General Business.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT!
OVER TWO MILLIONS 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.

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.

"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
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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 National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

MAMMOTH DRAWING

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, June 18, 1889.

Capital Prize, $600,000.

100,000 Tickets at $40; Halves $20; Quarters $10; Eighths $5; Twentieths $2; Fortieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$600,000 is	$600,000
1 PRIZE OF	200,000 is	200,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
2 PRIZES OF	20,000 are	40,000
5 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	50,000
10 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	50,000
25 PRIZES OF	2,000 are	50,000
100 PRIZES OF	800 are	80,000
200 PRIZES OF	600 are	120,000
500 PRIZES OF	400 are	200,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$1,000 are	$100,000
100 do	800 are	80,000
100 do	400 are	40,000
Two NUMBER TERMINALS.		
1,998 Prizes of	$200 are	$399,600
3,144 Prizes amounting to		$2,159,600

AGENTS WANTED

For CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M A DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C

By ordinary letter, containig MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose charter expires in 1892. The Company has never asked, nor received, a dollar from the State. Beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION Immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

JUST RECEIVED:

WHITE RUSSIAN WHEAT,
VERMONT CLOVER,
AND CANADIAN
TIMOTHY SEED.

ALSO

Garden Peas,
Beans and
Vegetable Seeds,
in great variety,

Early Stone Turnip Seed.

Flour, Corn Meal, Rolled and Standard Oat Meal,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

PRICES LOW.

ALEX. McKINNON.

30th April

ELY'S CREAM BALM REMEDY FOR CATARRH
PRICE 50 CTS.
IT IS THE BEST. EASIEST TO USE, & THE CHEAPEST.

Card of Thanks.

The Subscribers having closed the business formerly conducted in the Benson Block, desire to thank the public for their kind patronage. Also intimate that accounts owing us, our friends will please pay them to W. S. Loggie, at his office, who will pay all accounts owing by us.

Chatham, May 1st, 1889. LOGGIE & CO.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - MAY 23, 1889.

Real Progress.

It is sometimes said that the maritime provinces are "advancing backwards," and, because they do not increase in wealth and population as fast as the west, their people are too ready to decry the whole country. As a fact, even the maritime provinces are making substantial gains in nearly all things which go to make up the progress of a country. It would not, however, be a matter of wonder, or anything to be discouraged over from a broad, national standpoint, were the lamentations of the most pessimistic of our people justified by the facts, when it is remembered that the remarkable advances in population, wealth, manufactures, etc., of the prairie and western section of the Dominion are largely contributed to by the outgoings of the provinces by the sea. Eastern men and eastern money are doing their share in pushing the western towns and cities ahead at a rate that, in many cases, even surpasses similar enterprise in the Western States, and it is, therefore, a guarantee of the whole country's solidity in all that constitutes material advancement, that while progress, though slow, is being made in the east, it is a marked feature in the west, becoming almost phenomenal in some localities, and in all cases indicating healthy and necessary growth, rather than the spasmodic inflation of speculative conditions. As an example of the prodigies amongst Canada's new cities, Vancouver, in British Columbia seems to be foremost. The Montreal *Gazette* says that on March 1st, 1886, there was only one straggling street along the water front, and the town site was unbroken forest. Six weeks later the city, which already had been selected as the Pacific terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway, was incorporated and a municipal government established, and during the next two months a great influx of population and activity in building operations occurred. Then a terrible calamity visited the place, a fire on June 13th obliterating every house save three. Nothing daunted, the energetic citizens set to work with a will the following day, and in an incredibly short space of time the city had risen from its ashes and all traces of the devastation were lost. Since then the history of Vancouver has been an uninterrupted record of progress in every department of industry, commerce and municipal administration. The city now boasts a gas company, an electric light company, a water works system, a telephone company, and a street railway company, whose line will be in operation during this summer. Within the limits there are forty-six miles of graded streets, and twenty-four miles of side walks. Not even the characteristic of a civic debt is wanting, the corporation having incurred a liability of $356,000 for the purposes of municipal improvements. Finally, the population has now mounted up to ten thousand and the assessed value of real property to $6,604,000, the latter having all but doubled in the past year.

If anyone thinks it too slow for him in the east, he has only to follow Horace Greeley's advice and "go west," and he needn't leave the Dominion to find a chance to "grow up with the country."

An Early Season and Early Fishing, Etc.

One of the mildest and shortest winters ever experienced on the Miramichi has been followed by an equally genial spring and the opening of summer in the month of May. It is possible that we may yet have a season not favorable for vegetation, but that the frost period has passed away there can be no doubt. The snow, which often lies at considerable depth in the woods, even at this time of the year, has been entirely gone for three weeks or more, and the spring freshet from that source was only a moderate one, and as we have had no rains of any volume the rivers have come down almost to summer level already.

If we do not have a heavy rain soon a good many logs will be "hung up" for the year. We hear of one drive of over a million feet which is abandoned for the season in a tributary stream so far from the main Northwest that there is no hope of its coming out this year, while a large proportion of the drives more favorably situated are coming along very slowly and at considerable extra expense.

The migration of salmon, trout, smelts and other fishes which pass from salt to fresh water, has been from a fortnight to three weeks earlier than usual this year. Fresh salmon are seldom seen in Chatham in May, but some were taken last week and one was caught at Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., on 13th inst. Salmon are now ascending the rivers, one weighing 17½ lbs. being caught at the head of the Southwest Boom on Monday night. Our anglers consider the Queen's Birthday (24th) early for sea-trout fly-fishing at such places as Indiantown on the Southwest, Ox Bow on the Northwest, Egan's Meadows, Bartibog, Rough waters of the Nepisiguit, etc., but a sea-trout weighing 1½ lbs. was taken with a fly, this year, on 1st inst., at Connell's, Bathurst Road, six miles up the Bartibog, and, three-pounders and smaller were taken, in quantity, at Egan's on 14th by Messrs. Smith and Ruddock. Messrs. Keary and Flanagan of Bathurst, killed both salmon and trout on the Nepisiguit nearly a fortnight ago, and the "spring run" of sea-trout began at Indiantown and the Ox-Bow a week ago. On Tuesday morning Mr. Davidson of Newcastle, returned from Indiantown with a fair catch, specimens of which ran up to more than four pounds, and Mr. T. S. Gellibrand of London and several Miramichi gentlemen, who went up on Tuesday in Mr. Miller's little steamer *Lily*, killed a dozen or more beauties, although this party were only in time for the rear end of the first school, which will be followed in a day or two by another good run.

In its effects upon the various industries and interests of the country, the season is, on the whole, a favorable one, but a good, old-fashioned rain storm that would give us a two ft. rise of water in our big rivers, would bring with it blessings to be thankful for.

The "Telegraph" on that Flurry in St. John "Politics"

In the discussion of the recent appointment of Hon. R. J. Ritchie to be police magistrate of the united city, that appointment has been denounced as a crime and an outrage, as a flagrant abuse of power, and as a most unjust removal of Mr. B. Lester Peters from office. It is reasonable to expect that these changes should be answered, and we now propose to devote a little space to calm consideration of the matter.

In the first place let us ask: From what office has Mr. Peters been removed by the action of the government? It is alleged that he had been dismissed from the police magistracy of St. John, which city now includes Portland. Mr. Peters was never the police magistrate of Portland, and how then can he be dismissed from a position of the whole city which he never held? He was police magistrate of St. John, just as Mr. Tapley was police magistrate of Portland. Both these offices as they existed before have ceased to exist. The new office of police magistrate takes the place of both, covers the jurisdiction of both, and is in law and in fact, as well as in jurisdiction, an office which Mr. Peters has not yet held.

We come next to consider the city court. Here there is a still stronger and clearer case, if that is posible. Here, not only is the judicial district enlarged, but the court itself is remodeled and the new judge of the court holds an entirely different position from that previously held by Mr. Peters. To make this clear we quote from the old law and from the new. Down to the date when the union act took effect the city court was constituted as follows:—

The said court shall be held before one of the aldermen of the said city, with the common clerk thereof or his deputy associated with such aldermen as puisne judge of the said court.

The union act says of the city court of St. John:—

The said court shall be held before the police magistrate of the city of St. John at the police office in the said city.

In the one case an alderman was the judge and either the common clerk or his deputy might sit as puisne judge. In the new order of things the police magistrate is the sole judge. Mr. Peters was never the judge of the old city court in this sense, much less has he ever been judge of the newly constituted court of St. John and Portland united. The old city court of old St. John, with its alderman for judge and Mr. Peters or his deputy for puisne judge, has ceased to exist as much as the Portland civic court has ceased to exist. How then has Mr. Peters been dismissed from the judgeship of the St. John city court? Only by the legislation which abolished the right of the aldermen to sit and of him to sit with one of them as a puisne judge,

There then has been no dismissal by the executive government. The most that can be claimed is that Mr. Peters should have been appointed to the office of police magistrate and city court judge of the new city. By the union act as Mr. Peters himself framed it, the two offices must be held by one and the same person. To that position the government was authorised by the act to make an appointment. They had to choose between appointing Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Peters. One of these gentlemen was their colleague who had four times in succession received the endorsation of the people in St. John when he was before them as a candidate for election. The other gentleman was not even known to be a supporter of the government. He had been the incumbent of three offices. If the government appointed him as police magistrate he could not be reappointed by the common council as their clerk, the position which he had held longest, and by unanimous consent. On the other hand his appointment as police magistrate of old St. John had been made out of the usual course and subject to an unusual condition. The appointment had been made in 1882 against the expressed wishes of a number of the members from St. John then supporting the government of the day, and was expressly disapproved of by this journal, whose editor and proprietor was one of the representatives referred to.

We come now to the recommendations upon which the new appointment was made. So far as we are informed not one of the city or county representatives has now recommended the appointment of Mr. Peters as police magistrate under the union act. It is true that Messrs. Alward and Stockton desired that he be allowed to become the police magistrate and city court judge under a clause of the act just past. That is a very different thing from recommending his appointment. The views of the government were that an appointment ought to be made. If they were right in this view, and we feel assured that they were, what grounds had they to appoint Mr. Peters, when no one of their supporters had recommended such action?

It has been the established practice of both federal and provincial governments, whether Liberal or Conservative, in making appointments to give a preference to a member of the legislature, and a still greater preference to a colleague in the government over other persons recommended for the position to be filled. In the appointments of governorships and judgeships—the best offices in their gift—both the governments of Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Mackenzie gazetted their colleagues to such positions whenever they thought it desirable to do so, whether or not their local supporters desired such appointments made. Nor have we ever, before the present instance, known of a supporter going into opposition or resigning his seat because of such action. It has been a recognized principle that if a member of the cabinet desired an official position in the gift of his colleagues and they chose to appoint him there was an end of the matter. It were needless to cite instances, though they might be given in any number. If to-morrow the collectorship of customs, or the post office in St. John were vacant and Sir John Macdonald chose to appoint either, Messrs. Foster or Costigan to the place he would do so and the persons responsible for the disposal of the patronage here would probably not feel aggrieved, even if they had recommended another.

We are not now discussing the merits of the established usage. We are simply stating a recognized fact. The reason for it lies in the circumstance that a member of the cabinet has had, not only the confidence of the constituency which elected him, but of the whole country as well. He had been approved by the majority of the representatives of the whole people, otherwise he could not have retained a cabinet position. If an appointment of this character is to be objected to, what shall be said of the scorces of appointments made of men who have been rejected by the people? Surely the fact of having enjoyed the confidence of a constituency and of the legislature ought not to operate as a disqualification for office holding.

So far, while Hon. Mr. Ritchie's qualification and fitness for the position of police magistrate have been warmly endorsed in many quarters, they have not been publicly questioned by the opposition. The Sun, after mentioning a number of gentlemen who, it says, are now aggrieved because of his appointment, said, the other day:—

We believe that had the office become actually vacant instead of only technically so, not a man of them would have lifted a finger to oppose Mr. Ritchie's appointment.

This is a fair admission by the Sun that the appointment is a good one, for if an appointment was to be made, and this course, we think, we have shown the government were obligated to take. They were responsible for securing a good, impartial and efficient police magistrate for the new city, and this, we believe, they have done.

Portland, St. John, Under the Scott Act

("Progress" May 18)

Drinking, fighting, shouting, biting! That was the programme on Portland's leading thoroughfare between 9 and 10 o'clock last Saturday evening. A scuffle, struggling men spread over the sidewalk a rush to the spot, and then the combatants, picked up beaten and bleeding were rushed in the dark alleyways.

Young men and boys took part in the disgusting spectacle. The crowd of sightseers who tried to keep the run of the different fights had a hard time. When the drunks on the front street looked as if they were going to be peaceable, word arrived of a big fight on "the back road."

There are seven liquor stores within 100 yards of each other on Portland bridge. They all seem to do a good business. Saturday nights they are crowded, and the majority of the crowd are generally "full." They are hustled out among the throng of people who travel between St. John and Portland every Saturday night and are anything but good company. Many of these liquor stores have entrances from what has been sarcastically called "Bond avenue"—a dark, uneven road, without any lights whatever, running back of the buildings facing on Portland bridge. This place comes very handy to hustle the drunken pugilists into, and here they can have their fight out or crawl into one of the numerous barrooms.

Surely such a settlement of bar-rooms as this, with double the number within a few hundred yards, needs the strictest supervision of the police. Indeed, one would think two policemen none too many to keep anything like order in such a place. Yet last Saturday night the wildest disorder prevailed. Men were beaten, shutters knocked down, decent people were unable to get near their own doors, and a grocer had to exert himself to get his barrels in off the sidewalk before they were toppled over into the gutter by the drunken rowdies.

And so it is all over Portland. There seems to have been a mania for starting rum shops. As soon as a store become vacant, the landlord would instantly receive applications for the rental of it "to start a bar-room." Hitherto quiet and respectable streets have been made the scenes of disgraceful rowdyism by means of these bar-rooms, many of them being open at all hours of the night.

Tuesday, about midnight, people living near one of these places, recently started,—which has become pretty well known by reason of its "sign"—were awakened by fighting and shouting. The genial proprietor, a Mr. Wilson, was amusing himself with some of his customers, one of whom was wishing at the top of his voice that the very ordinary blood with which his hands were covered was somebody's heart's blood.

The Lost Atlantis.

For many centuries there has been a tradition of a long lost island called Atlantis.

The Greek geographers located it in the Atlantic Ocean, west of the northwest part of Africa and the Pillars of Hercules. The sea-kings of Atlantis are said to have invaded Europe and Africa, and to have been defeated by the Athenians.

All the legends agree that it was a vast island, of inexhaustible resources, and inhabited by a race of superior people. For ages this island has existed only in legendary lore. But now, when the light of modern research is turned full upon the investigation, behold the lost Atlantis at our very doors.

So the bigoted medical fraternity goes groping about in the dark. If they would investigate, they would behold the lost Atlantis at their very door. They experiment and dose with their injurious drugs, and with no person or laws to hold them accountable, they continue their bigoted, unjustified practice, staring into vacancy imagining that they see in themselves as Esculapius.

Wrapped in ancient bigotry, they denounce any new idea advanced by a layman or an opposition school as a fraud. Why?

Because humanity will not be benefited? Not at all, but because their specialism did not make the discovery.

Yet they concede that there is no remedy known to their materia medica that will cure an advanced kidney malady and the diseases arising therefrom—although many of them know from crowning proof that Warner's Safe Cure will—but unscrupulously treat symptoms and call them a disease, when in reality they know they are but symptons.

A few of the more honest physicians admit that Warner's Safe Cure is a valuable remedy, and a great blessing to mankind, but say, in so many words, when asked why they do not prescribe it, that they cannot, according to their code.

The late eminent physician and writer, Dr. J. G. Holland, published in "Scribner's Monthly," and showed his opinion of such bigotry, and no doubt was satisfied that Atlantis might possibly be discovered in a proprietary medicine, when he wrote editorially, as follows:

"Nevertheless, it is a fact that many of the best proprietary medicines of the day were more successful that many of the physicians, and most of them, it should be remembered, were first discovered or used in actual medical practice. When, however any shrewd person, knowing their virtue, and foreseeing their popularity, secures and advertises them, then, in the opinion of the bigoted, all virtue went out of them."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Suburban Quebec Town Destroyed.

HUNDREDS OF HOUSES BURNED.

DEATH OF MAJOR SHORT AND SERGT. WALLECK.

QUEBEC, May 16.

Very early this morning, almost immediately after the midnight bells had sounded, an alarm of fire started those of our citizens who were not abed, and a glance out of doors discovered a lurid red light to the westward of the city in the direction of St. Sauveur. All the carters still on the streets were immediately in requisition and large crowds of people were quickly swarming towards the scene of the conflagration. The fire fiend had again declared itself, nobody seems to know how, in the property of Mrs. McCann, on St. Valier st., St. Sauveur, near the property of Messrs. Elliott & Tozer, known as Colebrooke place. It originated in the same house, a vacant one, that was

THE SCENE OF A FIRE THREE WEEKS AGO

and quickly assumed large dimensions. In the adjacent house belonging to the same landlady lived Gaudlose Plante, carter, who at the time of the fire was on his way home from Montmorenci with a load. He returned to find his home in ashes, but happily his wife and children were safe, though they had been unable to save a single article of furniture, not even a pocketbook that was in the building and that contained a few dollars in money. In St. Sauveur the fire alarm caused an immediate commotion and the entire population was soon afoot. The flames shot upwards in great splendor and spread abroad with terrible rapidity, and it was evident from the beginning that the fire brigade of St. Sauveur was quite

UNABLE TO COPE WITH THE EMERGENCY.

The volunteers worked hard under the energetic lead of Dr. Fiset, but lack of organization, and above all of a proper water supply, told fearfully against their well meant efforts, Mayor Kirouac and other prominent citizens were early on the ground assisting the firemen and doing all that was possible with their aid and counsel. Mayor Langelier, who was on his way home from visiting a friend, when he saw the reflection, and heard of the conflagration, immediately ordered out the firemen, and they were promptly off in response to the call of duty. The city brigade was considerably

CRIPPLED BY WANT OF WATER,

but the Shand & Mason engine was located at a hydrant off St. Denis street, and after some delay succeeded in throwing a good stream upon the flames. Another steam engine was then sent for and put into commission. Meanwhile good work was being done on St. Peter and Chenet streets by a hand pump, which threw water from a cistern. At three o'clock it was impossible to guess at the limit of the fire. Everybody was more or less excited at the velocity with which the flames jumped

FROM ONE WOODEN BUILDING TO ANOTHER,

and there were few cool heads in the crowd outside of the disinterested spectators. At the hour above mentioned the flames had gone no further west than St. Peter street, and on St. Valier street had been successfully kept from invading the Tozer property, though the outbuildings were still threatened.

At 5 o'clock a. m. the fire was still spreading. It had then spread southward as far as the street in front of the church, while towards the St. Charles river and to the westward it had reached beyond Tozer's, which had been burned down. B Battery was then called out and the men engaged fighting the flames. The number of houses destroyed are counted by hundreds, and there was no telling where the fire would stop.

By 7 o'clock the fire was almost under control on the city side. While the military were making preparations to blow up some houses to prevent its further spread a premature explosion took place in one of the houses,

KILLING MAJOR SHORT AND SERGT. WALLECK.

of B Battery. Both were buried in the ruins. Up to 9 o'clock the body of Major Short had not been recovered. Sergt. Wallack was found near the door dreadfully mutilated.

By 10 30 the fire in St. Sauveur had been checked on the city side, but was still burning furiously towards the northwest, and seemed likely to stop only when there was nothing left to feed it. The larger number of houses destroyed were small wooden buildings. There was a strong easterly wind blowing, and rain had been falling for the last three hours.

By noon the fire burned itself out after reaching the limits of St. Sauveur, the toll-gate keeper's house on Valier street being about the last to go. The district north and west of Masane and St. Ambroise streets has been almost swept clean, with the exception of a portion of Valier street, which escaped. The number of houses burned is about seven hundred, and as a large number were tenements occupied by more than one family, the number of families homeless in not less than twelve hundred, comprising five or six thousand souls. Hon. Mr. Mercier and other prominent men are interesting themselves on behalf of the homeless people. Applications have been made to Sir A. P. Caron for the use of the drill shed and other Government buildings to shelter those who are yet camped out in the fields. Food is being distributed by the clergy and steps are being taken to organize a regular system of relief. The majority of the people burned out are of the labouring class, and as the insurance rates were almost prohibitive very few have anything to fall back upon.

Major Short's body was found shortly after 9 o'clock minus a leg and an arm which were found some distance from the trunk. It was only last night that the St. Sauveur municipality refused the offer of the city corporation to supply them with water. Houseless people are camped out in the fields with what effects they could save.

The Quebec *Chronicle* gives the following particulars of the killing of Major Short and Sergt. Walleck:—

A detachment of men from "B" Battery, Canadian Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, had been summoned from the Citadel, and by their coolness and steady discipline, rendered material help to the firemen, and the panic stricken people. As the strong easterly wind impelled the fire further away from the only available water, the exertions of the firemen were directed more towards the salvation of the already burning houses, while the artillery men went to the front to stop the progress of the fire, by demolishing the houses in its course. Ropes and tacklings were effectively used, and gunpowder was also called into requisition. Small kegs were exploded in the lower parts of the houses by fuses, the officers freely exposing themselves to whatever danger this implied. Major Short at 6.45 stepped into a wooden house on St. Gertrude street near Sauveur street, followed by Sergeant Wallick, to perfect arrangements for its destruction. The importance of the work the soldiers were doing had fully impressed itself upon the onlookers, of whom there were many near by. Hardly had the Major and Sergeant entered the doorway when the gunpowder exploded, presumably by a spark blown in through the open windows. The house was hurled intact several feet into the air, but when it fell, a chaotic mass, the horrified bystanders began to realize the fact that the universal favorite, the intrepid soldier, the gallant Major Short, and Sergeant Wallick the riding master of the Battery, lay probably dead or dying under the burning debris. The artillery with a dash began a hasty life and death dislodgement of the boards and beams and hauled from the ruin the still breathing, but fearfully injured and disfigured body of what was three minutes before the stalwart handsome young sergeant whose bearing challenged general admiration. From one arm the ghastly white broken bone protruded, half of one foot had been blown away, both legs were badly broken, face and trunk were wounded and it seemed almost a miracle to some near by, when the pinched nerveless lips framed a request for water. Further efforts to reach the spot where the Major lay, were perforce suspended, and the batterymen unable in most instances to maintain their soldierly bearing from excess of feeling were compelled to stand by with idle hands while the flames cracked and hissed over the remains of their officer and companion in arms. Together they had braved danger with unbroken front in riots and street troubles, when blood had freely flows, without a murmur they had suffered the hardships and borne the brunt of the North West campaign against the rebels under Riel. And now it was with tear-stained faces and tottering, bent frames that they stood around that blazing pyre, some in speechless horror, some with lamentations upon their lips at being so near their hero and yet so helpless. It was not until three hours had passed that even their impatience could approach the fatal pile. And then when half-burnt beams and rubbish had been thrown aside, a crushed trunk with no legs adhering, with a fringe of the light hair, at the back of the head, about all that remained to indentify the body, was what they found and conveyed to their Citadel home.

The Sergeant was tenderly carried to the Marine Hospital, where he revived sufficiently to state that the barrel of powder opened to receive the fuse was ignited by a spark, and that a note of warning sprang from the lips of his superior, just before the explosion hushed his voice forever.

Major Charles J. Short, who thus met his death at the post of duty, was a son of Judge Short, of Sherbrooke. He early exhibited a liking for military matters, becoming a volunteer in the local artillery corps in his native place. On the formation of the first batteries of the Canadian Regiment of Artillery in 1871, Lieut. Short attached himself to the school of gunnery, and took part in the Fenian raid as Adjutant; in 1874 was gazetted to a commission as second lieutenant in "B" Battery, and was noted as one of the most popular and energetic officers in the force. In 1882, when Major-General Strange retired from the post of commandant of the garrison, Lieut. Short was promoted to the position of captain of the battery, in succession to Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert, who took the place of General Strange. Shortly after he received field rank as major, and has kept his battery in a very high state of efficiency, and done a good deal of valuable service. His battery was instrumental in suppressing the labor riots in Quebec in 1879, when he was so severely wounded on the head as to have come near death. Although he subsequently passed through the campaign in the Northwest unscratched during the insurrection in 1885, receiving the most honorable mention in the report of General Sir Fred. Middleton, it was reserved for him to sacrifice his life in aiding his suffering fellow creatures. The deceased was about forty-two years old. He leaves a widow, who was a daughter of Mr. John Carruthers, of Kingston, and a young child. His brother, Robert, is an attorney-at-law in Quebec. One of his sisters is the wife of Mr. Berry, Collector of Customs at Sherbrooke, and another was married to the late Inspector-General Lloyd.

Child Burned to Death.

MONCTON, May 17.—An alarm of fire was sounded to-day at noon from box 24, corner Main and Duke streets. The firemen responded quickly and found the fire to be in a 2½ story tenement house on Pleasant street occupied by a Mr. McGarry, shoemaker. The wind blew the smoke in great gusts on Main street and it looked at first as if a heavy fire was in progress. Water was soon turned on and the fire confined to one corner of the house. Suddenly a woman's shriek, that of Mrs. McGarry, ran out saying that two or three of her children were in the attic. Several firemen went into the building and returned with two children, but the third could not be found. The shrieks of the mother were terrible to hear. Fireman William McDougall went into the building and ascended into the attic, the stairs breaking through from under him and the smoke almost suffocating him, but he succeeded in reaching the attic and groped around trying to find the child, but was unsuccessful. By this time the fire was about out and parties began searching for the remains of the child, which were found in a closet under the attic stairs charred beyond recognition.

It is supposed the fire started under the attic stairs, in which was stored a quantity of straw, and the finding of the body of the little 5-year-old son of Mr. McGarry in this place would seem to indicate that the little fellow was playing with matches and set fire to the straw. This is the first fatal fire that has occurred here within the past 15 years, and has cast a gloom over the town. Mr. and Mrs. McGarry have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

He Was a Railroad Hero.

CRUSHED AND ALMOST ROASTING TO DATH, FIREMAN LAPHEN MAKES HIS WILL.—AN HOUR OF HORRIBLE TORTURE.

DENVER, Col., May 16.—With his body crushed and pinioned beneath his engine and his face so near the fire that it was blistered by the heat, the brave and heroic fireman, Charles Laphen, made his last will and testament. It is one of the most thrilling stories in the history of railroad accidents, and ranks with that of poor Ben Westlake, the Colorado engineer, whose hand, though severed from the body, still held the lever. Laphen was the fireman of a South Park freight train that was wrecked Monday near Bailey's station, thirty-five miles from Denver. The train was composed of the engine and fourteen cars. A short distance above where the accident occured a freight car was picked up, and, there being no switch, it had to be taken ahead of the engine.

Two brakeman, one of whom was Ben Hedges, were seated on this car as a lookout. A few moments later, when turning a short curve, a boulder, several tons in weight, was seen on the track. There was hardly time to signal, much less stops the train. The engine and several cars were thrown into the ditch. Under the engine was the mangled fireman Charles Laphen, crushed to the ground beneath the terrible weight. He could neither move arm nor leg. Only his head was free from the debris.

The heat of the fire-box added to the terrible torture of the unfortunate man. It was impossible to rescue him, and he must slowly die in the presence of his friends, who were powerless to aid. It was suggested that water be thrown upon him, but that would not do. What with the intolerable heat he would be scalded to death.

Though slowly roasting to death, Laphan did not lose his grit. "Boys," he said, "I know you can't do anything for me. I have a good constitution, and may last a good while, but I am living longer than I want to, anyway."

Among the group of horrified men that gazed upon the scene was Robert Jacks, the engineer. It had been impossible for him to stop his engine. He had been knocked senseless by the collision, but reviving was brought to where his partner was dying.

The big-hearted engineer forgot his own misery and pain, and bending beside the pinioned form of his friend, cried like a child. "I don't blame you," said Laphen, speaking to the weeping engineer. "It could not be helped. Nobody is to blame. Don't cry Jacks, it's not your fault."

Never in their experience on the mountain roads did the train men witness such a scene, Engineer Jacks was not the only one who cried. They all wept.

One of the train men whom he called Mike came to his side at his request. "Mike," said the pinioned man, "I want to make a will," and kneeling by his side, "Mike" took down his last testimony. He said he had property and money in San Francisco valued at about $12,000. Of this sum he gave his brother James $1,500 and his other brother, Thomas, the remainder. He said his father and mother were dead, but he had two rich aunts in San Francisco. "I have $76 in my pocket," he added, "that can be used for my funeral expenses."

He made the request that the Rev. Father Carr, of Denver, preach his funeral sermon. Laphen then asked for a priest and prayed fervently. He lingered for over an hour in this horrible condition, without a word of complaint, and then died. He was conscious until a few minutes of his death. He was a member of lodge No. 77, Order of locomotive firemen.

Opening the Short Line.

On June 2nd the Short Line will be formally opened for traffic via St. John; and we understand that arrangements will be made for fast trains to run daily by this route from Montreal to Halifax. If a satisfactory arrangement is effected with the Intercolonial, passenger trains will leave Montreal at 8.30 p. m. daily, and arrive at Halifax at 11 p. m. on the following day; and returning leave Halifax at 7 a. m. daily and arrive at Montreal the following day. This would reduce the trip from Halifax to Montreal to less than twenty-six hours. We sincerely trust that the railway department will make every concession possible in order to secure the extension of this fast train service to Halifax. Although the Harvey-Salisbury link is not completed, our merchants should at once consider whether we may not utilize this route for freight immediately. The Chamber of Commerce would do well to invite President VanHorne at an early date to take this whole question of freight traffic into joint consideration.—*Halifax Herald.*

BAZAAR.

The Ladies of St. Andrews Presbyterian church at Blackville will offer for sale

ON THE 24th MAY,

a nice assortment of

Fancy and Useful Articles,

IN THE

New Temperance Hall

which will be lighted by Electric light.

After the sale a Concert will be given by the Amateurs of Blackville.

The Sale and Entertainment is to raise funds to make make some attraction in the interior of the Church. Doors open at 2 o'clock p. m.

ADMISSION - - - - - - 10 cents.

God save the queen. For further details see posters next week.

THE CANADIAN MAIL BRINGS OUR SEEDS TO EVERY MANS DOOR.
JOHN. S. PEARCE & CO
SEED MERCHANTS
LONDON ONT.
64 PAGE CATALOGUE FREE.
SEND FOR ONE.
1889

DR. C. J. SPROUL,

DENTIST.

Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas or other Anæsthetics.
Artificial Teeth set on Gold, Rubber & Celluloid
Crown and Bridge work a specialty.
Offices in BENSON BLOCK, Chatham, N. B.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N. Y. Sold by

GILLESPIE & SADLER,
Chatham, N. B

ONTARIO'S

'CROWN OF GOLD'

The Champion Canadian Flour.

ONE CAR LOAD

Just received, also on hand

CLOVER

—AND—

TIMOTHY SEED.

SEED WHEAT.

Armour & Co's Mess Pork.
" " Short cut do.
" " Plate Beef.
" " Canned Corned Beef.
" " Refined Lard.
" " Choice Hams.

FOR SALE

Wholesale and Retail

BY

JOHN McLAGGAN,
NEWCASTLE.

Black Clyde Stallion

SEASON 1889.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON!

Imported by the Northumberland Agricultural Society, will make the Season of 1889 on the same terms, etc., as last year. His route will embrace Blackville, Indiantown, Derby, Newcastle, Nelson, Douglastown, Napan and Chatham. Duke of Wellington will stand in Chatham every second week after May 1st; other stopping places made known by the Groom after his first visit.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a Black Clyde Stallion, rising 9 years old, by Bismarck, a pure Clyde Horse which took four 1st prizes at Rothsay, Scotland, and other places. Bismarck was by old Marquis, and is now 13 years old, stands 17 hands high, with great power and superior action was bred by R. G. Riddle, Esq., Felton Park, from his celebrated prize-taking Black Mare by Tweedside.

OLD MARQUIS.

Old Marquis was bred by Alex. Lang Garnland, Paisley, and took first prize at Barrhead, Paisley, and at Johnstone when one year old, these shows being open to all Scotland. When two years old took first prize at Rothsay. Marquis' dam was bred by Mr. James Simpson, Bute, and took seven 1st prizes at Rothsay, and all her produce took prizes. Marquis' Grandsire was Samson, bred by Mr. Logan, Crossfeat, Kilbarchan.

DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S Dam was by Wellington, Grand Dam by old Blooming Heather. Wellington was bred by Mr. Robert Fox, of Swindon, Grange, near Wetherby, stands 17 hands high on short clean legs, with good action. Was got by Derbyshire champion out of a Mare got by True Briton, True Briton was got by Old Oxford and Old Oxford by Bringham's Farmer's Glory. Old Blooming Heather was got by Heather Jock, and obtained in 1859 a modal at Edinburgh and 1st Prize at Carlisle and 1st at Langholm, and when 5 years old obtained the £40 prize at Mid-Calder in County Edinburgh. Blooming Heather was a good black and his Dam was by Black Rattler, Grand Dam by Waggoner.

Any further information can be given by the Groom, MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

MIRAMICHI

MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS.

John H. Lawlor & Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

A good stock of Marble

always on hand.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Mantels & Table-tops, Garden Vases, Etc., etc.

CUT STONE of all descriptions furnished to order.

CHATHAM N. B.

North West Meadows FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction on Saturday the 1st day of June, next at 12 o'clock noon, in front of the Store of James Brown Esq., Newcastle, if not previously disposed of at private bargain.

All that Lot or tract of Land situate lying and being in the parish of North Esk, containing Five Hundred Acres, and known as the Fraser Meadows, and owned by the Heirs of the late Benjamin D. Fraser deceased.

For further particulars apply to John Ellis Chatham, or in Newcastle to

GEORGE STABLES,
Auctioneer.

Chatham, 20 April, 1889.

TELEPHONES.

THERE being several applications from parties in Chatham and Newcastle for Telephones the managers of the Miramichi Telephone Exchange would respectfully ask all parties who are desir