# "Shorter" Pastry

We are talking about a " shortening" which will not cause indigestion. Those who "know a thing or two" about Cooking (Marion Harland among a host of others) are using

purest, healthiest and cleanest ingredients go to make up Cottolene. Lard isn't healthy, and is not always clean. Those who use Cottolene will be healthier and wealthier than those who use lard-Healthier because they will ect "shorter" bread; wealthier because they will get "shorter" grocery bills-for Cottolene costs no more than lard and goes twice as far-so is but half as expensive.

Dyspeptics delight in it! Physicians endorse it! Chefs praise it! Cooks extol it! Housewives welcome it! All live Grocers sell it!

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its

part of the present State constitution, in 1879, Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS tak

FAMED FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows: "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 and oppressive. As the colonial governwith 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 alone for their acts, it was a matter of

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

Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.

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

THE MONTHLY \$5 DRAWING. At the St. Charles Theatre, New Orleans. Tuesday, August 8th, 1893.

Capital Prize, \$75,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES \$75,000 is..... PRIZE OF 2 PRIZES OF 5 PRIZES OF 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF I00 are..... 200 PRIZES OF 300 PRIZES OF 60 are..... 40 are..... APPROXIMATION PRIZES. TERMINAL PRIZES.

PRICE OF TICKETS. One-Fifth \$1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c. Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS. IMPORTANT.

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

Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La., Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting 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 manager

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President: that BRAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

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 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

# TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised out of the water every Saturday afternoon from the time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to re main out of the water until the time of low water nearest to six o'clock every Monday morning. Any infraction of this or any other regulation will be punished as the law directs.

Chatham, June 1st, 1893

M. S. N. CO'Y.

LEMUEL ABBOTT,

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

# DRS. C. J. & H. SPROUL SURGEON DENTISTS.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics, Artificial Teeth set in Gold, Rubber & Celluloid regulating of the natural teeth.

Also Crown and Bridge work. All guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, Benson Block. Telephone In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. KETHROS' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

Shall We Ever Reach Independence?

The great mass of the intelligent popu-

lation of Canada, who naturally love their native country and earnestly desir to see it prosper, have heard much "loyalty" from the class who, styling themselves "loyalists," are continually denouncing as traitors to the "old flag" all who are not prepared to sacrifice Canada's rights and interests to advance those of Great Britain. To all intents and purposes these men are a century behind the age and have learned nothing by experience, or the past history of their country. They should have lived in the days of George III, when the policy they now so ardently advocate was the colonial policy of the British government,-a policy which called forth the resistance of the thirteen American colonies to its enforcement, produced the American revolution and divided the English-speaking people into two separate nations.

After the colonies had secured their independence the colonists who had taken the side of Britain in that ever-memorable conflict fled to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Upper and Lower Canada, and, as a reward for their loyalty, the British government gave them large gifts of money, extensive tracts of land and, in addition to this, it installed them in all the lucrative offices of the several provinces which, at that time, were at its dis- got "real mad," and, so to speak, "took posal. Owing to the important positions that these men held, they, in a very short | took his ship to other waters. The cause time, obtained a powerful influence in the of this abrupt departure without any several provinces, and as they were regarded with special favor by the Crown, refusal of the Colonial Government to they considered that they had an indisputable right to control the different governments and rule the provinces as they steamer Harlow be returned. These

loyalists passed away, but their descendants occupied their places, and, no matter place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its how able or intellectual a man was, un-GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place less the blood of the old loyalists circuin each of the other ten months of the year, and are lated in his veins, he was not considered all drawn in public, at the St. Charles Theatre, New qualified to hold position or place in any of the provinces. Owing to the haugh ty, arrogant and domineering manner in which the government officials performed their duties, there soon sprang up among the people a feeling of intense hatred to the powerful Family Compact oligarchy, whose iron rule they felt to be so unjust ments were appointed by the British government and were responsible to it utter indifference to them whether their policy was satisfactory or distasteful to the people they ruled. The subject in which they were most deeply interested was the retention of their fat and lucrative positions and they exerted all their arguments and reasons to convince the Imperial authorities that the only truly loyal men in the colonies were the descendants of those who had sacrificed their lives and their properties while defending British interests. If Britain wished to retain the colonies there was but one course for the We the undersigned Banks and Bankers government to pursue, and that was refuse to grant any further extension o political liberty to the people and to leave the absolute control of the government of the country in the hands of the party that had so long and faithfully defended Britain's interests while governing the different provinces. The government readily fell in with these views and from that time following the Family Compact party had the sole control of the different provincial governments in their hands. As they had inherited, from their fathers, an intense hatred of all forms of popular government they opposed every movement of the people in that direction. This absolutism in politics was accompanied by social exclusiveness, and they considered themselves a chosen people, their treatment of their fellowcitizens grew more and more contemptuous and overbearing.

In consequence of the manner in which the Family Compact misruled the country and oppressed its people, an agitation for responsible government was commenced in each of the provinces. The leading pirits of this movement were Howe Nova Scotia, Pabineau in Lower Canada, William Lyon MacKenzie in Upper Canada and, afterwards, Messrs. Fisher and Wilmot in New Brunswick. The present inhabitants of Canada have but a faint idea of the bitterness with which that conflict was waged for years by the two parties. With the oligarchy it was a life an death struggle to retain their vested interests, while with the reformers it was a struggle to secure for themselves and their descendants the political rights which we now enjoy. Although the oligarchy denounced the leaders of the movement as rebels and traitors to the Crown and British interests, the great mass of the people of the provinces supported them in their demand that no government should rule the country that could not command the support of a majority of the representatives of the in the business. PAUL people in the legislatures of the different provinces. Notwithstanding the demands of the reformers were both just and reasonable it was not until after the Canadian rebellion of 1837-38 and Lord Durham's report on colonial grievances had been received, that the British government conceded the great boon of responsible government, which gave the inhabitants of each of the provinces full control of all matters of a local nature. Fortunately for Pabineau and MacKenzie they succeeded in making their escape from the country. If they had been captured by their releptless enemies, they would have

> had a short trial and a long rope. After responsible government had been conceded to the provinces, which was an acknowledgment that the patriots had been simply contending for the political rights of British citizens, Pabineau and MacKenzie were pardoned by the Crown and returned to Canada, although when they again entered the political arena they found the positions they once filled occupied by other men.

Among the Canadian patriots who, at that time, were captured and hanged for treason were Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, and late Toronto papers inform us that a monument which was recently erected to their memory in that city was unveiled the other day in the presence of a large number of citizens. While England holds in reverence the taneously, as usual, and already a number memory of Sidney, Russell and a host of of serious accidents have been recorded. her other patriots who perished upon There is little doubt to our mind that the scaffold because of their advocacy of carelessness and ignorance are responsible the political rights of the people, it is but | in a great measure for these sad occurjust that Canada, too, should honor the rences, and that if sufficient thought were Special attention given to the preservation and memory of her patriots who died upon the but given to the subject there would be scaffold. It was the determined resist- fewer casualities of this nature. The ance and vigorous action of these men and | man who cannot manage his pleasure their associates in favor of political free- craft, be it canoe, row-boat, sail-boat, or

colonies and establish a more liberal, just CHATHAM, N. B., - - JULY 20, 1893 and consistent one in its place.

CANADA FIRST.

Girls ! "Are you planning to fill the house this summer, girls! Are you going to have all sorts of good times? That's all right, but who is to do the extra work? Who is to stay in the kitchen stirring dainty deserts, you or mother? I can tell you who will want to do it, who will get up early to mix biscuits and sit up late beher old print helping the girl get dinner, and then come upon you in fresh muslin ed. -Ex. on the front veranda. He won't say anything, but he'll keep up a tremendous thinking. Let your guests see that you honor your mother, and don't try to pretend that one servant does the work of two. - Boston Traveller.

# Is he Daft?

"The French flagship Naiade arrived at St John's, Nfld, on Sunday 9th inst, and Admiral Lamoreaux announced his intention to remain in that port until after the 14th, the fete day of the Republic. Elaborate preparations for a state dinner and ball were being made by Governor O'Brien. and other festivities were on foot in honor of the French ship, when the Admiral his doll rags and went home," or rather cancellation of social engagements was the accede to the French Admiral's demand that the goods recently seized on the goods were consigned to French lobster In the course of time all the old packers who refused to pay duty on them, claiming that under the treaty French subjects were entitled to import supplies

In regard to the trouble on the French shore, the explanation is made that five weeks ago French lobster packers imported large quantities of trade implements in the British steamer Harlow to Boone Bay. They refused to pay the duty on them, claiming that the French goods were exempt. The Newfoundland government seized the goods for non-pay-

ment of duties and sold them at auction. The French admiral had a conference with the governor and the executive council and demanded the return of the goods, The governor refused and the admiral gave them until 5 o'clock of that day tor a final answer. None arriving at that hour he hoisted his anchor and left the port, refusing to attend a dinner arranged in his honor that evening and a ball that was also got up in his honor.

The British ship Cleopatra, Commodore Curson Howe, went to St. Johns to receive the Naiade and tender her proper courtesies. The Cleopatra's officers are indignant at the action of the French ad-

Admiral Lamoreaux went to St. Pierre, where he reported to the governor; thence e went to the French shore.

The Cleopatra awaits instructions from England and will then follow the Naiade. It is believed that the matter will result n considerable friction.

# A Deserved Rebuke.

[Montreal Witness.] One of the most brilliant and most vulgar, most interesting and slanderous of American journalists, the London correspondent of the New York 'Times,' is circulating a story about a previous marriage of the Duke of York, and fitting it in with satunic skill into all the circumstances which have surrounded the event which the world-wide empire has greeted with joy. It is only one of a ryphal. thousand scandals circulated with regard to royalty. There may be sins committed by persons of the Royal House. There have been things done, like the recent baccarat party, which the nation righteously resents, but most of the stories are simply incredible to persons who know how impossible it would be or themselves to go astray without its being known as far as there are people who have any interest in them, and who take into consideration the fierce light which surrounds the throne and blazes through all its purlieus. The days we read about in old romances when any nedge priest could tie a valid knot behind a barn door are past, for princes at least. The vilest stories were circulated about the Prince of Wales having loose women in his train during his first trip through Canada, at the very time when he was ceaselessly under the eye of the worthy Duke of Newcastle and that excellent guardian, Colonel Bruce, at the very time, too, when he was doing three men's work in the fulfilment of public functions, and when ten thousand eyes were watchhis every movement. There were those who believed these stories. They are those who can believe anything derogatory to those above them. If Prince George was married before, it is recorded n some church, and all the world could know about it if it would. We all know how precious such proof would be to the 'Times' correspondent and a thousand other public evil-speakers all over the world. So until they bring out the evidence we may take their stories as compiled out of the prurient gossip of the clubs to give interest to their 'copy.' We have never heard a word with even the appearance of evidence behind it against either of the sons of the Prince of Wales.

The Camperdown's Injuries. A despatch from Malta says-"The British battleship Camperdown, which, while flying the flag of Rear Admiral Markham, ran into and sank the Victoria, the flagship of Vice Admiral Tryon, causing great loss of life, was placed in dock here yesterday to undergo repairs. As she came out of the water it was seen that her stem was broken off just under the torpedo tube, about nine feet down. Her ram was bent over toward the port side, and six of her plates, three on each

# Landsmen on the Water.

The boating season and the season for drowning accidents have begun simul dom that caused the British government steam-launch, has no business to make davits of the defendants were read as to the for them.

to abolish the unjust "family compact himself responsible for the safety of other oligarchy" system in the American lives than his own. The fact that he asks ladies to accompany him on his expeditions is frequently taken to be, as it certainly should be in reality, a guarantee of his responsibility in case of accident. But on the contrary, it is too often the case that the man of the party has no practical knowledge of the work he has undertaken. and when unusual circumstances arise he has no means of knowing how to meet them. In all probability he cannot swim, and is thus utterly unable to do aught but struggle for his own life in the event of tiff. an upset. We trust that no accident will cause it won't look well to go to bed be- happen on our harbor during the coming fore the rest-mother. But girls, take | months, and if our inexperienced boaters care, if it is a young man who is spending | will but decide to master their crafts and a few days at your pretty home, that he also the art of swimming before inviting doesn't get a glimpse of your mother in ladies to bear them company, we are convinced that many dangers may be avoid-

# The Queen and her People.

The Queen has published a letter regarding the marriage of Prince George, which says: "I know my people are kind of instrument used at the meetings and aware how truly my heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows. In this tie | salvation army are characterized by a large lies the real strength of the empire."

Railway Company has been placed in an embarrassing position of late, and it is probable that the entire road will have to be handed over to the creditors. It appears that sparks from a locomotive started a fire in the woods near Yehoux, which spread over an immense district, doing damages to the extent of \$300,-000. According to French law the Company must make good the damage done. even though the whole property of the Company is handed over.

### Recreation for Middle Age.

Sir James Paget, than whom no more eminent health authority exists, makes vigorous appeal to middle-aged men to take more "good active recreations." He aged men and women lose their taste for out-of-door life and for all forms of active exercise. This he attributes largely to custom and not to any physical cause. What is true of the Englishmen whom he addresses, is equally true of Canadians, although we are not willing to admit that the "average professional or business man grows fatter, wheezier, more pompous, and more dull and uninteresting every year." Yet there is a troublesome grain of truth in the allegation. Our middle. aged men are not getting the best out of time, and all for the want of proper exercise. There is little excuse for our provincialists so far as climate is concernedit is only custom that causes them to stagnate in the middle line. There is much to tempt them out of-doors-bright, clear weather and fresh invigorating winds. There is no reason why walking, boating and cycling should not be indulged in, nor that some out-of-door hobby, such as gardening or poultry-keeping should not in accepting. be taken up. The man who, with a sudden burst of energy, takes up the out-ofdoor pleasures of his youth, may, on account of his weary limbs, conclude that he has outgrown that sort of thing; but the man who gradually reforms his routine life so as to include a gradually increasing portion of out-of-door life and exercise will find that there is a goodly spark of the boy yet left in his constitution.

Heroes of the Disaster.

INCIDENTS OF THE LOSS OF THE ILL-FATE MALTA, July 12.—The widely published story of the touching and heroic scene on the bridge of the ill-fated Victoria during the minute before her capsizing, when Vice Admiral Tryon is reported as telling mid shipman Lanyon "Jump!, save yourself!" to which Lanyon replied, "I would rather stay with you sir," is, it is believed, apoc-

Every drowned midshipman doubtless died bravely, and as a man should diewithout cry or entreaty, but the cold facts do not warrant any confidence in the Lan-

When Dr. Ellis after having been sucked far down by the sinking Victoria, rose to the surface greatly exhausted, he saw the admiral's coxswain safely occupying the centre of a large life buoy. Dr. Ellis laid his hand on the buoy for a moment's rest. when tho coxswain told him to go away. This the sole blot on the otherwise splendid behavior of everybody.

curiously illustrated last night when a mid shipman and a marine jumped overboard from the Orion, while under the influence of nightmares. Both men dreamed that they were again about to sink with the Victoria. Both were saved. A conspicuously gallant and unselfish act

The tension of the survivors' nerves, was

was performed by Lieut. Farquharson, of the Royal Marines, who, coming upon Vice-Admiral Tyron's secretary, Mr. Pawseywhile the latter, bruised, exhausted, helpless and hopeless, was about to finally sinksupported him with difficulty but success-Another heroic action was that of Naval

Cadet Robert West, who distinctly saved the life of Commander Jellicoe, who was and powerless to help himself from fever. Commander Jellicoe had been brought up from the sick bay by Dr. Ellis, but they became separated after the Victoria capsized. Both Farquharson and West, the latter a mere boy, are the heroes of the "Victoria"

# The Czarewich Wants a Wife.

LONDON, JULY 12 .- It is generally as sumed that the czarewich is in London on a bridal search. The selection made is said to be one of the princesses of Hesse-Darmstadt, the children of Princess Alice. Russian correspondents say that much satisfaction is felt in political as well as in the social circles of the Russian capital with the ezarewich's acceptance of the invitation to imperial prince, it is hoped there, will make a favorable impression in England. "His "are frank and amiable manners, a disposition of generous impulsiveness, a detestation of the florid features of court ceremonials, and the punctilios of conventional and trifling 'politesse.' What is more to be appreciated, however, are the sentiments and broad-minded sympathies which the heir to the dominion of all the Russias has happily developed since he attained his majority.

# Salvation Army Case.

Much interest has been manifested in

exact number of instruments used at the ser-

"The affidavits of defendants showed that the brass band, consisting of six pieces, with Italy's Exhibit in the Manufaca snare drum and bass drum, played at the meetings once a week, while the drum was

"C. D. Macdonald, counsel for defendants, contended that defendants in their mode of worship were entitled to the same rights as any other religious denomination. and that the affidavits of the defendants showed that there was no disposition on the

"H. McInnes for the plaintiff contended that the fact of the use of the drum, etc., was not continuous, did not relieve the defendants from responsibility, and he cited a case in which his lordship, Mr. Justice Kekewich, held that a noise even although intermittent was sufficient ground for an injunction. The law was clear as to nuisancess. "His Lordship Mr. Justice Henry thea proceeded to deliver judgment in effect as

part of the salvation army to annoy the plain-

vices and the frequency of their use.

used nearly every evening.

follows: This question, which I regard as one of considerable nicety, has narrowed down to one of the degree of noise-of the the extent of their use. The services of the amount of noise, which is probably very effective along the lines of their work. BAD FOR THE RAILWAY :- A French | People should have the right to worship as they will; but when they adopt an exceptional mode of worship they must have regard to the feelings of other people to whom that noise is exceptional and objectionable; and I cannot conceive anything more objectionable than the beating of a bass drum. On the whole I have concluded that the use of brass instruments and the drum and the shouting of responses at the meetings, occurring as they do almost every day, constitute a nuisance, inasmuch as they impair the comfort of the plaintiff's dwelling very materially. I grant an interim injunction, which will not have the effect of stopping the use of the drum and brass instruments altogether, but only of showing defendants that the use of these instruments must not be un-

> "Mr, McInnes disclaimed intention of unluly harassing the defendants or interfering with their religious rights, so long as they conducted their meetings within reasonable

> "Adjutant Howell expressed himself afterwards as determined to stand strictly by his rights. Should the cause come to trial in October the issue will be awaited with considerable interest by the army organization throughout the dominion."

## A Canadian Girl's Gift.

The Montreal Witness says: Miss Moss, daughter of Mr. J. L. Moss, of our city some time ago sent a pair of prettily worked life-they are growing old before their overshoes to the Princess May of Teck, as the gift of a little Canadian girl on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess. The following letter was received by Miss Moss this morning

White Lodge, Richmond Park, Surrey June 28th, 1893.

Madam, -Her Serene Highness the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck desires me to convey her grateful thanks to you for the pretty overshoes which you have so kindly sent to her, and which H. S. H. has pleasure

Beleive me yours sincerely, HELENA BRICKA. To Miss Aimee Moss.

# The Canadian Magazine" for July.

The latest issue of this excellent magazine and national review well maintains in quality and general interest the character of previous numbers; in fact, it indicates a steady policy which appeals to every intelligent and patriotic Canadian. "The Battle of Stony Creek," an illustrated article, by E. B. Biggar, of Montreal gives in a fresh and entertaining way many of the facts and bearings of that celebrated exploit in Canadian military annals. Another illustrated article, "At the Mouth of the Grand," by Mr. L. T. M. Tipton, tells much in an artistic way of the great flats through which the Grand river enters Lake Erie. Prof. Wilmott's article on "The Birth of Lake Ontario," is an intensely imteresting story of the times when Huron, Erie and Ontario, were river valleys where the palm grew and the camel roamed, and were drained, not by the St. Lawrence, but by the Hudson, into the Atlantic. "Isms in the Schools" a remarkable article, well maintained logic, and strong in its appeal for toleration. by John S. Ewart, Q. C., Winnipeg. E. J. loker writes an able and suggestive article, "Our Forests in Danger." Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, "In the Greatest Drama," leaves the field of politics to wander pleasantly into philosophy. Prof. Wm. Clark's "Kingsley's Water Babies" is in the usual vein of that well-known and charming writer. Public School Inspector Hughes', "Humor in the School Room," is full of fun and rich incident. The fiction is well supported in Mrs. M. L. Campbell's "Automatic Maid-of-All-Work," and Miss Florence Ashton Fletcher's "The Chamois Hunter"-a most powerful story. The CANADIAN MAGAZINE is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto, at

### \$2.50 per annum. A Singular Rumor.

MONTREAL, July 14.—In regard to the statement telegraphed from Tacoma, Washiugton Territory, that the United States fully until both were picked up by the grand jury found an indictment against President W. C. Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific railway, and several of the local agents of the company, charging them with violation of the inter-state commerce law in the sale of tickets the C. P. R. officials who were seen at the Windsor street station were greatly surprised at the above news. Neither Messrs. VanHorne, Shaugnessy nor Tait were in town, but the first name was expected to return this afternoon from St. Andrews, N. B., where he has been spending some days at this favorite summer resort. The despatch says that every effort was made to keep the indictment a secret in order that President VanHorne could abe arrested at Boston on a warrant now issued. The company is charged with secret rate

A Boston despatch says: -"At the office of the Canadian Pacific railroad, in this city, it was stated this afternoon that nothing is known there of the reported indictment of be present at the York-Teck marriage. The President VanHorne by the United States grand jury. There is an Isaac Van Horne, general manager of the Wyoming and Utah more prominent characteristics." we are told, railroad, and the two names may have got

# The Locke Case.

JORDAN BAY, N. S., July 10. Mr. Samnel Locke, whoes wonderful discovery of a rich gold mine of pure health was mentioned in a despatch from here last week, has been doing good missionary work among the slck and the afflicted of this neighbourhood. has found many cases of Kidney trouble, diabetes &c., and has always recommended Dodd's kidney pills, which worked such grand cure in his own case. The virtues this remedy is becoming widely known brought to restrain the Salvation Army from | this section and it has grown very popular. making unlimited noise, to the annoyance of Mr. Locke informed your correspondent that citizens generally, and of Mr. H. A. Taylor he was constantly receiving inquiries conin particular. The Chronicle of Friday last | cerning his illness and the beneficial results of his use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. His in-"The argument in the injunction case of variable reply is, that the pills "are every-Henry A. Taylor against the officers of the | thing that is good" Enquiry shows that the salvation army was resumed in the supreme | merchants find it difficult to keep a supply court, east side, yesterday. Additional affi. of the pills in stock, so great is the demand

# IN WONDERLAND.

tures Building.

THE THREE PRINCIPAL FEATURES

Sons of Sunny Italy Excel in the Art of Carving in Wood, Sculpture in Marble and the Making of Laces-Original in Design, Bold and Ingenious in Execution-Poorly Paid Artists. World's Fair, July 13. - [Special.] -

Nowhere in this exposition are the crowds thicker than in the Italian section of the Manufactures building. Here the sons of sunny Italy have created a veritable wonderland. Though Italy was the last of the great foreign nations to decide to make a showing at this fair, her exhibit is one of the most interesting to be found within the grounds. Practically all she has to display is displayed in this one spot, and here she has only half enough space for a proper showing of the surprising number and variety of articles which she has sent. There is no other place in the building where the lack of sufficient room is so painfully apparent. The Italians have been compelled to pile their stuff together in the best shape they can, and to make the most of a belated bargain. Hence we see here the odd effect of exhibits and vistors so run and mixed together that the wonder is people do not destroy half the wares while on their sight-seeing rounds. It is easy to see that the Italians excel

all other peoples in three great arts-those of carving in wood, sculpture in marble and making laces. On these three features of their display alone they could confidently rest their claims, though of course they have many things besides to show. Some of their wood carvings are amazing. There is nothing else like them in the world. What other artists are able to do in marble or bronze the Italians alone show in wood. The only people, so far as I have been able to see, who can rival them in their carvings are the Japanese, and the handiwork of these wonderful Orientals we shall consider in a future every square inch of its surface in appro- maker earns perhaps 20 cents a day. When music book, another reading from a ledger, a third holding his pen listlessly and leaning his head on his hand in weariness from the day's work, while the fourth is gladly making ready to quit the office. This splendid piece, duty paid, is only \$350, not much more than one would pay for a heavy pressed desk of similar size made in this country. When one considers the amount of work put upon those decorative carvings he will understand the patience of the workmen who made it, and the small wages which they must receive for their toil is evidenced by the price at which the article is sold. In fact, the whole Italian exhibit speaks eloquently of

patient, artistic work poorly paid Here a most elaborate carved cabinet from Milan. It is enormous in size, splendid in workmanship looked at purely from the joiner's standpoint, and is besides a marvel of carving from top to bottom. How many years' work were put in upon it one can only guess. The price is only \$1,200. A Venetian bed of dark wood like mahogany, simply superb, is only \$500. and the wonder is how it could be made and sold in this country for thrice that sum. Here are some vases in light-colored wood, which may be either Italian ash or maple. One is somewhat like the famous Dore vase in bronze, in that it has Bacchante for its topic, the swelling vase with vines and flowers, and cupids struggling to reach the top, lifting one another up, frisking toward the summit of their excited ambition. It has not as much detail as the bronze vase, but is strong and impressive in the few figures which it has: besides, you must remember this was cut out of solid wood, not fashioned in plastic

With their art in carving one would suppose the Italians to be proficient in furniture. They are. For beauty and workmanship I think the Italian furniture excels that of France and Germany. It is | on the color desired. A small piece of this simply indescribable. Take, for example, the room fitted up as a reproduction of Greece for \$3,000. the bed chamber of the Queen of Italy. It is a dream. If all the work to be seen in | feet of surface, but they have made of that it had been paid at our American wages I | small section a garden which blooms with dare say the cost of the apartment would | art and fills all the surroundings with the

The Italians are not only patient and | derful achievement. deft, but decidedly original in design. They are bold and ingenious. For instance, an old wood carver from Venice shows us a combination of two figures in one, back to back, which he so places in front of a mirror that the observer sees two figures each distinct from the other. One is Marguerite and the other Mephistopheles. In another example of this sort a country girl has run away from her parents to visit her lover in the city. While the pair are parading the streets the parents suddenly appear. The girl suggests to her lover that he stand behind her, and she partly covers him with the drapery of

# cautious countenance of the secreted lover. These trick pieces are very effective.

The Italians have caught the electric spirit. They make some dazzling electrollers of wood, often colored with bronze or gold or black. Very successful are their ebony figures, Ethiopians and Moors with parted lips and golden headdress. There struction of pie crust and for frying puris nothing the Italian carver cannot do with a piece of wood and a chisel. The most fascinating part of the Italian exhibit are the marbles. Of course if you want to see the finest examples of Italian sculpture you will have to go to the Fine Arts palace. There the sons of Italy show their most ambitious pieces. But nothing in their section of the fine arts, or any other section, can equal what they have here in their commercial display in genuine human interest and in expressiveness which the multitude understands and apuds. It is a saying that in Italy every artisan is an artist, and we have here ample proof that in that country it is difficult to tell where the workman is left behind and the artist begins. You will see what I mean when you come here and walk

the sigh these collections of marbles. They are not exhibited as high art, but as the figures and statuettes of commerce. They are bewildering in number and fascinating in expression Visitors wander among them till they almost lose the sense of enjoyment, so numerous are the examples, so entrancing the figures. These Italians appear to make statues, life-like and beautiful, we make chairs or tablesor any other articles, by the wholesale. One exhibitor has no fewer than 450 men at work all the

time turning out these marbles of all sizes. Children's faces and figures are favorite topics with these artists. Here is a little girl with a dead bird, a sad face, tears starting in the big brown eyes. Near by another miss with her live song ster in her hands, both carolling out of their overflowing hearts. A group of three children leaning against the balcony rail of a theater gives an ideal picture of juvenile happiness. A girl is out fishing. and her rod is carried aloft as she leans far out over the water's edge for a throw. Another woman is dressing her hair with a mirror held at arms length and the head turned a trifle to one side to note the effect, just as woman does the world over. An infant is crying because the nurse has forced him to take a bath in a vessel half filled with soap suds, and there are the bubbly suds as natural as life, done in marble. There are women wearing veils,

are only a few samples of the wonderful facility with which these Italian artists or artisans or whatever they are use marble expressively. No wonder the crowds gather here so thick that at times not a foot of spare space can be found in the

For the most part these products of the

whole exhibit.

Italian workshops are rather cheap in price, and very many Americans have already purchased those pieces which caught their fancy. Some of the smaller statuname and address of the buyer, who will | ing properties of Wine. get his article after the close of the expo- Quinine Iron & Wine an excellant tonic and sition or perhaps before, duplicates being appetizer. sent over from Italy. But there are some | Sarsaparilla for all disorders of the blood. a "Rebecca at the Well," which was and all lung troubles. is worth \$800 in addition to the statue. A three feet high, is worth \$1,000 for every foot of its altitude. Some remarkable combinations of marble and bronze are shown. The head, arms and feet of a all roughness af the skin is fashioned of two distinct marbles, but all sorts of pains. if it was carved out of one piece. It puz- worms, zles one to understand how a marble drapery could be wrapped about bronze should.

ers without a break. The laces are most fascinating to the women visitors, and the man who cannot take interest in these glorious creations of the needle has no art in his soul. Some of to directions imparts a glossy appearance the most beautiful things in this exposi- | to furniture. tion are fabrics, and here it is that commerce commands art and makes of her a worthy handmaiden. But of all the etc fabrics, the Gobelin tapestries not excepted, the Venetian laces are the loveliest. A Venetian firm has erected here a large pavilion for display of its laces. The struc- that for which it is recommended will be ture itself is of lace, at least in its showy

Within are laces ranging in value

found a never failing preparation.

NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE from 2 cents to \$1,000 a yard. The cheaper laces approximate machine manufacture, being made with a bobbin, and really are not as fine as our American or the European machine-made stuff. The finer laces are all made with a needle, and a yard of the thousand dollar lace is said to have occupied the time of one woman for three

The lace-makers of Venice are fairly born into the trade, spend their lives in it and die in it. There are photographs here letter. Of hundreds of specimens of this | which show the women at their work, Italian art I can pause to mention but a nearly always on the galleries in front of few. Here is a beautiful desk, carved on | their suburban houses. As a girl the lacepriate figures, and with four little Cupids | she is able to take up the finer work she will be 60 cents a day. The firm making this exhibit employs over 2,000 women. Here are exquisite little doylies, about six inches square, selling at \$4.80 each. A table cloth and a dozen napkins to match are marked \$130, and are cheap at that figure. Three and a half yards of flounce and two and a half yards of narrower edging to match, six yards altogether, are worth \$1,200. A pair of emprovised window, have a value of \$800. Both curious and beautiful is a piece of polychrome lace, body of black and all the colors and tints of the rainbow are woven

There are many other lines of work in which the Italians show their patience, their true art instinct, their lightness of touch. Their mosaics are marvelous. Many ornamental pieces of furniture are of ebony inlaid with silver, gold or other material. The workmanship is elaborate and intricate, but the result is not alluring to the American taste. More interesting are the specimens of flowers, portraits and figures produced by inlaying colored marbles in a slab of white. The effect is like that of a good oil painting. The artist often spends a month, it is said, looking for a single piece of marble, perhaps no larger than a finger nail, which has just the tint wanted for a particular place. These are the famous Florentine mosaics. In front of the Italian pavilion, which is are seen two new and notable pieces of art in the world. tile work. They are mosaics in majolica ware, made by a Neapolitan, Alle Mollica by name. One picture is a great Roman scene, composed of sixty panels, each weighing fourteen pounds, and the value of the whole is \$20,000. Each panel, after being painted, has to be burned and burned, many times over before it takes work the artist sold to the royal family of

The Italians have here only 10,000 square aroma of its high aspiration and won-

### WALTER WELLMAN. The New "Shortening."

Many who find that Cottolene is so much better and more economical than lard, and who still have a prejudice against it becsuse it is a new thing, can hardly realise that its ingredients are far more healthful and pure than hog's fat. It looks more like butter than lard, is almost without odor, and has a neutral flavor to the taste. It is packed like lard, in tin pails of d fferent s'z's, in twen'y her skirts. In front you see the demure | pound wooden buckets, in fifty-pound face of the girl, behind the alarmed yet butter tubs, sixty-pound painted wooden tubs, and in regular tierces.

> Cottolene is a simple preparation of cotton-seed oil and beef fat. It contains no other material. It contains no salt, no water, and no coloring matter. It meets the public demand for a pure, healthful digestible substitute for swine fat. It is to be sold for exactly what it is, and not under the name or in imitation of any other

Elanor Kirk, one of the great authorities on household matters says of it:- "This new and hygienic substitute for that curse of the kitchen-lard-is made of the best of beef suet and purest cotton-seed oil. Housekeepers of even average common sense know that these materials are not only harmless, but that, if any kind of fat is necessary for human consumption, these are the best that can be found. Lard has produced more scrotula, made more dyspeptics, and spoiled more complexions than any other substance ever used, and now there is happily no further necessity for it. Lard heretofore has been almost indispensable in the con poses. But Cottolene does all this work better and without danger to health. Cottolene is also a perfect substitute for butter. This last most expensive cooking luxury need no longer be added to pie crust. molasses cake, etc., etc. It does not take as much Cottolene for pie crust as lard, and now one can eat a piece of well-made pie without the fear of blotches and trichinosis before one's eyes. Cottolene will do everything that lard and butter have done, and without injury."

A Miramichi lady who says she will never again use lard unless she cannot get Cottolene says she finds that one mistake made in using the latter for frying purposes is to put it into a very hot pan. This she says must be avoided. It must be made hot as any other good fat should in cooking-not too

# Under False Colors.

TORONTO, JULY 14-A despatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says that one Frank Blount, arrested there yesterday on a charge of grand larceny, proved to be a woman who said her name was Annie Morris. She stated that fourteen years ago she ran away from her home, 42 Blower street, Halifax, N. S., accompanied by her brother two years younger. She was at that time 14 years of age. The mother of the children was dead and cruelty of the father the girl says caused them to leave home. Annie put on a suit of her brother's clothing and from that time until now had passed for a man. She was adopted by a man named Joseph Blount. The two travelled through New England for some time finaly going to Milwaukee. ....

Cold in the Head.

A simple cold in the head neglected is the fruitful source of Catarrh with all its attend which one is tempted to thrust aside that | ant evils of bad breath, sick stomach, headhe may the better study the features un- ache, deafness, impure blood, tc. Hawker's derneath. A gamin is smoking a cigarette | Catarrh Cure is a perfect and positive cure and reading a newspaper, and if you know | for cold in the head. Catarrh Influenza, etc. Italian you may read the title of the jour- Price only 25 cents. Sold everywhere. nal on the marble page. A newsboy has a Highly recommended by all who have used bundle of papers under his arm. These it.

General Business,

# AT STREET'S DRUG STORE NEWCASTLE

Are manufactured the following prepara-Beef Iron & Wine, A most valuable preparation. ettes have twenty or thirty "sold cards" containing the nutritious properties of Beef. attached to them, each card bearing the the tonic powers of Iron, and the stimulat-

expensive pieces here, and among these is | Syrup Tar and Wild Cherry, for coughs, coughs, bought by King Humbert at \$3,000. It | Emulsion, a most valuable preparation for a stands on a pedestal of green antique run down constitution, containing a larger marble from Rome, which is very rare and | percentage of Pure Cod Liver Oil than any other Emulsion. vase of white and sienna marble, only Cough Drops, for sore throat and allaying tickling cough. Glycerine and Cucumber Col Cream both excellent preparations for chapped hands and

negro girl are of bronze, while the drapery | Arnica Nerve and Bone Liniments, valuable for all so deftly joined that the whole looks as Worm Pellets for children troubled with Carbolie Salve for burns, bruises, sores, etc. Death to Rats, for the destruction of rats and Catarrh Snuff for catarrh and cold in the head. Condition Powder for all horse diseases. Furniture Polish which when applied according

> Anti-Cholera Disinfectant, for destroying disagreeable odors in Cellars, Sinks Cesspools These preparations are guaranteed strictpure, being made from the purest Drugs and Chemicals and each one according to

> > E, LEE STREET, Proprietor,



A true marvelous tale of to-day, \$1,000 PRIZE NOVEL IN GREAT

# SUMMERNUMBER (8)

TALES FROM TOW TOPICS. JUST OUT. In addition to the prize story of 150 pages there re 50 racy short stories, sketches, poems and witti-

York's fashionable society quarterly volume, 'Tales from Town Topics,' has made its appearance. of the tales skirt along the very edge of danger, but wholesome sense of propriety. All news and book stands or send price, 50 cents. TOWN TOPICS, 21 West 23rd Street, New York. \$1.00 pays three months' trial subscription to

Town Topics and you will get any back number o Tales From Town Topics FREE. Town Topics \$4.00 per y LIBBRAL CLUB OFFER: TOWN TOPICS and "Tales From Town Topics" will both be sent one year for OWN Topics, the great 32-page weekly, is miver-Its "Saunterings" columns are inimitable. Its society news especially of the doings of the 400 of New York. Boston, 'Philadelphia, Chicago, and all over the World, Is not equalled by any newspaper, Its Financial Department is authority with all bankers and brokers. Its "Afield and Afloat makes Its "On the Turf" excels all other racing notes. Its burlesques, poems and jokes are the cleverest.

AWFUL HEADACHES.

Its stories are the best writers-among them Amelie

Rives, F. Marion Crawford, Julian Hawthorne,

Edgar Fawcett, Jerome K. Jerome, Gilbert Parker, Mary J. Hawker (Lance Falconer') Barry Pain, Paul

# 2 YEARS OF SUFFERING.

LIFE A TORTURE. Kendrick Outhouse, of Tiverton, N. S., says: For several years I suffered from severe atabout every ten days. I had awful headuches sick. I became weak and nervous, and had no ambition or strength to work. I passed many sleepless nights, and for days could not retain food on my stomach. I suffered intensely with piles and hives, and my life was a constant torture to me. I became so weak that

# My brother brought me a bottle of HAWKER'S NERVE AND STOMACH TONIC,

HAWKER'S LIVER PILLS. I had not taken them long before I commenced to improve and in a short time I was com-pletely cured. I grew strong and vigor-ous, my appetite returned, I stept well and in a few months had gained 30 pounds in weight. I have not suffered from piles or biliousness since, now 2 years, and am as strong and hearty as any man could wish to be. I

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