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L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

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 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 advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
Jno. A. Early
Commissioners.

Col. G. 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 Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

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.

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

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50c; One-Twentieth 25c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

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

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

ATTENTION.—After January 1st, 1894, our drawings will take place in Puerto, Cortez, Honduras, Central America, under and by virtue of a contract for 25 years with that Government. These drawings will take place monthly as heretofore. There will be no change in the management and no interruption in the business. PAUL CONRAD, President.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, 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 endorsements of J. A. EARLY and W. L. CABELL, will bear that of the new commissioner, Col. J. VILLERE, the successor of Gen'l G. T. BEAUREGARD, deceased.

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

TO SALMON-NET OWNERS.

I hereby give warning that compliance with the law respecting salmon nets is to be enforced without further notice. All salmon nets are to be raised off of the water every Saturday afternoon from the time of low water nearest to six o'clock, and to remain 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.

LEMUEL ABBOTT, Overseer.

Chatham, June 1st, 1893.

M. S. N. CO'Y.

The M. S. N. Coy. will run excursions for points down river on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 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 up to 15 years, 15c. each. Tickets good for one day only.

Excursionists will be landed at Bay du Vin or Nelson 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
Special attention given to the preservation and regulating of the natural teeth.
Also Crown and Bridge work. All work guaranteed in every respect.
Office in Chatham, BENSON BLOCK. Telephone No. 58.
In Newcastle, opposite Square, over J. G. KERR' Barber shop. Telephone No. 6

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - JULY 27, 1893.

Shall we Ever Reach Independence?

II.

By granting responsible government to the North American colonies, the British government not only did an act of justice to its people, but relieved them of a terrible incubus which, if it had been allowed to exist much longer, would have caused another rebellion, in which every province would have taken a prominent and active part. The political party of that day that assumed the title of loyalists and stigmatized all who differed from them as rebels and traitors, were simply loyal to their own interests. They were not only installed in all the offices of trust and emolument in the different provinces, but the government of the country was in their hands, and with this state of affairs they were perfectly satisfied. They believed that any change would be an adverse one for them, but the worst change of all would be the conferring of responsible government upon the people, as power would then pass from their hands into those of their political opponents who enjoyed the confidence of the people, whose rights they had so nobly struggled to obtain.

As the decision of this matter rested with the imperial authorities, the oligarchy, to gain its sympathy, took as the shibboleth of their party the defence of British interests, to which they declared their opponents were opposed. They were successful in their efforts to carry out this line of policy until the breaking out of the Canadian rebellion. After its suppression came Lord Durham's report. This document was not only a thorough and lucid *expose* of the manner in which the provinces had been misgoverned, but it suggested that the only remedy for existing evils was for the British government to concede the political rights which the colonists had so long sought to secure. The Imperial authorities acted upon its suggestions and the result was that responsible government was conferred upon the provinces, which may be regarded as the great charter of Canadian freedom. This event took place in 1840 and during the same year the two Canadas were again united under one government.

As the provinces had at that time but a scanty population, little or no trade with other countries and almost a monopoly of the lumber trade of the British empire, they not only grew and prospered, but their inhabitants were contented with the measure of political liberty that had been accorded to them. When Sir Robert Peel introduced and carried through the British parliament, in 1840, his great free trade measure, the American provinces, like all the other colonies of Britain, found themselves deprived of the protection formerly afforded their produce, as against that of the rest of the world in the British markets. In consequence of this, the trade of the provinces was almost ruined, and as they could get no redress from Britain, an agitation favouring the annexation of the country to the United States became general throughout the whole of them. Among the most prominent of the advocates of this movement in Canada was Sir A. T. Galt, who afterwards became one of the leading public men in that province, its Minister of Finance and the author of the Canadian tariff of 1859. He was also afterwards the first Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

As time passed on and the business of the country improved, this agitation died out, but the thinking men of the British American colonies became aware of the great fact that it was the settled policy of every British government that whenever it found it could advance the political or commercial interests of Britain by sacrificing those of the colonies, it immediately did so, no matter how injurious to the latter such policy might be. As a proof that this sweeping assertion is correct, let any thinking man contemplate the results of the Treaty of Paris in 1773, Jay's treaty in 1794, the treaty of Ghent in 1814, the settlement of the disputed territory question between Maine and New Brunswick by Alexander Baring, afterwards Lord Ashburton, in 1842, and the Orogon treaty in 1846. By the Baring treaty, Britain handed over to the United States a large and valuable tract of territory which has been estimated to contain eleven thousand square miles of land. And were it not for this treaty, the Canadian Pacific Short Line railway would not now be forced to go through the state of Maine, which presses like a huge wedge into eastern Canada.

In a recent address, Dr. Bourinot tells where Canada has suffered in the past owing to her interests being sacrificed by British diplomatists, who considered her as only an insignificant appendage of the British Crown, and enumerates the causes that compel the Dominion to insist on her voice being heard in all future negotiations between the British Empire and the United States. In alluding to these treaties he says:—"It would be impossible to disabuse the great majority of Canadians of the fixed idea which has come to them as the heritage of these badly managed negotiations, that their interests were literally given away as a compromise by the conciliatory and amiable English envoys who knew nothing of the questions and were quite indifferent, like most Englishmen of those days, to Canadian interests." In commenting upon the grand results of the purchases and treaties of the United States, Dr. Bourinot also says:—"They had won in a hundred years or so the former possessions of Spain and France in the Mississippi Valley a large section of New Brunswick, a tract of four million acres to the west of Lake Superior in the settlement of the North West boundary, and the magnificent region now divided among the States of Idaho, Oregon and Washington." And we may add, as illustrative of the methods which had gained so much, as an American historian admits, an exact survey would have deprived the United States of these." Another writer in the Montreal *Star* in referring to these treaties said:—"No country under the eternal blue has lost such vast territory and valuable privileges through the carelessness and stupidity of treaty makers" (British, not Canadian) "as British America has."

In 1854 the well-known reciprocity treaty was negotiated at Washington between the United States and Canada. Although this treaty provided merely for reciprocal trade in crude products between the two countries, its effect upon their commerce was startling. According to official returns the annual pre-reciprocity trade between Canada and the United States at its highest average, was $14,000,000 between 1846 and 1853, but, afterwards, during the period that the reciprocity treaty lasted trade averaged $40,000,000. Much as this prosperity was enjoyed by the British colonies, the manufacturers of Sheffield remonstrated against the disadvantages under which, by the treaty, they had to compete with the manufacturers of the United States in the markets of the colonies. In 1865 the United States gave notice of their intention to terminate the reciprocity treaty. In January 1866 a conference for the purpose of discussing and arranging the terms of a new treaty between the two countries was held at Washington between representatives from the provincial governments and the United States congressional committee on ways and means. As no satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at, the reciprocity treaty ceased after March 17, 1866. The reason why the United States took this step it is said was to punish the inhabitants of the provinces for the sympathy they had extended to the confederate cause during the war of the rebellion that had just been suppressed in the United States by the federal authorities. Next followed the Fenian raids; and the hostile attitude that the United States government assumed towards the provinces caused the British government to exert all its influence with their several governments to induce them to enter into a political union that would enable them to take common measures for their security, as well as the development of the country.

In our next we will show that the ultimate purpose of Great Britain has been to encourage Canada in becoming an independent nation.

CANADA FIRST.

FREIGHT RATES:—An important meeting of railroad men was held in New York last Thursday in regard to freight rates. It is said a decision was arrived at to stiffen rates, and to see that agreements were kept.

THE HEAT in New York, on Monday, 17, was terrible. All out door work was suspended, many persons succumbed, and the death rate took a big jump. Sunday night it was so hot that people left their houses and slept in the streets. Two were found dead on their door steps.

SIR HECTOR:—It is rumored in political circles in Montreal that Sir Hector Langevin is shortly to take an active part again in political life, and a movement is on foot to have him assume the leadership of the party. He will be tendered a banquet in Montreal early in the autumn.

THEY NEVER MENTION IT:—The Toronto Globe, in making the announcement that "the Amoskeag Cotton Mill, "Boston, one of the largest in the world, "will shut down for the month of August, "owing to the present condition of trade," does not note the fact that our New Brunswick cotton mills are doing a flourishing trade, and that cotton prints are selling even here in Chatham at less than four cents a yard.

Fish for Australia.

Customs collectors have a letter from Mr. Parmelee, deputy minister of trade and commerce, stating that a communication has reached that department from a gentleman who had been a former resident of Australia and who had at one time resided in the maritime provinces (of Canada), in which he suggests the possibility of a market in Australia for canned fish, lobsters and dry cod, which he states bring a good price and are scarce there." Mr. Parmelee adds;—"I wrote the general traffic manager of the C. P. R. asking him to quote through rates from Halifax and St. John on such goods, and am now in receipt of his reply in which he expresses willingness to give, experimentally, a very low rate to Sydney and Melbourne."

Have our North Shore merchants tried the Australian markets? And, if not, would it not be well for them to communicate with the Deputy Minister with a view of doing so?

"It was all my Fault."

VALETTA, Malta, July 18.—After the preliminaries at the court martial yesterday, Capt. Maurice Bourke was placed on the stand in his own defence. He repeated the story of the accident. In substance, he said that he and Staff-Commander Hawkins Smith went to Vice-Admiral Tryon's cabin and received their orders from him as to the manœuvres to be carried out. Capt. Bourke repeated the conversation that then took place regarding the distance from each other to be observed by the ships, and how the vice-admiral, after having originally fixed the distance at six cable lengths, agreed with the suggestion of the staff commander that it should be eight cable lengths. Subsequently, when the signals were set, the flags said six cable lengths and when the vice-admiral's attention was called to the fact, he said they were to remain so.

Captain Bourke added that he saw when the ships began to swing towards each other, there was not sufficient distance between them to allow of the evolution, and he asked permission to reverse the port screw in order that the ships should make a shorter turn. This was given him and subsequently both engines were ordered full speed astern. It was too late, however, to avert the disaster. The Victoria had turned twelve or thirteen points when the Camperdown struck her. Captain Bourke described at length the effort made to save the ship after the collision, descriptions of which have heretofore been published. He said that his despatches to the admiralty truly described all the details of the disaster. He had no complaints whatever to make regarding the conduct of any of the survivors. Captain Wilson, the prosecutor, asked the survivors if they objected to anything in Captain Bourke's narrative of the disaster, or if they had charges to make against anyone. All the survivors answered, "Nothing;" in chorus.

This morning Capt. Bourke resumed. He said he became aware of the danger of collision almost directly the Victoria began to turn. He did not think Staff Commander Hawkins Smith had ever been consulted by Vice-Admiral Tryon in regard to the manœuvres; indeed, nobody had been consulted.

When Vice-Admiral Tryon hoisted his flag on the Victoria, it was customary to use a thirty-degrees helm. Vice-Admiral Tryon altered this to twenty-eight degrees.

Lord Gilford, the flag lieutenant of the Mediterranean squadron and the eldest son and heir of Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, was the next witness. He testified that after the collision Vice-Admiral Tryon said to him: "It was all my fault."

The Cattle Must be Killed.

Europe has suffered to quite as great an extent as America from the drought of the present season, and although rain has fallen within the last three weeks—as it has done here, also—the mischief had been already done, and the rain comes too late to remedy it. Hay has been selling for some time at famine prices, and the same money that would suffice to buy a ton of flour was just sufficient to pay for the same weight of hay. Another and consequent effect of the drought throughout France has been the wholesale slaughtering of cattle by French cattle-breeders. It no longer paid to rear young cattle when fodder was so exorbitant. The price of meat sank low, and the market was glutted with carcasses awaiting consumption. It is, however, an ill wind that blows no one good, for the poor of France luxuriated on their meat diet, and finally, rather to their displeasure, the government interfered and offered sufficient substantial inducement for the Paris tinned meat companies to buy in all the surplus carcasses. The only class who have not been and are not being benefitted by the cheap meat seem to be the poor cattle-raisers. Cattle-slaughtering all over Canada will soon be the order of the day, for existing stock cannot be wintered.

Still in the Field.

Some of the papers appear to be poking fun at Hon. Mr. Mitchell, who has been represented in a Montreal paper as saying that on his recent visit to Northumberland his reception in all the parishes of the County constituted a triumphal ovation and that there was a general request on all hands that he would be our next representative. We do not believe that Mr. Mitchell talked as foolishly or as untruthfully as he is represented to have done. The simple fact is that old friends here were glad to see him, on personal grounds, but we do not think that even he, himself, believes he is thought of seriously by anypractical Miramichi man as a candidate for Ottawa in Northumberland.

We observe that Mr. Mitchell has been in New York, his usual annual interview being published there.

The Siamese-French Trouble.

Trouble between France and Siam has been brewing for months, and the active hostilities date back to the early part of the present year. They grow out of the disputes over the border line between Siam and Annam, over which latter country France has a protectorate. At one of the border towns in the spring a force of Annamites and Frenchmen was attacked and routed by Siamese troops. For this France demanded reparation, as well as a settlement of the boundary difficulties, and sent a gunboat to Bangkok.

The Siamese government immediately began to act on the defensive and sunk a number of scows on the Menam river to prevent the near approach of French vessels to Bangkok, the capital of Siam.

Siam has a population of about 7,000,000, which in Lower Siam is clustered about the rivers and canals. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish any intercourse with Siam. This was in 1511. English traders were in Siam early in the 17th century. The treaty of 1856 with England practically gave Europeans free admittance to Siam, and the English, owing to the nearness of their Indian dependencies, have had a strong diplomatic influence in the affairs of the country. So strong has this been that many believe that a war with France will ultimately result in an English protectorate.

Late despatches on the subject are as follows:—

LONDON, July 22.—Siam manifests all willingness to pay France the indemnity demanded for injuries to French citizens and property, although the indemnity specified is far in excess of the damages.

A Bangkok correspondent says Europe, and especially Great Britain, should know that France's territorial demand represents 95,000 square miles. The immensity of her indemnity indicates that France wants to ruin Siam. If the demands be denied she will make war and blockade a country with which her trade in 1892 amounted to $40,000, while British trade reached the value of over $12,500,000, and in which British subjects number 13,500, and French 250. The correspondent adds that France's attack on Siam is in reality directed against England. The French gun boats are making special preparations for the event of the refusal of their government's demands.

SIAMESE WANT ENGLAND' SUPPORT.

BANGKOK, Siam, July 22.—The opinion is general here that Siam will offer to pay in full the indemnity demanded by France. It is doubtful, however, if the French claims to territory will be allowed. Much depends on England's response to the efforts that Siam is making to secure her moral or material support.

ENGLAND'S INDEPENDENT ACTION.

LONDON, July 21.—Great Britain informed Siam yesterday that she could not recognize any obligation to assist her. In the territorial arrangements, however, Great Britain will have a voice. France has given Siam a mouth in which to withdraw from ports on the Lower Mekong.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED PROMISE TO FRANCE.

PARIS, July 22.—Baron de Korff, an attache of the Russian embassy, to-day said that the statement that Baron Mohrenheim, Russian ambassador, has assured the French government that Russia would support France in the dispute between herself and Siam was a hoax.

RUSSIA ASSURES ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 22.—Russia has assured the British government that the story about an armed Russian force being despatched to seize the Pamir country is entirely false.

PARIS, July 24.—The Soir, commenting on Siam's reply says. "Siam concedes only the least important of the conditions put by France. Her resistance is due obviously to English influence." All the Paris newspapers are conducting a vigorous campaign in favor of the government's full demand and are warning Great Britain against any interference in the complication.

LONDON, July 24.—The Times this morning published an editorial, which, it is thought, expresses the general English opinion of the merits of the French-Siamese dispute. In commenting upon Siam's answer to the French ultimatum, the Times says: "Siam's refusal to go beyond just and reasonable limits or to concede territory to which France never put in an effective claim till the other day is no excuse for a measure of hostility ostensibly directed against the Siamese, but really striking at the commerce of England and other countries having commercial relations with Siam."

LONDON, July 24.—The Globe says, "The flagrant French aggression is aimed at England; Siam is merely a pretext. Hence the duty of the British foreign office is one of extraordinary difficulty. Firmness is necessary."

The St. James' Gazette says: "Lord Rosebery, British Foreign Minister, must let the governments at Bangkok and Paris know that France in her territorial claim is going too far. Such a check in the present temper of the French may have serious results."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "In regard to these preposterous demands, France must reckon with England; we must not hesitate to let our voice be heard. If France cherishes the idea of bombarding Bangkok, let her remember the English gunboats in Siamese waters could blow the French gunboats out of the water in half an hour. Let France pocket her blackmail and be content."

Athol Farm and Vicinity.

Through the courtesy of Johnson McKenzie, the Sun correspondent was driven from Campbellton through to the mouth of the Metapedia. The correspondent says:—The drive was most delightful and the scenery grand. Mrs. Scott Siddons said when being driven through that she had seen nothing prettier in Switzerland. on the way up we stopped at the Athol farm, at one time the finest farm in the provinces. It is now deserted owing to the death of the owner. The heirs, which are numerous and scattered, offer it for sale at about twenty-five thousand dollars. It has some of the best fishing privileges on the Restigouche. Near by is ruins of the first Presbyterian church built in Campbellton. The building is now roofless, without doors and windows, and the walls are covered with names of visitors. The church was built of spruce logs hewed, the crevices filled in with shavings, etc., and the laths and clapboards were all hand made. The burial ground is all filled up and some few graves are inside the church, evidently buried there within the past few years. One head-stone I noticed was that of Robert Adams, who died in August, 1791, over one hundred years ago; also a monument erected to the memory of James Stephens, the first resident Presbyterian minister in the county, who preached to the people here for about thirty-four years. He was a thorough Christian, and the people of Campbellton speak of him even now as a very fine man, who went about doing good. His funeral, which occurred in 1865, was the largest ever seen in this county.

Unco Guid.

The meeinster (to young licentiate who has filled his pulpit for the day): "Ye'll mebbe tak' a wee drappie whusky, Mr. McLambkin?" Mr. McLambkin: "Oh: no, thank you; I never touch intoxicants." The meenister: "Nae? Then mebbe y'll come inta ma stoond an ha' a bit pipe wi' me?" Mr. McLambkin: "Thanks, no; I never smoke." The meenister: "Dae ye eat grass?" Mr. McLambkin: "Grass? No. Why?" The meenister: "Then gang awa' hame, ye gomerill, for ye're no' fit company for either man or beast!"—London Judy.

A Woman of the World.

She had been talking pleasantly to two or three women; she made her goods-byes all cheerful and bright, and after she had disappeared, one women turned to another and said in a tone that was scoffing: "She is a thorough women of the world." Now in this case the women who had said none but pleasant words, who had stopped by a bright story the discussion of a pretty scandal, was a women who was as brave-hearted as any that ever lived and who bore, not only her own, but the burdens of a good many other people, yet she saw no reason why she should inflict her troubles on her friends, nor why, while she was in the world, she should not be in its best sense a women of the world.

A women of the world is one who feels that the story told to hurt your feelings is essentially bad form.

A women of the world is the one who is courteous to old people, who laughs with the young and who makes herself agreeable to women in all conditions of life.

A women of the world is one who makes her good-morning a pleasant greeting, her visit a bright spot in the day and her good-by a hope that she may come again.

A women of the world is one who does not gauge people by their clothes, or their riches, but who condemns bad manners.

A women of the world is one who does not let her right hand know what her left hand does. She does not discuss her charities at an afternoon tea, nor the faults of her family at a prayer-meeting.

A veritable women of the world is the best type of a Christian, for her very consideration makes other women long to imitate her. Remember that Christ came into the world to save sinners, and to be in the world and among it and the people who make it, and to do your work as a woman of the world means more than speaking from platform or assumed elevation.

A woman of the world is one who is courteous under all circumstances and in every condition in which she may be placed. She is the woman who can receive the unwelcome guest with a smile so bright, and a handshake so cordial that in trying to make the welcome seem real it becomes so. A woman of the world is one whose love for humanity is second only in her life's devotion, and whose watchword is unselfishness in thought and action. By making self last it finally becomes natural to have it so.—FLORENCE WILSON in the August *Ladies' Home Journal.*

A Traveller's Tale.

OTTAWA, July 17.—W. F. Sparham, of 95 Nepeau St., a traveller for the well-known house of Russel, Gardiner & Russel, tells an interesting story about the cure of a kidney trouble that has afflicted him for the past nine months. Ever since attacked, Mr. Sparham tried physicians, prescriptions and other medicines, but none had any effect. He constantly suffered pain, which finally became so intense that he could not sleep. Death seemed the only possible deliverance from his suffering. He got a box of Dodd's kidney pills from Henry Watters, a druggist here, and that one box effected a perfect cure. Mi. Sparham is to-day the happiest man in the Ottawa valley, and he has many friends who rejoice with him.

DANES AND SWISS.

What They Exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE ART OF MAKING WATCHES.

Marvelous Manifestations of Man's Skill To Be Seen in Switzerland's Pavilion in the Manufactures Building—Relics of Hans Christian Anderson in the Danish Pavilion—Honors to Great Men.

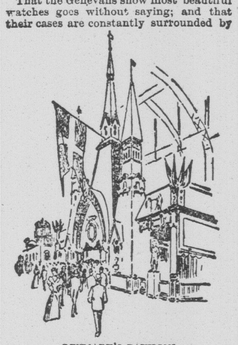
WORLD'S FAIR, July 15.—[Special.]—Two of the smaller countries of Europe make exceedingly interesting exhibits at this fair. These are Switzerland and Denmark. The latter somewhat surprises those visitors who were not aware of the remarkable artistic touch of the Danes. Denmark takes a very high place here and Switzerland does well, but not as well as it might have done. The Swiss government, which is even more economically managed than our own government at Washington, made a very small appropriation to assist its citizens in their work of making a creditable display at the fair. But for the watch and jewelry manufacturers of Geneva there would not have been any Swiss exhibit at all. These business men knew they could not afford to miss this grand opportunity to popularize their wares on the western continent, which has always been a liberal purchaser of the finest Swiss work, and they accordingly made arrangements for the erection of a handsome pavilion in Manufactures building.

It is not a costly pavilion, but light and graceful. A happy idea in connection with it was to run all around its margain, within the walls, a panorama of the Alps, well painted by native artists. The result is that these blue and white mountain peaks look down upon the scene with surprisingly close imitation of nature. Within the chain of Alps is industrial Switzerland, making watches and fine jewelry, music boxes, carvings and knick-knacks. The most interesting part of the Swiss display consists of the fine, hand-made watches. In bold and pleasing designs, in ornamentation, in the deft mixing of precious stones with their timekeepers, as well as in the excellence of their movements, the Swiss perhaps excel all other nations. In the making of fine watches they exercise inconceivable patience, and the art has descended in many families from generation to generation. There are whole villages in Switzerland in which the population does nothing but make watches. It is one of the principal industries of the country.

Until within the last few years the Swiss have not used machinery at all in watch-making. To this day the timekeepers which they pin their reputation upon, the beautiful little things costing from one hundred to two thousand dollars, and which cost not to vary more than six seconds in a month from true time, as tested at the astronomical observatory of Geneva, are all hand work. But when the Swiss came to the Philadelphia Centennial exposition and saw how easily and cheaply the Americans produced a very good watch largely by the use of machinery, they perceived that if they were to have a fair chance in the world's markets they must find some means of making good watches that could be sold for less money than their hand-made chronometers must sell for in order to afford a livelihood to the workmen and a decent profit to the employer. So they began to contrive machinery for producing some of the simpler parts of the watch, and are today making good time-pieces partly by machinery and in part by hand work.

This is but one of many examples of the benefit a country may obtain from competition in these world's fairs, where the best that every nation can do is shown and where the observing may learn how to improve their own wares or processes. It would be difficult for one to estimate the good that is to be done the world's industries by this exposition in the way of betterING and cheapening products so as to bring them within the reach of a larger number of people.

That the Genevans show most beautiful watches goes without saying; and that their cases are constantly surrounded by large numbers of visitors is equally obvious. We all like to look at pretty things, and particularly are we pleased with such marvelous manifestations of man's skill as may be found in these delicate little machines. Some of them are no larger than an acorn, and yet are almost perfect time-keepers. Many of these watches have been sold, and will be delivered at the close of the exposition in the autumn.



DENMARK'S PAVILION.

So far as one is able to judge from this exhibit this art of fine watch-making is the only one, except music boxes, in which the Swiss excel. They show many fine articles of jewelry, but no better than are made in this and other countries. Their work is more of the trinket order, and lacks the dignity of that of Denmark, for instance, or of Russia or even Norway. The Swiss excel of course in the making of fine music boxes, and in their pavilion here the ear is so much assailed with tunes ground out in the interiors of closed boxes that the incessant tinkle becomes rather tiresome. The boxes are sold at all prices, from a few dollars up to two thousand each. The Swiss have many carvings, but their work is chiefly confined to game pieces, not nearly as skillful as that of the Italians or Danes. They show many ingenious clock cases in the form of Swiss chalets and mountain cottages, with various adornments of outbuildings and scenery.

One exhibit in the Swiss section, not very imposing in size, but precious in value, is a necklace, with two tiaras and two pendants, all of large and beautiful diamonds, valued at $20,000. Another interesting exhibit is that of Boissonais, the Geneva photographer, who has probably started a new art in America by the force of his good example. Being a most skillful poser and photographer he employed his children to make a series of tableaux which have never been excelled in photography. One series of eight pictures is called "The Story of a Bargain," and it shows a pair of tots bartering a piece of cake for a stick of candy. After many feints and measurements the trade is finally sealed with a kiss, and then there is the joy of consumption of the newly gained treasure. Another series of eight pictures illustrates in a most charming way the process of blowing bubbles, while a third is entitled "Such a Treat." A little girl sits down to have a good time with a bowl of blanc mange, and picture after picture shows how she smeared with the soft substance, first her fingers, then her mouth and nose and finally her whole face. I say M. Boissonais has probably started a new art in this country, for every American amateur photographer who sees these clever skits will now be practicing with his cameras and his babies.

Denmark's display is surprisingly good and interesting. One is delighted at the very outset to discover that the Danes honor their great men as no other nation here has taken the trouble to honor its favorites. In one corner of the handsome and characteristic Danish pavilion stands a statue of Hans Christian Andersen, and back of it is the room in which he lived and did his work, with many relics of the great author. When the children come to the fair do not forget to take them to see the articles which breathe the simple, loving nature of the author of the fairy tales. Here is a pile of manuscript containing several of those wonderful tales, the author's library, his writing table, his hat, his cigarette case, many autograph letters, a hundred photographs of him, the curious old stove at which he used to warm himself during the long winter evenings, his spectacles, a lock of his hair, the window and chair at which he used to sit and look out over the shipping, rude attempts of his to make drawings which almost any child in our public schools can excel.

In the opposite corner is a model of the Thorwaldsen museum in Copenhagen, which contains not only the tomb of the great Danish sculptor but a collection of his works. That man left his mark on the art efforts of his country, if ever man did. To him can be traced to this day an inspiration and a style which runs all through Danish endeavor in the field of fine arts. He had his pupils by the score, some of whom still survive.

Denmark clearly excels all other nations in two important arts—as silversmiths and as makers of fine terra cottas. As you enter the main door of the pavilion pause for a look at the silver equestrian statue of King Christian, whose daughters sit on half the thrones of Europe. It is a small figure, and to see the beauty of its moulding you need a magnifying glass. With this you can see that every sinew and vein of the animal stand out plainly but not obtrusively, that not even the finest detail is lacking to make it a work of the highest art. Yet not a tool touched its exterior—it is hammered from the other side. For thirty days the horse, King Christain's favorite charger, posed for the artist who fashioned this marvelous piece of silver. If the piece pleases your fancy, as well it may, you may buy it with a check for $8,500.

WATCH DISPLAY IN SWISS SECTION.

Near by is a glorious shield in silver, bearing on its face a series of illustrations from the history of Valdemar, the conqueror. Here again beg the loan of a magnifying glass from the polite Mr. Hemmingson who is in charge, and note the perfect delineation of each of the hundreds of figures, the perspective contained in the battlefield, how one man seems a stone's throw nearer you than another, though the relief is but an eighth of an inch. All this marvelous delineation of figure and scene was produced by embossing. The price of the shield is $15,000.

It would take more space than I have at command to mention, even a quarter of the beautiful things which the Danes have to show for in silver or in silver and gold, or solid gold. Here is a belt, set, fashioned after an antique set once used by the old Danish kings, and worth $1,000. Here is an armlet in solid gold, copy of other antiques in the Copenhagen museum, and reproductions of the trinkets which in the old days formed the articles of exchange among the inhabitants. Then the poor people had armlets of brass or bronze, the well-to-do of silver and the rich of solid gold. Here is a copy of an old hunting dagger. The original was of gold, and weighed six pounds. There are golden hunting horns from the sixth century.

Wherever one goes in this charming exhibit (and I have but taken you to the entrance of it) we see the value of the art standpoint of living in a country with a history. In all the Danish work there is character emanating from the era of the early kings. It is pagan flavored with the boldness of the Norsemen, and finally softened and beautified by modern art. You see the same character running through the jewelry, the carvings, the silver work, the light and exquisite terra cottas which to my mind are the finest examples of the kind to be found in the whole exposition.

Among a thousand other things to be seen here do not overlook the matchless embroideries of the Danish women in which they produce sunflowers, dandelions, hollyhocks and daisies with their needles and with such fidelity to nature as to suggest the painter's brush rather than the needle and fabric. The largest terra cotta works in Denmark, by the way, employing forty artists and twice as many workmen, are owned by a woman; and we have many other evidences here that in the little north country woman is taking a proud place in the arts and industries.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Universal Testimony.

Cannot be disputed, and the case is yet to be heard from in which Putnam's Painless Corn Exractor has failed to perform a perfect cure. This with painless and rapid action and freedom from annoyance during use. The great corn and bunion cure stands unrivalled. Sure, safe, painless. Beware of frauds offered as substitutes for the great corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, proprietors. Use no other.

Astonished European Firemen.

NEW YORK, July 10.—Chief George C. Hale and nine men from the Kansas City fire department arrived yesterday from Glasgow on the Anchor line steamer Furnessia. They sailed from this city late in May to attend the international congress of firemen in London, taking with them a Hale water tower and a span of fire horses which Chief Hale bought from the Kansas city department for use in competition at the congress.

Chief Hale and his men hooked up their horses and got out of the temporary fire house in eight and a half seconds. The British team occupied more than a minute in the same work, the French three minutes and the Germans nearly ten. The Kansas City men leaped from an eighty-five foot tower into life nets spread below, and carried one another down the ladders with rapidity which startled all who saw them.

Several members of Chief Hale's team were circus acrobats before they became firemen and as they were the only American representatives at the congress the Europeans soon evinced great respect for the fire fighting methods in the western world. The team gave exhibitions in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Scotch, like the English, became enthusiastic over the performances. They will return immediately to Kansas City.

A Raspberry Explosion.

Now that the raspberry season is on and large shipments will soon be going forward to the states, the experience of a worthy official of the I. S. S, Co, some few years ago is worthy keeping in mind. When raspberries are fastened up tight in a barrel and shaken up a good deal, as in transit, they have a tendency to ferment. Such a barrel at the time referred to stood in the I. S. S. Co.'s warehouse, and, as the official who was the hero of the incident passed by, the bung in the barrel head had been started and the contents were "fizzing" angrily in protest at their enforced confinement. The official noted the fact, strode over to the barrel, leaned over it and gave the bung a sounding thwack with his fist. The bung went down as a matter of course, and equally as a matter of course the raspberries rose up in their might, blew the head out of the barrel, deluged the official with sanguinary juice and went on to the roof of the shed, where the stain and also a lot of dried raspberrios still cling as a proof of the truth of this story—Sun.

Severe Accident.

David A. Pinkney, of Bear River, N. S., seaman on the schooner Cathy C. Berry, fell from the poop to the deck of the vessel with his entire weight falling on one hand. The wrist was so severely sprained and swollen that he was compelled to leave the vessel on arrival at St. John. He went to a drug store and got a bottle of Dr. Manning's German Remedy. Its application reduced the swelling and removed the pain in one day, though before that he had been unable to open the fingers of that haud. He returned to his work on the vessel the next day.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction, on Thursday, the eighth day of August next, at 12 of the clock noon, in front of the Post Office in the Town of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, for payment of the debts of the late John O'Keeffe, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, deceased, in consequence of a deficiency of the personal estate of the deceased for that purpose pursuant to a license obtained from the Court of Chancery, the lands and premises following, that is to say