What fills the housewife with delight, And makes her biscuit crisp and light, Her bread so tempt the appetite? COTTOLENE

What is it makes her pastry such A treat, her husband eats so much, Though pies he never used to touch? COTTOLENE

What is it shortens cake so nice. Better than lard, while less in price, And does the cooking in a trice? COTTOLENE

What is it that fries oysters, fish, Croquettes, or eggs, or such like dish, As nice and quickly as you'd wish? COTTOLENE

What is it saves the time and care And patience of our women fair, And helps them make their cake so rare? COTTOLENE

Who is it earns the gratitude Of every lover of pure food By making "COTTOLENE" sugood?

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

CRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by

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

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

"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 them. selves, 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 fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."



Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Se ni- Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Viltere 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 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 Whee	91.
LIST OF PRIZES	
1 PRIZE OF \$150,000 is	\$150,000
1 PRIZE OF 40,000 is	40,000
PRIZE OF 20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	10,000
2 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	10,000
5 PRIZES OF 2,000 are	10,000
25 PRIZES OF 600 are	15,000
100 PRIZES OF 400 are	40,000
200 PRIZES OF 200 are	40,000
800 PRIZES OF 120 are	36,000
500 PRIZES OF 80 are	40,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
100 Prizes of \$200 are	\$20,000
100 do 120 are	12,000
100 do 80 are	8,000
	0,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.	****
999 Prizes of \$40 are	\$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are	39,960
8,434 Prizes,amounting to	\$530,920

PRICE OF TICKETS. ole Tickets at \$10; Halves, \$5; Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT. **SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE** IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes

forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La. Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on applica

tion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION.-After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see tha 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. FRAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented

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. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, CH. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased, There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

To be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th day of July, next, in front of the post office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and o'clock p. m.
All the right, title, and interest of Francis Cassidy situate, lying and being in the town and parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, being part of the Peter Brown lot, which piece is bounded as follows, to wit : Commencing at the north side of the Queen's highway or Water street at a distance of nine feet house so called, owned by Daniel Elkin; thence westerly along the north side of the said highway fifty feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with thence to run easterly on a direct line to the outer corner of the block at the north west corner of the Dunn line fifty feet north from the north side of the said highway, thence southerly along the west line of the Dunn or Elkin house fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same land conveyed to the said Francis Cassidy by deed bearing date the ninth day of June. A. D., 1864, and registered on the thirteenth day of July, A. D., 1864. The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Daniel & Boyd, limited, against the said Francis Cassidy.

JOHN SHIRREFF Sheriff's office, Newcastle, this 31st March, A. D., 1893

A YEAR! I undertake to brieft JUUU Uafter instruction, will work industriously how to earn Three Thousand Dollars in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnis the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I

Miramichi Advance.

seventy-fifth year to-day, and on the

The Queen's Birthday.

28th day of next month she will have ended the 55th year of her reign. Her grandfather, George III, who succeeded his grandfather, reigned longer than any other British sovereign, and while the Prince of Wales gives promise of being a worthy successor of his mother as a constitutional ruler, there never was a time since our Queen was crowned when British subjects everywhere more fervently wished that she might long reign over us. The Empire has made greater progress in every respect under Queen Victoria than under any other sovereign. She has always appeared to hold her exalted office as a trust for the people, and thus become the ideal monarch of the civilised world. Her stainless domes tic life has exemplified and given a force to the Christian virtues and won the sincerest respect of al the world, and when we celebrate Queen Victoria's birthday, however loyally, brilliantly or fully we may do it, we must realise that the honors we bestow, were they a thousand-fold greater, would fall far short of an adequate expression of what the intelligent subject realises she has done, not only for the Empire, but for humanity, Christianity, civilization and British prestige the world

The Sparrows of Politics.

When the Telegraph published items from Dominion accounts showing alleged extravagance, the Sun attempted to offset the exhibit by attacking the charges of the members of the make political capital, and is as ancient after year such papers, which ought to represent the intelligence and development of the times, keep crooning the old tunes, until the people pay little heed to them, because they know by experience that such endeavors damage the reputation of the political friends of "the other side," regardless of the facts involved, are put forward from a lack of more potent weapons In the matter of travelling expenses

ot local ministers it may be said that

few of them have ever received anything more under that head than their travel and its attendant outlay has cost them. A minister of the crown cannot travel for less than is allowed by mercantile houses for men they have "on the road" selling goods, and from five to seven dollars a day is the allowance usually made for expenses We the undersigned Banks and Bankers to commercial travellers. The Sun, which, for instance, includes the surveyor-general's travelling expenses in its items of alleged extravagance, never had a word of complaint under that head against former occupants of the office, who did not do more than one half the travelling on public business than is done by the present surveyor-general, who, although his work in this respect is so much increased, by reason of the many investigations he has to hold under the new mining act, has kept his yearly charge for travel down within the figures of the gentlemen who preceded him in the office. We notice that within a fortnight of the present writing the surveyor-general has had to visit Fredericton, whence he went to Hills boro and thence to Bathurst and Caraquet-all on public business-the Hillsboro, Bathurst and Caraquet trips being in connection with mining sistence. Enemies in the water, fishermatters. We know that the Chief Commissioner of Public Works and other ministers are called upon to do good deal of travelling in the public interest, and it seems somewhat singular that the Sun is so pushed for ground on which to assail them, that it must resort to this threadbare

> We suggest that the Sun turn its attention to reforms that appear to be much needed in the wider sphere of Dominion politics. Almost every journal in the country, save the Sun, has discovered that the subject of tariff reform is in everybody's mind Then, there is still much need of greater watchfulness to prevent scandals in matters controlled by the Department of Public Works at Ottawa. What about the mixture of presumption in Paris and ignorance at Ottawa, by those having high places in Dominion affairs, which caused the French treaty business to be so greatly bungled? Indeed, we might suggest dozens of things which so great a paper as the Sun would find more worthy of attention than the subject of local government travelling expenses. When the discussion of the weightier matters of public concern is thus evaded, and so great an ado made over local "mares' nests," the public will rightly conecture that the purpose of it all is to divert attention from the former in order that the doings of the political friends of the Sun may not receive too

close a scrutiny. Mr. Stockley and "Humor."

Mr. W. F. Stockley, who ha managed to secure a professorship in the N. B. University has-evidently because of his position in this country-found the way to the columns of Macmillan's Magazine for May with an article on "The Humors of a Canadian election." He seems to be one of the St. John Globe's style of writers, and is, apparently, in this country for the purpose of writing given in one of the Mechanics' Institute himself into public notice by the absurdity and improbability of his statements. He is evidently one of those immigrants from Ireland, who, having come to America to see wonderful things, is bound not to be disappointed, so long as he can mate rialise the Bowell on his left. Others who sat at exchequer under Lord Salisbury, offered nual report, even with the small grant voted

columns of a British magazine. The Globe, which seems to be quite familiar with Mr. Stockley and what he writes about, says some of his remarks refer to a provincial election in New Bruns wick; and here is a specimen of what Queen Victoria enters upon her e publishes in Macmillan's

> have come here prepared,' so a contractor on the government side called out at one poll, as he tapped his coat, well lined with dellar bills, and added in a loud voice, 'Ten dollars for a vote.'" The same man is represented as appearing at the poll shortly afterwards, and pulling out one roll of notes from one pocket and one from another, hand

shouting "Ten dollars now." "Again, at another polling centre the government agent stands on the court house steps and offers his price-tive dollars this reasury, and which he has got from the government to be used for election purposes. Would you not rather take two dollars from me—we have not the public purse to draw on—and so be paid for your day off work, than take his five dollar bribe?' And many lid take the two dollars, and so saved their conscience; had their cake, though they ate

two-fifths of it. "In other cases fifteen dollars at least were paid for each vote, and once a prosperous farmer and his seven sons drove up, and offered themselves for sale at one hundred dollars. Under the receiving officer's very nose you hear, 'Well, you're going to vote; how much will you take?' No statement can exaggerate the openness of the barter

It is needless, perhaps, in this cour try, to characterise the foregoing as simply a shameless slander. M Stockley is either here for the purpose of deliberately vilifying the country and its institutions, or he is those green and gullible persons who so frequently come to us from the mother country representing themselves writers for British periodicals, and, absorb all the wonderful tales told them by the many who size them and "pull their legs." Mr. Stockley's government for travelling ex- calibre, and his competency to write of This is a childish attempt to our public affairs may be pretty fairly estimated by what we have quoted. His idea of "humor," also, as exemplified by his foolish statements respecting alleged bribery scenes and incidents, indicates that he has "a screw loose" in his moral make-up. Another thought comes with a perusal of the article and it is that the publishers of Macmillan's are not very discriminating in their selection of writers. Somebody ought to take Mr. Stockley fishing for gillpokes and swampsoggins and thus induce him to contribute an article on the subject to some British magazine. It would doubtless be very "humorous" and entertaining for readers seeking

> information about Canada. THE LUMBER CUT.—The returns of the lumber cut on the Crown Lands of the Province during the past winter indicate a satisfactory increase over the quantities obtained in the season of 1891-2.

The Salmon's Annual Migration. Every year, as the summer season approaches, the salmon of the Atlantic Ocean leave their feeding-grounds in the northern seas and enter the clear, cool rivers of the extreme eastern United States and the Canadian provinces. pelled by a singular instinct, this noble ish, day after day, week after week, works its way toward the heads of the streams up the swiftest rapids and through the quiet pools, leaping every obstruction. During the whole summer this great army pushes onward, dividing at the fork of a river and breaking up into still smaller bands where tributaries enter. Of the great multitude that left the ocean, every fish has reached the very scot, the very pool where it was born and lived the first eight months of his lifeexcept the many that never passed the cruel nets, and those that jumped at the beautiful flies which are tied to long silken lines, or else, dazzled by the gleam of torches, were pulled into canoes by men with spears.

At length the object of their weary march is attained, and so the army disbands. The long journey has been conducted in a leisurely way, not only a few miles each day, but with wonderful permen with rods and reels, and poachers with spears thin their ranks; but those that reach their homes at the heads of the rivers are protected by a wise law, which prohibits their capture from the time when they begin to lay their eggs until the anchor-ice, choking the streams, drives back to the sea the fish, now lean and hungry with long fasting; for the salmon is a dainty feeder in its summer home. salmon, called a "parr," having attained the first six or eight inches of its length in fresh water, returns the following year a year-old salmon, or "grilse," of four pounds weight. - TAPPAN ADNEY, in

May St. Nicholas Mr. Adney has n't got it down exactly right. The salmon ascend the rivers from the ocean in "schools." There are at least three of these. One in May (at the south) and June at the north, another in July and a third in September. A grilse school goes up in July. The salmon does not proceed leisurely but his upward trip is a rapid one. Then, all the salmon of the ocean do not seek the fluvial waters of our rivers, nor can it be possible that they even come into the bays and estuaries. Only the breeding-fish go up the rivers and the salmon is not an annual spawner.—And the grilse is a three-year old, not a yearling, as Mr. Adney states

Ships' Repairs.

An Ottawa despatch says:-"The controller of customs has deemed it necessary to call the attention of collectors to the requirements of the law in the matter of the payment of duty on repairs executed on Canadian vessels in foreign countries. Hereafter captains of vessels must lodge a sworn statement at the port of entry of repairs done on any vessel in a foreign

made and the duty paid on such repairs. Duty is not charged on repairs to a stress of weather, or to enable her to make her voyage homeward, but even in that case the captain must report the nature of the work done."

Hon. Mr. Foster Banquetted

Hon. Mr. Foster Finance Minister, who together with Hon. Mr. Bowell, paid an official visit to St. John last week, making enquiries with a view of reforming the tariff, was entertained at a dinner public rooms on Thursday night last. One hundred and forty gentlemen, representing the press, the city of St. John and neighboring counties, with a few from other provinces, sat down to dinner. W. H. Thorne, presided, with the guest of the evening at his right, and Hon. Mr. Goschen, the former chancellor of the artificial propagation. The commission has

and Mr. Daly, of the Dominion government; Senator Boyd, Mayor Peters, Hon. Donald Ferguson, ex-premier Prince Edward Island; Messrs. McLeod. Hazen, Chesley, Wood, Burns, Temple and Wilmot, M.'s P., with Alward. Stockton, Smith, Shaw and Powell of the provincial legislature. After dinner "'Now, boys, you may as well go home. usual loyal toasts were proposed from the chair. Mr. Bowell replied to the toast of the governor-general, and began by a graceful reference to the fact that this was the anniversary of the landing of the oyalist founders of St. John one hundred and ten years ago, and expressed the hope that the spirit of their ancestors would always be found among the people ing them to his confederates, and of that city. This spirit was required in view of various insidious attempts to subvert the independence and loyalty of the Canadian people. Mr. Bowell proceeded to a general discussion of the government position agent, 'listen how he offers the policy. After J. G. Forbes proposed and public money, which ought to be in the H. A. Powell responded to the toast of the lieuteuant-governor, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, which was

> received with a burst of enthusiasm. Hon. Mr. Foster, after acknowledging the honor done him, and a very few personal remarks, took up the discussion of public affairs. Referring to the disadvantages and compensations of public life, he made a pleasant reference to Dalton Mc-Carthy, who having undertaken to smash the present government, yet devoted a great part of his speeches to the complaint that he is subject to the same criticism and attack as he (Foster) and all other aggressive public man have had to endure. Discussing the present tariff enquiry, Mr. Foster declared that McCarthy and others desired to remodel the tariff in a few minutes by the clock, but for his part he had made up his mind never to undertake the work of tariff revision during a session. He preferred to take up such a task when there was more leisure, and when the opportunity to investigate the condition and requirements of every in terest at the point where it was located

Public Servants' Duty of Civility Discussing a recent departmental order

enjoining civility and politeness upon officials the Toronto Empire says:-"There is none too much politeness in the demeanor of the average public servant. In fact he is apt to resent the title "servant" from the outset. He often carries the air of the master, and if the sentiment of the late lamented Vander bilt-the public be d-d-is not openly expressed, it is too evidently the governing rule of conduct. Generally speaking the higher we go the less we get of that sort of thing. The really important man has too much sense to be a mere impertinent fool. But the under deputy subhead revels in officialism, and armed with a little brief authority can often make matters very unpleasant for the ordinary individual. It is not necessary for any man to be servile because he is a public official; but he ought to be civil, and

carries them out again. he cannot do it on the salary he gets let him make way for some one who can The Prime Minister of this country is accessible during business hours to the humblest citizen of the land, and always-like his two great predecessorskindly, courteous and unaffected. What he is not too inflated with a sense greatness to accord to all, we may surely expect from these who take our money in the public service. A certain great railway began operations in this country a few years ago with the motto "Parisian politeness" as the rule for officials of the road, and the proverbial civility displayed by C. P. R. employes of all ranks and grades since has been no small factor the success of that concern. The "in solence of office" was an old grievance even in Shakespere's day, and it has not

diminished with the centuries.' Tory Roughs.

A good many people have a notion that the tory of the United Kingdom has a great respect for law, is the enemy of anything having the semblance of rebellion against constituted authority and is, general, a pattern of propriety and good

It appears, however, that he is not is ready, on small provocation, to furnish a very bad example to even the Chicago anarchist. Recent speeches of prominent tories in Ulster indicate that they are law abiding only when the law favors them. These gentlemen have demonstrated that they would become cut-throats in a moment if the same rights and privileges touching the most tempting and alluring they enjoy were extended to certain of flies only occasionally. Yet a tiny young their fellow-subjects, over whom the lawhas long given them unfair advantages. And, now, comes a London despatch of Wednesday last which shows that the same class of gentry can ba as ill-mannered in the presence of royalty itselftowards which they make such pretence of reverence—as they are treasonable in their Ulster utterances. The despatch is

as follows:-"The reception of the Prince of Wales at the Imperial Institute to-day was in every way successful. Mr. Gladstone A hostile demonstration was make by some of the ultra-tories when he appeared which was comparatively mild at first but increased rapidly in volume. Despite the fact that the Prime Minister was the guest of the Prince of Wales, he was received with a storm of hooting and hissing whenever and whereever he was

When it is considered that Mr. Gladstone is prime minister of Great Britain and was at the time of the outrage, the guest of the Prince of Wales the grossness and brutality of the breach of tiquette will be fully appreciated.

An Exciting Debate.

LONDON, May 17 .- The second clause o the Irish Home Rule bill, conferring author. ity on the Irish Legislature to enact law. was passed to-day in committee of port, in order that a proper entry may be House of Commons as amended by the adoption of Sir Henry James' amendment to the effect that the supreme power of the vessel necessitated by damage caused by Imperial Parliament should remain undiminished by any proviso of the Home Rule bill. The clause as amended was adopted by a vote of 287 to 225.

The debate preceding the division was both testy and bitter. Chairman Mellor repeatedly called the members to order. When Gen. Goldsworthy, Conservative, who was the last speaker, sat down, a in baskets along steel wires. This would do dozen members of the opposition arose to claim the floor. Before the chairman had time to recognize any of those who were anxious to speak, Dr. Macgregor, Liberal Meantime, an immense boon has been conmember for Invernesshire, moved the ferred upon them by the arrangement des-

The motion was carried by a vote of means placed at their disposal they would 281 to 220. Then followed the division accomplish a great change for the better in on the second clause, resulting as before our fisheries. These fisheries are now in a

The application of the closure incensed fishing, and require skilful scientific superthe members of the opposition and Mr. vision as well as the aid to be derived from have already taught and provided with employment a large and sollib. Full particulars FREE. Address at once and SOLID. Full particulars FREE. Address at once the have already taught and provided with employment a large and sollib. Full particulars FREE. Address at once the have already taught and provided with employment a large and sollib. Full particulars FREE. Address at once the head of table were Hon. Mr. Angers a motion amid great excitement to report for this service—\$10,000.

progress. He attacked the government on the ground that Mr. Fowler, president of the Local government board, who was the only minister whe had spoken to the discussion, had spoken at such a stage

that no opportunity was given to the opposition to reply to his utterances. Mr Gladstone repudiated the suggestion of unfairness on the part of the government. He said that he had adhered to the rule never to propose or vote for the closure when the speech preceding the motion for closure was that of a minister.

Several members here attempted to speak and great excitement prevailed, angry cries, and counter-cries being heard in different parts of the house. Chairman Mellor repeatedly appealed for order, but his appeals were unheard, and at length Mr. Goschen's motion was defeated by a vote of 299 to 244.

Deepening A Bar by Dynamite Ex-

In the spring of 1891 all vessels having to cross St. Simons Bay, Brunswick, Georgia, drawing over seventeen (17) feet of water had to wait for spring tides. During the summer months of 1891-2 a series of dynamite explosions were made upon the bar, which caused a leepening of between three and four feet. Vessels of twenty (20) feet draft can now cross the bar without detention, wind and weather permitting; lately vessels have crossed at spring tides drawing 21 feet, there being 22 feet or more on the bar at that time.

More explosions of dynamite will b made in the near future, and by Septem ber, 1893, Brunswick fully expects to have a 24 foot channel at mean high tide across St. Simons Bar. - N. Y. Maritime

Fishing Extraordinary!

AN INGENIOUS PRISON FOR FISH.

DOGS THAT ASSIST FISHERMEN.

ACHING BOATS AN EVERY-DAY OCCURRENCE. A correspondent of the Montreal Gazette writes the following interesting letter from Newfoundland:-

Holyrood pond, St. Mary's Bay, is a large salt water lake sixteen miles in length. with an average breath of from one to three miles. The gut by which it is connected with the sea fills up at certain seasons—especially in the fall -so that it is cut off from communication with the salt water outside. During the winter season the water in the pond rises, owing to the influx from brooks and river. The pressure on the shingly barrier increases; and then the people living around the pond set to work, digging a deep trench through the gut which the force of the water inside speedily deepens and widens, and the communication with the sea is re-established. The pond is soon reduced to its normal level; and for some months a strong tide flows and ebbs through the gut. Multitudes of fish of various kinds are now carried into the pond with each flowing tide, but the ebbing tide, which is also very powerful,

Mr. Nielsen, superintendent of fisheries, after a careful survey devised a plan for retaining the fish which once entered the pond, thus converting it into a great fish. preserve. His plan was most ingenious and required much skill and care in carrying it into operation. The method adopted was to place a screen consisting of five different nets, specially made of best cotton twine, roped, leaded and steam-tarred with coaltar-in all 2,012 feet in length and made to fit the formation of the bottom in the respective localities where they are placed. These nets are fixed to 130 stakes driven down in the bottom from six to twelve feet according to the depth of water, and secured with head ropes all along and stays in the runs where the tide is strongest. The nets are so placed as to form a great leader which guides all the fish which pass in from the sea through the gut to the main run on the western side of the lake, where a pass gate is placed which leads into the lake proper. This gate is movable, and can be lifted up when the tide runs in and admit the fish to pass into the lake and is then closed before the tide turns to run out, at which time the fish begin to make their way out again. Thus all the fish which enter are kept in the lake.

The nets were placed in position for the first time in the last week in June, 1892. The results from the first fall and winter fishing are most satisfactary. The quantity of fish taken has been four or five times greater than in former years. It is estimated probably be double this year when screens will be put down before instead of after the caplin schools, as occurred last year. The whole people of the locality have united in signing a paper which has been forwarded to the Fisheries commission and in which the great benefits to the people are described; the wonderful increase of fish in the pond; and an earnest wish is expressed for a continuance of the arrangements. The cost of the apparatus has not exceeded \$400 -an outlay which has been repaid twice

over by the first season's catch. The pursuit of their calling by the fisher men of this locality is attended with much hardship and danger when they are prosecuting the outside fisheries. Their boats must be launched through the surf on every trip to the grounds, and beached with their loads on their return, no matter how deeply they may be laden, or how great may be the was present looking tired and irritated. | sea breaking on the shore. To effect a landing they have to carefully watch for the heavier courses of waves to expend themselves, These are always followed immediately by three or four waves of lesser violence and it is on these that they row straight for the shore through the breaking surf and when their boat's keel touches bottom they leap overboard alongside and are up to their waists and shoulders in water assisting to keep her in position and getting round sticks under the keel to prevent her from sinking in the gravel. In this way the boat it gradually dragged, high and dry, broadside on the beach, and the fish taken out. As the boat is thrown up, new sticks are put under her keel, and the first ones placed float up and would be carried away with the surf but for the aid of a fine breed of Newfoundland dogs which are trained to swim after these sticks and bring them ashore. It is a wonderful sight to see these splendid animals swimming after the logs through the raging surf. When they find they cannot carry a stick crosswise in their mouths, owing to the violence of the surf,

> and foremost. It is hard and dangerous work for the fishermen; and Mr. Neilson has suggested a plan by which the toil might be greatly lessened by running the fish ashore, from a safe distance outside the surt. away with the hard and dangerous work and could easily be carried out. This will be the next step probably that will be taken to lessen the labor of these brave sea-toilers. cribed above. If the Fisheries commission mit. were duly sustained and had sufficient most critical condition, owing to the utter neglect in the past and destructive modes of

they will get hold of one end of it, turn it

round in the water and push it ashore,

TRANSPORTATION.

How World's Fair Visitors Are Carried About.

MOVABLE SIDEWALK ON THE PIER The Sliding Railway in Midway Plaisance Which Can Attain a Speed of 150 Miles an Hour-Superb Horses, Dromedaries, Reindeers and Other Beasts of Burden. WORLD'S FAIR, May 13. - [Special.] -Not the least interesting phase of the exposition is its horsemanship. We may see here a comparative display of the horses

and riders of many countries. It happens that a number of hussars or other cavalrymen are attached to the foreign commis sions here to serve as official messengers. Hence one may see, almost any fine day, a German hussar, a Russian cossack, an English horse guardsman or an Arab courier flying about in the vicinity of the exposition grounds. There are American cavalrymen, too. The foreigners all use big horses and resplendent trappings. The American horse soldier alone looks as if he were outfitted for actual service, the others being mere parade soldiers. More serviceable than any of the military horsemen in the capacity of messengers are the cowboys of the plains, twenty or thirty of them having been constantly employed in the days of construction, carrying messages and orders to and fro. They are today the most interesting horsemen in all this international menage. Their little mustangs or bronchos fly about with soft, sure foot, dodging obstructions and pedestrians, swift and intelligent.

A magnificent specimen of the horsemanship is to be found here in the outfit of Colonel Rice, commandant of the Columbian guards. It is no small responsibility the colonel has undertaken-captaincy of the troop of 2,000 men who are a sort of cross between policemen and soldiers. In management and training of his men the colonel finds it necessary to go rapidly from one part of the grounds to another. In fact, he acts like a man who would, if he could, be at forty widespread spots in one minute of time. He rides a massive iron gray charger, a noble animal who carries himself with a proud stride as if he were the bearer of the general of a

It is indeed a cosmopolitan showing of horsemanship and beasts of burden which we have here. Buffalo Bill's cowboys, ugh-riders, steer tamers and Sioux semen are to be seen on the same dle-paths with the Cossacks and Hus-

s. Immediately after them may be a k-mule from the Andes going over to te street for a load of feed for his felws, or a dromedary from the Egyptian village in the plaisance. Now and then, at rare intervals, a Laplander may be seen out exercising a big reindeer. In Hagenk's famous animal show lions may be riding horseback, and two or three of lephants are often ridden about the

borhood of the plaisance by their The horse show proper will not begin till late in August. Then it is expected there will be here the greatest horse show ever seen. Certainly the management of the exposition has been liberal enough in its provisions and prizes. There are twenty-five acres of stock sheds, and in a huge amphitheatre that will seat nearly 7,000 persons hundreds of animals may be simultaneously exhibited. It is elliptical in shape, 300 feet wide and 440 feet long, and looks like an enclosed track. No fewer than forty-six barns are to be erected for the accommodation of horses, and if these prove inadequate more will be built. The premiums offered for horses are very lib eral, consisting of both cash awards and medals. There are cash premiums on sin-

gle animals as high as \$500. There is a wonderful variety of conrivances and vehicles for people to ride upon within the enclosure of the exposition. The elevated electric railway, which runs around the grounds, the steam and electric launches on the lagoons, the gondolas and the rolling chairs are all well known. But this does not exhaust the list, by any means. One of the most interesting spots in the exposition is visited by only a small proportion of the people who come here. It is the steamboat pier which runs more than half a mile into Lake Michigan from the Casino at the southern end of the peristyle. One is not surprised to learn that this is the greatest pier in the world, for these Chicago people have a habit of building everything a little larger than any similar thing was ever built elsewhere. This pier is the landing place of the many big steamboats which run between Chicago and the fair, and on a warm day this is the best route to and from the city. The pier alone is worth going to see. Its vast proportions may be better understood from the fact that it contains fifteen acres of space, and that 50,000 people may move about upon it without crowding. The view of the lake and the exposition from this pier is very fine, and one may go out on the pier for the purpose of sightship for the city.

seeing without taking passage on a steam-It would not be like Chicago to build a pier more than half a mile long and provide no means of transportation from one end to the other of it. A pier so long that a passenger railway is needed on its suronly no better in these important par- that of codfish alone a thousand quintals face will be a novelty to most people, but ticulars than the liberal on home ruler, but were taken. Owing to various causes the a greater novelty is the railway itself. It what is known as a movable sidewalk and is a very ingenius contrivance. Two low platforms, endless, run side by side on a series of small wheels. The outer one runs constantly at a speed of three miles an hour, and though it does not stop to take on or let off passengers one has no difficulty in stepping upon it. With the same ease one may pass from this platform to the upper one, which moves at a speed of six miles an hour. This faster platform has comfortable seats, and a beter means of resting one's weary limbs the while refreshing body and soul in the cool breezes which nearly always blow over Lake Michigan, could not well be devised. The fare on this novel railway is only a nickel, and already it is quite popular. The road is four-fifths of a mile long, and 6,000 passengers may ride upon the plat-

forms together. ver in the plaisance or side-show sec s of the exposition is another novel s of transportation. It is known as liding railway, and is the same systhat created such a sensation at the is exposition four years ago. The cture much resembles an ordinary eleed railroad, but the speed attained is nething tremendous. One hundred and ty miles an hour may be reached under essure, but about ninety or 100 miles is the speed at which passengers are carried every day. The cars have no wheels; in stead there are shoes which closely fit the rais, the latter being about eight inches wide. Into each shoe leads a small pipe bearing water under pressure of 150 pounds to the square inch, and thus a film of water probably no more than a sixteenth of an inch thick is produced between the shoe and the rail. In other words, the car is lifted from the track and floated along upon a street of water, thus reducing friction to an ideal minimum, averting all jar and rumble. It is literally a sliding or floating train. The motive power is water, also. Under every other car of a train is a small turbine meter, which receives the

force of the jets of water automatically thrown out of a pipe running between the Of course there are plenty of places in which one may ride in an elevator to a considerable hight for a view of the exposition and the city. There is no Eiffel tower, except a model of that famous structure; but the gigantic Ferris wheel is an even greater curiosity. One may go up in a captive balloon along with fourteen other curious passengers, and rise to a hight of 1,500 feet, or a third higher than the top of the Eiffel tower. The balloon seems perfectly safe, and is always kept safely anchored to the earth by heavy cables. Then there is curious looking structure which is called the tower of Babel, and it is something like 400 feet high. Like the ancient structure upon the plains of Shinar it has a walk or road winding about it like the threads of a screw from bottom to top. This tower of Eabel has-or will have if its owner ever finishes it—an equipment which it is safe to say the original Babel structure did not | ish Columbia. Except in two or three of have, namely an electric railway on which | the great government museums of Euone may ride corkscrew style to the sum: | rope no such collection of mummies as this

For those visitors who are fond of going up to great hights—and this appears to be a wide-spread aspiration in the human Professor Dorsey of Harvard university, race-I would recommend use of the elevator in the northern end of the big Manufactures and Liberal Arts building. Two 127 graves and tembs and obtained 185 hundred and fifty feet straight up from the floor, with the forty acres of exhibits | obtained by excavation of great heaps of and people spread out below like a valley sand, and these are the finest in the lot be cause they were intact, with all their carvespectacle most impressive. But the best ings and paraphernalia. Nearly all the and people spread out below like a valley | sand, and these are the finest in the lot be is at the top. Passing through the center | ancient tombs in Peru have been ravaged | at the

of one of the five great coronas of hundreds of electric lamps, and through the roof a little farther on, the traveler finds himself in the open air. Hundreds of people are there before him, and now, if never



If one wishes to follow the transporta tion question still further he has only to go into the immense building devoted to this purpose. Outside the buildings is an exhibit of transportation in actual use. ranging from the mule and the burro, the dromedary and the elephant, the gondola and the savage dug-out, to the electric launches, the elevated, the hydraulic, the continuously moving railways. Inside the Transportation building is a series of object lessons which show the history of all of man's efforts to move his goods and himself to and fro by mechanical appliances. There is no more fascinating spot in all the exposition than this, and some day I mean to come in here and write you | circular hole ten feet deep and in the cena story about it that I think you will be | ter of it, sitting on his haunches, was 'He.' glad to read. Probably nine persons out of ten are

strangely fascinated by the railway and the steamship. Common as they are in this and most other civilized countries. man never ceases to watch them, to won der and admire. In traveling about the country how often will you see men and even women peering under the huge boilers of the locomotives which haul their okers. As a railway train whizzes by a ocomotive round-house how many passengers glance within and say to themselves | fair and here he is." they should like to visit that stable of the iron horse? Or how many note the big switch towers, with their innumerable levers controlling the tracks and the signals and have a desire to know the secret

Well, all these and countless other things are spread before the eye from the transportation of the ancients to that of the moderns-on land and sea, through air or under water-in the transportation de-WALTER WELLMAN.

SOME BIG WORDS

Ethnology, Anthropology and Archæology.

TRANSLATED, "THE WORKS OF MAN.

One of the Most Interesting Exhibits to Be Seen at the World's Columbian Exposition-A Comparison of Heads-Mummies from the Tombs of the Incas.

World's Fair, May 16. - [Special.] -It goes without saying that the most interesting study at the Columbian exposition is man himself. Here we have objectlessons not only in the man of the present and his industrial and artistic achievements, but graphic representatives of the man of the past. Ethnology, anthropology and archæology are big words. To the popular mind they suggest only dull and dry scientific inquiry. But in fact they signify studies which are not only interesting but fascinating. When it was decided to have in the World's fair a department devoted to this purpose the professor naturally wanted it called by its proper sciantific title. The exposition managers, however, said the words "ethnology," "anthropology" and "archæology" would repel instead of attracting the people. Was there not some popular title that would do just as well? Possibly. The professor would see. A little later, with a sigh for professional pride cast down, he reported that a popular interpretation of the trio of big words would be "Man and His Works. So, "Man and His Works" it is. This may not be a strictly accurate title, but it suffices; besides, it doesn't drive people

away from the door. This department has a building all of its own, a large structure on the shore of Lake Michigan but a little way from the Convent of Rabida. There are sections of this building which a superstitious man will do well to stay away from, and which timid people should avoid. It is rather startling, indeed, to look up suddenly and find one's self surrounded by several thousand grinning skeletons and skulls. It is no relief to pass along and at the next step to find yourself in the midst of a hunprincipal collections. One is composed of all the types of those peoples known to the anthropologist as "long-headed," while the other is devoted to an exposition of the characteristics and peculiarities of the "short-headed" people. Between the two are a large number of queer heads, deformed heads, extraordinary heads that can be assigned neither to one class nor to the other. Here also are seen in great numbers types of the artificially formed heads, most conspicuous among them being the skulls of the Flathead Indians of



strapped tightly across their craniums.

But it is noticeable that this and similar customs have existed among savage peoples in many parts of the world. For months doctors and medical stu dents have been going through the public schools of the large American cities measuring the heads and bodies of boys and girls. Probably many who read this letter have had their heads measured, and as yet do not clearly understand the why and wherefore. All these measurements-and many thousands of them were taken-appear here in a most interesting form. There are diagrams and charts showing the shapes of heads of American boys and girls who have had the advantages of good nomes and educational development, and these are compared with charts of the heads of children of less favored peoples Very interesting are the diagrams of the heads in Japan, and the charts which show the influence mental training has had upon the brains of the boys and girls in American Indian schools. The mummies carry us back a good

ways along the vista of time. There are two or three hunared of them in all, and they come from the tombs of the Incas of Peru, from the caves of the cliff-dwellers in Utah and New Mexico, from the burial places of the ancient Egyptians and from the graves of the prehistoric people who inhabited the region now known as Britexists anywhere. The specimens from South America, which are more numerous who was employed for sixteen months in the work. He and his assistants opened mummies. Some of the specimens were

by the moderns who eagerly sought the valuable trinkets of gold, silver and precious stones which were buried with the bodies of the rich.

They are not pretty things, these mummies. They are ugly, almost, as death itself. They show the remnants of their teeth, the black strings of matted or braided hair, the shriveled limbs often without feet or hands, their eyeless evesockets in a manner calculated to make the blood run cold. The best specimen of the collection, already spoken of, was obviously a man of considerable importance when he walked the earth something like a thousand or twelve hundred years ago. Professor Dorsey told me how "He," as the mummy is generally called by the men who work about the building, was found:

"'He' had evidently seen better days, said the professor, "for he was not pitche headlong into a hole and covered over w sand, as most of his companions in burial place of the Ancon plains had bee It was in a rather odd way that we came upon him. I used rods to penetrate the soil and when unusual resistance to its progress was encountered we generally ing down and found a mummy. On this eccasion the native who was manipulating the rod for me found himself unable to push the instrument farther within the sand. As this was an every day occurrence I thought nothing of it and would have passed on had not the native called me back and insisted there was something extraordinary buried underneath. We removed the surface sand and came upon a bed of hard clay; then we knew we had found something worth our attention, for there is no clay within 200 miles of the Ancon. Under the bed of clay we found a roof that had been made of bamboo splints lashed together with willow withes. Under this was the grave proper. It was a From two stakes, one on his right and the other on his left, hung two gonfalons, the ing embroidered upon it a perfect Greek

"All around," continued Professor Dorsey, "were scattered articles of the finest pettery. Examine them carefully and you will see that they are of superior design and workmanship. As we found them train, gazing between the driving wheels | they contained grain and vegetables, someat the machinery there half concealed, and | what shrivelled, of course, but in a retrying to study out by what legerdemain | markable state of preservation. It was or magic these ponderous creatures are easy to determine the contents of the jars made to fly like birds. Or you will see to be corn, beans, potatoes, dried shellpassengers aboard steamships begging the fish and other articles of food. One jar privilege of going down into the hot, had evidently contained a fluid, put there grimy, greasy hold to see the marine en- | to quench the thirst of the mummy. It gines, the boiler rooms, the half-naked | seemed almost a pity to disturb such an of rest, but we wanted him at the World's

It would take pages instead of columns even to mention the interesting exhibits in this building which reach out into the dark past and throw light upon the condition and the development of mankind through the ages. In fact, one may trace the growth of his race from the rudest savagery to its present high state of civilization. It is a wonderful object lesson in the history of mankind. Here the eye of the visitor is carried back to the days of the Assyrians, the Greeks, the Romans. the Egyptians. Their tombs, their ruins have been ransacked that we may have the object lessons of what they were and of how they lived, their religion, their sports, their battles, their agriculture, their domestic establishments, their arts and their industries. It would be difficult to imagine anything more interesting, and I predict that this building, small beside its mammoth neighbors but mighty in the ages of time and periods of human change and progress which it covers, will soon be crowded from early morning till late at night,

The outdoor exhibit is quite as fascinating as that within the building. It is a sort of supplement to the interior display. Here are not only the tents, boats, weapons, clothing and utensils of primitive peoples, but the people themselves. On the shores of the pond near the Anthropological building are grouped representatives of various tribes of Indians from North America. They live in their primitive habitations, row their rude boats or canoes, and engage in their customary occupations, such as weaving, pottery, chipping flint, building canoes, dressing skins and grinding corn. If one is interested in the American Indian-and who is not?he may pass many an interested and wellspent hour in the Indian school which will be in operation near by.

New York contributes to this ethnographical display a council house and long bark lodge of the famous Iroquois, and a number of typical houses used by the various tribes which formed the powerful Iroquois confederation. The Indians are here, too, living in the houses, reproducing their ceremonies and paddling about in their canoes. Never before was such a good opportunity afforded for the study of the habits of the aboriginal dwellers in our own land. If one wishes to see the more modern Indian in his war paint, riding his pony in battle or chase, he has but to visit Buffalo Bill's show without the ex-

position grounds. One of the most picturesque displays here is that of the ruins of Yucatan. The structure which seems to show the queer archiecture and decorations of these ancient people was skillfully built, and its acades and carvings are made from plaster casts taken by Consul Thompson amid the ruins of Labna and Uxmal. The structures represented are the Serpent house, the House of Nuns, and the so-called Governor's house. There are also moulds, columns and monoliths from the prehistoric city of Capan. Tropical plants from Central America have been brought here and cleverly arranged over and about the ruins. All that is needed to complete the illusio 'a the presence of a few snakes basking in the sun or running to hide themselves in

the grass.

A few rods from the Yucatan ruins are the picturesque homes of the cliff-dwellers. With consummate art the builders imitated rocks with a frame-work covered o'er with sheet fron, tin and paper-mache, with just enough natural rock scattered about to perfect the illusion. There are habitations within the mass of rock, and specimens of the ancient Pueblos or Aztecs to live in them. There are also mountain sheep and the little burros used by the cliff-dwellers as beasts of burden. From the ruins of Yucatan and the cliff-dwellings of Mexico and our own southwestern borders to the ice-bound habitations of the Esquimaux is a long way, but they are all here on the shores of the pond. A sort of half-way house is afforded by the village of Vancouver islanders, with their boats made by hollowing out logs with fire and primitive tools, and their hideous wooden dols or totem poles, standing thirty or forty feet high on the banks of the lagoon, Two hundred yards away, on the other side of the pond, are the headquarters of the gondolic and the Venetians in their gay costumes of two or three centuries ago add a dashing bit of color to the strange

In this extraordinary commingling of tribes and races historic and prehistoric one may see Indians from British Guiana, standing before their thatched huts. Navajos weaving rugs, Tuscaroras and Onondagas making baskets. Winnebagos and Omahas coloring skins, a few Flatheads with the boards tied upon the crania of the children, Esquimaux in their kyaks. Laplanders with their reindeers; and in the throng which moves about to see these children of nature are Amazons from Dahomey, Japanese and Javanese, the mildmannered native of Ceylon, actors from China, Moors, Egyptians and Arabs, and representatives of all the nations of the WALTER WELLMAN.

The Yott Case.

KINGSTON, May 22nd, The big ferry steamer "Pierreport" has carried many a visitor to Wolfe Island recently to interview Mr. L. Yott, a farmer of that island whose wonderful cure by Dodd's kidney pills was recently published in these columns. The publication of so many marvellous cures had already excited much interest in this comunity, and now that we have proof of what has been said of this remedy at our very doors it has been talked of on all sides. Mr. Yott's case was one that had excited the pity and anxiety of everyone for many years and now that he is well and strong the people are not only much gratified with the result but interested in the incontestable proof that Dodd's kidney pills certainly strike right at the seat of the diseases for which they are recommended and are certain in their results.

FOR SALE.

ADVANCE OFFICE,