

RAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!

State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational

part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by | much interested in the great World's Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take last week at Chicago. We have made place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND 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 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 one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiano 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 Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, June 13th, 1893. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

1 PRIZE OF \$150,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 40,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is 1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	\$150,000 40,000
1 PRIZE OF 40,000 is	
1 PRIZE OF 20,000 is	411 131 1
1 PRIZE OF 10,000 is	20,000
	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
300 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
TERMINAL PRIZES.	
999 Prizes of \$40 are	\$39,960
999 Prizes of 40 are	39,960
8,434 Prizes,amounting to	

Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves, \$5; 50c.; Fortieths 25c.

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

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST ATTENTION .-- The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

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

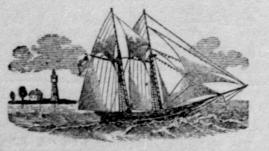
There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it. and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertsed chance for

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 5 o'clock p. m.

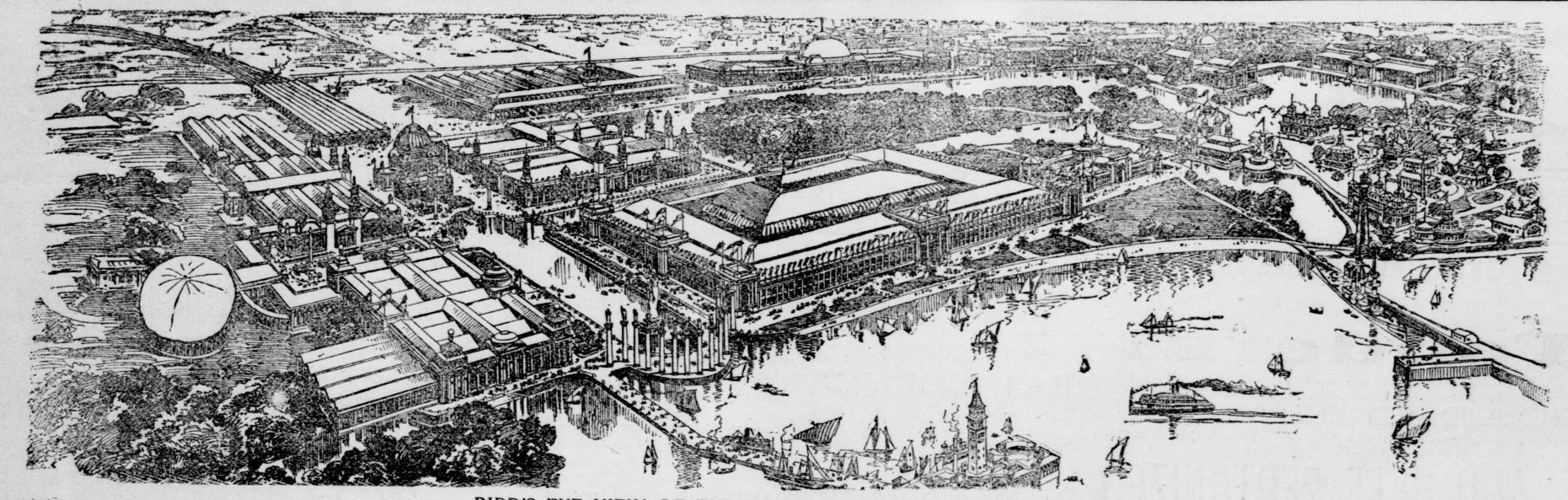
All the right, title, and interest of Francis Cassidy in and to all that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town and parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, being part of the Peter wit: Commencing at the north side of the Queen's highway or Water street at a distance of nine feet westerly from the southwest corner of the Dunn 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 the Dunn or Elkin house aforesaid thirty feet, 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

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

the said Francis Cassidy.



is offered for sale, 68 tons, in good condition. Can be examined at Point du Chene wharf. Apply to W, S. LOGGIE, Chatham, N. B follows:



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION!

How to see Chicago,---How to reach the Fair Grounds. Hotels & Restaurants. Amusements.

Water-trip through the Grounds.—An Evening Trip.—Odds & Ends.

The ADVANCE's readers are, doubtless, Fair, which was opened on Monday of arrangements for a special service in conin each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New present leading features this week.

> What to do and which way to turn first on landing in Chicago will be the puzzler

to the majority of visitors. There are four ways of reaching the exposition grounds in Jackson park from down town Chicago. The distance is seven miles from city hall, which is within a few squares of the depots of the leading railways. The elevated road gives the quick est transit, and its lines circumvent the park. The fare is 5 cents. The down town terminus is at Congress street, 12 to 15 min-utes' walk from city hall. Running time from Congress street to Jackson park, 36

The Illinois Central railroad will carry passengers to the grounds for 25 cents the round trip. The depot is on Michigan ave-

The Lake Michigan boats will carry passengers to the exposition pier for 25 cents the round trip. Their landing in Chicago is 10 minutes' walk from city hall, just adjoining the Illinois Central depot. The Cottage Grove avenue cable cars run

to the southern entrance to the park, Fare, 5 cents. They leave the heart of the city via Wabash avenue and turn on a loop through Lake and State streets. Chicago is divided into three geographical divisions known in local parlance as

the "West Side," "North Side" and "South Side." The South Side, with its Michigan, Calumet and Prairie avenues given up to the homes of the millionaire element, harbors Chicago's aristocracy of wealth. The exposition is in the South Side district; so are the Auditorium, the courthouse, postof-fice, the principal clubs and the Art institute. The great thoroughfares of the South Side in the central section of the city are Wabash and Michigan avenues.

The West Side comprises many fine parks and avenues, and originally contained onehalf of Chicago's population. Madison street is the central thoroughfare of the West Side. The North Side includes Lincoln park, the homes of many millionaires, a long stretch of the Lake Shore drive, the archiepiscopal palace, the Fannell obelisk, the monolith of Long John Wentworth and the Northwestern university, the highest seat of learning in the state of Illinois. The central thoroughfare is Clark street.

A system of parks and gardens engirdles the city. The parks cover 1,879 acres; the boulevards extend 30 miles. Each of the city divisions above noted has its own system of street cars. The City Railway company operates the South Side system, consisting of cable and horse roads. The North Side is controlled by the North Chicago company, which runs both cable and horse cars. The West Chicago company monopolizes the West Side with horse and cable

and those suburbs easy of access include about 2,000 houses of all grades. Nearly 300 of these have been built specially for World's fair patrons and are in the vicinity of the grounds. They have cost nearly \$4,000,000 for construction, and with few exceptions are of brick, stone and iron. Heretofore the regular prices in the Chicago hotels have ranged from \$9 down to \$2 a day. Thousands of private houses in all parts of the city are advertising lodgings and meals for exposition patronage,

People who wish to economize will doubtless prefer to save time and money by lodging in the district around Fair park. The accommodations there now foot up 5,000 rooms. The rates will fluctuate with the demand, but the competition will be great, The hotels in the district include the Hotel Endeavor, with 620 rooms for Christian Endeavor societies; the Woman's Dormitory, with 800 single rooms, and the Hotel Veteran, with 700 rooms and barrack halls for Grand Army veterans and their families. The exhibition buildings will also each contain one or more restaurants, with tables and lunch counters, where visitors may stay their appetites while taking in the fair or sit down to hearty meals. Par-

ties lodging at a distance from the grounds will therefore be spared anxiety about reaching home in time for dinner. Visitors who lodge in the city proper and have time on their hands, or who make it a business to do the town, will not feel a lack of attractions peculiar to the metropolis of the west. The year 1893 opened with 30 theaters giving daily performances, and to these will be added many temporary palaces of amusement. At least a dozen of the celebrated tall buildings of Chicago will repay inspection. The first of these is the Auditorium, which is reported to have the largest theater in the world and a sightseeing tower 20 stories high. The Masonic temple at State and Randolph streets is a city in itself, covering a quarter of a block. It is 21 stories high. The Woman's temple. the chamber of commerce, the Rookery, the Pullman, the Home, the Germania, the Ashland, the Royal Insurance, the Monadnock, the Unity, the Rialto and several

specimens of Chicago's commercial archi-In memorial art there is the new equestrian statue of General Grant and the St. Gauden's monument to Abraham Lincoln, both in Lincoln park. The old Douglas monument on the lake shore at Thirtyfifth street stands on high ground overlook ing the lake and is well worth a visit. Other memorials of minor value are as follows: Armstrong bust, Clark and Adams streets; Columbus statue, Jackson park; Drake fountain and Columbus statue, between the city hall and courthouse; Electric fountain, Lincoln park: Fort Dearborn Massacre, Pullman statue, Calumet avenue and Eighteenth street; Schiller monument, Lincoln park; Great Fire Inscription, 137 De Koven street; La Salle monument, Lincoln park; Linnæus monument, Lincoln park; Ottawa Indian group, Lincoln park; Police

other tall structures are worthy of note as

monument, Haymarket square. The question of an expense budget is now much will be required for necessaries, extras and emergencies depends on the tastes and habits of the individual. Three New Yorkers who are planning a trip to Chicago recently compared their estimates of expenses. One of them has had much experience as a sightseer and was at the centennial. His estimate is in the column below headed "Old Stager." Another has lived in Chicago, and the third is a stranger to that city. Their items and totals are as Stager. goan.
Lodgings, three days....\$3 00 \$4 50
Meals, three days.... 6 00 6 50
Car fare, three days.... 1 00 1 00 Admissions, catalogues guides, etc., three days 4 50 4 50

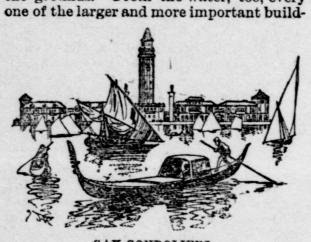
Totals.....\$14 50 \$16 50 \$12 to \$14 The gate fee will be 50 cents, and the admission to the several departments 10 to 25 cents. Economy of time and cost of living has been taken into account in limiting the sojourn to three days.



Can one see the World's fair in one day? Well, he can see a great deal of it, much more than one would think. In truth, a very good general view can be taken in a day, including the evening, though of course there are many buildings the details of each of which would occupy many days. Here is the itinerary for one day:

First, it is to be a bright and pleasantly warm May day, and so the first visit should by all means be made by water. We will start at the Van Buren street dock. The World's Fair Steamship company, which owns the dock, has four big boats running between Van Buren street and the World's fair grounds-vessels amply able to carry 15,000 passengers every hour, and if a crush comes the company operates enough smaller craft to double this capacity, not to mention the number of people the independent lines

We are taking the best possible method of seeing the buildings of the "White City." Not only can t'e very best view of the fair in its entirety be had from the water-that is, from out here on the lake-but every one of the most important buildings is to be seen to best advantage either from the lake or from the canals and ponds inside the grounds. From the water, too, every



ings is immediately accessible. The whole fair was built with these ends in view, and the plans have been magnificently carried out. That's why we are going by water to

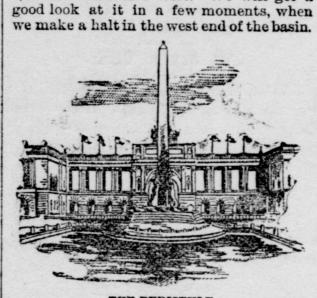
get our first view of the exposition. Many will debark at the North pier, but let us go down to the farther pier and begin at Alpha-that is, the great peristyle representing Alpha. Pleasure boats and yachts can land as well as steamers. On the south side of the pier as we land you can see the government's model battleship. Once ashore, we'll take a round on the movable sidewalk. It's nearly half a mile long, and we can get a magnificent view of the fair buildings and Lake Michigan as well from it. Now, if only this plan could be worked in cities, what a lot of shoe leather we might save!

Out there is the anchorage for big vessels. Closer in the pleasure yachts and smaller craft will anchor-that is, they will tackle themselves up to those anchored buoys you see out there. At night the buoys will be illumined by electric lights. There is an anchorage also for visiting yachts and the like up at Van Buren street pier.

First to be glanced through are the Casino and Music hall. The next thing is to try a boat-a gondola, of course, for the novelty of the thing. This is the main landing for the pleasure craft in the grounds on the south side of the basin, just north of the Agricultural building. The electric and steam launches have to make regular round trips, once every hour, covering the 3-mile course. There are so many of them-40 electric and 24 steam launches-that they have to be kept moving with some regularity, excepting, of course, the steam launches in their afternoon and evening trips out into the lake. Maybe we'll go out in one before we get through. They start from this landing.

We first float by the Agricultural building. Our gondolier (he's genuine-a real Italian) must keep close into shore while we take a good look at the buildings as we pass them. Here we turn into the South canal and view the west end of the Agricultural building. You will see the annex | products, and also clubrooms for the peopresently. The Agricultural building is 300 feet long and 500 feet in width, and the annex is 300 by 550 feet—a matter of 13 acres covered by these two buildings.

These are the electric fountains at the lower end of South canal. They are among the great attractions at night. Over there, past the colonnade, is the stock pavilion, and beyond that are the exhibit yards. Lere on the west side of the canal is Machinery hall, next to the Manufactures building the largest structure on the grounds. It runs with its annex nearly 1,400 feet east and west. We will get a good look at it in a few moments, when



Here we are at the MacMonnies fountain. That is the Administration building beyond. In the square to the north of it are the Electricity and the Mines and Mining buildings. You can see two sides of the Electricity building, but only the south end of the Mines and Mining. These

two structures are about of a size, the former covering 5.5 acres and the latter 5.6. You saw the south end of the Manufactures building. We'll go up through North canal now and take a good look at it broadside. Yes, it is a pretty good sized building-something very close to a third of a mile long. It is 787 by 1,687 feet and covers

Up here, past the Manufactures, is the Government building, which occupies 3.3 acres. We are passing up the lagoon now, between the wooded island and the east shore. We must take a walk about that island before we are through-now through this inlet at the right, leading out to the take. Here on our left is the Fisheries building. It, with its two annexes spreading out on each side of it like a pair of wings, occupies nearly 100,000 feet of ground space. Beyond this, on the left, right, and before us, are the fire and guard station, the life saving station, the clambake, the lighthouse exhibit, weather bureau station, and so on On the left are some of the foreign

buildings, among them those of Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Sweden. Now we will turn round and paddle up into North pond. We repass the Fisheries building and find ourselves in the lagoon again, and out of this into the inlet leading to the pond. Skirting along the shore, we pass the buildings of some of the South American republies and find ourselves be-

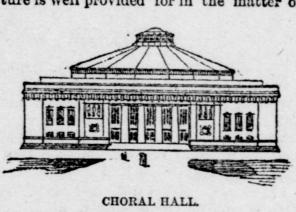
Iowa's Coal Exhibit at the Fair. Eastern people have not been in the habit of regarding Iowa as a mineral state, but in her exhibit the Hawkeye State will show a coal mine from both an interior and exterior point of view. Coal will be placed



FETE DAYS AT THE FAIR. fore the great Art galleries. West of the pond are a number of state buildings, those Dates Set Apart For the Observances of of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin in the fore-

ground. Ample provision has been made for the fine arts exhibit, nearly six acres being devoted to the gallery and annexes. Here we are before the Illinois building, the largest state building of them all. It is a splendid structure, with a ground area of over three acres and a height of 234 feet. After a good look at Illinois' great building we find our way back into the lagoon, hugging the north and west shores. To the west, fronting the lagoon, is the Women's building, an affair which covers over 77,000 square feet. The ladies ought to feel proud of this building, particularly as it was designed by a woman-Miss Hayden of Boston. The Women's building is at the east end of Midway plaisance, which you will see later. Here are two or three unique small buildings-notably the offices of Puck and the White Star steamship line-and at the north end of the island are the Japanese buildings and gardens.

Now we come to the vast building devoted to horticulture, the eastern frontage of which is toward the lagoon. Horticulture is well provided for in the matter of



quarters. That building is 1,000 feet in length and covers nearly six acres. Just beyond is Choral hall, which lies between the Horticultural and the Transportation buildings, half of which latter has a water frontage. The Transportation building covers about the same area as the Horticul-

Here we are at the south end of the lagoon, alongside that funny little island with the hunter's camp on it, and in front of the Mines and Electricity buildings. Another trip down North canal and into the basin, and our first trip is completed so far as a superficial inspection of the buildings is concerned. Now we will walk over to the Casino, get some luncheon and then inspect that splendid peristyle I have talked

But night is the time to see city front and the "White City" at the fair grounds in all their beauty. As we glide along the city front we note in turn the Auditorium, the great clock tower, the immense and brilliantly lighted hotels and then the grounds. There are thousands of electric lights in and around the buildings and about the grounds. Every light has been placed so it will shed its light to the best advantage despite the prodigality of distribution. Hear the bands. There are a number of them, not to mention Mr. Thomas' great orchestra. Now the singers take a hand Several parties of them are sent out in gondolas every night to furnish music. All first class talent too. Take a glance or two at the scene on the water. Isn't it cheerful? How many boats? I haven't an

idea-hundreds of 'em anyway. All right. We'll go in and paddle round awhile in a gondola, hear the bands play and so on. Then we'll come out into the lake in a launch and study this scene again. You could look at it for hours? I should think so. Tomorrow we'll go down by rail and take a jaunt around the grounds and through the buildings afoot.

The State Buildings.

Nearly every state and territory in the Union, as well as every foreign government, will be represented at the World's fair by special buildings, in which will be special exhibits from those states, such as soils, mineral products, grains and other ple from those states, which they can call their own headquarters, but all of these will be open to the public free of any charge, as will be all other exhibition buildings on the grounds, the admission at the gate being the only charge for the fair These state buildings will present a va-

riety of architecture, which will be in a measure a history of the country. Califor-



nia will be represented by a reproduction of the old monasteries, which date back to the Mexican possession of that part of the country and are among the most ancient remains of early civilization on the American continent. Florida's building will be a reproduction of the old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, and other buildings will be as historic. They will contain exhibits among the most interesting to the foreign visitors, because they will show what each state is able to produce and what are its natural resources. They will in many instances represent state fairs with very com-

Sweet Time For Candy Makers. The Chicago confectioners will entertain their brethren from other cities, states and lands in the most hospitable manner possible during the week beginning July 10, and July 13 has been set apart as confectioners' day. There will be a banquet that evening at one of the big hotels, and the mayor and governor will be invited.

The Fair Grounds at Night, More than 1,250,000 candle power will be the limit of electric light at the Columbian exposition. The study of that system which shall turn night into day for the sunny six months of the present year is one of the most interesting subjects connected with the World's fair. So complete and extensive are the arrangements that the simple view of the exposition grounds at night, rehibits, will be well worth a journey to see.

ixside a shaft in natural positions, with figures of miners and all mining appli-

States and Organizations. Besides the special fete days arranged by the committee on ceremonies innumerable societies and organizations will meet in Chicago during the World's fair. The names of some of these organizations do not appear in the following official list of

ig official fist of
May 23
June 5
June 10
June 15
June 15
June 17
June 21
July 14
July 24

gresses there will also be special congresses for the consideration of scientific, technical or special subjects not suitable for such popular presentation. Such special congresses will be more directly in the charge of the organizations interested and represented by their respective committees of co-operation, which, acting in harmony with the auxiliary committees of arrangements, will arrange the programmes and conduct the proceedings. The special congresses of the religious denominations and

the strictly scientific associations will be of Both the general congresses, planned for the people, and the special congresses, planned for the advancement of great spe-cial interests, may thus be made highly successful. As the material exposition at Jackson park is designed chiefly for the pleasure and benefit of the people of all countries and subordinately for the entertainment and advantage of the specialists in the different departments, so also is the intellectual and moral exposition to be made in the world's congresses primarily intended for the benefit of the people who will hear or read the proceedings. gresses as arranged up to the present time

May-Woman's Progress, The Public Press, Medicine and Surgery.

June-Temperance, Moral and Social Reform, Commerce and Finance. July-Music, Literature, Education.

August-Engineering, Art, Architecture, etc.; Government, Law Reform, Political Science, etc.; General Department, Science and Philoso-September-Labor, Religious, Missions and Church Societies, Sunday Rest. October-Public Health, Agriculture.

The Women's Congress.

world's congresses to be held at Chicago this summer women will have more or less prominence, but the big congress which will open on May 15 and continue to the 22d

saw Halfyard release his hold of the boy and double his fist. The next instant he struck the man a stunning blow square in the mouth. With a groan the man relaxed his hold and grasped at a rope which a tug had thrown to him. Halfyard dived and found the boy again.

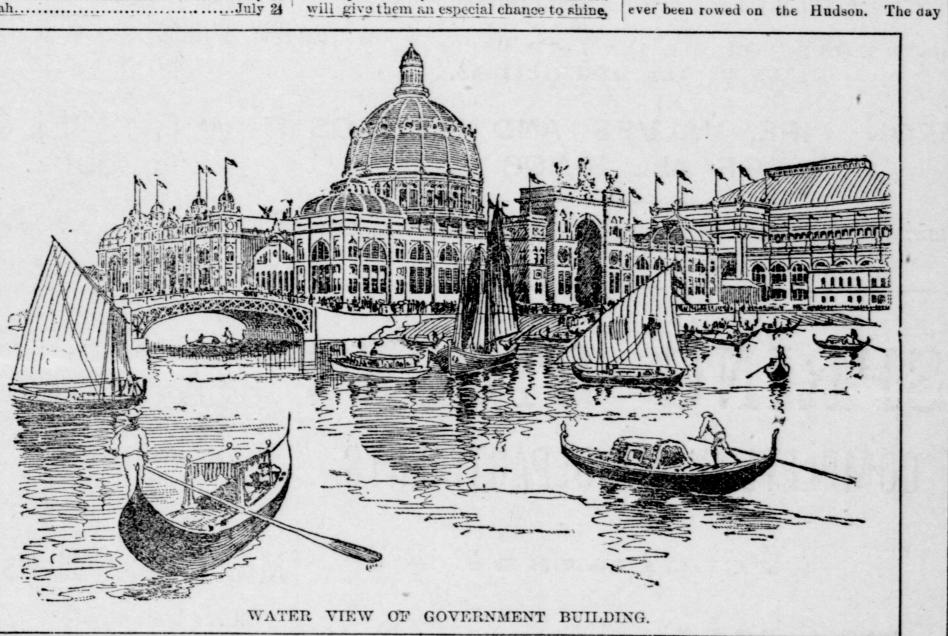
There was a dead silence on board the Blake now, Every eye was fixed upon those two figures in the water. Both were exhausted; they could scarcely keep affoat. Halfyard had expended all his spare strength in that blow. Then two other sailors, Richard Hunt and Lloyd, jumped over. At the same moment James O'Connor, a battery boatman, jumped off a tug, and helped Halfyard and the boy to keep afloat until the tug was able to pull them aboard.

"I got a good whet of whiskey when I came aboard," said the seaman afterward. "and that is all I expect. The captain called me a brave lad, and what more The general assignment to the months of should I want? I had to give the other felthe exposition season of the world's con- low a punch on the jaw or we'd have all gone down."

medal for saving life in Portsmouth harbor.

The British Tars on Top Again.

NEW YORK, May 6. - It was a great day for Great Britain. Her tars carried off the honors, winning two of the three international boat races on the Hudson to-day and coming in a good second in the other race, which was captured by the Russians It goes without saying that at most of the Picked crews from all the foreign men of war except the Hollander van Syeyk, were out in cutters, whale boats, galleys and din geys and they made as pretty a race as har



Liberia	July 20
Foresters	Aug. 12
Hayti	Aug. 16
Colored people	Aug. 25
North Carolina,	Aug. 18
Austria	Ang 18
The Netherlands	Ang 31
Nicaragua	Sent 1
Catholic education	Sont 9
New York	Sept A
Brazil	Sept 7
California	Sept. 9
Maryland	Cont 10
MichiganS	ont 12 and 14
Vancas	ept. 10 and 14
Kansas	Sept. 10
Colorado	Sept. 19
Montana	Sept. 20
Patriotic Order Sons of America	Sept. 20
Iowa	Sept. 21
Rhode Island	Oct. 5
Spain	Oct. 12
Italian societies	Oct. 12
Minnesota	Oct. 13

Charities and Correction. Charities and correction is one of the departments of the fair to which thinking men will instinctively turn. There will not be much in it to attract the popular eye, but it will be a mine of information for the guardians of the poor and the governors of the criminal classes in this and other countries. The student of the social problems of the day will find collected and easy of access facts and figures invaluable to him, which he might otherwise have labored for years to discover. The department will occupy a space of 15,000 square feet in the southwest corner of the Ethnological building.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESSES.

Imposing Array of Conventions Arranged by the World's Fair Auxiliary. A series of more than 100 international congresses, as planned by the World's Congress auxiliary, will be held during the months of the exposition in the permanent Memorial Art palace erected on the lake front at the foot of Adams street, through the co-operation of the Art institute of this city, the World's fair directory and the city of Chicago, at a cost of more than \$500,000. In this Memorial Art palace there will be two large audience rooms arranged to seat about 3,000 persons each, and more than 20 smaller rooms, which will accommodate from 300 to 700 persons each. Meetings of such a character as to draw a large popular audience will be held in the main audience rooms, while meetings of chapters and of sections of different con-



gresses for the discussion of subjects of a more limited interest will be held in the smaller rooms. It will thus be possible to have two general congresses and 20 special congresses or conferences in session at the same time and to have three times as many meetings within a single day by arranging different programmes for morning, afterbe required in any department of the world's congress work. The world's congresses will be of twofold

order. There will be a series of general congresses for the presentation in appropriate popular discourses suitable for a worldwide publication of the progress made in all the various departments of civilized life. The object of this presentation will be to pro-mote the intelligence, culture and elevation of the people of all countries.

gardless of every feature presented in ex- But a different class of congresses is also only held on the tighter. He knew that he clause 1, by reaffirming the supremacy of Sold by druggists everywhere.— Polson required. In addition to such general con- I was drowning himself. Then the crowd parliament, in local was well as imperial & Co., Kingstan, proprietors.

for it is for themselves alone. It is intend- | was perfect. The starting point was off 2nd ed to make this a memorial congress, set-ting forth the intellectual, moral and material progress of the women of the world he lines of men-of-war. This gave the from the discovery of America in 1492 down cows of the warships an opportunity to to the present time. This congress will gather to itself women from all quarters of the globe-those most noted for their leadlaw and government. Many noted foreigners have accepted the invitation to be present, and a programme has been arranged that will show the progress of woman along all the lines indicated.

Colored People's Jubilee at Chicago. Aug. 25 is set apart as the festival of the colored people, or, as they themselves seem to prefer to call it, Afro-American ju-Music hall on the fair grounds. Its object is to show the progress which the colored race has made in speech and song in America. and to this end the brightest representamusic will be brought together. The orators of the day will endeavor to show the exact standing of the negro in this country. his advancement in some directions, and his lack of progress in others, and his disabilities as a citizen. There are to be 2,500 colored children in the choruses, and all the prominent colored singers of the country have been invited.

The Shoe and Leather Exhibit.

Europe and few of the Asiatic and island countries declined to respond to the invitation for exhibits. Hiawatha and Minnehaha. The school children of Minnesota have contributed to the decorations of their state building at the fair a life size statue

of Hiawatha bearing in his arms the In-

dian maiden Minnehaha. It may be seen

on the main porch of the building. To Entertain Foreign Visitors. Foreign visitors to the fair will be entertained by the business men of Chicago as been built especially for that purpose.

British Bravery.

NEW YORK, May 1 .-- Yesterday a row- two miles, three British boats led all the boat with six men and Johnnie Brown, a 10 way with first one or the other of them year-old boy, in it, capsized within 10 feet ahead, and with two Italians crowding them of the English flagship Blake's starboard closely. The crew from the British ship side. A cry went up from the Blake as the Australia won in 17 minutes 25 seconds. boat keeled over and the men sark.

When they came to the surface for the ond, a crew from the Blake third and the first time it was seen that one of the men Italians from the Bansen and Eridano and had hold of the little boy. The next mo Tartar next. ment the man lost his grasp and struck out for himself. The child sank again. Two of the other men by this time had been pulled on board the Blake's launch. At that instant, just as the little boy went down again, Bob Halfyard, a sailor on the Blake, mous to-day went into committee on the evidently thrown into the deep area from the poised himself for a second on the bulwark. Home Rule Bill. Mr. Chamberlain Then he shot over the side head foremost. moved to postpone clause 1 of the bill, was not intended to sacrifice human life. noon and evening sessions, but it is not an-Half a minute later he came to the surface which simply provides that on and after holding the boy in one arm. The crowd on an appointed day, there should be a the Blake went fairly mad.

Cheer after cheer went up, but they died away as suddenly as they had started. One of the other men who was floundering about in the water caught hold of Halfyard's free

their their man as they revel past, and male the decks of the vessel grand stands | to-night. ership in the educational world; the bright | fr in which the races were viewed. It was lights in the field of literature, art and in- 4 22 p m when the first race was started. stag was dissolved immediately after the dustry; the noted philanthropists and those It was for 10 and 12 oared cutters, double defeat of the government was announced who have to do with moral and social re-form, religion, science, philosophy, civil banke i, that is two men rowing abreast, and was three miles straightaway. There were 16 boats in line. They got away well together, and with them came a mob of screeching tugs and steam-boats loaded with yelling passengers. The first two miles of the race was closely contested. When the c ews reached the Bake and it was seen that the British boat led, there was a cheerbilee day. The celebration is to be given in | ing and a clapping of hands that could be heard for miles away. The Italians alone over the estates of Count Hochberg in stayed with them, and a second Italian Silesia. cutter and the German boat pressed them tives of the colored people in oratory and close. The Englishmen rowed like automitions. There were twelve parsmen and a coxswain in each of the leading boats. The Canadian Infantry, made vacant by the coxswain stood and threw himself forward death of Dr. Brown, has been the subject of the crews rowed. A pistol shot on the Chi- have been mentioned as likely successors are: cago annennced the finish, and instantly the Drs. McLearn and Dr. Vanwart of this city. English banked oars, while tugs whistled and in St. John it is said that Dr. March is and the band played "God Save the Queen" a strong applicant for the position. Some One of the most interesting exhibits at and the people on the decks of the men- of the military authorities here are also of the fair will be the shoe and leather display. For one thing, the leather of all nations will be shown there. Not a nation of ish ship Australia won in 25 minutes 50 prise to these gentlemen to learn that an seconds. The crew from the Italian flag- upper province man had received the apship was second, with the second Italian crew | pointment. On the other hand, it is just from the Bousen next, The 10-oared cutter possible that no permanent surgeon for the of the Magicienne, which came in fourth, school will be appointed, as it is understood boats from the galleys and the whaleboats intimated that there was no necessity for a of the second race were discovered coming permanent surgeon. In view of this fact, down the course. The Russians led by a the general may take advantage of the presshort boat's length two British boats and ent occasion to make new arrangements for just back of them came the Germans, Bra- surgical and medical attendance upon the z lians and Frenchmen, with six boats in a school. In that case it is not improbable bunch in the rear. The crew from the that a city physician will do this work .the International Columbian inn, which has Russian ship General Admiral won in 20 Fredericton Cor. of Sun. minutes 45 seconds. The crews of the Blake and Australia were almost side by side two boat lengths in the rear of the Russians In the third race, which was only

street and the finish off 72ad street, between

Home Rule Progress Against Obstruc-

London, May 8 .- The House of Com-

with a second crew from the same ship sec .

legislature in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain said it was his intention to move the clause nine, which provides for the retention of Irish members in the imperial both !" shouted the crowd. But the man a vote of 270 to 213. A motion to amend

matters, was lost by 285 to 233. After this, closure motion by Mr. Morley was carried, 243 so 195. A motion that the chairman of committee report progress was rejected by 307 to 265. Mr. Balfour moved that the chairman leave the chair. The motion was lost by 304 to 257. The Art of the "Sun" and the Elephant of the Arbitrators.

The dignified Ottawa correspondent of the St. John Sun sends the following important statement by tel graph to that paper :-

A prominent Canadian attending the Behring sea arbitration sizes up windbag carrer as the most bombastic lawyer he ever lis ened to, a d one who would be ruled out of court in Canada immediately. A Paris despatch to the Associated press, referring to Mr. Carter and his

speech closes as follows :-As he sat down Baron de Courcel, president of the court, said: "I cannot rerain from thanking you, sir, for this magnificent speech, which has been characterized by a loftiness of view well worthy of this high court.'

Defeat of the German Government— A Crisis!

BERLIN, May 6.—The army bill was ejected in the Reichstag to-day by a vote of 210 to 162.

Immediately upon the result of the

tote being announced Chancellor Caprivi read the imperial message decreeing the dissolution of the Reichstag. The Social Democratic members of the

Reichstag displayed the wildest enthusiasm over the result. They hurrahed repeatedly, following cheer with cheer. The result of the vote caused no surprise to the government. Chancellor von Caprivi strenuously attempted, yesterday, to rally the wavering members to the support of the measure by offering to re-

duce the peace effective even below the number proposed in the amendment offered by Freiherr von Huene. The offer, however, did not gain a single vote. The most striking feature of the closing debate was the declaration of anti-Prussian sentiments, especially from the speakers of the Centre party. Dr. Lieber, Young Halfyard has already earned a who is a leader in the councils of his party, after attacking Chancellor von Caprivi for having, as he put it, resorted

to the worst form of Bismarckian methods to secure the passage of the bill, said : "The Centre party fights to-day against the ambitions of a centralizing Cæsarism. We protest against the militarism which translates itself in persistent endeavors to extend the principles of the Prussian state into the domain of imperial legislation. In the interests of the empire we demand that the Prussian policy be confined to the Prussian diet, while the German prevail in the Reichstag."

Neither Chancellor von Caprivi nor Baron von Menteuffell, the Prussian Conservative leader, attempted to respond to Dr. Lieber's attack. All the speakers on the government side simply ignored the expressions of anti-Prussian senti-The chancellor commented vaguely

upon the democratic tendencies that have recently been developing among the Centralists, and suggested that the policy now pursued by that party had its inspiration in the Vatican, which, he saic, was now the friend of Republican France and trying to draw the whole Catholic world in the same direction. The German government, the chancel-

support of the Centre party on social questions, but it had now learned a lesson. The Centre party was Catholic first and German afterward. The party was ready to commit itself to whatever democratic evolution foreign influences might choose to dictate. It was a bad contrast, he added, to the

lor added, had hitherto appreciated the

parliamentary life of other countries, notably England, where the most violent party antagonism never militated against the continuity of the imperial policy. Emperor William has sent to Dr. von

Bennigsen his special thanks for the tone Hurriedly convened meetings are being he'd in Berlin and other populous centres

The promptness with which, the Reichhas taken everybody by surprise. The social democratic leaders alone are really ready for the electoral campaign.

The emperor will not allow the dissolution of the Reichstag to interfere with the programme of his coming tour. Before starting for North Cape his majesty. will go on a deer-stalking expedition at Prockelvitz. Subsequently he will hunt

Infantry School Surgeon.

The position of surgeon to the School of with each stroke. Down past the four considerable discussion during the past few British ships and past the three Russians days. Among the physicians whose names got third prize by time allowance. The that General-Herbert, when here last fall,

Another Bomb Outrage

DUBLIN, May 7 -- A dynamite bomb exploded at 10.40 to night in the quadrangle of the four courts. The explosion was heard for miles Many windows were broken but no one was hurt. It was supposed the bomb was thrown over the railing in a spirit of bravado.

DUBLIN, May 8.—The police guarded all night the four courts in which a bomb exploded at 10.40 last evening. They found in the quadrangle courtyard lime, fuse and fragments of a large zinc canister similiar to those left by the explosion in the Exchange Court last December.

Paving stones in the yard were loosened but the walls of the court building are little injured. The police say the bomb was King's Inn quay. At night the immediate neighborhood was deserted, so evidently it

Corns! Corns!

Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all postponement of every clause, up to kinds and of all sizes, are alike removed in a few days by the use of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep spots "Let go of him. You'll drown them parliament. The motion was rejected by that are more annoying than the original discomfort. Give Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. Beware of substitutes.