"German Syrup"

A Farmer at Edom, Texas, Says: "We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is —Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country.

John Franklin Jones.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

DR. JAMES' NERVE BEANS. NERVE BEANS are a new discovery that relieve and cure the worst cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores the weakness of body or mind caused by overwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., interfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves.

Sold by druggists at $1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO, Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.

Write for pamphlet. ☞ Sold in Chatham by J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE.

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 DRWINGS 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. H. Labatt
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,

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, July 12, 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	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets $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 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,

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.

Northumberland Agricultural Society has placed the Percheron horse, Zephyr, purchased by it from the New Brunswick government, under the sole control and management of Mr. Geo. P. Searle.

Said horse will make the season in charge of Mr. James Conway, groom, in Chatham, Newcastle, Derby, Southesk, Blackville, and Nelson parishes.

He will be at Mr. Stothart's, near the Chatham Ferry, every Monday morning and remain at Mr. Wm. Vye's, Upper Newcastle Monday nights—going alternate weeks up the Northwest and Southwest Miramichi rivers, and being at Mr. George P. Searle's farm, Chatham, every Saturday.

TERMS:—For season, with foal, $8; no foal, half price.

Following is Zephyr's certificate of registry:—

[Translation.]

SOCIETY OF THE AGRICULTURISTS OF FRANCE, AVENUE DE L'OPERA 21, PARIS.

The Stud Book Commission for horses of France, certify that after careful examination and verification they have admitted to their register this 15th Sept., 1889, the French Percheron horse ZEPHYR, foaled in 1882, sired by Bavard, dam Julie, color iron grey with white spot on forehead, bred by Monsieur O. Perier, said Zephyr's number in the stud book being 373. Conditions of admission to this register are that sire and dam shall be pure blooded French bred horses.

Signed by the President of the Commission,
EUG. GUYOT.

THIS CERTIFIES that the above registered horse has been sold to D. McLellan.
G. PIREER.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JUNE 23, 1892.

The Coming Elections in Great Britain.

Late despatches announce that the British Parliament is to be dissolved towards the end of the present month and that a general election will speedily follow. If a government is to be judged by its record, then the administration of which Lord Salisbury has been the leader should have every confidence in the result of their present appeal to the British electors. Of all the governments that have held power during the past fifty years, there has been none that has maintained the management of affairs at such a state of efficiency as the present government during the five years and ten months that it has been in power. If its foreign and home policy are compared with that of the government of Mr. Gladstone that preceeded it, it will be found that while the course pursued by it has invariably given satisfaction to the country that taken by the Government of which the G. O. M. was leader neither pleased his followers or the great bulk of the people. During the past five years many important international questions have arisen which required great firmness, tact and diplomatic skill to bring about a settlement that, while it fully maintained the position and dignity of the country, would not give offence or wound the susceptibilities of another power. In each and every case the Government was equal for the emergency owing to the knowledge of European politics that its Premier and Foreign minister possessed.

In its home policy, the Government of Lord Salisbury has been equally successful as it has introduced and carried through Parliament many measures that the Government of Mr. Gladstone said ought to be passed but failed to grapple with. The financial affairs of the country have been handled by its Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Goschen, with an ability and skill that has astonished both friends and opponents and placed him in the front ranks of the financial geniuses of the age. He has reduced the national expenditure, lessened taxation, and lowered the interest on the National Debt in addition to making a reduction of £33,000,000 in its amount. In addition to the reduction of the taxes which has been of incalculable benefit to the working men, the Government have introduced and carried through Parliament a number of useful reforms among the most prominent of which a late exchange says are the following:—

"The Local Government Act, which gives control over local affairs to the people of the countries. The Coal Mines Act, which protects the miner by reducing the risks of his employment to the lowest possible limit. The Merchandise Marks Act, which prevents foreign swindlers from selling inferior goods as English, whilst the Margarine Act prevents the sale of foreign substitutes under the name of butter. The Technical Education Acts, which will help the British workman to acquire new skill in his occupation, and the Saving Bank Act, which protects the thrifty poor against loss by fraud. The Allotments Act, which provides cheap land for laborers; the Irish Land Acts, which guard the tenants against unjust eviction and enable them to acquire the land they cultivate; the Factory Acts, which protect the health of the workmen and guard them against the dangers of fire; whilst the Education Act has enabled most of the elementary schools to abolish fees, and has removed a serious burden from poor parents."

If we refer to Ireland it will be seen that during the time the present Government has been in power a vast improvement has been effected in the condition of its people. Disorder and outrages have been stopped, crime has decreased, and, with the restoration of order, confidence has been established throughout the country. As a natural consequence, the result has been that there has been great material progress in the condition of the Irish people. A late exchange has furnished us with the following figures which prove very clearly the truth of these statements:—

In 1885 there was £2,592,000 deposited in Irish Post Office Savings Bank; last year the amount was £3,878,000, or an increase of £1,286,000. During the former year the total of deposits in the Joint Stock Banks was £29 223,000, and in 1891 it had risen to £33,700,000. The traffic receipts of the railway also rose by some £354,000 between 1886 and 1890."

At the present time it is difficult to form an opinion as to the results of the coming general election. That Mr. Gladstone will make a desperate effort to become Prime Minister for the fourth time—a distinction that no English statesman has ever attained before—there cannot be the least doubt. And to bring about this, to him, most desirable object, it is likely that he will issue to the electors of the Kingdom a stirring manifesto containing a tempting programme of the great and important liberal measures he will introduce and carry through Parliament if they once more return him to power. Owing to the recent Ulster movement his prospects are not so bright as they were a few short weeks ago. The Nonconformists are a strong and a powerful body in England and have for years formed the backbone of Gladstone's strength. The appeal of their brethren in Ulster who have stated that Home Rule would shake the general sense of security, incite to a religious contest and probably mean the all but certainty of a civil war of a most sanguinary character, has had a powerful effect upon them. If Mr. Gladstone in his appeals to them between this and election day cannot allay their fears, it is almost certain that the Government of Lord Salisbury will have a majority in the new Parliament.

Blake Accepts the Invitation.

Last week the leaders of the Irish Home Rule party offered the Hon. Edward Blake the nomination for a seat in the British House of Commons and late despatches inform us that he has decided to accept the nomination and will go over to the United Kingdom to take part in the coming election campaign.

Late despatches from London say the proposal that Mr. Blake should accept a seat in the British House of Commons meets with warm approval in Liberal circles here where Blake's character and ability are highly esteemed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says it is a most happy idea and that Mr. Blake will prove a most valuable member.

The following is Mr. Blake's statement to the press of the Dominion announcing that he had accepted the Irish leaders offer of a seat in the Imperial parliament:

"Though I would have preferred to await a final conclusion before saying anything with regard to the unanimous invitation of the Irish party to accept a seat in the Imperial House of Commons, yet, in view of its publication and of the many inquiries I have received, it is perhaps better that I should make a brief statement before leaving for Murray Bay. On Thursday last I cabled that I was deeply sensible of the high honor done me, but feared I was too old and too unfamiliar with the arena to be serviceable; yet, if it were thought to be in any degree useful to the great cause, I would accept a safe seat, but that I could not attempt a doubtful or costly contest, and it would be rather difficult for me to start forthwith, and I referred to certain particulars which I thought important as to the time of leaving and the proposed seat. The pressure on the time of the Irish leaders is just now so overwhelming, and they are called on to deal with so many matters of infinitely greater moment that an immediate reply to my enquiries could not reasonably be expected: and I have no further information on the subject. This is not the time to give reasons for a decision which I cannot help sometimes hoping may, after all be not ineffective. Let me just say now that should it be my lot to go, I can be sustained only by the belief that I go in the discharge of duty, and by the hope that I may before long return to home and friends."

It is said that he will shortly leave for Great Britain and it is expected he will be returned for one of the divisions of Galway, the county from which his ancestors emigrated to Canada and in which the family name is popular.

Stanley, the Explorer.

Late English despatches announce that Stanley, the African explorer, has decided to stand as a Unionist for a seat in the British House of Commons for Sheffield. As there cannot be the least doubt that he possesses a vast store of valuable information with respect to Africa, he could not have chosen a more admirable sphere to give the nation the benefit of his experience and knowledge, where questions of foreign policy are concerned. And if we are to judge by the present appearance of things, he will soon be called upon for his opinion as Africa bids fair to become in a very short time a subject of many future international disputes.

Dissolution of the British Parliament.

Mr. Balfour stated in the House of Commons on Monday last that if all business were finished by June 28th, Parliament could be dissolved that day. This body contains 670 members and at the general election of 1886, following the liberal split upon Home Rule there was returned 314 conservatives and 81 Liberal Unionists, as against 189 Gladstonian Liberals and 86 Irish Nationalists.

It is said that Mr. Gladstone counts on a majority of 90, including all the nationalists but other of his supporters who are less sanguine say that he will only have a majority of 20. On the other hand Mr. Chamberlain, who has the reputation of being a good political meteorologist is said to have predicted at a meeting of his supporters at Birmingham a victory for the Salisbury cabinet or so close a division of parties as to render it impossible for Mr. Gladstone to pass his Home Rule bill through the Commons.

Quebec Taxation.

During the time the Mercier government were in power in Quebec they sunk the province deeply in debt and their successors, the De Boucherville government, find themselves compelled to levy a number of new taxes to meet the deficit. Succession duties are imposed ranging from 1 to 10 per cent. A tax of 1½ per cent. is levied on the "sale, transfer, assignment or exchange" of real estate in the province. All manufacturers, firms or individuals doing business in the province with a capital of over $5,000 are taxed from $50 to $150 annually, according to their capital. Tobacco and cigar manufacturers are taxed from $100 to $600 per establishment. Wholesale and retail dealers are to be taxed from $20 to $100 each according to the rentals of their property. These taxes are expected to realize about a million a year more revenue.

Are They Violating the Constitution.

(United Canada.)

One of the most remarkable illustrations of how questions are regarded by the party papers of the country is shown by the treatment of the Constitutional point raised in the House by the Hon. Mr. Davies. Mr. Davies is an able lawyer from Prince Edward Island and a leading member of the Liberal party. He raised the question as to whether, according to the Canadian Constitution, the majority party had power to gerrymander or alter the limits or boundaries of any county. The Conservative papers, of course, argued that there was nothing in the contention or in the constitutional point raised. The Liberal papers, on the other hand, are of the opinion that Mr. Davies was right and have been showering the highest praise on that gentleman for his clear interpretation of the question. Now, as a matter of fact, none of the credit is due to Mr. Davies at all, for he never thought of the question until it was pointed out to him by a leading Conservative member, Hon. Michael Adams, M. P., for Northumberland, N. B. Mr. Adams, who is an able lawyer also, and one of the best informed gentlemen in his own party, examined the law on that particular point and was of the opinion that Parliament had not the power to gerrymander the country for political or any other purposes and he therefore refused to vote. In a friendly way Mr. Adams drew Mr. Davies attention to the reading of that particular clause in question and asked him for his legal opinion. Mr. Davies went at once to the library and in a short time returned. He agreed with Mr. Adams but remarked "I don't know, but the Hon. Mr. Blake was in Parliament when this question was up before and he did not raise the point."

Mr. Adams—That does not alter my opinion. I think it is contrary to the Constitution.

Mr. Davies.—Well, I will raise the point in the House. Come in and hear my explanation.

This is how the matter came about. Now, if Parliament has not got the power to pitchfork townships from one county into another, steps should be taken to investigate the constitutionality of the point and have it settled finally.

Democratic Convention.

On Tuesday last the Democratic party of the United States met at Chicago to select their Candidate for the coming presidental election in the United States. If we are to judge of the results of its labours by what we see in the American papers, Cleveland will be nominated by an almost unanimous vote.

Blaine's Successor.

Late Washington despatches inform us that Chauncey M. Depew has been offered the Secretaryship of State and that he has gone to New York to consult with Vanderbilt before deciding whether he will accept it or not.

News and Notes.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in grand style at Boston on Friday last.

VESSELS SEIZED.

The report is published in San Francisco that three vessels have been seized at Kodiak, Alaska, for violation of the modus vivendi, but it is discredited at the Navy and Treasury Departments in Washington.

EMIN PASHA.

A late despatch from Zanzibar informs us that there is no truth in the rumor that Emin Pasha was dead. The despatch also states that Emin Pasha had arrived at Bukoba. It is to be hoped that the rumor now current of the death of captain Stairs will prove equally untrue.

MINERAL PRODUCTIONS

From the report of Mr. Ingalls of the Geological Survey to the Dominion Government we learn that during the past four years the annual mineral production of Canada has largely increased. The value of the coal output has increased from $4,758,590 to $7,792,175. The nickel industry has been established within that period, and last year the output was valued at $2,775,976. The production of copper has increased from $342,345 to $1,938,780. Other minerals excepting gold, also show a satisfactory increase.

WHOSO EATS MEAT CANNOT SING.

One whose business it has been to find persons suited for vocalists says he never loses his time looking for a fine voice in a country where fish or meat diet prevails. Local capacity disappears in families as they grow rich, because they eat more meat. Those Italians who eat the most fish (those of Naples and Genoa) have few fine singers among them. The sweet voices are found in Irish women of the country, and not of the towns. Norway is not a country of singers, because they eat too much fish; but Sweden is a country of grain and song. The carnivorous birds croak; grain-eating birds sing.

ADVENTURE WITH A WHALE.

The little sixteen-ton schooner, Lizzie G., which arrived in the port of Digby, N. S., on the morning of Saturday last reports an exciting experience with a mammoth she whale on this trip to the fishing grounds. Capt. Keans has seen a great many whales during his long sea life, but in size this one knocks all. During the attack the monster got under the vessel and nearly upset her, she succeeding in throwing the vessel partly on her broadside with a portion of the deck under water. At this moment all on board had given up every idea of escaping a watery grave, as everything on deck was secured, including the dories.

FIRE AS AMHERST.

AMHERST, June 19—At 2.30 this morning a fire alarm was sounded. At first sight the appearance indicated by the illumination was that the south-eastern section of the town was being burned. On a nearer approach the large tannery of Harry and Arthur Lusby was found to be completely wrapped in flames. The building which was of wood and very inflammable, was beyond saving when discovered and together with the machinery and stock were destroyed. Loss about $2,400; insurance $1,400, in the office represented by H. W. Rogers. A small tenement owned by C. R. Cacey & Sons and occupied by—Tower, adjoining the tannery, was also burned with its contents.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE SITUATION.

Mr. Balfour in an address before the Conservative Union of London on the night of Thursday last said the development of the Irish question had reached a most critical period. The Gladstonians were bound by the necessities of their situation to rely, not upon performances, but upon promises, to sweeten the bitter draught of home rule. Conservative performances in the past showed them what might be expected of them in the future in the direction of legislation. They must mainly be concerned with some social reforms. Mr. Balfour recounted various measures that have already figured in the programme. He added that the government had in view no plan for old age pensions, but he thought private enterprise might be supplemented by state aid.

BLAKE'S CRITICISM ON GLADSTONE.

In Mr. Blake's speech on Home Rule in 1882 he severely criticised Mr. Gladstone, who was then in power, for declining to make Home Rule part of the ministerial programme. After quoting from a speech on the subject by Mr. Gladstone in which he demanded the formulation of a scheme by the Irish members, Mr. Blake said: "Sir, in that speech while announcing once again the adhesion to the principle of local government, that great statesman endeavored to shift from the shoulders of the responsible government of the Empire to the shoulders of those who are in a hopeless minority a question which belongs to that government to solve. I say it belongs to those who are responsible for the good government of the Empire to grapple with the difficulty."

IN TRANSIT.

The Halifax Chronicle of Monday last says that a party of some 32 Chinese came to that city by the C. P. R., on Sunday last, being shipped in bond from Hong Kong to Havana. It says that they were a remarkably intelligent looking lot of men, with all the appearance of being prepared to look after number one. There was not a hungry or helpless looking man in the crowd. After thirty days' journey covering many thousands of miles, it is doubtful if, among the Anglo-Saxon race, the same number of men could travel the same distance and look as fresh as they did. In their car they sat smoking, playing their own games of chance, smiling and sleeping with the same picturesque indifference to surroundings as though they were the great moguls of the I. C. R. They took passage in the S. S. Beta for Havana.

SIGNS OF COMING AGE.

"Do you know the surest indication of old age?" asked Dr. Reed of a number of friends at the Lindell hotel, St. Louis, recently. "The surest indications in man," he continued, "are a moist eye, a dry palm and a shrinkage of the calf of the leg. All the indications are due to some action of the nerves consequent upon advancing years. In the matter of the eye, the fifth section is interferred with, and it is this which causes a flow of water. The dryness of the palm is produced by an interference with the functions of the body, also due to the action of the nerves and the shrinkage of the leg follows from similar causes. In old age, too, you notice some men become more corpulent than in the earlier portions of their lives. With drinking men the change is often produced by the quantity of saccharine which they consume with their drink, and with those who do not drink it follows from other physiological changes. As to the hair becoming gray, it results in the majority of cases, from the partial closing of the hair sells and the reduction of the quantity of natural coloring matter which the closing produces. With women the dimness of the eye does not come as soon as it does in man."

ACCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

SHERBROOK, June 20. About 7 a. m. today, a terrible accident occurred on the line of the G. T. R., a few miles above Hillhurst flag station, in the County of Compton. The morning express from Island Pond bound for Montreal was, without a moment's warning, precipitated into a torrent of mud and water, some forty feet below the level of the track, the locomotive being completely submerged. About fifty feet of the road bed either suddenly yielded to the weight of the passing train or had previously been washed out by the rain of the last 48 hours.

The engine driver, M. Dale, one of the oldest on the road, fireman Reed, express manager Small, and a carpenter named Caron, from Coaticooke, were instantly killed. Father McAuley, Demers, the mail clerk, and a man from Martinville, were injured.

Extensive wash-outs are reported to have occurred on all the railroads entering here, with the exception of the I. C. R. All traffic is virtually suspended on the Boston & Maine, the C. P. R., and the Maine Central R. The St. Francis is rising rapidly.

COLONIAL SECURITIES.

The London Economist estimated that in the rough the British investor has sunk from £350,000,000 to £400,000,000 in Australasia, from £150,000,000 to £200,000,000 in British North America and from £75,000,000 to £100,000,000 in South Africa. It would be interesting to know how much all this yields him in interest. Just now he is not enamored of colonial securities. There is dead-set in London against lending more money to some of the Australian colonies. Canada's new loan has not commanded as good a price as was expected, but Canadian stocks are higher than Australian. A couple of years ago Australian and Canadian stocks stood about on a level in the English market. Australia has carried the "booming" business a little too far. At present a great deal of the surplus capital of Britain is finding its way to the United States. A New York paper says a single English syndicate is investing $80,000,000 in coal mines, iron mines and timber limits in the South.

BRIGT. KALUNA LOST.

The steamer Newfield arrived at Halifax from Sable Island on the afternoon of Friday last bringing from there Captain Weldon and crew of the brig Kaluna, of New York, which was totally wrecked on the island on the 11th instant. The Kaluna was lumber laden and sailed from St. John, N. B., in the early part of May bound for Buenos Ayres. Tempestuous weather was encountered soon after starting on the voyage, during which the vessel became dismasted and afterwards waterlogged, being thus rendered almost helpless. In this state she drifted about for several weeks endeavoring to make a port either in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, but without success. The crew meanwhile suffered intensely. On the 11th of June, when Sable Island was sighted, the crew refused to work on the then almost helpless and unmanageable craft and asked the captain to run her on the island. This he consented to do and she was headed directly for there and in a short time drifted on a bar at the south side of the island near number 3 station, and about a mile and a half from the mainland. The inhabitants had sighted the wreck some time before she struck and the life boat was on the way to the scene, but before it reached there the crew had launched their own boat and were on their way to land, which they all reached safely. The vessel afterwards broke up completely. The Kaluna was 330 tons register. She was built at Harrington, Maine, in 1873, and hailed from New York.

DID BEARS DEVOUR THEM?

ERISTOL, N. B., June 15.—On Monday, 13th inst., Mrs. Samuel Jones left her home in Gordonsville, taking with her her child, to visit her father, who lives in Landsdowne Settlement, some four miles distant by the main road, but by taking the woods she could make the distance about two miles. On leaving she left a note on the table for her husband, who had gone fishing that morning, telling him where she was going and when to come for her. The following morning a man coming through the woods road from Landsdowne to Gordonsville found part of a woman's dress and underclothing much torn, also a portion of a child's dress. The clothing was recognized as part of the garments worn by the mother and child when they left home. Enquiry proved the fact that Mrs. Jones had never reached her father's home. A large party immediately began to search for the woman, but at the latest accounts without success. There was no blood found on the clothes and no evidence of a struggle where they were found. A vigorous search is being made and the whole community is much excited over the matter. Various theories are advanced to account for the woman's disappearance, the prevailing one being that the mother and child had been destroyed by bears.

Late accounts say that a large party has been out searching in all directions to discover the whereabouts of the woman and her child, but beyond the pieces of her clothing found there is no trace of them. The feeling is now gaining ground that Mrs. Jones in leaving her home, did not intend to return to her husband; that she was not eaten by bears or put out of the way by tramps, but that she is secreting herself from her husband.

CAUSES PROFOUND SORROW.

HALIFAX, June 15.—The news of the death of Capt. Stairs, at the mouth of the Zambesi river, has caused profound sorrow in this city. Upon his return from the Stanley expedition he was lionized by the authorities and citizens and presented with a handsome service of plate. He was promoted to the adjutancy of the Royal Engineers at Woolwich, and proceeded to England to assume his new duties. Shortly afterwards he was permitted to accept an important commission from the King of Belgium to look after the interests of that country in Central Africa. The last letter received from him by his mother was dated October 16, when he reported himself in good health, and was much pleased with the success of his expedition. Capt. Stairs, a son of the late John Stairs, was born in Halifax in 1863, and was educated at Edinburgh, passed through the military college at Kingston, Ont., subsequently went to New Zealand, and was there employed two years in engineering. He was an officer of the Royal Engineers, attached to the School of Military Engineering at Chatham, Eng. When he joined the Emin Pasha expedition, under command of H. M. Stanley—when Mr. Stanley, on June 20, 1877, set forth with the advance column to march through the forest to lake Albert Nyanza—Lieut. Stairs accompanied him as second in command, and no officer of the expedition performed greater services in the arduous march, or deserves a larger share of praise for its successful accomplishments. On August 13, 1887, at Air Sibbs the natives attacked the camp in a resolute and determined fashion. Lieut. Stairs and five men were wounded by the arrows of the natives, which are tipped with deadly poison, but Lieut. Stairs, wounded just below the heart, was struck by an arrow, the poison of which was dry, and he recovered strength after three weeks, though the wound was not closed for months. On December 11 in Nazambonis country he commanded the larger force to drive away a host of enemies attempting to stop the expedition as it came near the lake. Lieut. Stairs was employed in erecting Fort Bodo, of which he was left in command on June 16, 1888. In February, 1889, he aided in preparing for the final departure of the expedition. Lieut. Stairs, who ascended Ruwenzori to the height of 10,677 feet, has written an exact report of his observations.

TO STOP ILLEGAL TRAFFIC.

OTTAWA, June 15.—Great quantities of alcohol overproof are sent from Boston and other points in the States up the Gulf and sold without payment of duty. Miquelon is the half-way house of the smugglers. The stuff is usually stored there, and then put on board schooners for Quebec.

So much demoralization has resulted that Cardinal Taschereau has found it necessary to issue a command on the subject. But the smugglers care nothing for this. The government is now putting a fast cruiser or two in the gulf, but it is not likely much good will be effected. The business is thoroughly organized, and the population sees no harm in it.

The alcohol is distributed among the store and tavern keepers, and after being diluted with water is sold as "white whiskey." It is sometimes doctored to resemble gin. At present, when seizures are made, the alcohol is sold by auction. The proceeds, less the costs, are divided between the informer, the seizing officer and the public treasury—but the treasury does not get much.

Thirty thousand gallons have been seized in the Quebec district alone within a short time. It is sold for less than the amount of the excise duty, so that the distillers' interests are injured not only by the smuggling but by the seizures. The minister of customs has now made an arrangement whereby the distillers are to take all the stuff confiscated at the rate of $1.70 per gallon of alcohol. They will then redistill it and convert it into standard whiskey or pure alcohol. The government expects in this way to get $1 50 clear for each gallon of alcohol seized.

It is alleged that the smugglers have been in the habit, when the market was overstocked, of informing upon themselves. The stuff, when it arrives in the St. Lawrence, costs them about 25 cents per gallon, and their share usually comes to more than that. If under the new arrangement they can get their share of $1.70 per gallon from the distillers, it will pay them well to continue to inform upon themselves.

The Deadly Cyclones.

MONTREAL, June 15.—The hurricane which struck Ste. Rose, a village 12 miles from this city, yesterday, demolished most of the buildings there, including the schoolhouse. Three pupils were killed and several others, it is feared, were fatally injured.

HULL, Que., June 15.—The storm in this district yesterday caused widespread damage. In the Gatineau Valley the storm struck with great violence and farm buildings were demolished. Two hundred farm houses and other buildings were destroyed.

Mayor McElroy of Chelsea was killed outright and his wife is expected to die. Jas. Sharpley sustained a fracture of his leg besides serious bruises which may terminate fatally. A whole family named Wedard are in a precarious condition. A widow named Scarf sustained serious injuries, including fracture of both limbs. It is hardly thought she can recover. Many other farmers are thought to have suffered both in property and person, but the full extent of damage will not be known for many days. The district visited is cut off from communication by the destruction of many railway bridges and the telegraph lines.

LEWISTON, Me., June 15.—The storm passed through Durham, Lisbon and Bowdoinham last night, doing much damage. The crops were destroyed in the track of the storm, glass in many houses were broken, and trees, fences and chimneys without number were blown down. At Farmington, Me., hailstones one inch in diameter fell. The storm lasted 15 minutes, during which the thermometer dropped 28 degrees—to 66.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17. A cyclone is reported at Sherbourne, South Minnesota, and also four miles south of Mapleton, on Wednesday evening; probable loss of life, 50; hundreds injured; over million dollars property destroyed. Telegraph wires down for miles, and railroads at a standstill. Country devastated is one of the most prosperous section of the State, and houses were thickly dotted over the prairies. The section is now covered with a flood of water and mud. Many buildings were so totally demolished that no vestige of them remains. One house was swept away and no trace of it or its inhabitants could be found. It may be two or three days before the full extent of the disaster will be known.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—Cloud bursts reported in Western Wisconsin and North-eastern Iowa last night. Heavy storms of hail and rain at St. Paul and Rochester, Minn. Railroad tracks and bridges washed away in this State and Iowa. Five houses washed away at Sparta, Wis. The rivers are very high.

QUEBEC, June 17.—A gentleman, who has just returned from St. Nazare reports immense damage done by late cyclone. Over one hundred and fifty buildings were demolished in that place, involving the loss of over twenty thousand dollars. Three lives are known to be lost and eight people are seriously injured, some of whom will die. The storm was the worst that ever visited that section of the country.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 17.—The phenomenally wet and stormy season has culminated in a series of cyclonic bursts which occurred Wednesday afternoon, and were precipitated over the southern half of the State, extending from Spring Valley, Fillmore county, on the east, to Huron Lake, Jackson county, on the west, and to Blue Earth county on the north. It was the fiercest and most destructive storm Minnesota ever knew, not excepting even the terrible St Cloud cyclone of 1886, in which 75 lives were lost. At that time only the most meagre details can be gathered. It is thought nearly 100 lives have been lost, as nearly every report received concludes by saying the worst is to come, and later reports will swell the number of the killed and injured. There was the regular funnel cloud with its deadly sections, roar and resistless sweep, followed by a cloudburst. Nothing was left standing in the path of the cyclone. At Wells, the storm came on without the slightest warning, the frightful roar of the approaching whirlwind column being the first intimation. The cloud veered to the south as it reached the outskirts of the village, leaving a terrible scene of death and destruction. So far as now known 17 persons were killed in this immediate vicinity.

WHIRL WIND AT COW BAY, N. S.

A remarkable natural phenomenon manifested itself in Cow Bay, in this country, on Wednesday morning last and for a time its awfulness struck the hearts of those who witnessed it with terror.

The morning was squally and the sky overcast, but no strong indication of a storm was to be seen, when suddenly about half-past ten a very black cloud in the shape of a cylinder was seen approaching from the north-east. The farmers remarked its advance, and thinking it meant rain left their occupations and started to go indoors. By this time the cloud which at first appeared no larger than a man's hand had assumed great proportions, and the velocity at which it was approaching is said to have been fearful.

It apparently was coming on an inclined plane and struck the forest about one hundred yards east of Cow Bay hotel. With a thundering and crashing of boughs the whirlwind—for whirlwind it was—swept through the trees leaving behind a swath about thirty feet in width and ploughed up in seams and holes the cultivated ground intervening between the edge of the woods and Daniel Mosher's barn.

It struck the barn, moving it from the foundation and tearing off the whole roof, large pieces of which were afterwards picked up on the bar full two hundred yards below the house.

A hay wagon, standing in the open, weighing about nine hundred pounds, was next caught up and flung a distance of forty feet. Doors were wrenched off their hinges and cast away like straw, and the cattle becoming terrified, rushed wildly into the woods.

Mr. Mosher says he had a providential escape, as he, thinking it was a rain cloud, had given up his intention of going up on the barn to do some shingling and went into the house. His eldest son, George, was at the time in the barn, which was heavily stocked and an extra large building. He says the horses were the first to exhibit signs of impending danger: they trembled greatly. He was wondering at this when he heard the terrific noise and had hardly time to think when the barn received such a shock as to throw him to the floor. The horses broke their halters and dashed madly out of the open door.

From the time the whirlwind was first observed until it had passed out of sight was not more than five minutes and strange to say both sides of its course are distinctly marked.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE:—The number of *The Living Age* for June 11th and 18th contain Le Style c'est l'Homme by W. H. MALLOCK, The German Crisis and the Emperor, and Letters of Carlyle Varnhagen von Ense, New Review; How long can the Earth Sustain Life? Fortnightly; The Story of Gifford and Keats, and Camp Life and Pigsticking in Morocco, Nineteenth Century; William Blake, Belgravia; Some Letters and Recollections, Cornhill; Iskii Kul and the Kara Kirghese, Gentleman's; A night with Japanese Firemen, Temple Bar; Horace, A Good World for the Sparrow, and A Chapter on Plato by WALTER PATER, Macmillan's; Australias First Fleet and A New Tasmanian Township, Chambers'; Impressions of an Australian in London, Greater Britain; with "My Last Proposal," "The Footsteps of Death," and "Mrs. Driffield" and poetry.

For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

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DOMINION DAY RACES NEWCASTLE DRIVING PARK.

Commencing at two o'clock, p. m., Newcastle time, sharp, there will be Trotting races at Newcastle Driving Park under control of the Park Directors as follows:—

COLT RACE.

Purse of $30, open to all colts of 4 years and under owned in the County of Northumberland, $15 to 1st, $10 to 2nd, $5 to 3rd.

3 MINUTE CLASS.

Purse of $80 open to all horses of the 3 minute class, $48 to 1st, $24 to 2nd, $8 to

2.40 CLASS.

Purse of $100, open to all horses of the 2.40 class, $60 to 1st, $30 to 2nd, and $10 to 3rd

National Association Rules to govern, five horses to enter and three to start, all races mile heats. Colt race to be best two heats in three, the three minute and 2.40 classes to best three in five.

Entries to close with the Secretary, E. Lee Street, Newcastle, on or before Thursday, June 30 at 9 p. m.

Entrance Money 10 per cent of purse in each Race, 5 per cent. to be be paid at time of nomination and 5 per cent. evening before the races.

Admission to Park: Ladies free, Gentlemen 50 cts., Carriages, 25 cts.

CHAS. SARGENT, President.
E. LEE STREET, Secretary.

Newcastle, June 13th, 1892.

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