

THE BRIDGE OF SIGNS.

A DREADFUL CATASTROPHE.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BETWEEN
BROOKLYN AND NEW YORK.The Panic Created by Thieves—A Wolf
Pack of Management—Terrible Struggles
for Life—Dead Bodies of Men, Women
and Children Scattered
All Their Bodies Smothered
in Death.

New York, May 31.—Brooklyn bridge has received a dreadful baptism to-day in the crush that occurred, apparently by accident, on the New York anchorage. A number of persons, mostly women and children, were crushed, some to death, some fatally, and still others severely. A scene of terror reigned for fully fifteen or twenty minutes that baffles description. When it was over, out loads of wounded and crushed human beings were taken out at the New York entrance. A small mountain of torn and abandoned clothing was gathered up by the police. The accident occurred on the New York anchorage, where the solid bottom of the middle footway ends and two flights of seven steps each, with an intermediate landing, lead up to the plank walk of the span between the New York anchorage and the tower, shortly after four o'clock. The bridge was crowded from one end to the other, so that there was

HARDLY ELBOW ROOM.

New York, May 31.—One theory is, that the panic on the Brooklyn bridge yesterday afternoon was started by pickpockets. After the alarm was given, ambulances were speedily sent to the bridge and reserves of policemen to the number of 100 were ordered out from the different stations. The dead and dying were so quickly taken to the station houses and hospitals that before those passing the Brooklyn entrance, where the disaster occurred, had reached the spot almost every evidence of it was removed between the cables. There had been only a few minutes before a panic on one of the blockades common at this point. This blockade was broken by the bridge policemen. The stream of pedestrians was steady and large, and although there was no extraordinary throng moving in either direction at the time, there was, however, an unusual crowd in this particular section of the bridge, resulting from the blockade which had just been broken, and it seems to have been just at the time that this crowd reached the steps that the disaster occurred. Some say a child was thrown down by a

GANG OF PICKPOCKETS

and others say a man fell first, and still others that a woman was the first victim. The footpath is a ready worn as smooth as glass by the constant tramping of hundreds of thousands of feet. It might not have proved a serious calamity if the rush from above could have been stopped, but the current from above was so resistless as Niagara. People coming down knew nothing of what was happening until they were right upon the steps. There was no one to stop them. Steward men broke over the restraint that others sought to impose and trampled their way over the upturned faces of those who lay prostrate. The shrieks and moans, cries of children and the cries of men were terrible. After the dead and wounded were removed a number of

POOLS OF BLOOD

could be seen around the steps. As far as learned there was no one at the scene whose authority was at once recognized and there is no telegraph service on the bridge. Detective Mangin dropped over the fence and rushed to the New York entrance, notified the toll-gatherers that there had been an accident and asked them to stop further traffic. This they refused to do without orders from higher authority. On the Brooklyn side not even so much was done. Messengers were sent by the police to the Brooklyn side with word to the same effect, but no heed was paid to the message. At last, people at the New York end understood what was happening, the gates were closed and word was sent to close the gate in Brooklyn.

One account of the disaster says:—Half a dozen roughs hunched themselves 300 feet above the stairs and laid their hands on each others shoulders and forced themselves like wedges into the crowd shouting, "The association can make its way through anything." The crowd seem to have a horror of going up the steps, although the flight is only six feet high. They locked arms and pushed furiously against the thousands coming from Brooklyn. In a few minutes there was a slow yielding to the frightful pressure, and the front of the crowd was forced nearer to the side. Women and children were

SCREAMING FOR HELP,

and men shouting. Umbrellas and canes were thrown over the rails by the people who madly began to fight their way out of the crush. At last with a shriek a young girl missed her footing and fell down the lower flight of steps. She raised herself on her hands and would have got up, but in a moment she was buried under the bodies of others who fell over her. Men sprang upon the rails and waved the crowd back from New York and Brooklyn, but the people continued to crowd. The bridge policemen who were not recognized and were not recognized as officers in the crowd. Those on the outer edge of the crowd clutched desperately at the railing, but the tremendous pressure tore them loose and swept them on with bleeding heads toward the next truss. Men struck out right and left at those who pressed against them.

GIRLS SHRIEKED THEMSELVES INTO HYSTERICS.

One old man pined his case vigorously on all sides. A drunken woman scratched and bit like a frenzied cat at every face and arm within reach. A little girl crushed between two laborers was, by their combined strength, lifted and held up, senseless, and bleeding at the nose and mouth, and from every throat came frantic shrieks of terror and agony which added to the excitement and made the danger worse. Several who attempted to climb upon or cling to the railing had their arms or legs broken. A woman who got upon the rail failed, and would have fallen to the street had not two men caught her by the ankles and lowered her to a beam, where they held her until assistance came. The first to be lifted out of the mass of

CRUSHED AND BLEEDING HUMANEITY

was a boy ten years of age; his face had been trampled to a pulp. A young woman almost nude was laid on the drive and died almost instantly. A man about 35 was next. He was dead. Several children, moaning and gasping, were handed out. A young woman with a broken rib protruding through her breast was carried across the track. Vigorous efforts were made to resuscitate those

who seemed to be lifeless. Ice water was brought from the New York anchorage and doctors from the Brooklyn side tried to get water. It was not until the dead wagons came into Park Row that the public knew anything of the catastrophe. Wagons were followed off the bridge by

WOMEN CRYING FOR THEIR CHILDREN.

and men crying for their wives. "Some women were half-naked, and many in rags. There were hundreds of women disheveled and crying, their faces were white and they were covered with dust and dirt. In Park Row the celebration of Decoration Day had been going on briskly, but the news of the disaster stopped it. The street immediately became blocked around the bridge entrance and the horse cars were compelled to stop running.

Boss Carpenter Dempsey, as soon as he saw the deadly jam ran along the railroad track, summoning other workmen who soon knocked down the railing. He says: "The crowd began to push through the narrow space and jump from the walk to the bed of the railroad before we could get planks for them to walk on. All the white men and boys were dropping like flies from the tops of the truss to the railroad. It was a dangerous business for a misstep would cost them their lives. We finally pulled some planks from each road bed to the edge of the anchorage and put them across from the edge of the concrete wall to the top of the granite wall that divides the roadway from the railway. At first we had only three planks on each side and feared they would break every minute, the weight was so great. Fully 500 persons escaped from the crush before anybody was trampled on. Hundreds of men were crying 'Keep back, don't crush too much,' but I never saw people act with so little judgment. The whole length of the steps was

PACKED CLOSE WITH LADIES.

Most of those in the crush were women persons. One man among them was a perfect brute. He was standing at the top of the steps out of harm's reach and could have stood there for some time, but as he could not go back toward the top he started forward, stepping on the back of one of those knocked down. He doubled himself up into a ball and rolled down over the dead and wounded to the foot of the steps. "Shame, shame," came from all sides, but he only smiled, and, picking up his hat, started across the planks. A young man hit him full in the face and knocked him off the walk of the road-bed.

Nichols Mockler, carpenter, says: "If the people had acted with any kind of sense there would have been no trouble. We had the railing down and the planks across before anybody was hurt, and if they had been a little patient we would have turned the crowd off the roadway without trouble." H. Abercrombie, Skaneateles, says: "I was caught 20 yards from the steps. I went along and hung on to the railing with one hand. Just as I got on the north side of the fence

towards New York and threw a girl down on the right hand corner. She went over sideways and fell on her face. Then four men and women fell on her. I yelled for them to get over the rail, and pulled the man over. I got him over and the woman next to him, and after a hard struggle got them so that they stood along the iron work. Meanwhile children and men and women were falling all over the steps. I got people over the rail until no more could stand there. Two bridge men came and put planks from the stone work down to the open bed of the roadway below. They began to get the people down that way. Then I got on the top of the iron work and gave them a hand. The people were jammed so they could not move themselves. I pulled out two middle-aged women and a girl, whose mother begged me with tears to save her. I got her and her mother out. I got out a man next. We had to hold up the woman and girl, they were so exhausted. Gradually those in front continued to repress the crowd behind, and those who had fallen and been buried on the front steps were pulled out. I felt the pulse of a number of those taken out. The first was a woman who lay on her back just below the steps with

ONE ARM TWISTED UNDER HER,

and the other clutching the remnant of a child's shawl. She had grey hair on her forehead crushed by the fall and her face was stained with blood. Her pulse was almost unperceptible. I believe she died before they got her off the bridge. Next to her lay a Chinaman stone dead. Lying half across the Chinaman was a young woman with disheveled hair, with her clothing torn; her pulse was almost imperceptible. Just beyond her lay another woman who evidently had been trampled on. I put my ear to her heart, but discovered no evidence of life. Next to her lay a woman whose neck was twisted backward, and whose hands were clenched; she was dead. The next woman's pulse was almost imperceptible. A man lay across her dead; he had evidently been trampled to death at the beginning of the trouble." Max Liep, school teacher, was seen to jump from the railing of the bridge. He could not be found last night. It is stated two gold rings were taken from the fingers of Mrs. Hennessey while she lay in the hospital cellar. Ten policemen were put on the bridge to patrol after the accident. This is the first catastrophe of the kind ever recorded.

Col. Hoebeling expressed sorrow in strong terms on hearing of the accident. He had watched the crowds crossing the bridge in the early afternoon from his study, and thought there would be no trouble, notwithstanding there was such a rush. He thought the precautions against accidents were sufficient, if the police force on the bridge was efficient. Regarding the crush on the promenade he had advised Engineer Martin to let the crowd use the roadway, as there was room enough there for carriages and pedestrians. This he thought should be done immediately on there being the least crush on the bridge. From the first he believed the roadway should be open to pedestrians. "The trouble is," continued Hoebeling, "the public want to make too much fuss over the bridge. Now they want to run locomotives over it. I do not believe in that, as it would add to the weight. The railroad took away the space from the promenades, and now there can be no enlargement of it. If the crush continues the people must be turned into the roadway. Trustee Transham said his colleagues had not thought that such an accident as took place could be possible. He did not anticipate a repetition of it. They will do everything they can to make the bridge safe. Mrs. Emma Sherwood, of Bridgeport, Conn., with her husband, on their bridal tour, were crossing the structure when the panic occurred. The husband clasped his bride in his arms and endeavored to retreat, but he was hurled onward with resistless force. They were separated, and she was never again seen alive. The Tribune says although the bridge is a great triumph of engineering skill, as a whole it is already apparent that in some details it is sadly defective. The Times says there was nothing about this slaughter which might not have been foreseen and prevented. That only happened

which it was the business of the men who undertook to manage the traffic of the bridge to foresee and prevent. It is said that New York, May 31.—The wire which is wound around the bridge cables has spread in three places a few feet from the center on the New York side. The openings were wide enough to disclose the inside wires stretched parallel with each other, and which support the structure. The spreading occurred only on the two middle cables, and in each case it was just below one of the bands to which the suspending ropes are fastened. Several men were at work yesterday morning repairing the cables with new wire.

"ENJOY YOUR LIFE"

is good philosophy, but to do so, you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

DECORATION DAY

THE VETERANS MAKE A GRAND DISPLAY—PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD—PRESENT ADDRESS REVIEWS THE PROCESSION.

New York, May 31.—The military display to-day was a very brilliant affair. The entire National Guard force of the city paraded under command of Major-General Shaler, and the visiting bodies were unusually numerous. The Thirtieth regiment of Brooklyn; the Eleventh separate company of Mount Vernon, the veterans of the First Pennsylvania regiment of Philadelphia, and several organizations from New Jersey also swelled the column. The line was formed on Fifth avenue and the head of the procession passed the Worth monument, where the President was stationed at nine o'clock. After the squad of mounted police came General Shaler, commanding the First Division, National Guard, and the officers of his staff, as follows: Colonel E. A. Gildersleeve, adjutant general; Colonel Carl Jussen, inspector; Colonel E. B. Van Winkle, engineer; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Mitchell, judge advocate; Lieutenant Colonel Cyrus Edson, surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel E. H. Sanford, inspector of his practice; Lieutenant Colonel W. De L. Boughton, ordnance officer; Lieutenant Colonel Edward T. Wood, quartermaster; Lieutenant Colonel Frank Bieby, commissary and major; Herbert B. Masters and Lawson B. Bell, aides-de-camp. Brigadier-General Ward, commanding the First Brigade and staff, followed. Then the regiments appeared, including the Twenty-second, Eleventh, Ninth and Twelfth regiments, and the First and Second Batteries. Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald and staff and the Second Brigade, as follows:—Seventh, Eighth, Sixty-ninth and Seventy-first regiments. The veteran associations of all of these commands paraded apart from the regiments, as did the battalion of regular artillery, the battalion of marines and the battalion of sailors. Altogether the parade was the most brilliant ever seen in this city on Decoration Day.

The Abraham Lincoln Post decorated the Lincoln monument at Union square in the morning at half-past seven o'clock, when President Arthur and Secretaries Lincoln and Folger were present. At the same time the Lafayette Post decorated the statue of General Lafayette. The Lincoln Post, assisted over by Colonel C. A. Wells, sent a detachment to decorate the grave of Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, at Chester, Pa., and to the New York and adjacent cemeteries. In Trinity Cemetery flowers were strewn over the graves by Rice Post, veterans of the Twenty-third volunteers, comprising the John A. Dix Post, Phil Kearny Post and Klipschick Post. The Worth monument was decorated by the veterans of the Mexican war, after which they assisted the Kimball Post, Phil Kearny Post, Tibbitts veteran corps of Troy; the veterans of the Forty-second New York volunteers and the Adam Gross Post in decorating Greenwood. Koltes Post received Koltes Post of Philadelphia, and together they proceeded to Lutheran Cemetery to unveil the monument dedicated to the post. They were assisted by Hart Post, of Mount Kisco, N. Y.; the Rawlins, Biker, Hooker, Kennedy and Steinwehr posts, the Veteran Singing Society, the veterans of the Forty-fifth and Twentieth New York Volunteers, the Fifth regiment, Koltes Camp, Turn Verein and cadets. Obaplain P. Belz spoke in German and Mr. Carl Schurz in English. Colonel John A. Reynolds and his staff were present. The Washington Market Association decorated the Washington monument. The veterans of the Sixty-ninth New York volunteers, together with Kimball Post, went to Calvary Cemetery. The veterans of the Highlanders assisted Cameron Post in unveiling the monument to Past Grand Marshal Joseph P. Pinckney. Major William Bard spoke on the occasion. The Washington Hill, Robert Anderson Post and Wadsworth Post visited the graves in Cypress Hills. The graves at Fort Schuyler and Willott's Point were decorated by Meade Post. The Dahlgren and Sedgwick posts decorated the graves at Governor's Island. The Farragut and Ellis war posts visited Woodlawn Cemetery. Farragut Post also decorated the Farragut monument in Madison square, and the Vanderbilt Post decorated the grave of Commodore Vanderbilt at Staten Island.

The parade in Brooklyn formed line at the Bedford avenue fountain at half-past nine o'clock and moved at ten o'clock in the following order:—Mounted police, composed of war veterans, Grand Marshal Tracy and staff; first or Greenwood division—Grand Army; first or Evergreen and Holy Cross division; Generala Sloum and Catlin in carriages; disabled veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic in carriages; veterans of the war of 1812 in carriages; Supervisors committee; Alderman committee; society of old Brooklynites; civic and civil societies, transportation wagons with flowers, ambulance wagon. Mayor Low and heads of departments reviewed the parade from a stand on Clinton avenue, near Lafayette avenue. The line of parade was along Bedford avenue to Lafayette avenue, thence to and through South Oxford street to Hanson place.

The Greenwood division proceeded to Greenwood. The Cypress Hills division proceeded by the Long Island Railroad to Flatbush. The war veterans and military appropriate, ly observed the day in Jersey City. All the Grand Army posts paraded, and the First brigade of the National Guard acted as an escort. There were also other attractions, including trotting races at Jerome Park, Brighton Beach, and West Side Park, Jersey City. The Passaic River Amateur Association of Newark also gave a regatta, and at Yonkers a four oared race took place between crews representing the Nyack and Palisades Boat Clubs. The veterans of Baseball are also having a gala time at the Polo Ground, no less than five matches being on the programme.

Cartier's Little Liver Pills must not be confused with common Cathartic or Purgative Pills, as they are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

THE HANLAN-KENNEDY RACE.

The Canadian swimmer twenty lengths ahead of the American swimmer. The quickest time on record.

Point of View, Mass., May 31.—A day long looked as if it would be a posthumous of the Hanlan-Kennedy race was inevitable, and the landings and grounds looked blue at the prospect. "Throughout the day a stiff gale on the south-east blew over the bay, cutting up the surf in long rollers over the beach, and making a sea in which no racing shell could live for a minute. Just before five o'clock heavy black clouds came up from the southwest, and it was evident that a storm was coming. This made the necessity for a postponement seem more probable than ever, but it proved instead to be an omen of good luck, for the clouds brought only a heavy thunderstorm and brisk rain; which quickly beat down the white caps and cleared the air, so that both water and weather were as favorable as could be. Then a slight breeze sprang up from the southwest, making a choppy sea, and again causing fears that the water would be too rough after all. The referee, however, proceeded over the course in his boat, and saw that the buoys and turning boat were all in place. The contestants were then

ORDERED TO THEIR STATIONS, and when they came to the starting line at 6.35 the water was in excellent condition. No time was lost, the signal was promptly given and Kennedy at once dashed forward, leading by a quarter of a length and pulling 38 strokes to the minute, while Hanlan was rowing 36 strokes, and rolling in his boat in a manner that seemed very uncomfortable.

AT THE FIRST QUARTER MILE Kennedy still led by the same distance, and was rowing 39 strokes to Hanlan's 34; time, 1.25. At the half mile the boats were even, Hanlan rowing 36 and Kennedy 38; time, 2.52. At the three-quarter mile buoy

HANLAN WAS LEADING by three-quarters of a length, pulling 33 strokes to Kennedy's 36; time, 4.20. Hanlan's right shoulder was at this time going up in a suspicious manner, but he very quickly settled down to his work and at the mile buoy he was two lengths ahead and rowing 33 strokes to Kennedy's 35; time, 5.58. At the mile and a quarter Hanlan led by four lengths, rowing 31 to Kennedy's 33; time, 7.61. Both men now steered very wildly. As the turn

HANLAN LED BY TWELVE LENGTHS. He was rowing 32 strokes and his time was 9.29. Kennedy was pulling 33 strokes per minute and his time was 9.48. At the mile and three-quarter mile buoy the same distance divided the boats and both had slightly quickened the pace, Hanlan rowing 30 and Kennedy 32; time 16.44. Just before the finish

HANLAN SPURTED at 32 per minute, while Kennedy, although a long way behind, hit her up again and went over the line in good style. The winner's time was 19 mins. 4 secs., which is the fastest time on record for a three-mile race, with a turn, but the accuracy of the measurement of the course is doubted by some. Kennedy's time was 19.52.

THE PRESS DISPATCH.

Boston, May 31.—The match race, single sculls, between Edward Hanlan of Toronto, and John A. Kennedy of Portland, Maine, for \$2,500 a side, occurred this afternoon at Point of Pines; distance three miles, with turn. A smart race; just previous to the race, which it was feared would make rough water and prevent the race, had an opposite effect, and when the men were called out a smoother course could rarely be seen on the lake or river. The start was effected at 6.34. Kennedy soon took a slight lead, which he kept during the first mile. Hanlan, however, kept Kennedy well up to his work, and made a pretty race for that distance. There were fears of a foul, and indications that both men were going out of the course. Hanlan was apparently the first to discover this, and thereby gained several lengths. By this time

HANLAN HAD HEADED KENNEDY, and turned the stake boat four or five lengths ahead. After the first mile Hanlan evidently had the race in his own hands, and after turning the stake boat occasionally reduced his stroke. The official time was: Hanlan 19.04; Kennedy 19.52, showing by computation that Hanlan won by about 20 lengths. About 2,500 people witnessed the race. As the men came from the water Hanlan was greeted with hearty cheers and appeared as though returning from a practice spin, rather than from a match race. Kennedy's reception was less enthusiastic. After the race, when Hanlan had consoled his walking suit, he was followed to the Hotel Pines, where he had made his headquarters, and on reaching the balcony was loudly cheered and

CALLED ON TO SPEAK. He said he had upheld the record of the honest carmen of America at home and abroad, and was ready again to uphold it. The carman he had rowed against today was a perfect gentleman, and it was the hardest race he ever towed.

KENNEDY WAS SEEN at his room at the conclusion of the race and being asked if he expected to win, said his defeat was unexpected. He further said: "When I left the boat house, after rowing 50 strokes I found some trouble with my sliding seat, which prevented me rowing more than three quarters of a full stroke. I rowed one-eighth of a mile out of the regular course, but, notwithstanding this, I consider Hanlan the best man, and had my conditions been good he would still have beaten me, although he would be obliged to make the record below 19 minutes to accomplish it."

DECLINE OF MAN.

Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

The number of persons killed by tornadoes in this country in 1881 was 187; in 1882, 389, and up to date this year the number is estimated at 250.

SILVER ORE, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GENTS—I have been very low, and have tried everything, to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended, by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving, and am nearly as strong as ever. W. H. WALKER.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY REQUESTED.

TO TAKE THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT PERSONSHIP NO. 74399.

GLADSTONE SAYS THE DUKE IS TOO YOUNG AND UNEXPERIENCED.

London, May 31.—The Duke of Albany recently received an urgent request from Canada to consent to be Lord's successor. The Duke, after studying the affairs of Canada, wrote to Gladstone on this subject. The latter replied that the Duke was too young, for such an important position, and lacked experience in Governmental work. The Duke's physicians were of opinion that his health would not permit of his acceptance of the post. It is now understood that the Duke will not accept the position.

A servant girl fell on a bracket, and her skull, she did nearly crack it. St. Jacobs Oil applied: Saved her from dying. It proved to be just the racket.

A steamboat captain from Goshen, N.Y., was hurt by boiler explosion. On the pain in his hip, St. Jacobs Oil got the grip. He calls it the all-healing lotion.

FANNY FARNELL'S TOMB DECORATED. Boston, May 31.—The tomb of Fanny Farnell was decorated with numerous and handsome flowers yesterday by the members of the Land League.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Pain, Irritation, Retention, Incontinence, Deposits, Gravel, &c., cured by "St. Jacobs Oil."

RIOTS IN ST. PETERSBURG. THE Czar's Manifesto Badly Received—THE MOB ATTACK THE POLICE.

St. Petersburg, May 31.—The manifesto issued by the Czar the day of his Coronation created an unfavorable impression here. Riots occurred during the evening of the 28th among crowds which assembled in the streets. The mob assaulted the Director of Police, who was endeavoring to restore order. A detachment of Cossacks were called out and dispersed the rioters, a hundred of whom were arrested. The riot did not arise from political causes.

THE most reliable preparation yet introduced to the public, for the immediate relief and cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, is SPURCINE. In Croup, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Cough, &c., &c., where Cod Liver Oil is recommended, a dose of SPURCINE taken with a dose of the former will make an agreeable and convenient vehicle for the administration of the Oil, and largely promote its efficiency. SPURCINE is put up in Bottles at 25 and 50 cents each.

GERMANY ON THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

Berlin, May 31.—Despite France's assurance that there is no danger of war between France and China, Germany with China are already much disturbed. It is hoped here that if France declares a blockade of Chinese ports, Great Britain and America will refuse to recognize it. A French blockade cannot be effective, and Germany will certainly support England and America in opposing it. The German Government is considering the question of sending more vessels to the Chinese coast.

LETTER FROM MEMBER OF CONGRESS. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Washington, D. C., Feb. 19th, 1882.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find one dollar, and will you send me some of N. H. Down's Vegetable Balsam Elixir, by express. I have a bad cold, as has almost everyone else here, but cannot find the Elixir, which I use frequently at home, and consider a most valuable medicine; in fact, the very best remedy for a cough that I ever used. Very truly yours, WILLIAM W. GROUT. To HENRY J. JOHNSON & LOMB, Burlington, Vt. Down's Elixir is sold by all Druggists throughout Canada.

THE "ALABAMA" AWARD.

LONDON, May 31.—The resolution relative to the disposition of the surplus of the "Alabama" award which Kennard intends to move in the House of Commons, says: "In view of the public utterances of eminent American statesmen with reference to the destination of the undistributed moneys resulting from the Geneva award, the House is of the opinion that the exchange of views between the English and U. S. Governments on the subject will be conducive to the development of friendly relations between the two countries."



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TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BRUISES AND ACHES. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents. Directions in 11 Languages. THE CHAMBERLAIN & CO. VEGELER CO. (Incorporated in U.S.A.) Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

THE NUTMEG CARD CO., CLINTON, CONN., send 50 nice Chromo Cards with name on for 10 cents.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION—IN MINNESOTA.

For Circulars of information, for 1883, on MINNESOTA CATHOLIC COLONIES, address CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, 23 ST. PAUL, MINN.

LOST.

The following described Certificates of Ownership of Shares of the Capital Stock of the National Car Co. of St. Albans, Vermont, all in the name of Duncan Macdonald: No. 101—May 20th, 1880, 4 shares. No. 102—January 15th, 1881, 4 shares. No. 103—January 15th, 1881, 4 shares. No. 104—January 20th, 1881, 4 shares. No. 105—October 20th, 1881, 4 shares. All in 88 shares.

DOWN'S ELIXIR

Has stood the test for thirty years, and has proved itself the best remedy known for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough and all Lung Diseases in young or old. SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price 25c and \$1.00 per Bottle.

A PERFECTLY RELIABLE ARTICLE

HOUSEHOLD USE

COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER.

It is a preparation of pure and healthy ingredients, used for the purpose of raising and shortening, and is the best work at least possible cost.

It contains neither Alum, Lime, nor other deleterious substance, is so prepared as to mix readily with flour and retain its virtue for a long period.

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

None genuine without the trade mark package.

R. N. 66.

Endorsed by the French Academy of Medicine.

For Inflammation of the Urinary Organs, caused by Indiscretion or Exposure. Hotel Dieu Hospital, Paris, Treatment. Positive Cure in one to three days. Local Treatment only required. No nauseous doses of Cubeb or Copahu.

Infallible, Hygienic, Curative, Preventive. Price \$1.50, including Bag Springs. Sold by all Druggists, or sent free by mail, securely sealed on receipt of price. Descriptive Treatise free on application.

AMERICAN AGENCY "66" MEDICINE CO. Detroit, Mich., or Windsor, Ont.

Sold in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

"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 every instance we control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use our certificates with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

J. T. Beauregard
J. T. Early
Commiss. ers.

UNPRECEDENTED ACTION!

Over Half a Million Distributed

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1883 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and charitable purposes—with a capital of \$1,000,000—to which reserve fund of over \$500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote the franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 3d, A.D. 1879.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly, it never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution 15th Grand Monthly AND THE

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 12, 1883.

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. F. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. J. B. A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000.

Notice—11 tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves \$5. Eighths \$2.50. Tenths \$1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000.....\$150,000

10 GRAND PRIZES OF 50,000.....500,000

1 GRAND PRIZE OF 20,000.....20,000

2 LARGE PRIZES OF 10,000.....20,000

20 PRIZES OF 5,000.....100,000

50 500.....25,000

100 100.....10,000

200 200.....4,000

400 400.....2,000

1000 1000.....500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes of \$250.....\$25,000

100 100.....10,000

100 100.....4,000