

THE LOVED good bread, but his stomach was delicate. SHE LOVED to cook, but was tired and sick of the taste and smell of lard. She bought Cottolene, the new shortening and THEY LOVED more than ever, because she made better food, and he could eat it without any unpleasant after effect. Now THEY ARE HAPPY in having found the BEST, and most healthful shortening ever made - COTTOLENE.

THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXHIBITION How to see Chicago. How to reach the Fair Grounds, Hotels & Restaurants, Amusements.

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

THE ADVANCE'S readers are, doubtless, much interested in the great World's Fair, which was opened on Monday last week at Chicago. We have made arrangements for a special service in connection with the great undertaking and present leading features this week.

What to do and which way to turn first on landing in Chicago will be the puzzle to the majority of visitors.

There are four ways of reaching the exposition grounds, a distance of many miles from downtown Chicago. The distance is seven miles from city hall, which is within a few squares of the depots of the leading railroads.

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

The Lake Michigan boats will carry passengers to the exposition 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 West Side, which includes the Auditorium, the court-house, post-office, the principal clubs and the Art Institute.

The West Side comprises many fine parks and avenues, and the city is one of the most beautiful in the world. Madison street is the central thoroughfare of the West Side.

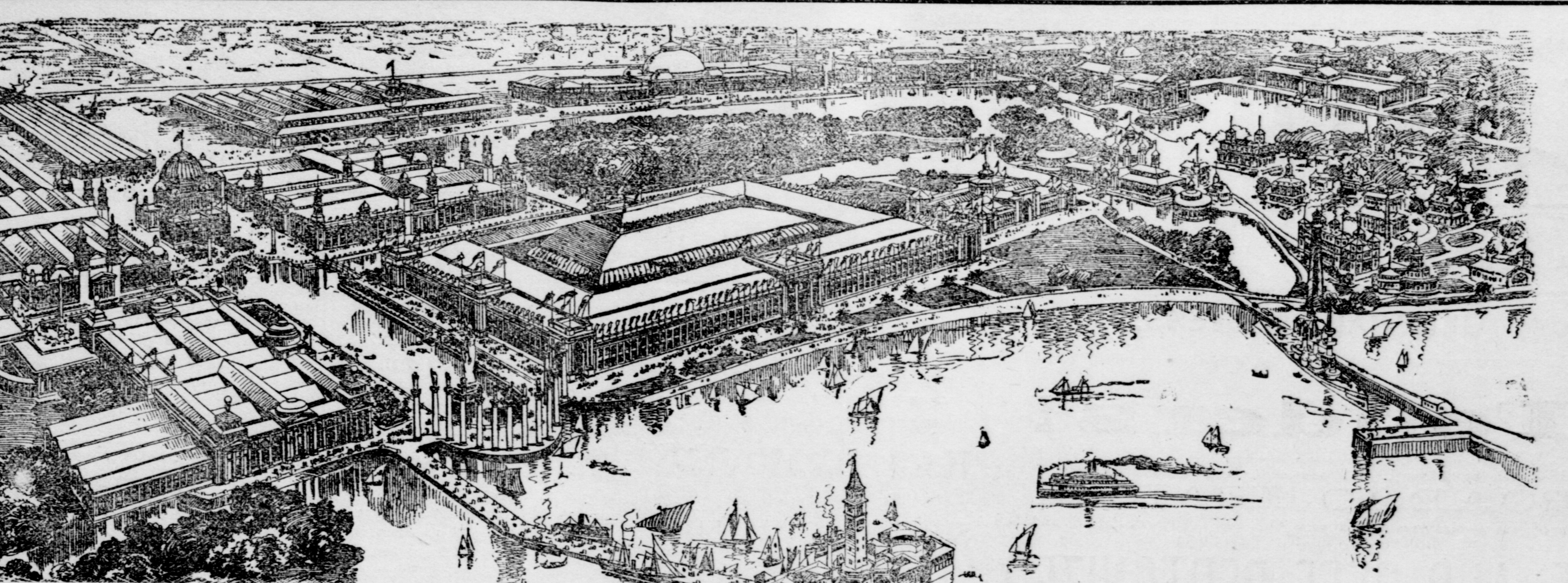
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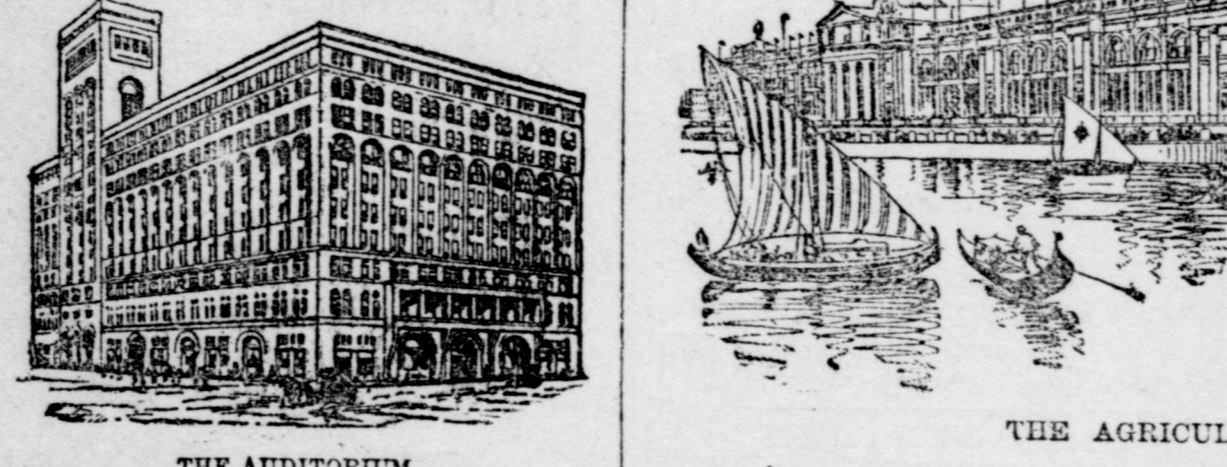
SHERIFF'S SALE. To be sold at public auction on Saturday the 15th day of July, next, at 12 noon, at the Court House, Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and 5 o'clock p. m.

SCHR. GENERAL MIDDLETON 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.



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

Buildings, among them those of Great Britain, Russia, France, Germany and Sweden. Now we will turn round and paddle up into North park, beyond the Fisheries building and find ourselves in the lagoon again, and out of this into the lake leading to the pond. Skirting along the shore, we see the great Art Institute building, the American republics and find ourselves in 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 mine from both an interior and exterior point of view.



THE AUDITORIUM.

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 which would occupy many days.

First, it is to be a bright and pleasantly warm May day, and so the first visit should be by means of the 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 boats to do this capacity, not to mention the number of people the independent lines will carry.

We are taking the best possible method of seeing the buildings of the "White City." Not only can a 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.

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FETE DAYS AT THE FAIR.

Dates Set Apart for the Observance of 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 fete days:

Table listing fete days for various states and organizations, including Washington, Wisconsin, Illinois, and others.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

for the great Art galleries. West of the pond are a number of state buildings, those of Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin in the foreground. Ample provision has been made for the fete days, 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.

Now we come to the vast building devoted to horticulture, the eastern frontage of which is toward the lagoon. Horticulture is the most important building in the world, and the most important building in the world.



THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

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

Here we are at the south end of the lagoon, alongside that funny little island which is the site of the Horticultural and the Transportation buildings. Another trip down North canal and into the basin, and our first trip is completed so far as the general inspection of the buildings is concerned.

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 lake. Isn't it cheerful? How many boats? I haven't an idea.

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.

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 SHOE AND LEATHER EXHIBIT. One of the most interesting exhibits at the fair will be the shoe and leather exhibit. For one thing, the leather of all nations will be shown there. Not a nation of Europe and few of the Asiatic and Indian countries declined to respond to the invitation for exhibits.

British Envoys. NEW YORK, May 11.—Yesterday a row-boat with six men and Johnnie Brown, a 10-year-old boy, in it, capsized within 10 feet of the English flagship Blake's starboard side. A cry went up from the Blake as the boat keeled over and the men scurried for themselves. The child sank again. Two of the other men by this time had been pulled on board the Blake's launch.

Home Rule Progress Against Obstruction. LONDON, May 8.—The House of Commons to-day went into committee on the Home Rule Bill. Mr. Chamberlain moved to postpone clause 1 of the bill, which simply provides that on and after an appointed day, there should be a legislature in Ireland. Mr. Chamberlain said it was his intention to move the postponement of every clause, up to clause nine, which provides for the retention of Irish members in the imperial parliament.

Corn's! Corn's! Tender corns, painful corns, soft corns, bleeding corns, hard corns, corns of all kinds and of all sizes, are all removed in a few days by the use of Fulton's Painless Corn Extractor. Never fails to cure, never causes pain, never leaves deep scars, never causes any new arrangements of the feet. Give Fulton's Painless Corn Extractor a trial. Beware of substitutes. Sold by druggists everywhere.—Fulton & Co., Kingston, proprietors.

Defeat of the German Government—A Crisis!

BERLIN, May 6.—The army bill was rejected in the Reichstag to-day by a vote of 210 to 162. Immediately upon the result of the vote 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 Caprivi strenuously attempted, yesterday, to rally the wavering members to the support of the measure by offering to reduce the peace effective even before 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, who is a leader in the councils of his party, after attacking Chancellor 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 Caesarism. 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 Caprivi nor Baron von Manteuffel, 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 sentiment. The chancellor commented vaguely upon the democratic tendencies that have recently been developing among the Centralists, and suggested that the policy pursued by that party had its inspiration in the Vatican, which, he said, was now the friend of Republican France and trying to do the whole Catholic world in the same direction.

The German government, the chancellor added, had hitherto appreciated the 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 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 Dr. von Bennigsen his special thanks for the tone of his speech.

Hurriedly convened meetings are being held in Berlin and other populous centres to-night. The promptness with which the Reichstag was dissolved immediately after the defeat of the government was announced has 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 Prockelwitz. Subsequently he will hunt over the estates of Count Hoehberg in Silesia.

Infantry School Surgeon. The position of surgeon to the School of Canadian Infantry, made vacant by the death of Dr. Brown, has been the subject of considerable discussion during the past few days. Among the physicians whose names have been mentioned as likely successors are Dr. McLean and Dr. Vanwart of this city, and in St. John it is believed that a strong applicant for the position is a member of the military authorities here also of opinion that there are other applicants outside the province, and it would be no surprise to these gentlemen to learn that an upper province man had received the appointment. On the other hand, it is just possible that no permanent surgeon for the school will be appointed, as it is understood that General Herbert, when here last fall, contemplated that there was no necessity for a permanent surgeon. In view of this fact, the general may take advantage of the present occasion to make new arrangements for surgical and medical attendance upon the school. In that case it is not improbable that a city physician will do this work.—Fredericton Cor. of Sun.

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, lying face and fragments of a large size canister similar to those left by the explosion in the Exchange Court last night. The yard were loosened but the walls of the court building are little injured. The police say the bomb was exploded at 10.40 to-night. At night the neighborhood was deserted, so evidently it was not intended to sacrifice human life.

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