Food cooked in COTTOLENE is delicate, delicious, healthful, comforting. Do YOU use CottoLEHE? Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Weinington and Ann Streets, MONTREAL.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! State Lottery

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its wick, where the lobsters remain in GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place ne each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New | period in the season, owing to the tem-Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR lower than at Cape Breton.

"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

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

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Carl Fohn, Pres. Union National Bank. THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Tuesday, August 8th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel.

2 PRIZES OF 5 PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF 200 PRIZES OF 300 PRIZES OF 500 PRIZES OF 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$5; Two-Fifhs \$2; One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c

One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

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.

Concress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .- After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government These drawings will take place monthly as hereto fore. There will be no change in the managemen and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President. In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. Brauregard, J. A. Early, and W. L. Cabrll, hav-

ing also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters. N. B.-The tickets for the July drawing, and all ments of J. A. EARLY and W. L CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased, There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the main out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be LEMUEL ABBOTT,

Chatham, June 1st, 1893

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points during the months of June and July at 25c. per trip for each excursionist. Children, under ten years, accompanied by their parents or guardians will go free; over 10 and np to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only. Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or Neguac only. Fares on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from Newcastle, 60c; Chatham, 50c.

DRS. G. J. & H. SPROUL

SURGEON DENTISTS. Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics. Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone In Newcastle, opposite Square, ov. KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6 G | more arrests now than formerly.

Miramichi Advance.

An Il1-Advised Order.

An Ottawa despatch of 5th says that an order in council has been passed extending the lobster fishing season on the island of Cape Breton from July 15th to 30th in consequence of the loss of plant by the lobster canners consequent upon the ice and storms. It is not difficult to understand that

matters have been brought to bear upon extension referred to, but where the parture should be made from the regulation as to close time, at the demand of any one locality. Cape Breton has not suffered from storms to any greater extent than other parts of our lobsterfishing coasts, and the extension grantdiscrimination in its favor, that will market of all the packers of four provinces. Lobsters packed after 15th is much stronger than it was in favor of rigid July-especially in Cape Breton and other parts of Nova Scotia-are inferior in quality to those of the regular season, and when they are put on the market their inferiority has the effect of lowering the standard of quality for the whole pack of the maritime provinces of Canada, for there is no article of food in which the great markets of the world are more sensitive than that as conducted, is an evil. The profits from of canned lobsters. The extension for city purposes. The agent gets his supply of liquor from a state agency. There good intentions, but it is, nevertheless, a mistake. If any reasons existed to justify it, they would apply with much

Chatham and Fires.

greater force to Prince Edward Island

and the North Shore of New Bruns-

good condition for packing to a latter

perature of the coast waters being

The St. John Globe of Tuesday even ing says :-

"Two large barns belonging to Mr. James Campbell at Chatham were burned July 5th with all their contents-one valuable horse, one calf and all his farm and lumber implements. Loss \$1,500."

We beg of the Globe not to attribute fires that take place elsewhere to Chatham. The Campbell fire was at Cain's River, nearly forty miles from Chatham.

The reason why we are sensitive on the fire question is because the big fires at St. John, N. B. and St. John's, Nfld. had a hysterical effect on the insurance combination and caused the companies to raise the Chatham rates of insurance. Several fires elsewhere caused a visitation to Chatham by a representative of the insurance monopoly a few months ago and up went the rates again. The fires We the undersigned Banks and Bankers at Gibson and Fairville will, probably, cause another turn to be given to the screw in Chatham, so we don't want it published that fires occur here when they

It is, we believe, because Chatham is not an incorporated town that it is treated as if it were a place like Gibson or Fairville-without an efficient fire organization-but the extortionate insurance monopoly ought to know that experience with the few fires we have had has shown that any ordinary fire in Chatham has no chance to spread, so efficient are our facilities for putting fires out, We have hundreds of men who are amongst the best fire-fighters in the country, and those who can afford it should carry their own risks rather than submit to the robbery ordered by the insurance combina-

THE PROVINCIAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION will hold its annual meeting at Fredericton on the 19th and 20th of this month.

A NEW FEATURE :- The king Greece has abdicated and the country has been declared a republic.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR SOCIETY held its annual session last week at Montreal. It was a great gathering and the returns showed that the society. which is one of the most potent organized christian agencies outside, and yet of the churches, is making great advances.

The Home Rule Bill.

Closure has been adopted in the British House of Commons in dealing with the Home Rule bill, in consequence of the obstructive tactics of its opponents. On Monday an amendment by John Redmond (Parnellite) that Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament be 103. as at present, instead of 80, as provided by the Home Rule bill, was rejected-266 to 280. Amendment by Heneage (Unionist) that the Irish be excluded entirely the House of Commons was rejected -209 to 240. Labouchere (Radical) voted against the government.

The Big Salmon-Run

The Miramichi does not appear to have a monopoly in the way of an unusually large rum of salmon. The Kentville Chronicle of 5th says:- "Salmon fishing at Hall's Harbor during the past few days has been the best ever known. Some remarkably fine catches have been made. Last Friday Thorpe & Huntley took 152 fish; Bolsor & Keizer took 75 fish, Jone of which weighed 421 pounds. On Sunday 91 fine large fish were taken in James Houghton's wier in two tides; J. W. Thorpe took 301; Bennett and Sullivan took 96 salmon on Saturday and 117 on Sunday. Last Saturday Bolsor & Keizer. shipped from Kentville in ice for Boston 1,075 pounds of salmon- In all about 2,-800 pounds of fresh salmon were shipped from Kentville to Boston on Saturday."

Maine and Prohibition.

The Dominion commission appointed to nvestigate the vexed liquor question are now making enquiries in the United States. They were in Portland the other day and examined several witnesses. The city marshall, who was opposed to license and in favor of prohibition, said : "He had only held office since March last. The police force numbered forty-one.

Population of the city about 37,000. It was part of the duty of the city police to enforce the prohibitory law, but there were three special officers appointed for that purpose, procession of the clergy into the chapel. ployes a holiday, but paid them extra wages: been talking to deceased two or three called liquor deputies. There had been in the past a laxity in enforcing law against drunkenness. The bury, the Bishop of London, the dean of the tainment, as well as continuing the full day's pear to be the least hard of hearing. Anprevious marshals had been in the habit of Chapel Royal, the sub-dean, the Bishop of pay. The shops were closed in many places other man said that as he was passing him He did not do so. He was determined to

'clean up things,' consequently there were

cipally sold from the pocket. There was one liquor agency in the city, where liquor was sold for medicinal or mechanical pur-The marshal had at one time been the liquor agent, and described the method of doing that business. The liquor agent is appointed by the city. He has full discretionary power as to whom he sells to,

except in the cases of persons prohibited. A person desirous of procuring liquor simply has to say that it is for medicine or mechanilimit to the quantity. No written declaration or doctor's certificate is required. The agent simply uses his own discretion. It is the usual influences exercised in such is for beverage purposes, and not for medi-Last year there was sold at this agency ninety thousand dollars' worth of the fisheries department to secure the liquor. During the year when he was agent, he sold fifty three thousand dollars whole interest is such a large one, no de- Many persons used liquor medicinally for the grip. There was no grip last year. No enormously, except on account of the loose manner in which sales were made to anybody

who asked for liquor. The sheriff of the county said: He had lived all his life in the state. Drunkenness is on the increase. It is easy ed on the claim that it has is an unfair | There is no bar. No druggist can legally sell liquor. It is difficult to detect druggists violating the law, as they are all allowed to have a tendency to weaken the lobster keep liquor on their premises for compounding medicines. The prohibitory law is as Queen. well enforced as any other law. Sentiment

> In the city of Portland the law is well enforced. The effect of a rigid enforcement is to force those who want to drink, to drink The magnificient gilt sacramental plate, the strings, and numbering 520 in all. In in their houses, instead of in the saloon. The enforcement of the law varies with the zeal and honesty of the officials. When well en-

The mayor of the city said : but it has greatly reduced crime and decreased drunkards. The city liquor agency, it last year were \$14,000. This was used is great danger and strong temptation for collusion between agents and wholesale liquor dealers in the purchase of supplies.

in high official position in the city of Portland—the place pointed to by prohibitionists as one exemplifying the success of what they advocate-seems to prove that "prohibition does not prohibit." It is evident that even in Maine the best that can be done is to regulate the traffic and thereby keep its evils down to as near the minimum as possible.

THE ROYAL WEDDING

GROOM. -ALL LONDON TURNS OUT TO HONOR THE OCCASION. THE QUEEN AND MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH AND CONTI-NENTAL ROYAL FAMILIES PRESENT. London, July 6.—The marriage of the

Duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria May of Teck, an event to which all England had been lookplace at 12.30 o'clock to-day in the Chapel Royal, St. James' palace. The wedding | Eugenie. was a brilliant function and was attended by a large gathering of the members of the British Royal family, continental sovereigns or their representatives, and many members of the highest nobility. The weather was beautiful, and if there is any truth in the old proverb, "Happy the bride whom the sun shines on," the new Duchess of York will be exceedingly happy, for a more splendid day has seldom been seen in London. The occasion was made one of national rejoicing and a partial holiday.

GREAT CROWDS OF PEOPLE gathered many deep along the lines of route from Buckingham palace up Constitution hill, through Piccadilly, St. James street and Marlborough gate to the garden entrance of St. James' palace, which is situated on the north side of the Mall. The decorations along the line of the royal procession were profuse and beautiful. The roadway was kept open by the house troops in their glittering uniforms, by detachments drawn from the military depots, by the Metropolitan volunteers and militia, by Middlesex yeomanry, and by the police. The scene was full of life and movement, and the ceremony eclipsed in pomp and splendor any recent state ceremonial in connection ess of York looked charmingly beautiful. with the British court.

AT THE CHAPEL. At 12.15 the Duke of York and his soms. escort arrived at the Chapel Royal. Five minutes later deafening cheers announced the arrival of Princess May. A fanfare of trumpets was sounded as the Queen ar rived and the grandest enthusiasm was manifested by the multitude.

As the processions entered the chapel and were marshalled in their places in front of the altar, a good view was obtained of the royal personages present, and uniforms, on the breasts of which glistened the stars and crosses of many orders, spend part of their honeymoon. and magnificent gowns were seen on every side. The Queen headed the procession. She walked along leaning on an ebony stick. Her Majesty was attired in a black dress, with a train. The bodice was of broche silk, with lace. She wore across her bosom the broad blue ribbon of the a small diamond crown, from which a veil depended. Around her neck was a neck lace of diamonds, with pendant attached.

THE QUEEN'S ENTRANCE. the chapel the whole assemblage bowed. Following the Queen came the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, and behind him walked a number of admirals in full uniform, escorting the bridegroom, who wore the uniform of a fleet captain. The Czarewitch was in military uniform and wore a picturesque white jacket edged

The King of Denmark escorted his daughter, the Princess of Wales. The Princess were a dress of pure white silk, in pearls and diamonds and a five-row pearl and a tiara of diamonds.

The Marquis of Lorne wore the dress of attired in a heliotrope colored robe. She Duchess of Teck gave their daughter a suite also had a tiara of diamonds.

The bride leaned upon the arm of he father, and, as the procession advanced. her train was carried by her bridesmaios. Among the notabilities present were Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone. They were in their seats before the royal party appeared in the chapel. Mr. Gladstone wore the uniform of the Brethren of Trinity House, which included a large pair of naval epaulettes, Mrs. Gladstone wore a black robe trimmed with Brussels lace, and a being valued at £250,000. black cap studded with diamonds.

The Queen sat throughout the cere mony with absorbed attention. THE CEREMONY.

There was no open sale of liquor in the Dalton, honorary chaplain to the Duke of | charitable institutions, hospitals, etc , the | children, all adults.

is as disreputable as it possibly can be. It al Overtures" was played by the organist as while in some of the prisons there was reis sold in barns, alleys, and outways, printhe procession came forward. While the laxation of rules and increase of rations. archbishop and clergy were taking their places the music of the march in "Scipio" came from the organ and immediately the front of the second procession, including the by "the girls of Great Britain and Ireland" and the members of it were conducted to bride went, at Princess May's especial reprocession which included the Duchess of orphans left by the Victoria disaster. Teck and the Grand Duke of Hesse, walked cal purposes, and he gets it. There is no up the aisle Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Imperial March" was played. A march in "G," composed by Smart was played during the progress of the bridegroom's procession, and as not lawful for an agent to sell for domestic gress of the bridegroom's procession, and as purposes. Half the liquor sold at the agency the bride and her supporters passed up the aisle to the altar the organist played Wagner's march from "Lohengrin."

audible in the farthest corners of the chapel. reason why sales should have run up so Princess May's responses could be heard scarcely beyond the royal circle.

The Queen was the first to salute the U. S. legation, giving a silver therroyal couple at the conclusion of the ceremony, after which the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Teck to secure liquor from the adjoining state. kissed the bride and congratulated the

In leaving the chapel the Duke and Duchess of York led the way, followed by the

THE OFFICIATING CLERGY. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the other clergy performed the ceremony, the bride being given away by her father. central alms dish of which is said to have been manufactured in the reign of Charles ferced, there is very materially less drunken- I., and is valued at £50,000, was displayed diamond brooch, representative of the Rose upon the altar, which was decked with the of York. To-morrow all the presents, by choicest flowers. The service began with order of the Prince of Wales, will be on The law does not prevent drunkenness, the marriage chorale, "Father of Life," view in the galleries of the Imperial Institute. specially composed by Dr. Cresser for the occasion and sung by "the gentlemen and children of the Chapel Royal," as the members of the choir are styled. In the middle of the service Sir Joseph Barnaby's "O Perfect Love." a chorale sung at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, in The foregoing testimony by gentlemen | Buckingham palace chapel, was given. The | tributing localities), should take the form of service concluded with the hymn, "Now a dowry from the nation to the bride. Prince party left the chapel, the united processions of the bride and bridegroom leading to the throne room, where the registry of the marriage was attested by Her Majesty and the other members of the royal family and royal guests.

THE BRIDE'S DRESS. The bride wore the veil which was worn by her mother on the occasion of her own marriage. Her wedding gown was of silver GLORIOUS DAY AND A HAPPY BRIDE AND brocade, in perfect harmony with the bridesmaids' toilets of white satin and silver lace. The bridesmaids' gowns were made with low bodices and neither hats, wreaths, nor veils were worn, only a simple rose in the hair. The bridesmaids were the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princesses Victoria, Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Princesses Margaret and Vicing forward with great interest, took toria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess

> On the way back to Buckingham palace from the Chapel Royal the procession was led by the carriage of the Queen. Her Majesty, who was accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, was wrapped up in a white appropriate day. Indian shawl. She gave instructions that the carriage should proceed slowly in order that she might view the decorations. This gave the crowds along the route an opportunity to again see Her Majesty and she was enthusiastically cheered.

Shortly after the royal party entered the palace, the Queen, the Duke of York and his bride, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck appeared upon a balcony. As they stepped out the crowd before them went wild with enthusiasm. Such cheering and such long-continued expressions of popular approval have seldom, if ever, been equalled in London. So prolonged was the ovation that a chair was brought to the balcony and the Queen seated herself. She appeared to be suffering a little from the heat, and as she sat in the chair she slowly fanned herself. Her face plainly showed the pleasure she felt at the enthusiasm of the crowd. BEAMED WITH HAPPINESS.

The faces of the Duke and Duchess York beamed with happiness and they repeatedly bowed and smiled as the salvos of applause and the cheers of the multitude were repeated again and again. The Duch-She carried in one hand a bouquet of Provence roses, orchids and orange blos.

THE DEJUNER. At 2.30 o'clock the royal party withdrew from the balcony to attend the dejuner. The dejuner was a very social affair, royalty for the time putting aside its perogatives and entering fully into the joyousness of the occasion. The toasts were drunk with all the honors and nearly two hours were spent

During this time the crowds awaited fo the reappearance of the bride and groom on also of the lesser dignitaries. Brilliant their way to Sandringham, the Prince of Wales' country residence, where they will

THE FAREWELLS. At 4.30 o'clock the Duke and Duchess bade adieu to the Queen and their other trane. An open carriage, drawn by four of the injured died last night. Five miles horses, was awaiting their coming. The south of Aurelia Samuel Burch, his wife and Order of the Garter, and on her head was Duke gallantly handed his bride into the three children were killed; others lost their started for the railway station along the family of five persons were killed. route selected, which was literally black bridal couple.

To enumerate the bridal gifts and the names of their donors would require several columns of newspaper space. Presents were received from all parts of the British dominions. The Duke of York's present to his bride consisted of an open-petalled rose necklace. The pearls are not exceptionally large, but they are perfectly pure in color a Highland chief. Princess Louise was and splendidly matched. The Duke and

> of jewels, comprising tiara, necklet and brooch of turquoises and diamonds. Much has been said about the opposition of the Princess of Wales to the marriage, it being stated that she did not approve of her son marrying the girl who had been engaged to his brother, even though that brother was dead. The present given by the Princess of Wales should put to rest these rumors, for it is doubtful if a more valuable gift was ever given by any one on a similar occasion. The Princess' gift consisted mostly of jewelery and precious stones, the whole

A HAPPY DAY.

Throughout England the day was variously celebrated. In many towns the school

city. There was plenty of illicit sale, but it York. Handel's march from the "Occasion- day was marked by exceptional privileges, Some towns raised money for libraries or other useful public buildings, while the surplus money of the fund of over \$25,000 raised royal family and royal guests, came in sight, to purchase a pearl and diamond tiara for the their seats as they entered, As the Queen's | quest, to the fund for the widows and SOME OF THE PRESENTS.

> The number of gifts is enormous. Presents from notables are found side by side with the offerings of trade guilds and public bodies. For example, Sir John Millais, the famous painter, gave a silver biscuit basket; the "Ladies of the Stage" sent a large spray of laurel leaves and brooch in diamonds; the Holyhead Institute gave a milking stool The Duke of York responded to the ques- in old oak; the "ballad singers of London" tions in a clear voice, his answers being gave a grand piano; the Duke of Westminster, the richest man in England, gave a jeweled necklace worth thousands of pounds; even republicans did homage, Mr. White, of mometer; Lord and Lady Wolseley sent an arcient clock in a leather case. The Empress Eugenie, a devoted friend of the royal family sent not one, but several gifts, among them being a beautiful peacock's feather brooch, richly studded with diamonds. It was noticeable, in the arrangements of the various costly offerings, that Princess May had allotted conspicuous places to those presents, however small, which came from charitable institutions. The Duke of York's present was a necklace of pearls on five addition to this, His Royal Highness presented the Princess with a magnificent

A POPULAR ACT. The Prince and his bride have evoked much praise for their action in regard to proposal that money contributions from various quarters, which were sent to a common treasurer in London (without any particular object being specified by the con-'hank We All Our God." Mendelssohn's George, being asked, suggested the spending 'Wedding March" was played as the royal of the money on a sanitarium or convalescent home on the Norfolk coast.

One of Them.

Rev. John T. James, of Aldio, London county, Virginia made an attempt at Chicago, on Tuesday of last week, to smash the rum power. Walking into the agricultural building at the World's fair he came upon the whiskey exhibit made by Sir John Powers, of Dublin, Ireland. Suddenly he raised a heavy hickory cane and smashed away at the bottles arranged in the form of the round towers of Ireland. Three times he smote the exhibit, bringing down twenty bottles and spilling the liquor on the floor. Then he was seized by the guards and the club wrenched from his hand. A patrol waggon was summoned, and the silly clergyman had a ride to the patrol barn, where he admitted smashing the exhibit. He was kept a prisoner while a warrant was being procured, and meanwhile, wrote out a statement of "Why I struck the whiskey power, saying it was because Jehovah told him, and that he did it on the Fourth of July as an

Referring to the foregoing the St. John Globe, very sensibly, says:-"Many people would laugh at the absurd frenzy of the minister who sought to break up the drink habit by smash. the whiskey exhibit of Sir John Powers at Chicago. And yet his plan is probably no mere ineffective than that of the efforts made to suppress that habit by legal enactments which are unsupported by honest public opinion. Rev. Mr. James was, without doubt, honest in his indignation and sincere in his belief that by using his club upon the bottles he could do some good. In this respect at least he was above those who vote for prohibitory laws which they do not intend to help to

Dreadful Ravages of an Illinois Cy-

Pomeroy, Iowa, July 8. The work of relieving the distress of those made homeless by the cyclone still goes on. The National Bank of Pomerov is the head. quarters of the relief movement and is stacked to the ceiling with food and clothing, and boxes of each are arriving every train. Gov. Boies has taken personal charge of affairs. Intense heat has made it impossible to keep the bodies of those that were not claimed by friends. Forty graves were dug and filled with the dead up to nine o'clock last night and at that hour the work of burial was still going on. Hundreds of willing hands dragged carcases of dead animals, with which the ground seemed literally covered to points on the outskirts of the town, piled them in immense heaps and covered them with the remains of buildings and set fire to them. Whole families were in some in tances wiped out by the tornado, and in some homes that contained all the way from four to eight persons not more than one escaped alive. Husbands were left without wife or children, children are left orphans, and there are in the town fifteen or more women who have neither husband nor children left. A Swedish family of four are missing. A piece of wood two feet long relatives and left the palace. They de- is all that remains of their house. Not a scended to the street from the grand en- trace of the occupants can be found. Several carriage, and then himself entering they lives in the same place. Near Storm Lake a

Every business in Pomerov was more or with humanity. The carriage was escorted less wrecked and some wiped out completely As Her Majesty passed up the nave of by squadrons from the life guards and The whole country in the path of the tornado lancers. As the carriage drove off the bears evidence of the terrible destruction Queen and all the members of the royal wrought. Houses, barns and all manner of party stood upon the balcony over the buildings are down, crops destroyed, many grand entrance and waved good-byes to the persons killed and carcases of animals are seen on every side.

> Death on the Rail. Although people are forbidden, under

heavy penalty, to walk upon the railway

tracks, they will do it everywhere, and

shocking accidents often result. At Acadieville, the I. C. R. flag station north of Harcourt, on Wednesday last a man named Michael Woods, met a dreadful death on the track. He had been up to the residence of a neighboring farmer to get some hay, and on his return followed the railway. When passing the switch he was struck by the engine of a working train, running tender first and knocked seven or eight feet ahead, falling on the rails, and the engine and fourteen cars passed over his body. From the hips down was literally smashed to pieces and had to be gathered up in a basket. The upper part of the body was not even scratched. Woods was 66 years old. Dr. Keith, of Harcourt. acting under instructions from Supt. Rennels, had a jury summoned and repaired to the scene of the accident by a special train and held an inquest. The verdict rendered was that Michael Woods was killed by the engine of the working train and that no blame could be attached to the children were treated to holiday fetes. employes of the railway. Mr. John Maloney, The marriage ceremony opened with the Many employers not only gave their em- who witnessed the accident said that he had This consisted of the Archbishop of Canter- others paid the expenses of the day's enter- minutes previous and that he did not apletting off persons arrested as simple drunks. Rochester, the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glunnf in honor of the event. Poor children and he cried out to the old man that the train vicar of Kensington; Canon Harvey, domestic poor people were especially singled out was coming but he apparently did hot hear chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and Canon everywhere for generous treatment. In all the warning. Woods leaves a wife and seven

To Be Seen at the World's Columbian Exposition.

PEOPLE WHO EXCEL IN THE ARTS

Magnificent Gowns and Other Artistic Fabrications Charm the Visitor to the French Pavilion in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building-Beauties of the Display Beyond Description.

World's Fair, July 8. - [Special.] -If there is any central fairy scene in this World's Columbian fairy land of fine things it is the French section of the Manufactures building. There are artists in America, in England, in Germany. Austria, Denmark, Italy; but the Frenchmen is the artist of artists, he has a style. a method, a finish all his own. He is inmitable, unique. The French are unapproachable in the fabrication of fine things for the home and the person. So far as this exposition is concerned they excel in nothing else. In machinery, transportation, electricity, agriculture, they make no impression whatever. In most of these lines they lack originality and are mere copyists. You may study the history of France without coming upon the record of a single great invention that has left its impress upon the industries of the world. If there is such a product of the French brain, I am unable to recall it. The Germans and their blood cousins, the English and Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent, are the world's inventors. But in skillful manipulation of

known processes; in the creation of beautiful forms and combinations of forms and colors; in the application of the best principles and methods of the fine arts to all fabrication, the French are the world's genius. They are the Japanese of the western world, with ten times the range and five times the art of the Japanese of the Orient. The similarity between France and Japan you will notice in many ways when you visit the exposition. Both have the ightness of touch, the instructive command of color, the adaptation of forms and shapes in wondrous variety and along lines of exceeding boldness. Neither does as much with machinery as England or the United States, both have lighter, defter hand-touch. There are national characteristics which show in the men as vell as in the things which repr them here; for the French and the Japanese are alike polite, suave, almost blithe. With them it is never any trouble "to show goods." They are patient with all comers, whether prospective purchasers or not. They have alike the neat way of capitalizing courtesy in trade with which the British, the Germans and most Americans are unfamiliar.

Without any doubt whatever France has the show-piece of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts department. Her pavilion facing Columbia avenue and showing its great arches and long line of caryatids either side the central clock tower, is unrivalled among all the national structures in this palace of the nations. It presents a series of show-windows in which some of the finest products of French shops and looms are to be seen. These invite one to enter, but rich and magnificent as is the facade, attractive as are the contents of the outer galleries, they give but little hint of the glory of France to be found within. Spread out over about three and a half acres of space are vistas, panoramas and aggregations of things rich, rare and beautiful such as are not to be seen elsewhere in this exposition, nor elsewhere in

I confess my utter inability to describe the beauties of this display. It is beyond description. Go to the finest store, shop, millinery or dressmaking establishment in your city; to the best furniture store; the



finest jewelry shop; the establishment

which keeps the best that money will buy in this country in any and every line of ware. Assemble the choicest specimens of all these concerns in one spot, and then multiply their value, their workmanship, their design by ten, and you will gain an approximate idea of what this apotheosis of the applied arts of our friends the French Do not understand me to say that the

French excel in everything, for this would not be true. In silver ware and some forms of jewelry I think the American outdo them in pottery. They are outclassed by the Bohemians in glass, and b the Viennese in some lines of decorate ware and in terra cottas. Many prefer the German furniture to the French. In laces the Belgians are ahead. But in almost everything else for the furnishing or adornment of the house, or for personal use or ware, especially of the feminine part of humanity, the French surely lead the of beautiful things one understands why the women do so love to go to Paris. That | it 90 feet to the main roof of the must be an earthly paradise for women where he fainted. He is terribly with a taste for fine things-and what women has not?-and the money with

which to gratify it. Such gowns as the lovely silk in this country, and fine rib bons: the Belgians produce glorious laces the women of the Orient are noted for the superiority of their needle work. But takes the Parisians to combine everything into what the world terms style. If yo were asked to tell what style is yo couldn't do it to save your life, any mor than you could define love or beauty. By you know them when you see them, and i it is the perfection of style, of chic, of con bination that you want you need go farther than the French section of Manufactures building. Perides as avery tradesman in the world

knows, or ought to know, there is an art in the showing of goods, and this is an art of which the French are masters. These Paris gowns, for example, are hung looked at a certain glorious gown for a moment and then exclaimed

"Gosh! That dress must cost at least Twelve hundred and fifty dollars was

Here is Sarah Bernhardt in wax wearing divine gown, and Adelina Patti acros the aisle, wearing another. A little farther along in a recess is a French garden scene. No detail is lacking. It is like a perfect picture on the stage. There is papa Frenchman, mamma Frenchwoman, the French baby, the French grandmother | fire started the big cold storage warehouse and the French nurse, all as life-like as wax can make them. And all this to show how people should be attired who can afford the elegance and the cost of French | a million dollars. clothes. The baby's outfit alone must be worth \$500. Near by is a wedding party in wax, the blushing bride and her blooming maids. They are things of beauty, and their gowns are joys forever in the memories of thousands upon thousands of Amercan women who gather around them.

Here is a display of corsets that even men pause to admire. If you never before knew that a corset was a thing of beauty you will know it after seeing these French creations. They are works of art, and I sappose they must cost \$50 or \$100 apiece. A dignified old lady was one of the admiring group that assembled before this dispraise were rather unique: "If I had a corset as beautiful as tha she said, "I shouldn't want to wear any-

thing over it." that it is, in fact, insured for this sum. cure. We may easily believe it. A few articles selected at random will give us an idea of the wealth that is here displayed. The manufacturers of Beauvais send ten tapestries, the value of which may be better furniture manufactured from them would be examined at Point du Chene wharf. Apply to

cost about \$30,600. From Sevres are 200 large China pieces which the attendant said were valued at \$12,000. Among the furniture there are so many rich pieces that one does not know which to mention, but one magnificent inlaid cabinet has a price-card of \$5,000 hanging on it. There are many other single pieces of furniture in tapestry, mahogany or bronze valued from \$1,000 to \$5,000. Chairs at \$600 apiece seem altogether to fine too sit down on, and with carpets costing \$100 a yard one would feel like imitating the English countryman who took off his hob-nailed boots be-



In the rooms devoted to an exhibit of wearing apparel, where there are many fine frescoes illustrating the historical changes of dress, one firm shows a baby's lace cradle costing \$31,000, and if there ever was a baby nice enough to sleep in it that baby is your own. The famous Bon Marche-which is the largest shop in the world-the next largest is in Chicagosends a magnificent trousseau valued at \$20,000, and as like as not America has the bride rich and proud enough to wear it. If in the winter she wants a sable cloak of becoming richness there is one here which she may buy for \$5,000. If her father wants to give here a wedding present that will adorn her new home he might buy the Dore vase that I told you about a few days ago. A check for \$20,000 would do it. If our bride wants a lace parasol that will cause her to be an object of envy among all her fair sisters there is one here awaiting a purchaser at the moderate price of \$2,500. It is not necessary for me to tell you it is, and has been thrice 10,000 times called, "a perfect dream."

I confess that until I visited this three made to blossom with the flowers of their art I never knew there was a fan worth a cool thousand dollars. Yet there are several such fans here, and I think they are actually worth the money. You will think so, too, when you see them, with their carved ivory handles, inlaid with pearl, covered with lace and with pictures in colors every one of which is worthy a frame and a place in the Palace of Fine

The Gobelin tapestries sent over here by the French government are almost priceless. One of them, "The Fairy's Goddaughter," is after a painting by Mazeralle which was one of the masterpieces of the exposition of '89. I have space in which merely to mention the bronzes, clocks, silverware, a million dollars worth of diamonds, the candelabra, the electraliers, the china from Limoges and baccarat crysdollars each, the beautiful silks and other fabrics from Lyons, the marvelous books in which the French show their skill in illustration, the letter press and bindings illustration, the letter press and bindings of the tales skirt along the very edge of danger, but and ten thousand other things which one a firm hand holds them back within the bounds of a wants at least a week to see. There are in all 3,000 French exhibitors. The city of Paris makes a notable display

of its municipal methods in the French special building. In the Transportation building are French locomotives and cars. In the Fine Arts palace there is nearly an acre of French paintings and statuary. In France the wine industry gives employment to 5,000 people, and their famous products are well represented in the Horticultural building. Around the Woman's building the French gardeners have more than an acre of blooming flowers. The French colonies contain 75,000,000 inhabit ants, and many of them make special displays. In all the French exhibits occupy within the exposition buildings about eight and one-half acres of space. The French government appropriated \$800,000 for the expenses of its work here, and the noney has been well spent. In short France has covered herself with glory. She will carry away with her a wagon load of medals and a ship's cargo of American dollars and admiration.

WALTER WELLMAN

An Awful Fire Calamity at the World's Fair.

CHICAGO, July 10.-The cold storage warehouse at the World's Fair grounds was | MANY FORMS. burned this afternoon and nearly 40 men threatened the destruction of the entire White City. The bui'ding contained th iron works and ice and refrigerating machine mannfacturers. The fire started in PITATION, HYSTERIA, OR ANY makers beat them. The English certainly It is supposed the frame work caught from HAWKER'S NERVE & STOMACH TONIC. a defect in the flue. Captain Fitzpatrick, IT WILL CURE YOU. with about 40 men climbed the around the tower. From there ropes were lowered to haul up the hose. When the the fire burst out around the base of cupola, 80 feet beneath the balcony, all ropes save one were burned away in instant. A hose from the chemical withstood the heat. John Davis slid down but will recover. Two fellow firemen at-French make you never saw before. It half way down the hose gave away and you did they were from Paris. We make they dropped into the seething mass of fire. Another started down the rope and had almost reached the roof when it gave way; he fell and was instantly killed. There now remained, according to the ccunts of various spectators, from 25 to 30 men on the tower. The longest ladder fell short of reaching them by full 30 feet. The rope that was left was fastened to the factory railing and thrown to the roof. Two firemen attempted to slide down, but were swallowed in the flames. Five jumped and were crushed to death on the roof Captain Fitzpatrick tried the rope and dropped from it to the ladder, 20 feet below. Marshal Murphy was on the roof: on lifelike wax figures. A countryman he went up the ladder and brought down stopped before one of these displays, the captain through the flames. Both fell unconscious on the roof and were lowered to ground; probably both will die. tower now fell with an awful crash, carrying several firemen, who were playing the flames with a hose from the roof. Th World's Fair stables, just south of th warehouse, were burned and the roofs of several hotels across Stony Island avenue. just outside the grounds, were damaged, In less than two hours from the time the

The loss of property is estimated at half

Found a Rich Gold Mine.

was levelled to the ground.

LOWER JORDAN BAY, N. S., July 3. Mr. Samuel Locke, of this place, has just discovered a gold mine here that pans ont 100 per cent of pure metal to the ton. It was a rich vein of sound health to which he was restored, by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. and which he would not exchange for any other mine in America. All last winter he suffered from kidney trouble which would not yield to the prescriptions of several doctors. A few months ago Mr. play a day or two ago, and her words of Locke heard of the good work done by Dodd's Kidney Pills and tried them with the invariable result. To-day he is well and thinks no praise too great for this wonderful Wherever we go we find richness. They remedy. His neighbours are much interestsay the whole exhibit is worth \$10,000,000, ed in what they describe as a marvellous

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