

place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place very reckless writer, to say the least. an each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New

INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND Attested as follows:

toward all parties, and we authorise the advertisements.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one

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

of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. MAMMOTH DRAWING At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans.

Tuesday, June 13th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$150,000 100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

2 PRIZES OF 5,000 are..... 5 PRIZES OF 2,000 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 600 are..... 100 PRIZES OF 400 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 200 are..... 120 are..... 80 are..... TERMINAL PRIZES. PRICE OF TICKETS.

Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. IMPORTANT.

IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Ex press Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD.

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.

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 herete fore. There will be no change in the mans and no interruption in CONRAD, President

N. B.-The tickets for the July drawing, and all others thereafter, in addition to the usual endersements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABRLL, 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 advertsed chance fo



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Point du Chene Break ment of Public Works, Ottawa. and will be returned in case of non acceptance of The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E F E ROY,

Ottawa, 27th April, 1893.

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscribers offers for sale the piece of land adjoining on the west that now occupied by Mr. Joseph Ferrest at Rock Heads, Chatham. The lot

Miramichi Advance.

are said to be events in the last provin-

cial election in York County. It is,

however, evident that the Sun does not

believe that they ever took place, but

its anxiety to prejudice the local gov-

ernment, as usual, gets the better of

any inclination it might otherwise have

to reprove those who assail the good

"If the events occurred as Professor Stock-

ley describes them, the election is prebably

without a parallel in Canadian political cam-

paigns of the present day. It would be a

pity if it should prove that the professor

was misled by some fellow anxious to tell

him what he might call a good story. If

Professor Stockley, who would not knowing-ly circulate falsehoods about his adopted

country, has been correctly informed it is

unfortunate that, since he must write up the

humors of the election for English magazines,

his lot had not been cast in the locality

where the humor would have been of a less

ghastly character. The English reader will

of course consider that the scenes described

are typical. In that case nothing could

possibly be written more calculated to bring

Canadians into contempt than such stories as

those told above. If such occurrences were

typical, or even frequent transactions in Canadian elections it would be abundantly

clear that the people of Canada are no more

fit for free institutions than the original

Stockley "would not knowingly circu-

late falsehoods about his adopted coun-

try?" Men quite as well educated and

now. We hope his offence is one of

much about Canadian affairs until he

learns something more than he seems

dently come here from Ireland full of

pre-conceived notions about the Domi-

with which to confirm them. If we

the local papers as an academic, or

amateur politician, so that he has

practically advertised himself as a com-

ing light in the political arena, and as

ready to absorb any information on his

pet subject as a dry sponge would

water. Canadians who do not relish

having their country and its institu-

tions slandered in Great Britain will,

however, regret that Professor Stock-

ley had not sought some other place

when he turned his face towards North

America, or that he had not found

some position outside of the New

Brunswick University from which to

aim his attacks upon "the country of

St. John Liberal Convention.

On the evening of Thursday last, the

Liberals of the city and county of St.

John met together to select delegates to

attend the Ottawa convention. Mr. C.

W. Weldon, ex-M. P. P., called the

meeting to order and, and Mr. John Mc-

C. W. Weldon, ex-M. P., J. V. Ellis,

ex-M. P., T. A. Rankin, Albert T. Dunn,

John McLeod, M. P. P., Count de Bury,

John Sealy, J. E. B. McCready, Richard

O'Brien, George A. Knodell, Georgo Mc-

Avity, John McMillan, Edward Lantalum

A. P. Barnhill, John L. Carleton,

Thomas H. Hall, E. P. McAlpine and H.

A. McKeown. The meeting was very

enthusiastic, a large number of Liberal

leaders being present. Messrs. Weldon,

Attorney-General Blair made remarks.

All spoke hopefully of the Liberal cause.

Mr. Blair's speech was exceedingly good,

dealing with many vital questions of the

idea of the coming convention at Ottawa,

which augured well for Liberals through-

out Canada. He had no doubt it would

result in cementing closer the Liberal

party, and formulating such trade schemes

In contrasting the benefits of the con-

vention with the modes now adopted by

country making tariff inquiries, Mr. Blair

said that if the Conservatives should

meet in convention they would have no

policy. They could not point to the N

upon all their trade predictions. Mr.

Gilmour's speech showed up the absurdity

of the protective history, while Col Dom

ville said he was going to fight Mr. Foster

to the bitter end in King's county on

freer trade. The speakers were loudly

applauded. The meeting was brought to

a close with cheers for the Queen and

[St. John Telegraph.]

We publish elsewhere a spicy account of

the anti-home rule meeting in Montreal

on Monday evening, which resolved it-

self in the end into an attack on the

Roman Catholic church. Mr. Gladstone

was denounced as a papist and Mr. Blake

was roundly abused because of his ad-

vocacy of home rule. It was declared

by most of the speakers that an Irish

would be a wholly Roman Catholic

assemblage, and subservient to the pope.

The only feature of the meeting which

lacked completeness was the absence of

Mr. Clarke Wallace, controller of cus-

toms. Mr. Wallace should have presided

at the meeting and assisted in denouncing

that church of which the premier of Can-

ada is a member. Then he could have

told Dr. Fulton and the rest of them that

he intended to organize a rebellion against

the queen's authority in Ulster, in the

It is remarkable that men should go on

declaring that the desire of Irishmen for a

parliament is merely a Roman Catholic

conspiracy, when the best established

facts of history show that Irish Pro-

testants have been quite as anxious for a

separate parliament as Irish Catholics.

The Irish volunteers who, with arms in

their hands, obtained free trade for Ire-

land in 1779, and secured the indepen-

dence of the Irish parliament in 1882,

event of home rule being passed.

Parliament, if established in

Home Rule and Protestantism.

Mr. Laurier.

P. as a success, as failure was stamped

lowing delegates were then chosen

his adoption."

How does the Sun know that Prof.

African Bushmen."

leaders, who amounted to anything, with the exception of Dan O'Connell were - - JUNE 1, 1893. Protestants, Wolfe Tone was a Protestant, Emmett was a Protestant, Smith O'Brien, Mitchell and Parnell were all Prof. Stockley and Canada. Protestants. The desire of Irishmen for Referring to the mischievous and a parliament is a national and not a silly statements made by Prof. W. F. religious aspiration, and it is mere bigotry to pretend that the pope has anything to Stockley of the New Brunswick Uniwith a movement which few high versity, of alleged shameless bribery in ecclesiastical dignataries ever coun-Canadian elections, in his recent article tenanced. in Macmillan's magazine, the St. John Sun intimates that the scenes described

Bathurst School Enquiry.

THE BILL OF COMPLAINTS.

to the Honorable John James Fraser, Judge of the Supreme Court: Your honor having given notice that for the more convenient and orderly pursuing of the said investigation that you require that all the matters of complaint which you are so empowered to enquire into be presented to you not later than Friday, the 26th day name of the Dominion. The Sun of May instant, and that a copy thereof be filed in the office of the honorable the Provincial Secretary, at Fredericton, not later than the same day.

I therefore beg most respectfully to present to your honor the following matters of complaint in the premises :

1. That the Rev. James Rogers, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Chatham, in the province of New Brunswick, with a view to having the common schools in school district No. 2, in the town of Bathurst in the county of Gloucester, and in school district No. 16, in the parish of Bathurst in said county of Gloucester, under the control of religious teachers of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the said church did enter into an agreement with, and come to an understanding with certain members of the Roman Catholic Church of said school dis tricts, to bring members of certain religious orders of the Roman Catholic Church to said districts, and to there establish Conventual schools with a view to having the children of Protestant parents taught within such Conventual schools, and pursuant to such agreement and understanding the members of one or more of said orders were brought to said districts, and one or more of said Conventual schools were established in said districts, o

2. That special arrangements were made by the Board of Education of the province of New Brunswick for the examination of the said members of the said religious teaching orders on their coming as aforesaid to said school districts, and on their so coming to said school districts, they were examined in the Roman Catholic Convent, in the county of Gloucester for the purpose of being licensed as teachers under the common schools act of this province, and upon such examination held as aforesaid, they were contrary to law licensed to teach in said districts under said acts.

3. That the Roman Catholic priests exercising their religious offices in the said school districts, have interfered with the schools of said districts in the following

(a) One of said priests after the estat lishment of said Conventual schools as aforesaid, on a Sunday in the Roman Catholic Church in Bathurst, gave instructions as to what children should attend the said Conventual schools, and what children should attend the schools taught outside of the said school presided over and taught by the members of said religious teaching orders.

(b) That during the school term ending December 30th, 1892, another of said priests ordered the mother of one of the pupils attending one of the public schools of one of said districts to take her daughter, the said pupil, from the said public school which she was then attending, and send her to one of

the Conventual schools. (c) That one of the said priests instruct: ed Theodore Langis, one of the teachers in the public schools in said district No. 16, to teach the pupils in said schools the Roman Catholic catechism, which said teacher did in pursuance of said instructions, and by the further direction of one of the trustees of

the said school district No. 16, so to do. (d) That one of said priests, previous the establishment of said Conventual school in said district No. 16, wrote a letter to the Board of Trustees of said district, requesting said trustees to rent the convent build ing in said district for school purposes in the district aforesaid, and to employ the members of the said religious teaching orders as teachers therein, and in consequence thereof, the said trustees did so engage and occupy a portion of the said convent building for such purposes, and did employ said members of such religious teaching orders as teachers

Ellis, Gilmour, M. P., Col. Domville and therein. 4. That under and by reason of the luence of the Roman Catholic authorities of the Roman Catholic church, in said school districts, Roman Catholic holydays not being school holidays have been observed in the public schools in said districts, as well as in said conventual schools.

5. That a report prepared by George W. Mersereau, school inspector for said districts, with reference to certain of these statements of facts, and forwarded to and received at the office at the board of education at Fredericton, has not been laid before

the board of education 6. That the board of education of the province of New Brunswick has from time to time, and persistently declined to take action on the memorials, communications and complaints addressed to it in reference to the matters set out in this statement, and particularly a memorial sent by the Protestant rate payers and electors of said districts to the said board of education in the month of December, 1890, as to the establishing said conventual schools as public schools under said acts, and protesting against the same, and also, a complaint sent by Protestant parents and rate-payers to the said board of education at the begining of the year 1893, with regard to the teacher placed in charge of the grammar school in Bathurst at the begining of this present year, in consequence of which declining to act by said board of education the trustees of

school districts aforesaid were allowed to continue to act illegally. 7. That the grading of the schools in the said school districts has not been conducted according to law. That the trustees of the said school districts, aided and influenced by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church in said districts, have made an effort to compel Protestants in said sehool districts to send their children to the said conventual schoels, and that the religious teachers of the Roman Church in the said school tricts were by the said trustees placed in actual charge of certain departments of the public common schools in said schools districts in the year 1891, all of which was brought about in consequence of the employment of the members of the religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic church by the trustees aforesaid, as herein before house, however. Mr. O'Brien explained

8. That by the action of the trustees of said school districts, as in this statement is set out, and by the neglect of the said board of education, as also set forth in this statement, the efficiency of the school service in said school service districts has been greatly | Fredericton, but he did not know whether lessened and interfered with in the following

(a) Inferior and incompetent teachers have been employed in said districts.

(b) That the superior school in school district No. 16 was in consequence of the length to the size of the school rooms, matter herein set forth closed, and the grammar school in said school district No. 2 was pupils withdrew from the public schools were Protestants. Every Irish rebellion also closed.

during the past hundred years has been (c) That such closing of the superior and adjourned .- St. John Globe.

grammar schools was done in order to make headed by a Protestant; all the Irish it necessary as far as possible that the children of Protestants should be compelled to attend the said conventual schools of the Roman Catholic church and, if possible firmly establish the latter schools in said

school districts No. 2 and No. 16. (d) That a French teacher with an inferior grade of license was placed in charge of the primary department of the public school in the said districts, No. 16, at the beginning of the year 1892, and the Protestant children were compelled either to be under such inferior French teacher or attend the said conventual schools.

(e) That a teacher obnoxious to the Protestant rate payers in said school district No. 2, was placed in charge of grammar school in the hereinbefore last mentioned school district at the beginning of the present school term, such teacher was not a grammar school teacher, and had been previously dismissed by the said Board of Education from the position of school inspector under said Board, and such dismissal was made by reason of the said inspector being of dissolute and immeral habits.

9. That the course pursued by the said school trustees in so establishing said conventual schools, and in sustaining the same and in rendering the public common schools in said districts less useful than they otherwise would have been, have greatly increased the costs of maintaining schools in said school districts to the great loss and injury of the ratepayers in said school dis-

10. That the said conventual schools were so established for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic church and with a view of forwarding the interests of such church and for the purpose of injuring the Protestant church, and to the injury of the Protestant ratepayers of said school districts, who pay a large proportion of the school taxes assessed upon the said school districts. 11. That regulation No. 10 of the School

Manual issued under and by the authority of the said Board of Education in the year 1892, was, when passing through the press, illegally and improperly changed and altered because the said trustees of the said school districts objected to comply with the terms of said regulation as originally passed by said Board of education, and the reason their so objecting was that the alteration and change would the better enable such trustees to cut down the rights of Protestants in said school districts.

12. That in the county of Gloucester and in other school districts in said county the said trustees of said herebefore last mention. ed districts have refused to employ Protest. ant teachers on account of their religious faith and because said teachers would not from conscientious scruples agree to teach the Roman Catechism to the pupils of said

13. That arrangements have been entered into between the Board of Education and the trustees of school districts number 15 and 16, in said county of Gloucester, under which teachers have been employed with the distinct understanding that they will impart religious instructions in the tenets of the Roman Catholic church to the pupils in the schools of the said school districts after the regular school hours and before the said pupils have departed to their several homes. thereby infringing upon and attempting to destroy the non-sectarian character of the schools in the said districts in the said county of Gloucester

14. That in certain of the schools in the county of Gloucester the Roman Catholic catechism has been taught within school

That Roman Catholic prayers have been used within such hours in said schools. That Protestant children have been in the habit of kneeling in said schools within said school hours and crossing themselves along with the Roman Catholic pupils.

That in one or more instances Protestant children have been forced by their teachers in said schools to so kneel and cross them-

That in one instance a Protestant pupil in one of said schools was ordered by the teacher of such school to leave the same because he would not kneel in said school with the Roman Catholic pupils, and the said Protestant pupil did leave the school under and by reason of such order.

15. That generally the acts of the legislature of the province of New Brunswick regarding the common public schools have been violated and disregarded by the trustees of the schools in said districts in the county of Gloucester so as to bring such schools into harmony with and make them subservient to the Roman Catholic church and deprive such schools of their non-sectarian character and to take away from Protestant pupils attending such schools the rights and realized, by virtue of premiums, very Protestant pupils.

BATHURST, May 30. Judge Fraser duly opened his court enquiry into the Bathurst school trouble this forenoon. C. N. Skinner and George W. Fowler appeared for the complainants; R. A. Lawlor, of Newcastle, and N. A. Landry, of Bathurst, for the Bathurst school trustees, and Hon. A. S. White for the Board of Education, Bishop Rogers and several priests were present and of course Rev. A. F. Thomson and several other clergymen. The court room was fairly filled with Bathurst people. Very little time was lost in preliminaries, the only fact of importance being an announcement by the Judge that the original statement of complaint had been withdrawn and a new one substituted, from which were omitted some reflection on the inspector of schools, After the Judge's commission and the charges had been read Mr. Lawlor submitted that fuller particulars should be given so that answers could be furthe complainants. All wanted was a fair field and no favor.

Mr. Skinner said the particulars were full enough and he did not think the complainants could give more. They depended on the evidence bringing out the facts. Hon. Mr. White remarked that he desired the fullest investigation but it was his view | the gates. If, as it looks now, the fair is

charges are not violations of the school law The Judge said the fullest scope should given in the interest of all concerned. He agreed with Mr Lawlor that he ought to have the fullest information, and he found that Mr Lawlor was taken difficulty in crediting this statement. Chiunawares the fullest opportunity would be granted him to meet the case. The two millions of inhabitants. Besides, it is evidence must be legal evidence. Rev. J. S. Allen, Methodist minister, nov living at Richibucto, was the first called. He resided here for three years, but could give very little information except the substance of a conversation he had with the school trustee, O'Brien, in 1889. O'Brien

told him he had been attending a meeting

teaching under the school law and

a Sister now teaching had undergone ex-

amination. The school trustees had full

control of the school rooms in the convent

attended the schools there. Of 98 pupils

on the average attending now 5 or 6 are

attendance, etc. Last winter thirty-eight

to attend a private school. O'Brien had

Of course if the people of Chicago pour at Father Barry's house, where Bishop through the fair gates on Sundays from a Rogers, Father Varrily, K. F. Burns and quarter to a half million people, they will others were present and when it was denot have enough people or energy left to cided to substitute Sisters of Charity for constitute much of an attendance during the Sisters of Notre Dame who had been the remaining six days of the week. Then teaching school here. He had no definite the people who live outside the city must knowledge of why the change was made. John E. O'Brien, school trustee, testified that the meeting referred to was an informal one; that it was held in 1890, and that Bishop Rogers and Father Varrily were not present. The bishop was in the that the Notre Dame teachers were not supported by the Catholic people. It was considered advisable to engage the Sisters of Charity, who could teach under the law. They were engaged and their schools became public schools. The Sisters were examined by a gentleman who came from

building. Protestants as well as Catholics Of course one must not overlook the fact that Americans are the greatest people in the world to travel and spend money Protestants. The witness testified at and seek amusement. If the times be fairly good and cholera keeps away these good American citizens of ours will come in great train loads. Not a very great atnot finished his testimony when the court | tendance is expected from New England and the east, nor from New York or the south. But from western Pennsylvania

American people are making ready to come to the fair. The attendance from Europe will not be large, either, a mere bagatelle in comparison with the whole

number of admissions. It is a fortunate thing that Chicago ha such extensive hotel accommodations and also that her railroad facilities are the best in the world. Chicago, you must remember, is the greatest of all railway centers. More than a score of roads enter the



are able to carry from 75,000 to 100,000 persons per day to and from the city. Many of these passengers will stay from one to

I asked one of the directors of the exposition company what attendance he expected to see. His reply was interesting. "The first thirty days don't count," he said; "we have 150 days remaining. In a score of Sundays we'll take from six to seven million tickets. In the 130 remaining days I expect to see the paid attendance run about like this per day: Chi cago people, 25,000; strangers staying in the city, 100,000; excursionists from nearby points who come in the morning and go away at night, 10,000. Total, 135,000 a day except Sundays, or seventeen millions for all the week days. Say, a grand total of twenty-five million admissions, or \$12,-

500,000 at the gates." I think the results will be a little better than this, though not much. If the managers succeed in taking from twelve to fifteen millions of dollars at the gates they will come out nearly even, for their concessions will yield them half as much more. The exposition company gets all the way from 25 to 75 per cent. of the grounds. They get a share from the restaurants, the cafes, the railways, the theaters, the rolling chairs, the boats, popcorn, gum, guides, catalogues, foreign vil lages, dancing girls, big wheels, shoe blacking, everything. There are about 800 concessionaires, and some of them have as many as eighty cashiers and

If each visitor to the fair spends a dollar a day within the grounds in addition to the price of admission, and the total number of admissions rises above twenty-five millions during the six months, the exposition will return dollar for dollar to its stockholders. There are so many temptations to spend money here, and the average American citizen is so fond of suc cumbing to such wiles, that it is pretty safe to say that the 800 concessionaires wil after a bit find their money boxes rapidly filling. The visitor finds his luncheon costs him from a quarter to two dollars. He wants a guide and perhaps a catalogue. He must have a ride on the gon dolas, the movable sidewalk and the sliding railway. The children must see the wild animals and some of the international novelties in the plaisance, they must have popcorn and soda water. At every step one takes there is the temptation to spend money, and of every quarter that you drop in the slot the exposition company gets a WALTER WELLMAN.

Banners for the Woman's Building. Two beautiful white silk banners have been suspended across the Gallery of Honor in the Woman's building. These are the gifts of the New York women and had been presented at the Centennial in 1876. The one near the south entrance was embroidered with the seal of the state. over which are the words "Centennial. 1776-1876," and "In God We Trust." Be low the seal in gold ground was placed "From the Women of the City of New York." The second banner, near the north gallery, was embroidered in a similar manner with the motto "Excelsior." Underneath the seal was written in blue "From the Daughters of New York to the Sisters of the Union," and over this "The Lord God Be with Us as He Was with Our

RAILWAYEXHIBIT

tation Building.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGINES. The Foreign Locomotive Lacks the Coweatcher Because English Railway Tracks Are Never Bothered by Cows-English and American Sleeping Cars and Day Coaches-An Interesting Comparison.

look like one, according to our standard.

the type used to make the rapid runs for which the road which sends it over here is justly famous. One of these locomotives will take a train of ten or twelve English cars, which are not as heavy as our American coaches, and haul it from London to Aberdeen, a distance of 539 miles, in twelve hours and five minutes, making a dozen or fifteen stops en route. This is very nearly fifty miles an hour for the whole distance, and is a fast run-faster than any of the long distance runs in America. For shorter distances, such as between London and Liverpool, London and Edinburg, the express speed is fifty-six miles an hour, and is made many times a day and every

day in the year. All these English locomotives are made on what is known as rigid frames. They have no trucks before or after the drivers. It has been supposed they could not be run over our American roads, with their sharper curves, but this train was brought entire from New York to Chicago over the New York Central line, and, as the British railway men say, without any trouble and with every journal cool and nice. Still, the English type would not do on the average American road. Just as soon as it attempted to round some of the sharp curves at a pretty good rate of speed it would find itself in trouble and perhaps in

It may well be doubted if an American

to the Pacific ocean Chicago knows the | through which two holes are cut and city, and inquiry has developed that they | plain that by act of parliament a railway

> The tender of this English locomotive is on a side also of the rigid frame pattern. Underneath is seen the water-taking deengineer. In return for this improvement brake, the sleeping car, the dining car, the vestibule, the baggage checking system

There are but two cars in this train, and very queer they look without platforms or steps, and with their doors swinging outward. In order to get into one of these coaches as they stand it is necessary to walk up a ladder of four or five steps. But in England the station platforms are much higher than in this country, and are on a level with the floors of the carriages. One of the coaches is a sleeping car, a sort of English adaptation of the American idea. It cannot be said in truth that it is an improvement. The sleeping car is forty-two feet long and has accommodations for sixpartments corresponding to our drawing rooms, though they are not so large or comfortable. The ceilings are oppressively low. The berths are arranged in uppers and lowers as in our cars, but each berth is wide enough for but one person, while in this country two passengers may occupy one berth in tolerable comfort. Each of the English drawing rooms may be closed and locked from the interior and cannot be opened until the occupants turn the

The berths are made up before the train starts on its journey, are, in fact, made up all the time. Therefore the passengers have no place to sit except on their berths. which they are forced to convert into lounges. In practice it is the aim of the railway officials to put the men in one end of the car and the women in the other, as there is much less privacy in one of these drawing rooms-unless, indeed, you have taken the whole room-than in an American sleeping car berth. But of course it is often impossible to do this, and considering that the aisle separating the berths in an English car is not much more than half as wide as the aisle in an American sleeper, and that the occupants of the upper and lower must sit upon the same berth converted into a lounge before retiring or after rising in the morning, it is not surprising that few women traveling alone care to use the sleeping car in Great Britain.

An attendant goes with each car, but he does not appear to have much to do beyond supplying the passengers with sods water and sandwiches. When a traveler who has an upper berth wants to go to bed he reaches up and pulls down his berth and climbs in. If the men wish to smoke they wend their way to the smoking room, which is a little compartment just large enough for three men to squeeze in. While these coaches are crowded and what an American woman would call "stuffy." they are of splendid workmanship and the bedding and many of the other appointments are of superior quality. There are plenty of racks in which to put luggage, and a device which might be imitated in this country with advantage to the traveling public is a neat, clean box underneath each berth which one may use as a bureau

Sights To Be Seen in Transpor-

WORLD'S FAIR, May 20. - [Special.]

There is one spot in the big Transportation building where a crowd of visitors may always be seen. It is an aisle on one side of which is a typical American railway train, and on the other a train from the London and Northwestern railway of England. A fully equiped English railway train is a novelty, sure enough, and the polite young men kept here for the purpose by the British corporation are busy from early morning till late at night explaining to inquisitive Americans the mysteries and peculfarities of the locomotive and coaches. It is a rather odd appearance that the English train makes in such close proximity to a locomotive and coaches of our own build. The foreign locomotive is without that graceful and sometimes useful appendage known in this country as a "cowcatcher." This is not needed in England because the track-or "permanent way." as the English have it-is never bothered with cows. The line is protected by fences or walls which are cow-proof. The top of the English locomotive does not look much like one of our engines for many reasons. It has no bell, probably for the same reason that it has no cow-catcher, and for the additional reason that there are few if any grade-crossings in England. The streets and roads are all run under or over the permanent way. The foreign locomotive has a whistle, but it is so little like an American whistle that you would never guess its identity. The top of the big boiler has no huge dome, no ornamental work of brass or iron to win the undying admiration of the small boys along the route over which it runs. It is a locomotive, of course, but it surely doesn't "The Queen" is the name of this imported flyer. It is an express engine, of

the ditch.

engineer could be hired to run one of these British machines. He might admire it as a piece of mechanism-indeed, American engineers by the score visit the aisle every day-but he would not care to stand with his hand on the throttle without more protection from the weather than is afforded by the hood of the locomotive. The only protection offered is a mere upright.

glassed over-the English railroad man calls this look-out window a "spectacle,"and but the narrowest pretense of a roof, In practice the rain and the snow, the hail and the sleet beat in upon the engine-

the English build it has no trucks, but instead three wheels vice in use on the Pennsylvania and a few other American roads. It is simply a spout which is let down into a trough between the rails, and the motion of the train causes a stream of water to rise and fall within the tank. This is one of the very few railway devices for which America is indebted to England. This method of saving the time consumed by filling tanks on the old plan was first used by the London and Northwestern road, and was introduced in this country by an English we have given our foreign friends the airinterlocking signals, the block system and many other important features of modern railroading, some of which are taken kindly to in England and some of which are

of the province of Quebec, who was one of

It was simply a meeting of these opposed to home rule. He then read the following despatch from HON. N. CLARKE WALLACE, M. P.,

On the platform was a small organ and a cornet player, the latter blowing right lustily on his bright brass instrument. Dr. Fulton, in his usual revivalist style, was naming the hymns. "Brethren, we will sing 76. It's a mighty good hymn.

EH, WHAT'S THAT," turning to the performer at the organ, "O my brother says 13 is a good hymn, we'll sing that, "Stand Up, Stand Up for Jesus," and the audience sang. "Brother Norman then, Brother Roe."

Mr. Galbraith refused to take the chair

Among these on the platform were Rev. Father Chiniquy, Rev. Justin Fulton, Rev. Mr. Graham, Rev J. H. Dixon, Major Forbis, Edgar Judge, Dr. L. H. Davidson, and others. The chairman in opening the

HE ADMIRED MR. GLADSTONE IN MANY

would-be office bearers, who will continue

Rev. Justin Fulton next delivered an GLADSTONE HAD NEVER BEEN WITH PROTEST-

ANTS, IF HE KNEW IT. but had always championed the interests of Catholics, as if he were a devotee. The address was full of abuse of Mr. Glads tone and of Catholics and their instructions. Itwas loudly cheered and also frequently interrupted. At the conclusion there were CHEERS FOR GLADSTONE, PARNELL, HOME

RULE, ETC .. and counter cheers for Salisbury. The chairman appealed for order, but was un-

Dr. Fulton, after the uproar had subsided sponsible for the hire of the hall, and asked for a subscription to defray expenses, saying that the balance would be used in Chicago, where he was going next week. to raise the

THEY "RESOLUTE." Rev. J. H. Dixon, after a short address, moved, seconded by Mr. William Galbraith, the following resolution, which was adopt-

"That in the opinion of this meeting while we recognize the high culture and great literary attainments of Mr. Gladstone. his political career has evidenced such vacil lation of purpose and instability of character as to render him an unsafe leader, having driven from his councils one of the best friends Ireland ever had in the person of the late lamented John Bright, together with such great minds as Chamberlain, Goschen, etc., to say nothing of the alienation of his

lifelong supporters, the Ulster Liberals." PETER MITCHELL'S FRIEND, JUDGE TO THE

Mr. Edgar Judge moved, seconded by Mr. A, G. Walford, the following resolution which was adepted :-

That in the opinion of this meeting the fact of the prevince of Quebec being under in a federal compact with a number of Protestant provinces, its peaceful government of late years under a Roman Catholic legislature, with but few grievous acts of oppression, is no criterion that the Protestant minority in Ireland would have their civil and religious rights protected if placed under the control of an Irish legislature, dominated by the Roman Catholic priesthood, and not federated, as we are, with other provinces where Protestantism is predominant, and therefore the comparisons of Mr, Blake and Mr. Gladstone in this connection fall to

Dr. L. H. Davidson said he wished it distinctly understood that he would not appear on any platform where Roman Catholic doctrines were antagonized to Protestantism, because honest Romanists had a right to their convictions. He disputed the statement that only Protesmust see that his luggage is marked with | tants were opposed to home rule, and read the name of the station at which it is to from a Dublin newspaper, showing that a be put off. Then he must see that it is section of the Roman Catholic peerage were of the station at which he is to alight is opposed also to the bill. He was asked to written on the slate which hangs on the come to the meeting as a loyal citizen, indedoor of the van. When the train arrives pendently of the religious question, to protest against the language of a man, calling himself a Canadian, also in making statements property. The American system of cheeks | which he knew he could not prove regard

GRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!

State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a tion have done worse than that before

part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote. Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take ignorance, but it is evident that he is a

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR

to know of the country. He has evi-"We do hereby certify that we supervise nion, and somebody has given him the Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana Ntate Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themkind of "varns" he was in search of selves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith mistake not, he has figured in some of company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its

State Lotteries which may be presented at

Jno. H. Connor, Pres. State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Millan was chosen chairman. The fol-

Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves, \$5; Fifths \$2: Tenths \$1: Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Liberal policy. He spoke highly of the AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE

as would be beneficial to the country. the Conservative party of flitting over the The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any

the business. PAUL In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T.

BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

water," will be received until Friday, the 9th day of June next, inclusively, for the reconstruction of the Breakwater at Point du Chene, Westmorland County New Brunswick, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Intercolonial Railway Station Agent's Office, Point du Chene, and at the Depart-Tenders will not be consideredunless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for,

Department of Public Works, }

is 15 rods wide and extends from the Miramichi River the full depth of the first tier of lots. About six acres are cleared and there is a good meadow. It also has a good growth of firewood and spool wood on it. For particulars apply to WILLIAM FORREST,

February 27th, 1893.

## FAIR FINANCES.

A Subject Which Is Frequently Discussed.

WILL THE GREAT EXPOSITION PAY?

The Artistic and Educational Success of the World's Columbian Exposition Is Assured Even if the Financial Part Is Not-Cost of the Fair Up to Time of

WORLD'S FAIR, May 25. - [Special.] -An inquiry often heard is-"Will the great exposition be a financial success?" In my view it doesn't much matter whether it is or not. The great desire is to make it a success from the artistic and educational points of view. Its artistic success is already assured. There never was anything so beautiful, so inspiring. It will be a tremendous educational success if the people come to utilize the opportunity which has been afforded them. They will come, too. They will come by the millions. Neither railroad rates nor cholera fears can keep them away. But it is true that from one cause or another enough may not come to make the fair financially successful. There may be a deficit at the end of the six months; or, to put the case more accurately, the city of Chicago and the people of Chicago who subscribed to the stock of the exposition company may get back only a small part of their money. This is not a thing to be much deplored in itself. The Chicago people didn't expect to get their money back when they put it up. At least, they did not expect to get it back directly from the exposition treasury. But that they will get it back many fold in other ways

millions of strangers, no one can doubt. But a large class of Américans will insist upon regarding the fair a failure unless it earn a profit for the stockholders. They have a strong commercial instinct, and think success in this as in other enterprises is measured by dividends. They overlook the fact that this is not intended and was never intended as a money-making concern. Its greatest success will lie in affording instruction, inspiration and amusement to a large proportion of our people. Inasmuch as the educational success and the financial success to a certain extent are dependent upon the same con dition-a very large attendance-it is worth while to pause here and consider what the chances are.

through the assemblage in their midst of

The attendance so far during the month of May has been rather disappointing. But it is easily explained. The fair has not been complete, and the weather has for the most part been cold and cheerless. The people, not only of Chicago, but surrounding country knew the fair was not finished on the opening day, and they were not willing to spend their money and time going to see an imperfect exposition. You cannot fool the people, and some of the Chicago papers now wish they had not attempted to do so. At this date, however, the exposition is practically complete. No one need fear being too early on the ground after this. The work is done. the show is finished. It is ready for the

inspection of the world, How great will the attendance have to be in order to make the exposition a success financially? This is a very interesting question, but it cannot be answered very accurately because there are other sources of revenue which depend somewhat upon the attendance but which cannot as yet be only estimated. Still, this inquiry about the financial success of the enterprise is an interesting one, and speculation upon it is a convenient means of reaching a better appreciation of the magnitude of the

operation. In round figures, which are within a hundred thousand dollars of the actual sum, the cost of the fair to the opening day was twenty millions of dollars. This enormous sum is more than twice as much as was spent for the last Paris exposition. and there the government of France was behind the enterprise. Twenty millions probably reaches the high water mark in the outlay for international expositions, It may be doubtful if the coming century will see a parallel to this affair in magnitude or costliness. This fair is not too big, but it is big enough. Future fairbuilders will probably devote their energies to making more perfect but not more vast. How was all this enormous sum raised? Principally by the citizens of Chicago. In the first place, they subscribed nearly six millions of dollars of stock in the exposition company, and have paid over in cash thereon \$5,851,173. Then the city of Chicago as a municipal corporation issued bonds and devoted the proceeds

to the purchase of \$5,000,000 of stock. Thus nearly eleven millions in cash was poured into the enterprise here. At first it was thought this would be enough, or nearly enough, to build the fair. But it proved to be only half enough The exposition issued five millions of its own bonds and sold them at par. This gave a total of sixteen millions. Congress voted five millions of souvenir half dollars in aid of the fair, and then took away a half million dollars' worth of them on a quibble. Out of the remaining two millions of dollars worth the management were brought up to nearly eighteen and half millions. Interest and miscellaneous

receipts swelled them to the grand total of It cost more than twenty millions to open the gates. Only nineteen millions had been received, therefore the exposi-

tion company began doing business May 1st with a debt of a million dollars staring it in the face. Looked at as a vast financial operation this fair is almost as fascinating as from any other point of view, twenty millions to open the gates, three millions more will be needed to pay expenses till the end of the six months, therefore \$23,000,000 is to be approximately the total cost of the World's Columbian exposition. Is there any chace that this enormous sum o money can be earned by the gates and the concessions? At the close of the fair it is estimated the salvage from the buildings

and grounds will net a million dollars. Still twenty-two millions to raise. What do you think of their chances? At the Philadelphia exposition the attendance was 62,000 per day for the six months. At the recent Paris exposition i was 200,000 per day. The former figure at Chicago would mean failure, the latter financial success. Results will probably e found about midway between thes

narks, or from 125,000 to 150,000 per ons paying their way each day through some of the statements purporting to be to be open every Sunday, the average attendance may reach the latter figure. Chicagoans who well know their city and their people aver that every bright Sunday from this time on there will be from three hundred thousand to a half million people on the fair grounds. One finds no cago is now a monster city with nearly a Sunday city. Three-fifths foreign born, the population makes the Sabbath a day of outing and recreation. The theaters are all open on Sunday, the dance halls, the saloons. On this account many people

have argued that the fair should be open

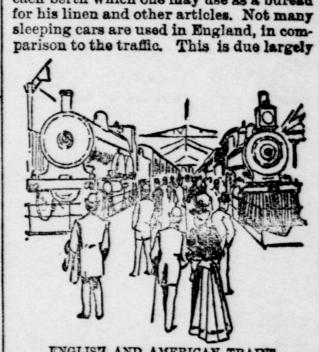
swell the receipts. The indications are that enormous numbers of strangers will flock here during the summer. The crowds are already swelling. By the middle of June the tide will be running Chicago hotels have accommodations for about two hundred thousand strangers. The furnished rooms in minor hotels or boarding houses and in private houses throughout the city are able to take care of one hundred thousand more. At no time are they likely to be pushed to their full capacity. Repressing all enthusiastic expectations, it is not likely that more than

all will go to the fair every day of their

one hundred and fifty thousand strangers

will be here at any one time. Of these not

driver just as if he were standing in the open air. Of course the fireman or stoker is no better off. Neither driver nor stoker has a seat, either, and must be on their feet all the time. The polite and intelligent young men in charge of the train excompany is forbidden to work an engineer more than nine hours, and that stations and signals are so numerous along the line the engineer could not sit down if he wanted to. He says also that no demand for seats has ever been made by the drivers; and as to the exposure, the company provides storm coats for the engine men. While it is of course true that the weather in England is not so severe as it is in this part of America, visitors wonder why such a simple contrivance as a cab and curtain. in use on all American locomotives, is not attached also to the splendid machines of much like an American tender, except that



ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TRAINS. to the fact that the runs there are short, the longest journey of a through train being from London to Iverness, nineteen hours.

ancient hot water bottles.

The other coach of this train is a fine

specimen of the typical English railway carriage. It is divided into five compartments, two being first class, one second and the other two third class. There is not a great deal of difference between the ittings of the various classes, though there is considerable difference in the fare charged. First class fares run about 5 cents a mile, second class 3 and third class 2 cents. The charge for a sleeping car berth is only \$1.25, no matter what the distance, but a sleeping car passenger must hold a first-class ticket. In the compartments the seats are heavily upholstered with high backs, and extend across the car. A lavatory is attached to each of the compartments except the second and third class compartments, which is designed for passengers making short trips. All the compartments are handsomely lighted with gas carried in cylinders underneath the coaches, and the sleeping and first class quarters are heated by gas stoves. In the third class compartments travelers may in cold weather have the use of the

Travelers by English railways give up their tickets before entering the train, as there are no conductors. The ordinary cars are without attendants, except that there is a guard on the forward carriage and one on the rear carriage. The young men in charge of this train show you how easily one may stop the train or call the guard in case of trouble in his compartment. They point out that contrary to the general belief passengers are not locked within their compartments. By lowering the sash in the door a cord may be pulled and this throws on the air-brakes and rings a bell which warns both the forward and rear guard that something is wrong. When the train stops the guards rush along to find out what the disturbance is.

in one of these compartments. They have dining cars in England, too, though none are exhibited here. Usually they are run in pairs, and vestibuled together. In one is the kitchen and a small dining saloon, while the other has no kitchen but a larger saloon. These saloons are occupied by passengers just as other carriages are, and generally speaking the occupants of the dining cars are the only travelers who enjoy the luxury of meals en route. At the stations passengers from other carriages may be able to get into the dining cars, but it depends upon whether or not there is room. There are also luncheon cars, or buffet cars. The charge for a full dinner on the dining car

It strikes the average American visitor

that this is a clumsy way of protecting

women traveling alone, and that he should feel a little timid about letting his wife or

daughter go roaming about the kingdom

is only 80 cents. Everyone has heard of the crudity and annoyance of the English baggage-handling arrangement. Ordinarily, a passenger put in the luggage van and that the name at this station the guard, if he does not for get, will open the door and get the luggage out, where the passenger must claim his

possible, superior to the American cars.
WALTER WELLMAN

much for it. They prefer their good old Visitors to the Transportation building will find this English railway train worthy study. Neither in beauty nor in comfort does it compare with the Royal Blue Baltimore and Ohio fast-flying train which stands on an adjoining track, nor with the luxurious "limited" train shown by the Pennsylvania company. But it is interesting, and in mechanical execution it is, if

but the Britishers do not seem to care

### The Hull Strike Settlement.

The long-maintained strike of dock laborers at Hull, England, which had a considerable adverse effect upon the lumber trade ended in a compromise, in which, however, the strikers have rather the worst of it. The terms are that the men who have been on strike are to obtain work as soon as places are vacant for them. No non-union men who have been working during the strike or who may subsequently be given employment are to be molested, and employers are to be free to dismiss or refuse to employ union men who may be guilty of threatening non union employees. No agents of the Dockers' union are to visit the ships or workshops while the men are at work, and non-union emblems are to be worn by the men while they are working. It is also agreed that henceforth there is to be no strike on the part of the men or lockout on the part of the employers without a notice of 21 days previously given by the side initiating the strike or lock-

# Anti-Home Rule Meeting as a Counter-blast to Messrs Cost gan and Cur-ran's "Hay-making."

MONTREAL, May 22. - A meeting was held in Windsor hall to-night to protest against the statement made by Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., at the home rule meeting last week that 90 per cent of Canadians were in favor of this measure. The gathering was not so representative as the rival meeting, but it was equally well attended, about 800 being present, and much more enthusiastic, several of the addresses being continu ously applauded. Mr. William Galbraith. GRAND MASTER OF THE ORANGE LODGE

the organizers of the meeting, explained that it was not an Orange meeting-that Orangemen had nothing to do with it : and that it NOT A RELIGIOUS MEETING.

whose name was received with great cheers "Regret, on account of notice being so short that I am unable to be with you this evening, in consequence of previous important engagement." LIKE A REVIVAL MEETING.

Murray, won't you lead in prayer? Well,

WAS AFRAID PEOPLE WOULD SAY THE MEETING WAS AN ORANGE MEETING if he did so. The Rev. Dr. Smyth acted as

meeting, declared that while

he had no sympathy with that gentleman's attempt to sever that great country, Ireland, from the British empire. The home rule bill will not settle the Irish question, because there will not be enough offices for

agitating. address entitled. "Gladstone and home rule," in which he declared that Mr.

successful. A prominent young Irishman mounted the platform to ask some questions, but on being informed that the meeting was not a mass meeting, he subsided. somewhat, said that he had become re-

banner of Protestantism. The subscription amounted to \$39,85. which Dr. Fulton said was not enough to pay for the hall.

the ground."

A LAMB!

has been introduced on some of the Eng-lish roads, particularly for through trevel. ing Quebec. He then moved the follow-