"I speak not out of weak surmises, but from proof."

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evidenced by the rapidly increasing enormous sales is PROOF POSITIVE not only of its great value as a *new* article of diet but is also sufficient proof of the general desire to be rid of indigestible, unwholesome, unappetizing lard, and of all the ills that lard promotes. Try

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OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

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.

To Continue Until January 1, 1895.

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 Academy of Music, 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
Jas. A. Early
Jos. P. Maria

Commissioners.

Col. C. J. Villere succeeds Gen. Beauregard as one of our Commissioners to supervise our Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings. Gen. Beauregard always selected Mr. Villere to represent him at the Drawings whenever he was absent. Mr. Villere has already supervised nine of our Drawings.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The 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,
WILL TAKE PLACE
At the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, May 9, 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 $30 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.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize 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.

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.

NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Ignatius Redmond, of the Parish of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and Cecily Redmond, wife, and to all others whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the Twenty Second day of June, in the year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Eighty Five and made between the said Ignatius Redmond, of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, farmer, of the one part and Harriet Jane Irvine of the same place, widow, of the second part: which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland, on the Third day of October, A. D. 1885, in Volume 64 of the County Records pages 38 and 39, and is numbered 34 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said Power of Sale and for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having beenmade in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction on Monday, the First day of May next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely:—"All and singular that certain "piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying "and being on the west side of the Great Road "(leading from Chatham to Richibucto) in the said "Parish of Chatham, bounded as follows, to wit:—"On the east by the said Great Road leading from "Chatham to Richibucto, on the north by lands "formerly owned by the late George Cripps. On the "west by lands now occupied by George Scarle, and "on the south by lands also occupied by the said "George Scarle, which said piece or parcel of land "and premises was conveyed to the said Ignatius "Redmond by Thomas Hart and Johanna Hart, "severally and containing six acres more or less," Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the rights, members, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances to same belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof &c. of the said Ignatius Redmond and Cecily his wife, of, in, to or upon the said lands and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the Thirteenth day of December, A. D 1892.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Sol. for Mortgagee.
MARY HARRIET LETSON, Sole Executrix of the late Harriet Jane Irvine.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - - MAY 4, 1893.

The Lumber Drives.

The expected rains, like our usual warm May weather, seem to hold off on the Miramichi and the result is that water is too low for stream-driving. We hear of drives being forwarded to some extent on tributary streams where dams can be utilised, but the great body of our lumbermen are waiting anxiously for warm weather to melt the snow that remains in the woods at a faster rate, and rain to keep up the water supply.

Ice was reported as still in the St. John above Grand Falls on Tuesday, when it was raining and the water rising. The rise in twenty-four hours at Fredericton—from Monday at noon, until Tuesday at noon—was four inches. A telegram from Hartland at noon on Tuesday to Messrs. Randolph of Fredericton stated that water was rising and logs running. Lumbermen at Fredericton are encouraged and a despatch to the Globe says that Mr. Richards, who had four millions hung up on the Keswick last year, has all that in the stream with two millions more cut last winter and the prospect of its getting out, which was very poor a few days ago, is now considered good.

SHERIFFS:—The appointment of Sheriffs of the different counties in New Brunswick is announced in the last Royal Gazette. The only changes are that of H. Lawrence Sturdee in St. John in place of the late Jas. A. Harding, and Onesime Blanchard in Gloucester in place of Laman R. Doucet.

THE NEW POST OFFICE:—Contractor Treen's men are at work cutting stone for the New Dominion public building here. It is said that the Department contemplates a change in the plan, which will make the east end of the proposed structure look less unsightly than at first designed. If the modification is not made the building, in that particular respect, will be a frowning and forbidding reminder of the unfitness of its designer for the work entrusted to him.

Miramichi Pilotage.

An Ottawa despatch of Tuesday says:—"Owing to dissatisfaction as to the manner in which the pilotage commissioners for the district of Miramichi have performed their duties lately, the commissions of these gentlemen have been cancelled and a new board consisting of Wm. Snowball of Chatham, E. Hutchison of Douglastown, A. Ritchie and E. Sinclair of Newcastle and John C. Miller of Derby appointed."

The Harkins Academy.

The trustees of the Harkins fund, have determined to erect a new educational building in Newcastle, to replace that recently destroyed by fire. It is to be larger than the old building—sufficient to accommodate four schools—and to be of brick or stone. The trustees are to obtain designs at once and will spend about $10,000 on the new structure, should that amount be found necessary to complete it in accordance with their ideas of what they require. When completed the building will be leased for a term of twenty years to the school trustees of Newcastle at a yearly rental of $100, the lease to be renewable for a further term at the trustees' option. These gentlemen appear to have determined upon the proper course, although it is one not literally on the lines of the trust, which left the fund for the education of the poor of the town. The poor are, however, especially favored by our school law, which was enacted after the creation of the trust, and this arrangement practically carries out the late Mr. Harkins' wishes as nearly as is possible under existing circumstances.

Shipping in G. B.

There is a decrease of over twenty-five per cent. in the amount of shipbuilding work under way in Great Britain at present, as compared with this time a year ago. There is no prospect of a change for the better for some time to come. The amount of idle tonnage is large and general trade does not promise immediate revival. Wages in the shipbuilding trades in England will probably be reduced. The dock laborers' trouble at Hull adds to the general depression, and taken altogether the shipping industry in England is having a bad time of it. Some authorities seem to think that this will continue for some time, but it is bad to prophesy in these days of electrical changes and a few months hence may see a more prosperous condition.—N. Y. Maritime Register.

Home Rule.

ULSTER AND THE PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The proceedings of the recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in Ireland afford interesting reading.

Rev. J. B. Armour, of Ballymooney, in moving a series of resolutions, made a strong speech which, of course, met with some dissent. He declined to admit as part of his creed, he said, the new doctrine which was being taught or forced over Ulster, that no man could be saved or be a true Presbyterian unless he was opposed to Home Rule. "As far as the government of Ireland or the administration of that government was concerned," said Mr. Armour, "the Presbyterians had been excluded from any share in the management of affairs. To start public life as a Presbyterian was to start life with a dead weight around one's neck (hear, hear.) The faith which a Protestant professed had been the passport to degradation and insult. It was within the memory of some present that the ruling faction endeavored very hard to make the marriage performed by their ministers null and void, and to put a stigma of insult upon their households and children (hear, hear,) and though that stigma, in spite of the hate of the ruling faction, had been averted, they and their children had been labelled as

POLITICAL PARIAHS

ever since. They knew as a matter of fact that three-fourths of the Episcopalian rulers from Ulster were the descendants of men who were renegades to their faith. Where was the county family that did not belong to their faith 160 years ago? Where was the county family that belonged to it to-day? Where were they to find the reason for the change? Was it not to be found in the fact that their body had been condemned to political ostracism, while those on the other side were rewarded with political distinction? But now, God in His providence by means of the enfranchised democratic elector in the counties had declared that this regime, this tyranny of one class and creed over the majority of their countrymen, must go, and go it must. They talked about their people losing some of their civil rights. He told them that under no conceivable government could the Presbyterians have fewer civil rights than they had in the past. They had had the civil right of being oppressed, the civil right of paying grand juries for securing offices into which none of their people were allowed to enter, the civil right of having their farms taken from them, and in many instances of having to ask leave to bury their dead in the sepulchres of their forefathers; but

THOSE WERE THE CIVIL RIGHTS

they were anxious to preserve. He traversed the resolutions, because they tied their church neck and heel to a party from which they had never got the rights to which they were entitled (cries of 'No') —the party which had filched from the Presbyterians almost the entire representation of Ulster in the Imperial Parliament, the party which had filled the land courts with men not in harmony with their body, but with the landlords, and who were robbing their people; the party which during the six years their government was in office had done nothing to maintain their rights."

Mr. Armour then reverted to the Education bill of 1873, and showed that Mr. Gladstone brought in a measure making one university for all Ireland.

"The tories came back to power and immediately took up the question, and they saved Trinity College for their friends, and destroyed the only university in which the Presbyterians had any share —the Queen's. He warned them against trusting themselves to a broken reed, to a party that had surrendered in the past, and must surrender, because it was the party of Bogeyism, the party of blind man's buff. They were used by politicians who had their own purpose to serve. They had stumped England and Wales on their behalf, and they had done more than any other men in the raising of this feeling against Home Rule (applause), but let him say they had irritated the Non-conformists of England against them. They had exasperated the Roman Catholics. And what had they gained in return? The old man

SWEPT AWAY THE MAJORITY

of 70 and came in with a majority of 40. He was to be out before Christmas and his government gone. He never was to bring in that measure, but he *had* brought it in, and it had taken hold of the constituencies, and Mr. Gladstone and his government were stronger that day (applause.) Seeing that their prophecies about the past were all wrong; that none of their prophecies took place, he would advise them to take the advice of Archbishop Plunket, who said they should not prophesy again, for they were wrong in the past, and might be so in the future.

"Belfast people were talking about fighting and dying. Fighting for what—dying for what? Was it for landlordism? He would advise those people who talked so loyally to remember that the landlords are the wildest for fighting at the present time. The principle of Home Rule was a Presbyterian principle. They were willing to admit the principles when convenient. Mr. Chamberlain had admitted the principle of Home Rule all round. But they said that bill would ruin Ireland financially, while Mr. Balfour said it would unduly favor Ireland financially. Now, which was correct?

THE OLD MAN EULOGIZED.

"That bill had been brought in by a man who was the greatest genius in statecraft, which not only Europe, but the world, had seen for two centuries. Let them hiss as they liked, that was the truth. He was the man who took the farmers out of the hands of the landlords (hear, hear.) He was the first statesman in England who acknowledged that the farmer had rights to anything beyond the grave and the workhouse. They had no rights indeed except the grave, and hardly that without the permission of the rector. That was the man who stood out to solve that very difficult question. He (Mr. Armour) therefore besought the members of the Assembly to give up raving against Home Rule. Propose amendments and they would be listened to, and withdraw from a position which was not doing much to help either the peace or prosperity of their church or country."

Speaking of the farming class and the statement made that they were well off and did not need anything, Mr. Armour declared: "They were not content, and had no right to be (hear, hear.) The land courts were filled with men who had no sympathy with the tenants. He had no ill feeling to any individual landlord, not even the sacred Clanricarde, yet as a class they had been

THE CURSE AND SCOURGE

of the country. They had sent more broken hearts of the Presbyterian people to the grave than all the Parnellites (hear, hear.) When they were talking about property how dare they talk about property when they only held it at the permission of the landlord? The landlords had sent more of their people to the poorhouse than all that had ever taken place over Home Rule. He was not there to deprive the landlord of one pennyworth of his property, but he said openly in the presence of that Assembly that if the tenants of Ulster—and he knew Ulster—never paid a shilling of rent or purchase money from that date they would break no Divine law."

In closing he appealed to them not to sell the power and progress of Presbyterianism in Ireland for the generation and sat down amid applause.

Mr. John Steen, elder of Coleraine, seconded the amendment. He said that in the part of the country from which he came there were a good many supporters of Mr. Gladstone, and that the people, including himself, were not a bit afraid of Home Rule.

In reply to a question, Mr. Armour asked Prof. Robinson another, if he was "in favor of what Dr. Kane and these people are saying, namely, that they will fight." The answer was that it was "rather too much to ask me to endorse Dr. Kane." After an exciting debate and scenes of commotion, Prof. Dougherty spoke, among things saying:—

"There was one thing satisfactory about that memorial—(a voice, 'The resolutions')—which he might not comment upon, and about these resolutions which he might comment upon, and that was that from that time forward it would be impossible for any man in Ireland, England or Scotland, to get up on a public platform and say that the Presbyterians of Ireland were satisfied with the existing state of things, or their desire was simply to be let alone. (Hear, hear.)

THEY WERE NOT SATISFIED,

and they proclaimed it trumpet-tongued that day" (interruption.) He appealed to the Moderator for protection.

A voice—You are trifling with the house and begging the question. (Applause.)

Professor Dougherty—Well, all I can say is, that if in the future Irish Parliament the example of toleration and fair play you have set to-day is followed your worst anticipations will be realized.

"I say," he continued amid applause, "we are not satisfied with the land question in its present condition, and we tell the world to-day that we shall not be satisfied—that what we want is immediate relief for our oppressed and struggling farmers from the burthens imposed upon them by unfair judicial rents, and a final settlement of the land question on a basis which will permit every farmer and laborer in Ireland to live and thrive. (Hear, hear.) We are not satisfied with our existing system of government, and we say we shall not rest satisfied until we have put an end to those

FORTRESSES OF INJUSTICE

called grand juries, from which our people are excluded, while subject to the burdens of taxation they impose. Our dissatisfaction goes further. We are not satisfied as a church. I speak, I think, for the majority of this Assembly, and I am sure for the majority of our people, when I say that we are not satisfied with the position we occupy in relation to the administration of national affairs. What places of honor or emolument in this country are filled by Presbyterians? Who was it that grabbed all the honors and offices of the State, and refused——(Interruption, and loud cries of 'Vote, vote.') Moderator, in view of the effort now made to stifle discussion and to gag the minority—in view of this I shall ask my friends to refrain from voting, and to leave this Assembly to pass whatever resolutions they choose."

Prof. Dougherty then left the platform.

APPOINTMENTS:—Amongst the provincial appointments gazetted last week are the following:—

The Honorable Albert S. White to be a Commissioner of the Provincial Lunatic Asylum.

William P. Flewelling to be examiner of Lumber Scalers, in place of R. Melville Jack.

In the County of York,—Richard W. L. Tibbits to be a Justice of the Peace.

In the County of Gloucester,—Philip Arseneau, Pierre Albert Robicheau, John P. H. Degrace, Jerome F. Comeau, Mederic E. Bourgeois, and Richard Burbridge, to be Justices of the Peace.

Louis J. Arseneau to be a Commissioner under the Free Grants Act for the Parish of Saint Isidore, in place of Charles F. Brisson, dismissed.

Francis Allain to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Baresford, in place of Bernard Comeau, left the place.

In the County of Restigouche,—David Hickie to be Free Grants Commissioner of Lorne Settlement, in place of Patrick Doyle, resigned.

John P. McIntyre to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Dalhousie, in place of James McIntyre, resigned.

William Dickie to be a Member of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton.

William D. Duncan to be a Justice of the Peace.

The British Ships in New York.

Last Friday's New York Herald says: For the entertainment of the tens of thousands of spectators who filled all the high housetops of the middle west side and the broad, sloping acres of lower Riverside Park, the British squadron in the Hudson last night destroyed itself to escape falling into the hands of the enemy. First, the four men-of-war were simultaneously fired and burned to the water's edge, with profusion of smoke and great cracking of flames. Then they were blown up through the explosion of a mimic magazine, represented by about four tons of fire-works. The enemy, it should be said, was imaginary and the burning and blowing up entirely make believe. After that the ships gave the finest electrical exhibition ever seen afloat.

It was the result of great preparation on the part of the staff of Vice-Admiral Hopkins to make the search light display and illumination arranged for last evening much out of the ordinary class.

Evening fell upon the allied fleet with everybody vowing that they were "dead tired," but actively preparing for the pyrotechnic show and for dinner and dance ashore. The British fleet presented no unusual appearance when colors were sounded. Apparently Admiral Hopkins was unaware of the fate which was in store for his command. Night came and the lights began to twinkle on the ships. Bugles here and there rang out, and little cutters steamed through the water, taking officers on errands around the fleet.

It had been announced in Admiral Gherardi's orders that the war-ships might illuminate if they wished to. Admiral Hopkins had secured permission from the commander-in-chief of the allied fleet to destroy his squadron. But this was kept a secret.

SHIPS MADE OF FIRE.

The hour fixed for the display was eight o'clock, and just before that hour a signal flashed from one of the telegraphic lamps on board the Blake. It was a signal only to the other ships in the British squadron, the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar, anchored in the order given in the starboard column.

With the quickness of the flash that conveyed the order these floated in the Hudson four ships of fire where four black hulled vessels had been. From stem to stern the Blake was a glowing mass of electric jets. Her bows, her masts, her bridge and her funnels were outlined against the black and murky night. The more graceful lines of the Australia showed also in fire, and the Magicienne and the Tartar were shown in blazing outline.

This was a great surprise. No one had been expecting anything so elaborate as that, although the men on the other ships had begun to suspect, from the fact that Admiral Hopkins had bought all the incandescent globes the Edison company had in stock, that he had designs on their laurels. But here was something which staggered one with surprise and made him involuntarily say "Oh!"

Quickly down the fleet the other ships that have electrical plants took the cue, and one after another the great monsters of war began to glitter and glow. The Arethuse hung out colored lanterns. She could do no better than that. But her fighting companion, the Jean Bart, which is a powerful modern warrior and has a fine electrical plant, came to the rescue and saved the credit of the French squadron. Along her rail there ran a row of strong incandescents which cast a brilliant pathway of light three hundred feet wide nearly to the New Jersey shore on her port side and to the New York shore line on her starboard side. Her ugly military masts under the influence of electricity became ornamental. Around each were three circles of fire, which in the distance glowed dully like the rings of Saturn shown through a telescope, but sadly disarranged.

WAR SHIPS AGLOW.

The Reina Regente, black as night in the day time, now looked fair and glorious. The dark and mighty hull of the big Spanish cruiser had been set with crosses and wreaths and garlands of diamonds and pearls of electric power until one with a poetical ailment might have said that she reminded one of a Spanish beauty with fire flies flashing in her dusky hair.

But the Kaiserin Augusta was in the show for favorable mention, at least. Down in the deep recesses of her hull her dynamos were whirring and humming for her adornment. Along her rails were set hundreds of flashing lamps. Up and down her three great smokestacks they ran like gleaming snakes. The bridge, where her captain stands performing the duties of commodore, was a bridge of flame and her guns were guns of fire.

This was the scene which burst upon the bewildered gaze with almost blinding and stunning brilliancy at eight o'clock. Cries of admiration burst from thousands of lips. Big excursion boats were out again for the second time during the day laden with passengers, and the show now going on had more observers than any other spectacular performance like the "Black Crook" under the sun.

Up and down the Hudson were other warships similarly aglow, but those which have been mentioned were the most impressive.

PIERCING THE SKY.

Now from the Philadelphia shot forth a blinding ray of light. It was not the flash from a gun, for no report came. It was the Philadelphia's forward search light of many thousand candle power, which she had aimed out into the night. To the whole fleet this was a signal.

It said as plain as words:—

"Come on, boys. Let us drive the fog away and see who can make the biggest hole in the sky."

Instantly the night was cut into little bits. From thirty-five ships one hundred piercing rays of light, widening as they stretched away, spread out over the horizon. One hundred search lights were at work looking for imaginary torpedo boats and boarding parties and assaults from imaginary forts and things like that. Such a blaze the Hudson River had not seen since the New York Central elevators burned. It was amazing how quickly these shafts darted about and swept the river. So suddenly and unexpectedly did they shoot from point to point that you could hear all over the surface of the river feminine shrieks of surprise and fright when the light shot athwart an excursion boat.

Another signal from the Philadelphia and the hundred search lights were aimed at the sky. Talk of the beauty and the rarity of the Northern Lights! Here was the Aurora Borealis duplicated by the hand of man. Now the rays seemed to radiate from a common centre—a huge, quivering fan, the edge of which was lost in the clouds. Now they all seemed to converge at one point. Then they opened again, and then each skip directed the search light full against the side of its nearest neighbor.

"Bedad," exclaimed a deckhand on the Herald tug, who is an ex-member of the Fire Department; "bedad, they are all New Yorkers pumping water on each other to put out the electric lights."

And, indeed, it was just that effect which the search light play had in the heavy, moist atmosphere.

The fleet continued to entertain the city with this sort of thing for half an hour. Some exhibitions of signalling was given with the rays. The light was turned to the right and left and waved up and down as called for in the "wigwam" code.

Then the flash lights were put to bed, and the people wondered what would come next. They did not have long to wait.

Over on the main deck of the Blake a fire seemed to have been kindled. It was blazing up at a lively rate in an instant. The same thing seemed happening on the Australia, the Magicienne and the Tartar. The fire spread along the deck. It would thicker, then leap up again brighter than before. All the time it gathered volume. With it came smoke, which rolled high above the mastheads.

The crew could be seen rushing wildly to and fro striving to extinguish the fire, but it had gotten beyond control. It raged and blazed from stem to stern. The dense blue and red smoke concealed the Admiral's bridge of the Blake as it fell down and obstructed a view of the toppling smokestacks of the other steamers.

In five minutes the ships had been destroyed, and signals were given to the men on board of them to cease throwing red and blue powder into the fires. Then the ships rode majestically at anchor just as they had been before they caught fire.

This little bit of spectacular work pleased the crowd immensely. So many people were gathered in Riverside Park watching it and so heartily did they express their approbation that the storm of hand clapping swept down on the ships even at that great distance and was quite distinct.

Admiral Hopkins ordered a few rockets sent up to keep the crowd quiet while he prepared another treat for them. The rockets were bursting far overhead and scattering starry dust, when suddenly something went crack! on the Blake. The same instant something else went bang! bang! bang! on the Australia, Magicienne and Tartar.

An amazing spectacle came then. In rapid succession each of the great British cruisers blew up. Fore and aft each ship was a spouting crater, vomiting fire and men and timbers. The explosion was terrific, and the ladies cried "Oh!" and closed their eyes to shut out the dreadful vision of fire and explosive force which was before them.

It was all so easily done and pleased the spectators so much that Admiral Hopkins decided to blow his squadron up some more. He did it three times during the evening and each time he got many hearty cheers.

All this time the American ships had been holding an animated conversation with one another. This was done by colored electric light globes, the carbons of which burned and went out at the will of the operators. It tickled the mind to contemplate the great ships, swinging at anchor at night, with rows of colored lights constantly being run up and disappearing, and to know that every globe as it went out meant some word or sentence, which some uniformed young officer with a slate had written down to transmit to the ship behind him.

But the English were bound to be ahead again. When they were finished burning and blowing up their squadron and had shot off the four thousand or five thousand electric jets they were ready with something else.

SEARCH LIGHT TELEGRAPH

Suddenly, in midair, above the Australian, terrific lightning began to play. It came in short and blinding flashes which pierced the gloom for miles around. What new trick was the Blake up to? Had the Britisher some secret to command the powers of the elements?

It was merely the British man-of-war signalling, that was all. A uniformed telegraph operator was sitting at an ordinary telegraphic key on board the Australia, and as easily as the HERALD operator in the Washington bureau sends news over the HERALD special wires to this city he was telegraphing out into the night by means of a search light of 25,000 candle power. He was using the ordinary Morse code of dots and dashes. Each time his finger touched the key a slide in front of the light darted back and let the rays out into the gloom.

Forty miles away another British ship could have read the message. It would have appeared in the sky, not clear cut and distinct at that distance, perhaps; but plain enough to be read. It beat the heliograph and the hand flash light, and the British sailors think it beats the American system of signalling by colored lights. The Australia is the only ship in the squadron so equipped.

It was nearly eleven o'clock when all the gimcracks of modern navies for making night interesting were laid aside and the officers sought relief in the lighter gayeties of Madison Square Garden.

NEW YORK NAVAL PAGEANT.

THE GRANDEST EVENT OF ITS KIND

IN MODERN HISTORY—BUT ITS SPECTACULAR IMPORTANCE WAS LARGELY INTERFERED WITH BY A HEAVY RAIN STORM—NEVERTHELESS, 'TWAS A SUCCESS.

NEW YORK, April 27—All New York awoke this morning to find a steady downpour of rain ushering in the day of the great naval pageant. A cutting northeast wind added to the discomforts. Some hundred thousand people had arranged to view

THE GRANDEST MARINE SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICAN WATERS,

if not in the world, were disappointed. The day was made a legal holiday by act of legislature. There was a continuous stream of people towards the North river all morning and hundreds of excursion boats, steam yachts, tugs and other craft which had been pressed into service, were filled up with sightseers whose patriotism and enthusiasm carried them through the wet. Vantage places under cover were in great demand, but thousands stood or sat in the open air and watched the proceedings on the river. There was great disappointment on the warships anchored below the Palisades; dress uniforms were abandoned for storm coats and the Jack Tars, instead of being in holiday rig, were in everyday attire.

POSTPONED.

About 10.30 the signal boat Cushing started off and carried to each ship the information that the review had been postponed. President Cleveland was called upon by members of the citizens' committee and arrangements made to have the review take place at 2 p. m.

IT TAKES PLACE.

New York, April 27.—The international rendezvous and review in honor of Columbus, which has been in active progress nearly ten weeks, culminated in a demonstration more spectacular, more noisy and more remarkable in many other respects than anything of the kind recorded in modern history. The line of vessels in review was

OVER THREE MILES IN LENGTH,

stretching in two columns from the foot of 23rd Street to about 95th Street, where the reviewing party were stationed. The embarkage of the presidental party on board the Dolphin was a pretty affair. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the signal was given for the president to begin the review. The Dolphin tripped her anchor and fired one signal gun. This was responded to by a boom which seemed to shake the whole city. As the Dolphin's bow came in line with each man-of-war "present arms" was sounded on the bugle. Officers and crew saluted, bands struck up the national air and a national salute of 21 guns was fired by each ship. During the half hour or more the presidential journey lasted this cannonading never ceased. Closely following the Dolphin was the army steamer General Meigs, bearing the duke of Veragua, the nation's guest, attended by General Schofield and Admiral Belknap. The only other steamer premitted with the sacred limits was the Monmouth on board which were senators, members of congress, governors of states, newspaper men and other invited guests. When the Dolphin reached the end of the line in the neighborhood of 95th Street, she dropped anchor and made preparations to receive the commanding officers of the foreign squadrons, who were presented to the president by their respective ministers. This ceremony was one of the most interesting features of the day. Fifteen minutes before the reception ended, and when the president was preparing to land, an admonitory signal was given from the Dolphin and as he left his vessel and entered his barge at the foot of 96th Street, every vessel in the fleet again manned yards and rails and once more fired a salute of 21 guns. Then the president's flag was lowered from the Dolphin and the public ceremonies thus ended.

A GREAT BALL.

New York, April 21.—The Columbian ball to-night at Madison Square garden, in respect to the magnificence of decoration and arrangement, and the large number of world-famous guests present, was the most splendid ever given in the new world.

There were present the president and his advisors, the chief of the legislative body of the United States; the Spanish grandee, who is a lineal descendent of Christopher Columbus; diplomatic corps; admirals and subordinate officers of every great naval power in the world; governors of neighboring states; famous army officers. An orchestra of eighty pieces played music for the dances. A band of sixty pieces played during intermissions and promenades. Mayor Gilroy and wife received the guests. The programme of dances was very simple. A buffet supper for the invited guests was served in the concert hall.

ELECTRIC DISPLAY.

The war vessels in the river to-night gave an exhibition of electrical search lights, showing the way lights are used in warfare to protect war vessels from attacks of torpedo boats. At times the projected rays concentrated at certain spots on shore, then turned far up the Hudson, making objects plainly visible a distance of five miles. Then every light in the fleet was turned toward the zenith. The rays converged until they formed an apex of a brilliant silvery pyramid of incalculable height. Experts say it could have been seen 75 miles away in any direction. In conclusion, the operators gave example of high art in ray projecting and described various figures on the heavens.

THOUSANDS OF "JACK TARS" OF SEVERAL NATIONS IN LINE.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Remarkable as was the gathering of foreign men-of-war in New York harbor yesterday, equally so was the spectacle presented to-day. The uniformed forces of the foreign nations, armed and accoutred as for battle, paraded through the city's streets. They marched in file after file, their own officers commanding and their own bands playing favorite airs. The United States marines and blue jackets preceded them, and national guardsmen followed in their rear. The men began to leave their ships about nine o'clock and were rowed to the foot of Forty-second street, the landing place, which assumed a very animated aspect. Several platoons of police were on hand to keep in order the crowd of assembled sight-seers. The national guardsmen and naval brigade were also in line. The latter had the naval militia of Massachusetts as their guests. Reviewing stands were erected at Madison square and City hall park. From these stands admirals and officers from the vessels in the river, and other invited guests, witnessed the parade. Hundreds of private stands had been erected, and windows, balconies and roofs along the route were utilized by the crowds, who filled every place which commanded a view of the column. The decorations along the line of march were not very extensive, the storm of yesterday having interfered with the work of trimming the buildings. Governor Flower rode at the head of the procession. He was followed by details from the United States army and engineer corps. Then came the admirals in carriages, followed by the first division, consisting of United States sailors and marines. The second division comprised sailors of the visiting fleets and marines of Great Britain and Holland, the only two nations represented besides the United States who have marines. First came the troops of Her Majesty the Queen, officers and men, 650 all told. They marched with precision and were frequently cheered. Following the British came the Argentine's representatives from the "Nueva De Julio," numbering something less than one hundred men. The Russian vessels sent 330 men and fifteen officers. The men carried muskets with bayonets fixed. The Hollanders from the "Van Speyk" came next, forty marines and eighty sailors. The French ships had 300 men in line. Germany followed on their heels with 120 men, all sailors. Next came the Italians, 100 in number. The Spanish admiral sent no men ashore. Each body of foreigners was recognized by flags carried by color sergeants and the crowds cheered them all, giving the Germans and Russians the heartiest welcome. After the visitors came the national guard of the State of New York. Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and staff rode at the head. The naval reserves had the right of line and made a good appearance in their white duck suits. Next to them were the Massachusetts naval reserves. The signal corps of the first brigade followed. Then came the militiamen. The column moved into Fifth Avenue from Forty-second street; down Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, where a turn was made in front of the memorial arch; through Waverley Place to Broadway. The march down Broadway was a continuous ovation, the paraders being loudly cheered and saluted with waving flags and handkerchiefs. At the City Hall Governor Flower left the column and with Mayor Gilroy and other city officials and visiting officers reviewed the column from the grand stand in front of the City Hall. After the parade the Governor and Mayor Gilroy received visiting admirals and their officers in the Governor's room of the City Hall. A collation followed and the junior officers of the ships were entertained at the Waldorf. The militia swung out of the column at the Post Office and went up Park Row a short distance and disbanded. The naval contingent went down Broadway to the battery, whence they embarked for their ships.

Steam Drivers on the Rampage.

(Bangor News.)

CARIBOU, Maine, April 28.

When Conductor Holt's train from New Brunswick arrived here Thursday, it looked as if it had run through a cyclone and picked up the fragments of a disrupted slaughter-house.

Windows were broken and blood was noticed on the window frames and on the platform. But more blood was noticeable in the interior and it was still flowing where the mighty mob of 200 rum-crazed river drivers howled and shrieked and swore as they kicked and clawed, pounded and bit each other, the wildest collection of insane humanity ever seen.

After leaving Aroostook Junction the men, many of whom were fighting drunk from the start, began to grow more noisy and troublesome. Fighting began in a dozen places at once.

The ladies on board the train were compelled to seek safety in the baggage car behind locked doors.

The trainmen did all they could to quiet the mob, but it was useless. The drunken brutes would not be quieted. They fought in pairs and in squads. They kicked and gouged and bit, and when a victim fell to the floor the caulked shoes of companions were planted forcibly into their faces and on their persons and the victims' wild shrieks of anguish would be drowned again by the roar of the angry mob. Many of the men are seriously wounded.

Out on the platforms the fighting was carried on and drunken men clung with one hand to the rail while they fought desperately with their assailants as the train flew on at a 40 mile rate over deep cuts and through rocky cuts. One man was thrown from the platform between Fort Fairfield and Caribou, but it is supposed he escaped with slight injuries, as no report of a dead man has been received.

The faces of the fighters were sickening in the extreme, cut and gashed by the sharp cauks in heavy driving boots or swollen and lacerated from the blows of bottles used as clubs.

The fighting subsided shortly after reaching here and most of the men sunk into a drunken stupor. No liquor could be procured here and the most of the drivers, after awakening, went their way into the woods. The cars will need some general repairing, including the cushions of the seats, which were torn by the caulked shoes.

Prepare for the worst.

DR. JANEWAY'S ADVICE RESPECTING THE COMING OF CHOLERA.

In speaking of the likelihood of cholera gaining a foothold in America this year, Dr. Janeway of New York tersely advises everybody to be prepared for the worst. This may seem at the first glance the talk of an alarmist, but it is in reality sound advice. There is no cause for panic, but a systematic preparation in view of a possible epidemic of cholera is really essential. Quarantine regulations need to be observed. The work of the scavenger should extend to every hole and corner of cities and towns. An unc