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CRAND MAMMOTH DRAWING!

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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 the control of the Company of the conducted of the control of the Company of the conducted of the control of the conducted of the c manage and control the Drawings them-solves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the

L'Dillun

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk. Jno. H. Connor, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. A Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk.

Capital Prize, \$150,000.

100,000 Numbers In the Wheel. TERMINAL PRIZES. 999 Prizes of \$40 are. 8.434 Prizes.....

PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$10; Halves, \$5; Fifths \$2; Tenths \$1; Twentieths 50c.; Fortieths 25c. Club Rates, \$55 worth of Tickets 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.

Give full address and make signature plain. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on app ion to all Local Agents, after every drawing, in mantity, by Express, FREE OF COST

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 J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, Col C. J. VILLERE, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.



SCHR. GENERAL MIDDLETON

Miramichi Advance.

HATHAM, N. B., - - - MAY 18, 1893.

The Queen's Birthday. Wednesday next is the Queen's paper will go to press on Tuesday ment was not to be mentioned or dis- tory, which will take care of their repuin order that the employees of the cussed until the then existing ministry tation. office may be afforded opportunity was voted out of office. This so dis- "The Bathurst Schools Troubles." to enjoy the holiday. Advertising gusted Messrs. Hatheway & Stevenson paper must reach us on or before ley House caucus leaders, not knowing Education, the government of the Everywhere the people in charge are still Tuesday morning.

degeneration of public men everywhere pectation that something very imporsave, we presume, in the United tant was to happen, and when Mr. Advance. Judge Fraser, which appears in this week's management of the exposition, has done its work better than the exhibitors have States. Having become a conspicuous Gough was ready at his desk with a cial Secretary in the government that failure in both local and Dominion want of confidence resolution, Mr. passed the school law. He is a just and industries of the whole world, are man and will no doubt earnestly and worthy and interesting, the greatest fear worthy and interesting, the greatest fear cerned, but they defailed saveral larger. politics, it has grown amusingly rabid in its assaults upon our successful public men, and also upon the political institutions of the country generally. In its last onslaught upon them it in its last onslaught upon them it in its last onslaught upon them it in its last onslaught upon the mit in its last onslaught upon the mit in its last onslaught upon them it in its last onslaught upon the mit in doubt earnestly and honestly endeavor to get at the facts of the white City. The grounds and buildings in which the exhibits are displayed and the mit in its last the work of the white City. The grounds and buildings in which the exhibits are displayed and the exhibits are displayed and the interesting, the greatest reature of the show, beyond all question, is there white City. The

And it continues :-

of Canada, who began his public career as a prohibitionist, and who made people believe that to secure prohibition would be the great aim of his public life. He scarcely mentions the subject now, his silence being purchased by salery and

Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. to remedy the wrong done to his provof the union, and finding that course 40,000 20,000 futile, he did what any patriotic man—
10,000 10,000 unless he were a Globe style of patriot
10,000 and was looking for another flag for new and inevitable order of things.

Messrs. Tupper and McLellan were respondents.
Address PAUL CONRAD.
New Orleans, La.,

basis.

in the Brayley House, Fredericton, and the roll-call demonstrated their resigned after their coming defeat.

torney-generalship, although he had ment, but becomes so impressed with its just entered the legislature for the first | magnitude as to attribute it to an imagitime. Messrs. Hatheway and Stevenson were approached immediately after the caucus separated, and negotiations were attempted with them in favor of the other aspirants for the offices re-

administration.

"A still more notorious case is that which is known as the "Northumberland deal," the evil consequences of which are deal," the vil consequences of which are mulative.

"Take the case of the Finance Minister perience with them, to be incapable of

silence being purchased by salary and office. It is not, therefore, the mere vulgar act of bribing the elector at the polls which is the greater factor in political corruption in Canada."

As to the "Northumberland deal," it is a subject which the Globe persistently distorts in order particularly to prejudice Northumberland and its representatives with the public. The North Shore had was born Adg. 5, 1847. He entered the House of Lords, on the death of his brother, as a Conservative, but in 1876 espoused Liberalism, when the Earls of Derby and Carnarvon It would be interesting to have the long been practically robbed in the inter-Globe explain its grounds for thus as sailing the memory of the late Hon sailing the memory of the late Hon.
Joseph How. Does it not know that
Mr. Howe contended valiantly, with
all the great ability which he undoubtedly possessed, against the scheme by
which confederation was carried;
being a rebellion in Nova Scotia
after the scheme was carried to remain after the scheme was carried because
of the methods employed, and did he
nor refuse to take any part in the organization of the Dominion, even after
the British North America Act was
passed by the Imperial parliament?

As late as the fall of 1867 he was
laboring to find some means by which

London and public
works largely provided for the benoid of the connected for the benoals of the progression of the Dominion, and faith was proken in the organization of the Dominion, even after
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laboring to find some means by which

London and public
works largely provided for the benoals deportment. In 1880, have
onleted as railway impost before confederation at North Shore ports to assist
in blidling railways can the top of that greatest of all
they are an exhibit of the progress
made in architecture in America, in building, himself in his lib,
les wing operations, in landscape designing and
decoration, in artificial llumination with statuary and frestoes. Steerday the vast throngs who a
did coration, in artificial llumination with statuary and frestoes. Steerday the vast throngs who a
les writing operation, in landscape designing and
decorations, in landscape designing and
in 1881 high comments and there are related the were built design laboring to find some means by which | a second railway running up the St. | He has already entered into arrangements | John river and the public debt was inince. He found none, however, because the Act of Confederation was
irrevocable. Afterwards, he bowed to
the inevitable. Having labored to ince. He found none, however, be- ways-notably the Grand Southern and exporters to handle for them canned benefit his province by getting it out revenue necessities of the province were avia. Sonntum will furnish information loaded upon the remaining Crown Lands,

shore, until the burden of taxation upon unless he were a Globe style of patriot the lumber industry became intolerable and was looking for another flag for and brought on such a crisis in provincial trade and commerce as to the trend of 0,000 his country—would do,—devoted his politics as forced the government to acremaining energies and influence to cede to the demands of the north for the work of securing the best possible redress. The nomination-day declaration concessious for Nova Scotia under the in behalf of Northumberland's four men who were elected, as made by Mr.
Tweedie was that Northumberland Herald is mortgaged to millionaire Mac-Once in the heat of debate, when the should be given a seat in the governlate A. W. McLellan and Charles ment and that a reduction of stumpage Tupper were opposing each other in should be made, when they would give owns the Herald, is about to put it into the Nova Scotia Legislature Mr. Mc- the government their support. Both the hands of a corporation. His lawyer, Lellan referred to his opponent as "the concessions were offered and Mr. Tweedie Mr. John Townsend, who was also the high priest of corruption." Many and his colleagues accepted them, as he elder Bennets's lawyer says: "Mr. Benyears after, when all the provinces had had said they would. What was there net will hold at least \$1,800,000 worth become the Dominion of Canada, in the measure of justice thus secured to merit the Globe's twaddle about the shares will not be for sale. Mr. Bennet nembers of the Federal Government. Were we to tamely submit forever to the will allow it. Mr. John W. Mackey has The Globe's idea seems to be that southern sections of the province disposthose gentlemen should never have ing of all the common heritage for their have any interest whatever, direct or in general verdict is that the world has not only been outdone but that a more have those gentlemen should never have forgotten their old political antagonisms and united in the working out of the plan of confederation to the greatpossible success. According to what was left at the north? The Globe will do well to inform itself of the merits the plan of confederation to the greatest possible success. According to
that luminous sheet they should always have remained personal enemies
and refused to work together in the and refused to work together in the ed by the north shore and enforced by ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisians State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the State, and by decision of the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force UNTIL 1895.

When Magnet Tunner and Man Line and odd scores between the two great reactions. when Messrs Tupper and McLellan be- old scores between the two great sections a speech from Mr. Chamberlain fils. It came friends it was on a "corrupt" of the province and give the north what

she is justly entitled to. As for Mr. Foster, it is not our busi-Next in the Globe's enumeration of ness to defend him. We may say, howthe political rascals of its country are ever, that when he was an amatuer politwo dead men, who, of course, cannot tician, he was a prohibitionist and, doubtnow defend themselves. These are the less, sincere. He is now a practical poli late Hon. Geo. L. Hatheway and Hon. | tician and responsible minister. His ex-B. R. Stevenson, who were leading perience has taken his theories out of figures in the episode known as the Brayley House caucus, some twenty three years ago. The King-Beckwith three years ago. The King-Beckwith three years ago. government of that day was conspired and he is as honest in that as he against by a number of gentlemen, was when he was carrying prohibition amongst whom were some who were petitions around the country and solicitelected to sustain it, but were induced ing signatures for them. The Globe will to join Messrs. Gough, Hanington and have to find something more serious than others for the purpose of accomplishing that against Mr. Foster if it hopes to its overthrow. The conspirators met in the Brevley House Fradariates tion of practical men.

The Globe's trouble is that it is a misfit—a back number. To be in touch ability to vote the government out of with the ethics of the times, to learn and office. This they decided to do and it be guided by the lessons of experience was solemnly agreed and understood and thereby succeed against circumstances amongst them that nothing was to be ninth day of June. A. D., 1864, and registered on the thirteenth day of July. A. D., 1864.

The same having been seized by me under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the supreme court at the suit of Daniel & Boyd, limited, against the members of the new government until the King-Beckwith ministry had amongst them that nothing was to be which appear to present impassible barsaid or arranged as to who should be riers, is to incur that paper's perpetual Dangers, by A. H. F. Lefroy; 'Let as Smelt the belief that the public policy of the by H. W. Charlesworth; "Is Cholera That was the situation when the conspirators' caucus ended at the Brayley House near midnight. Certain ambitious gentlemen, however, found the work of cabinet-making too inviting to be laid aside until the appointed time. It had been generally conceded that Geo. L. Hatheway stood for the succession to the secretaryship and B. R. Stevenson for the office of attorney-general. Mr. Gough, however, burned to be secretary and a gentleman who is now a judge aspired to the at-That was the situation when the conspirators' caucus ended at the Day of the ed to keep truly good and able men in one of the ed to keep truly good and able men in one of the caucus of the caucus of the complete readiness. Already no whole country is simply a system design. Coming?' by Dr. Bryce, secretary of the

pirthday and a public holiday. ferred to, notwithstanding the solemn well afford to laugh at it, while the dead The ADVANCE is usually printed on pledge given by all at the caucus that ones, over whose graves it croaks its Wednesdays, but next week the the personnel of the incoming govern- misrepresentations, live in authentic his-

It is to be hoped that those who and other matter for next week's that they lost faith in the other Bray- have complained against the Board of to what extent Mr. Gough and those Province and others in reference to the putting their wares in order, and many of in his confidence might have the new administration of the school law in them are working at night, after the gates administration of the school law in the are closed, with hammers and paint Discrediting sti Country.

party organized. Next day when the
The Globe is again in tears over the

party organized. Next day when the
uninitiated in the house sat in full extention to the advertisement of Judge

are closed, with hammers and paint brushes. The comment one hears on every side is that Chicago, and by Chicago we tention to the advertisement of Judge degeneration of public men everywhere pectation that something very impor-In its last onslaught upon them it says—referring to confederation times:—

Honor the Lieut.-Governor with the quarters that certain gentlemen who view of forming a new government. have led in the agitation of the matter will not willingly assist in making the crowds of this second day of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of this second day of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds and the palaces are themselves looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of this second looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time looking at the crowds of the fair spend most of their time. "Look what was done in Nova Scotia formed the House as to the personnel Judge Fraser's enquiry a thorough one, an exhibit. They are intended primarily or-general, vice McAdam, resigned, the ed neglect of duty by the Board of other members being as before. A Education and the Government. Let And it continues:—

"Who can forget the late Governor McLellan's denunciation of Sir Charles Tupper as the high priest of corruption? And yet Tupper's course was so successful that the man who so eloquently denounced him was too ready to accept political favors at his hands.

"In New Brunswick we had a remarkable instance of political immorality in the case of two men who left the party caucus at night, related its secrets to the government, and made a trade by which they deserted their friends, and the next day were, themselves, members of the administration.

other members being as before. A great howl was made over the flank movement executed by Messrs. Hatheway and Stevenson when they discovered the Punic faith of their associates, but few blamed them, and the whole episode was only a little tug of war between the ins and the outs. No great political principle was at stake and the two gentlemen who "burst the Brayley House caucus" were always commended for severing their temporates of the provided they by the Education and the Government. Let us hope that such will not prove to be true. It is the especial duty of such persons as Rev. Messrs. Thomson and Sellar and Mr. Wm. Rogers, who have published a great deal in the press on the subject, to present matters of which they complain to the judge, as he requests. Let everything be done in a plain and straightforward way, so that the people at large may know exactly whet the morite of the work they commended for severing their temporates. commended for severing their tempor- what the merits of the vexed question

Our New Governor-General.

the Afghan war he voted against the Beaconsfield government. In 1880, hav-

to Canadian producers as to goods which which were almost entirely on the north are likely to find a ready market in Norway, Sweeden and Denmark, and will also report quarterly to the department of trade.

The N. Y. Herald. The story concocted by the sensational ists to the effect that the New York key of California turns out to be entirely unfounded. James Gordon Bennett who in the measure of justice thus secured to of the stock, or 18,000 shares. The 2,000 "notorious Northumberland deal?" wants only three stockholders, if the law one dollar and there is no lien upon it."

Chamberlain's Son. A writer in the Westminster Gazette says: The interval between Lord Randolph and Mr. Mocley was diversified by was a remarkable performance for one so young-strong in utterance, clear in thought, and, though a little young mannish in its points, never stupid or inept. But the most remarkable thing about the speech was its manner. It was his father as he spoke. If you shut your eyes, you heard Chamberlain pere rejuvenated. It was perfectly miraculous-the very gesture, style and tone, down to the smallest minutiæ, such as the frequent shifting from one foot to the other, the eveglass, that pointing of the index finger, all wes fined mostly to an illustration of the fur "the very image." The speech was a timed mostly to an integration of government, but it much a speech was a dalightful might have been arranged with better great success, and it was a delightful episode in party warfare to see the elder Chamberlain's delight and to watch the generous way in which men of all parties crowded round to tender their felicitations -the elder men approaching the father and the youngar men the son.

The Canadian Magazine.

The Canadian Magazine for May is bright, varied, well illustrated and in every way a credit to Canadian literary taste. The contents are : 'Education vs. Cram,' by A. H. w. s. LOGGIE, Chatham, NB | who is now a judge aspired to the at | parts a hue of calamity to all its environ- | Toronto, at \$2.50 per annum.

THE BIGGEST SHOW

That to Be Seen Out of Doors at the World's Fair.

TENTS AS GREAT AS THE CIRCUS

But the Latter, While Not Wholly Fin-

ished, Is a Wonderful Display, Wherein the Foreigners Excel—Delay Not Chicago's Fault—How to See the Exposition World's Fair, May 2.—It is the day after the great Columbian exposition is supposed to be ready to receive visitors from all over the world. It is and it isn't. There is not one large building in which simply use a convenient term for the done theirs. While the contents of these

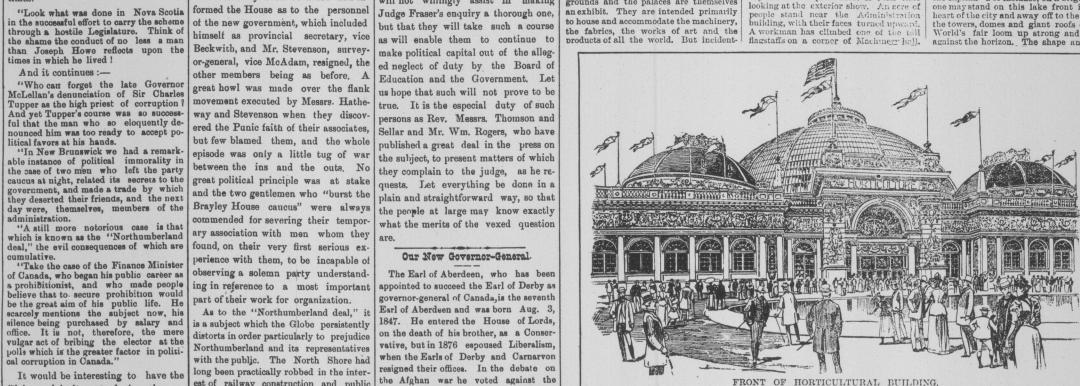


LU Carried & Chill When.

How People Will Travel from Chicago to the Fair.

World's FAIR, May 6. - [Special.] -Not the least interesting feature of the great exposition is the manner in which passengers are carried to it from the greater city. The fair, most readers will remember, is in Jackson park, and the distance from the central part of Chicage proper to the central gate of the exposition grounds is about eight miles. The fair is within the city, and Chicago extends for miles beyond the fair grounds, as well as miles and miles in every other direction except to the cast, and it can't there is the lake. Yet even the lake does not serve wholly to prevent the growth of this bounding metropolis. On the north in large tracts of ground, reclaiming it from the lake, and amassing fortunes by the process. One of the greatest decisions ever rendered by the supreme court of the United States was that of a few weeks ago known as the lake front case, which for ever takes from a railway company whose tracks run along the lake front the right to extend its dominion into the lake. This decision deprives the railroad of riparian \$100,000,000. Washington is called the city of magnifi-

cent distances, but the distances are more magnificent in Chicago than they are at the capital. For instance, on a bright day one may stand on this lake front in the heart of the city and away off to the south the towers, domes and glant roofs of the World's fair loom up strong and clear against the horizon. The shape and pro-



incidents taught but one lesson, gave one hint for future exposition managers. These great affairs are fully as interesting in their process as in their completion. lin, the spirited Quadriga, and hundreds, almost thousands more of products of To a large proportion of the people the work of bui ling is more fascin the result. I have heard a score of Chicago people speak in this fashion: "Well, this incomplete state of many exhibits is an-noying—but fabrics, pictures, machinery, pottery, even the most wonderful of machines and appliances, are not what the people want this early in the season. It is a high and a deserved compliment that the masses are now paying to the great

out the swamp. I saw them digging the foundations. I saw them laying the floors raising the mammoth arches, pitting on the spreading roofs, oiling up the monu-ments and statuary. I wouldn't have missed that part of it in order to see it as it now stands. If given my choice I wo have preferred the construction rat than the completion as a time for have preferred the construction rather than the completion as a time for my visit." Why not make the preparatory stages of future exhibitions as popular as the final? Why not received the final? Why not arrange ons of people to witness the wonderfully fascinating and instructive methods of construction? There is something almost universal in the mind of man which leads him to want to know how a thing is made. The small boy's first desire on taking a watch in his hand is to tear the insides ont of it so he may ascertain what makes the wheels go round. When the visitor from afar first steps upon the grounds he is dazed with the

TOPPING THE FLAG STAFFS WITH GILT BALLS with his eyes wide open and his lips frequently uttering exclamations of surprise, delight, amazement. Then he concludes to take a walk through the whole show. "To-day," he says to himself, "I'll not stop to look at anything, but just rush through from one end to the other and get the lay of the ground." Let me warn visitors against this mistake. I blundered in that way myself. One afternoon I thought I, too, would see the outside of everything in a single journey, I walked and walked and gaped and gaped till my neck ached. After some hours I felt a consciousness of great fatigue and concluded to sit down and rest. I bought a 10-cent guide-book containing a map of the grounds, and percritics sent here to pass judgment, I predict you will see little or no adverse comment on the stage which Chicago has set for the international rehearsal. There will be nothing but praise, and warm containing a map of the grounds, and per-ceived that as yet I had seen but one-fourth of the buildings of the main exhi-bition, and had not entered the Midway plaisance at all. Then I measured on the map how far I had walked, and found that tuy, will be upon the exhibits and the nanner in which they are installed. Al-ready it is obvious even to the most car-ess observer that while Americans have the solid merit in their wares, the ingenu-ty and adaptability and growth, when it comes to the inatter of arranging them in most attractive form they have lessons to my eager feet had carried me no fewer than seven and a half miles.

The best thing the visitor can do on first arriving is to take several rides around the elevated railway. That runs from one end earn from our foreign friends. Though Comestic exhibitors outnumber the foreign can to one, in nearly every building the most attractive and beautiful exhibit, the one which first catches the eye and holas of the grounds to the other, and gives the most magnificent set of kaliecoscopic views that one ever beheld. If I were coming here this week for the first time I should spend the first day on the elevated t longest, is made by a foreign government or firm. The exhibit made by our own government, though large and interesting, is awky ard and even ugly and inartistic compared to that of the French, the Germans and the English. It is of trains and in the gondolas or launches the lagoons. The next two or three days should simply walk about the grounds ar the lagoons. The next two or three days I should simply walk about the grounds and through that great international circus and museum, the Midway plaisance. After this I should divide the show up into sec-

cism, if there be

different character, of course, being con-

finish and effect.

In the matter of promptness too, the for-

ced anything now but a few finishing ouches. The exhibits which are in pro-

voking confusion, showcases not put up and boxes not unpacked, are those of Americans who have had plenty of time but who have been guilty of the national

fault of procrastination. It sertainly is somewhat remarkable that the foreigners should have come across the sea, into a strange land and beaten their American

strange land and beaten their American rivals in quickness of installation. The American is too fond of letting a task go

il it has to be done, and then, by a sud

den display of energy, just "get there."
Let there he does, as a rule, but too many
of the American exhibits are now, though

in the emposition ring, still a trifle dis-

digured.

Three cur four days will see all the de

tions, and take in one section each day. Senor Vutuy de Nome, royal Spanish commissioner, has received word from the nome department that the Twelfth inantry royal Spanish band is con day, and are due to arrive in Ne fork May 20, and in Chicago two day

Спісадо, May 11.—People whose knowledge of Amazons is confined in the shapely maidens who march and wheel in the glitter of the footlights, will probably gaze in distrust at the genuine article, twenty of whom, female warrious of the army of Da-homey are at the Dabomey village. Sev-eral shades darker than the shades of Erebus, their appearance is repellant in

sportation of the hundreds of thouems in connection with this vast en-ise it appears to have been satisfacy solved. According to the figures a cut by the managers of the various sportation lines there will be sufficient city of cars, steamers, etc., to take that 10,000 persons to the fair in one r. Hanything like this capacity be eloped in actual service there will be anse for complaint. The greatest day fair is to have during the summer is not likely to show more than 400,000 visions. Even if the big day should reach the normous total of 500,000 visitors—and hat is more than everattended any fair in the day—there will be transportation failthing from leafther. that while the demands of the reguthe trainer to and from the city comes heaviest in a direction opposite to that of the heavy city travel. In the morning, when Chicagoans are coming to their business the World's fair crowds are traveling in the other direction, and so again in the afternoon and evening. While the facilities appear to be excellent between the private potential port of the city and

upon the grounds he is dazed with the magnificence and the vastness of the outdoor picture. For a short time he wanders in one direction or another airclassis. where no additional facilities have been provided, and where the World's fair travel and the regular travel will run in parallel both of time and direction.

There are four principal routes to the World's fair from the city. These are the training of the large of the world is fair from the city. trains on the Illinois Central railway, the elevated road, the cable line and the steamships. 'irst in importance, perhaps, is the Illinois Central, which occupies the lake front. Its special World's fair trains run every two minutes, and carry passengers from the foot of Van Buren street, which is about the center of the downtown district, to the exposition in fifteen ninutes. The fare is 10 cents each way, and the trains do not stop between the and the trains do not stop between the city and the exposition. Passengers are landed at four stations in the vicinity of the fair grounds, all without the enclosure but convenient to the gates. The cars used for this special service are of rather novel construction, They have been nicknamed "the cattle cars," because they are cars which after the World's fair is over will be converted into vehicles for the will be converted into vehicles for the transportaion of livestock. There are no platforms at the end of the ccaches, and the doors for entrance and egress are at the sides. In this respect they resemble a summer street car, or the cars used on the Coney Island and other dummy suburban railroads in the east. The seats run cross-wise of the cars, and each coach

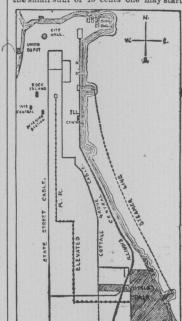
> in motion.
>
> Chicago has but one elevated railroad, and this is called the Alley line, from the fact that its route lies through the alleys between State street and Wabash avenue. Where the road intersects cross streets the company had to buy a great deal of property in order to secure passage way for its structure. The city terminus of the road is at Congress street, which is about half a mile from Madison street, usually considered the down-town region. Until recently the cievated road reached only to tengers per hour, and is already very

coach runs along either side. A guard sits on the roof of each of these coaches, and

pular. The cable road which runs to the fair is he Wabash or Cottage Grove avenue line. trans trains of three or four cars each tate of development in Chicago, probably nore of them being used here than in any more of them being used here than in any other city of the country. There are so many of these cable lines having their loops through the streets in the principal part of town that some of the corners are exceedingly dangerous to pedestrians. At several corners, for instance, the cable trains run in the directions precisely con-

while one is looking for a train on the east side of the street to be running north it actually runs south, and the train on the other side, which by the rule of the road should run south, runs north. This is very confusing, and pedestrians should be always on their guard. At two or three corners the cars run in all directions of the ompass, especially the directions of the ompass, especially the directions least exected, and the wonder is that a greater umber of people do not fall victims to hese juggernauts of the streets.

The cable lines have helped immensely The cable lines have helped immensely to spread Chicago out in all directions over the prairies. In the south division, for instance, one may board a cable train at Madison street and ride about ten miles, or far into the suburbs, all for a nickel. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that fo the small sum of 15 cents one may sta O HALL.



ROADS LEADING TO THE FAIR. at the southern end of the South Chicago at the southern end of the South Chicago electric road, not far from the Indiana state line connect at State street with the cable road, which will carry him to the center of the city, and there changing to the north side line continue his journey about twelve miles farther toward Wisconsin. A ride of more than twenty-five miles for fifteen cents is cheap traveling, and the distances give a very good idea of and the distances give a very good idea of the enormous extent of terri by this metropolis of interior America.
In good weather the steamers are sure to be a popular means of travel to and from the exposition. One company has in ser-vice, or will have as soon as there is any demand therefor, a fleet of ten or twe demand therefor, a fleet of ten or twelve large steamers. One of these is an enormous whaleback steamer named the Columbus. These boats start from the foot of Van Buren street, where a great pier been built for their accommodation, and land passengers at the pier one half mile in length which extends from the foot of the grand basin in the exposition grounds. The younge each way will regrounds. The voyage each way will require about forty minutes of time, but when the weather is warm the trip will be refreshing and enjoyable. Bands of music will accompany the boats, and ices and light drinks will be served on board. The view of Chicago from the lake will be worth the trouble, and the spectacle pre-sented by the exposition grounds and buildings from the water is sure to be memorable one, particularly at night when the electrical effects on pier and shore are to be very fine. The great search-lights placed on the towers of the exposition buildings will cast their power-ful rays far out into the lake, illuminating the pier and harbor almost as brilliantly as

Other steamship lines will run from various points along the lake and the river which cuts through the city, and will add considerably to the total carrying capacity of the exposition transportation lines. But for those who desire other models of travel here will be a great variety of opportun ties. A coaching company has formed to make regular trips betwe These vehicles are of a new pattern, their "inside" scats not being inside at all, inas much as there are no doors or curtains or anything to shut off the view. One could first flying coaches and dash through the boulevards, the parks and along the Midway plaisance to the gates of the big fair. Chicago has the finest parks and boulevards in America, and the flower show, as well as the show of stylish equipages, of costly houses, beautiful grounds and fashwell as the show of stylish equipages, of costly houses, beautiful grounds and fashionable people along Grand, Michigan and Drexel boulevards is worth seeing.

The cost each way by the coaches will be \$1, which is rather expensive, considering that one may make the same trip for a nickel by the elevated trains or cable cars. But if it be desired to see the parks and boulevards without the investment of reboulevards without the investment of so much as \$1 one may step into one of a line of fifty carry-alls which another company

of fifty carry-alls which another company is rubning over the same route with a tariff of 50 cents.

Within the grounds the exposition managers have built a commodious and imposing terminal station. Here are all the conveniences of a first-class modern railway station. There are even lunch-rooms to which presents in which passengers may spread out their own baskets, eat their home-cooked vic tuals, and buy hot coffee or tea handy by on very soon. Passengers will be landed here early in the forenoon, and after the

FAIR SIDE SHOWS. Special Attractions in the Mid-

WHAT IS TO BE SEEN THERE.

way Plaisance.

World's FAIR, May 11.- [Special.] -The managers of the exposition discovered very early that they would be compelled to find a place outside the grounds of the fair proper for the many special attract ions and curiosities which were pouring in from the four quarters of the earth ance the gathering place of all these novel-ties, and to permit the concessionaries to charge gate fees there-for the plaisance still an open question with many visitor tion proper, or the side-show is most inter the queer people of the world, their pe culiar costumes, customs and amuse ments, the plaisance is a favored spot. If innocent friends from the Orient and from Africa extract the nimble quarter from the pockets of Americans, he should pass a day or two along the single thoroughfare boasted by the aggregation of sideshows. He will himself be called upon to drop many a good dollar in the slot before will have had fun enough to repay him for his outlay and his time.

As yet the plaisance is rather backentirely ready for the public. So far a majority of the visitors to this motley spot, this international alley, are men who like a lark and whose curiosity has been roused by tales of the dancing girls, hourd and all-world beauties to be found in the various villages and halls. It is well to say that the man who goes to the plaisance hoping to see something "racy" be-cause improper or vulgar will be very much disappointed. No such displays or much disappointed. No such displays or performances are to be found there. Pretty women in large numbers there are, and many of them dance in the music halls, but there is no phase of their efforts which one would be unwilling to take his wife or daughter to see. In truth, the dancing girl show is rather tame in every way.

Much more interesting are the forty young women who appear in what is generally known as the international beauty show. Technically the affair is called a display of cost, where he had not a few to the state of the state