House of Commons since the passage of the Reform bill in 1832.

"Since 1841," he said, "the legislation of the House of Commons has been a perpetual challenge to the House of Lords. Sometimes the latter has declined to accept the challenge. In that case such assemblies are useless. The business of a self-governing country is clearly to forcibly take in great ideas and when they are comprehended to stick to them, content that its representatives shall give the idea full legislative effect. The plea that the Home Rule bill was insufficiently discussed is equally flimsy and the House of Lords did well to avoid these fallacious pretences, the adoption of which would have shown egregious folly and want of tact and skill. For they did dispose in four days of a bill that occupied the attention of the House of Commons eighty-two days.

CANNOT FORCE DISSOLUTION.

"Then there is the third plea that the Lords are entitled—indeed, I think they say bound by duty—to require a reference to the country. That is not constitutional The doctrine of the constitution shows if a responsible Ministry advises a dissolution of Parliament there ought to be a dissolution at the risk of the Ministry, and the House of Commons has power, which it has frequently exercised, to force a dissolution by vote. But no such thing has been recorded at any period of our history as a dissolution brought about by a vote of the House of Lords. Such a contention is a gross, a monstrous innovation, an odious new-fangled doctrine, and no men are fonder of these doctrines than the modern tories except it be the modern unionists. But in addition to being a new-fangled doctrine. I hold that it is nothing less than high treason if this is to continue to be a self-governing country. Let me put myself in the place of the House of Lords. It says:—"You have a representative. You, as representatives of the people, are returned to Parliament to do the business of the country. It so happens that you are not a moribund Parliament, but one of the freshest and youngest and most vigorous of Parliaments, measured by a willingness to encounter labor and make personal sacrifices. You are sent to do the business of the country for seven years. You have done that business for nearly a year. You have consulted the electors on all business, and have acted on the opinion of the country on the question of Irish government. Our claim is to step in between you and the country, to nullity the verdict of the country and send you back to your constituents, instead of allowing you to prosecute the public's."

Now let me humbly presume to speak for the House of Commons. I should say we admit that the majority may misinterpret the voice and judgment of the country though if we do misinterpret them we ought to be called to account by those entitled to call us to account—namely, the people of the country—invited by the Crown and the Ministers, in whose hands is lodged the prerogative of dissolution. What will happen if we have misinterpreted the judgment of the country? We will be sent to the right about, and with perfect justice every liberal will say great as the evil is I infinitely prefer it to the other evil—namely, intercepting the opinions of the country and attempting to contravene it by the use of some irregular, extraneous machinery.

WOULD PUNISH THE LORDS.

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

After a passing reference to the intelligence and incomparable unity of the liberals, without which the minority would, he said, have broken down and destroyed the bill without sending it to the House of Lords, Mr. Gladstone continued.—

THE QUESTION OF THEIR EXISTENCE.

"I was not so sure when Lord Salisbury threatened a year ago to destroy the Home Rule bill that the Lords recognized that this might involve the question of their own independent and responsible existence. (Prolonged cheers.) If it should ever happen in the vicissitudes of political affairs that the House of Lords, by some accident or collateral process, should bring about a dissolution of the House of Commons, depend upon it, the people will not consider the Home Rule bill alone, but will mix with it another question, on which the Lords may bitterly lament, when it is too late, that they ever raised an issue."

After a tribute of respect and admiration for the personal qualities of the peers as individuals, Mr. Gladstone contended that abstract rights possessed by both the Lords and the Commons must always be aired with the utmost discretion if those rights are to be permanently preserved. On this occasion he said that discretion had been entirely and absolutely wanting.

In regard to the manner of facing the situation, Mr. Gladstone said that there could not be procured a cut and dried solution of the dilemma. This was neither the time nor the place to consider the matter. He counselled neither violence nor vehemence. All that was necessary was a quiet determination to cling to the hope that better counsels would prevail and induce the House of Lords to grant to Ireland some just satisfaction of her national aspirations. If the worst came, the worst consolation that could be offered would be to remind them of recent history and of the vast changes of the past sixty years, not one of which originated in the House of Lords or was promoted by the Lords or the existence of which on the statute book was due to the impartial opinion of the Lords.

IN A GILDED "CHAMBER."

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

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

How to Reach the Public.

MONEY-WASTING METHODS OF PUBLICITY—THE ANTIQUATED DODGER—THE "FAKE" DIRECTORY—ROCKY SIGNS, AND STEREOPTICON MANIFESTATIONS—THE NEWSPAPER FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME.

[By Nath'l C. Fowler, Jr. Doctor of Publicity]

He who depends upon circulars for business-bringing may not be a fool, but all fools use circulars exclusively.

The generic tree of good advertising has one trunk, and three big branches.

The trunk is built of newspapers, grounded in a bed of type, and fed on printers' ink.

The branches are first-class printed matter, advertisements in directories and programmes, and novelties and outdoor signs of every class.

The branch methods have their value if they spring from the main trunk, but if their existence depends upon themselves they will not live, because they never have lived.

The legitimate advertisement in the legitimate newspaper, is worth more than any other kind of advertising,

A two-inch advertisement in a good newspaper has more value than barrels of circulars, although circulars are worth something when used in conjunction with first class newspaper advertising.

The local dealer must use the local paper. He may use other classes of advertising.

The local newspaper should receive from one half to two-thirds of the local advertising appropriation, the balance to be distributed among legitimate branches.

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

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

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

The sending through the mail of any printed matter, unasked for unless it be unique, and of unusual seasonable suggestions, has seldom brought in adequate returns.

The giving out promiscuously of circulars on the street, has seldom brought business.

What becomes of circulars and flyers given out by any boy, or man, to passers-by, or left at houses?

Read the answer in the gutters of the town.

How many of the circulars handed to you do you read?

Why not judge of the world by yourself?

How many people like you do not read the paper?

Everyone of you buy it, and pay for it, and that which is bought will be read, editorials, news, advertisements, and all.

The newspaper advertisement is upon the same sheet of paper that contains the news; therefore you and others must see it, if it be bold, distinct and brief.

The first-class local newspaper forces itself into the homes and hearts of the people, beyond the barred doors of blue-blood aristocracy, even into the charmed circle of the boudoir.

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

The majority of directories are merely advertising mediums, with no other purpose than to make money out of advertisments.

Programmes of church fairs, and of other entertainments, issued in the interest of charitable, or other worthy purposes, must be considered, not so much for the good the merchant will receive from them, but for the harm which may come to him through a refusal.

They are simply honorable and legitimate blackmailing sheets, which the merchant cannot afford to ignore.

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

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

Afloat in Pestilence.

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

The Herald says: the Hogarth was at Santos on September 2 and it was there that Captain Black heard of the ill-fated vessel. The steamer sailed from an Italian port. Captain Black says that he thinks she sailed from Naples. She had on board several hundred Italian immigrants and was bound for Rio Janeiro. While still at sea cholera broke out. As she neared the lower latitudes the ravages of the plague increased. Scarcely a day passed that a death did not occur.

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

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

She could obtain no food, water or coal from Brazilian ports.

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

When Captain Black sailed no attempt had been made to send aid to the suffering and dying passengers of the steamer.

Captain Black said that he did not know the name of the steamer. He said that she was not the Vincenzo Flori, which was the name which he was reported as giving.

THE DELINEATOR for November is the first of the three Great Winter Numbers, and is a splendid specimen of this popular magazine. All the needs of ladies, misses, and children are fully considered in the styles for the coming season, which are sensible and beautiful in themselves, and are most attractively displayed. A special article on Dinner and Evening Gowns will be appreciated, at this time, as will also Two Menus for a Thanksgiving Dinner. The Tennis article treats of Mixed Doubles and Tournaments. There is a well written paper on Children's Associates, and an original Fancy-Dress Drill for an equal number of boys and girls. An article valuable to the housewife for its suggestiveness is called As Winter Comes On, and the second instalment of Household Renovation deals with walls and floors. Around the Tea Table treats of current fancies, the Floral article for the month is on the culture of Lilies, and entertainment for Autumn days and relaxation for the longer evenings is provided in A Harvest Home and A Geography Party. In addition there is continued instruction in Netting, Knitting, Crocheting, Lace-Making, etc., etc. This magazine should be in the hands of every housekeeper. One year's subscription, One Dollar; Single Copies, 15 cents. Address orders to *The Delineator* Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 33 Richmond St. West Toronto.

CANADA'S MARVELOUS FISHERIES.

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

The following is a summary of the paper read by the deputy minister of fisheries of Canada, William Smith, at the fisheries congress in the world's fair. For the Canadian fisheries Mr. Smith claimed that they were the most valuable in the world. As a national possession and a nursery for seamen they are inestimable, and as a field for industrious enterprise they may be said to be inexhaustible. Sometimes in Canada the fisherman's calling is exercised as a separate industry; sometimes in connection with agriculture. As a rule, however, the principal localities in Canada in which the fisheries are successfully carried on are not localities favorable to agricultural pursuits. The sea coast line of Canada extends 5,000 miles from the Bay of Fundy to the straits of Belleisle, and over 7,000 miles along the coast of British Columbia. The salt water inshore area, not counting minor indentations, is 15,000 square miles; the fresh water area, including part of Great Lakes belonging to Canada, is 72,700 square miles, and this is exclusive of the lakes in Manitoba and the territories.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES

for 1892, stated by the provinces, was as follows:—

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

This foots up nearly $19,000,000, and does not include probably fish to the value of $2,000,000 or more consumed by the Indians and half breeds of the Northwest and Pacific slope. The varieties of fish which yield most are, in 1892: Cod $4,063,453; salmon, $2,243,000; herring, $2,035,630; lobsters, $2,000,000; mackerel, $1,347,000. Between 1869 and 1892 the value of the yield was as follows:

Cod	$90,930,224
Herring	44,258,161
Lobsters	39,693,811
Mackerel	34,120,501
Salmon	30,887,191
Haddock	11,299,513

THE COD FISHERY

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

In the lobster fishing Mr. Smith gave a good deal of information in detail. In 1869 the lobster canning industry yielded $15,275; four years later it had gone up to $1,000,000; in 1881 the highest point was reached, viz., $3,000,000. The 1892 returns show 626 canneries in operation, with 768,469 traps and other plant valued at $1,000,000; the lobsters canned weighed 12,524,498 pounds, and adding to this the shipments of live fish would give the produce of the season 80,000,000 lobsters, worth $2,000,000.

AS REGARDS SALMON.

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

Then, Mr. Smith spoke of the Canadian oyster and described its habitat. He mentioned that a professional oyster expert was lately brought from England and is now restocking the exhausted oyster beds of this country. Next followed a reference to the whitefish, salmon, trout, pickerel, bass, speckled trout, sturgeon, moskinonge and other inland fish, the most valuable of which is the whitefish, whose yield in 1892 was worth $1,500,000. There were in 1892 in the Canadian fisheries 63,678 men, using nets and other fishing gear valued at over $7,590,000; about 1,000 schooners and steam vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 37,200, valued at $2,000,000 and manned by 8,330 sailors; there were 55,348 shore fishermen, with 30,500 boats valued at over $1,000,000, and nets and gear worth $1,475,000.

THE SYSTEM ADOPTED FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FISHERIES

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

Protecting the sea coast and inland fisheries calls for the employment of 400 men, besides about 200 temporary guardians engaged at certain seasons, as when fish are spawning, and calls for an annual expenditure of $150,000. In addition there are six steamers and two fast-sailing schooners, which, with their crews, cost $100,000 a year.

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

Stallion and Bull.

TERRIFIC AND FATAL ENCOUNTER IN A FARMER'S BARNYARD.

A despatch from Oakland, Ill., to the Pitsburg Chronicle says: "John Kreutzer owns a 40 acre farm on the Rock fork of Brush Creek, just over the line from this country. The most valuable stock he has on the farm is, or rather was, a fine Durham bull and a stallion of good breed. Yesterday he lost them both after the fiercest fight that two strong and fierce animals could wage. Kreutzer had always his bull and stallion in the same lot and there was apparently the best of feeling between them. Yesterday, however, the bull suddenly began frantically cavorting around the barnyard. The stallion for a time looked on in apparent consternation at the queer antics of his erstwhile sober friend, and then he began trotting around after the infuriated animal as it ran from one side of the enclosure to the other. Finally the bull, after almost exhausting itself in an effort seemingly to throw something off its body, suddenly turned and made for the stallion. The new tactics of the bull took the horse by surprise, and it was only after his flank had been severely gored that he realised the situation, and then began a battle that would have thrilled the heart of a Spanish bull fighter. The stallion made no attempt to kick, but struck viciously with his fore feet, and tore great quivering chunks of flesh out of the bull with his teeth. The terrific roar of the battle brought Mr. Kreutzer from an adjoining field, but he knew it meant death to venture into the yard, the bull made one grand rush, catching a horn in the horse's groin and disembowelling it. The noble animal sank to the ground with a groan and expired. The bull staggered away a short distance and fell. Mr. Kreutzer, who had witnessed the battle ventured in. The bull was still living and wrapped closely about one of its hind legs he discovered the cause of all his trouble. It was a little black snake, about two feet long, which had coiled about the animal's leg and caused it such frantic terror that it completely lost its head. The snake showed no disposition to move, and Mr. Kreutzer killed it where it was. The bull was so badly wounded that it was shot.

The Murder near Fredericton.

[Fredericton Herald.]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The murderer, Edward, is a strong well-formed negro, light in color and about eighteen years of age. He has been a deaf mute from birth and was generally regarded as kindly dispositioned and altogether the reverse of what he has shown himself to be.

He attended the deaf and dumb institution here for several terms and was one of the brightest and most intelligent of its inmates. No one in the neighborhood considered him capable of such a crime.

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

When the father and family returned the scene was terrible in the agony expressed, the colored