☞ CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. ☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"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 authorize the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1884—184th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE			$75,000
1	do.	do.	25,000
1	do.	do.	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000		12,000
5	do.	2000	10,000
10	do.	1000	10,000
20	do.	500	10,000
100	do.	200	20,000
200	do.	100	20,000
500	do.	50	25,000
1000	do.	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
9 Approximation Prizes of $750			6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to			$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

New Orleans National Bank,
New Orleans, La.

POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

M. A. Dauphin,
New Orleans, La.

or M. A. Dauphin,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

Notice of Sale.

To ALEXANDER STOTHART TEMPLETON of Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick in the Dominion of Canada Merchant, and Mary E. Templeton his wife and to all others whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a Power of sale, contained in a certain Indenture of mortgage bearing date the Twenty-Eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and eighty, and made between the said Alexander Stothart Templeton of Chatham, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick in the Dominion of Canada, Merchant, and Mary E. Templeton his wife of the one part, and Jane C. McFarlane of Moncton in the County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick, Spinster, of the other part, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Records of the County of Northumberland on the Seventh Day of January in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-One in Volume 60 of the County Records Pages 423, 424 and 425, and is numbered 410 in said volume. There will in pursuance of the said power of sale and for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the second day of April next, in front of the Post Office, Chatham, in said County, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises in said Indenture mentioned and described as follows, namely,—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town and parish of Chatham, aforesaid, being part of the lot number thirty-seven granted to the late Thomas Loban, deceased, and abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: On the westerly side by the house and land formerly owned by the late Cornelius Gheegan, in front by Water Street, on the easterly side by lands owned and occupied by Henry W. Ellilsch, and on the southerly side by the north side of the road or lane called the Foundry Lane, being the land and premises conveyed to the said Alexander Stothart Templeton, by William V. Ullock by Indenture bearing date the nineteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, as by reference thereto will more fully appear. Together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members privileges, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining. Also the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, etc., of the said Alexander Stothart Templeton and Mary E. Templeton of, into or upon the said land and premises and every part thereof.

Dated the 29th day of December, A. D. 1883.

JANE C. McFARLANE,
Mortgagee.

L. J. TWEEDIE, Solicitor for Mortgagee.

TO RENT.

The HOUSE AND PREMISES on St. John St. lately occupied by Mr. James Buckley, consisting of Two-Storey Dwelling, Barn, Woodshed, Ice House, &c. There is also a good well on the Premises. Possession given immediately if required. Apply at the

ADVANCE OFFICE,
Chatham.

South West Boom Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the South West Boom Company have deposited the plans of their booms on the South West Branch of the Miramichi River, and a description of the site thereof with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa, for approval, as required by law.

Dated 7th December, 1883

W. A. PARK, Secretary. ALEX. MORRISON President.

NOTICE.

J. T. Dow who has been representing himself as Traveller for us, has noconnection with us, and we will not be responsible for any bills contracted by him.

PROVINCIAL OIL CO.
St. John, N. B.
1y24

WANTED.

A QUANTITY of CEDAR and PINE Shingle Wood, Highest Price paid for it.

JOHN FLETT,
9-7 Nelson, December 31st, 1883.

Estate Notice.

All persons having claims against the Heirs of the Loban Estate and all persons having claims against the estate of the late William Loban are requested to file the same with the subscriber forthwith, he having received powers of Attorney from the Heirs and the Executors of Wm. Loban.

L. J. TWEEDIE.
Chatham, Nov. 31st. 1883

TEACHER WANTED

WANTED in District No 2, Nelson, a second class Male or Female Teacher. Apply immediately to Trustees.

CHAS. A. BATEMAN.
DAVID VYE.
JAMES McKENZIE.
NELSON, b. November

$66 a week at home. $5.00 outfit free. Pay absolutely sure. No risk. Capital not required. Reader, if you want business at which persons of either sex, young or old, can make great pay all the time they work, with absolute certainty, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

FOR SALE.

The Property on the West Side of Bartibogue lately occupied by James Cody, containing 200 acres, with Dwelling House and Barn, well fenced and in good order.

Apply to

R. HUTCHISON.
Douglastown, Nov. 5 '83 8y.8

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS having any claims against the Estate of Joseph Hays late of Nelson, Merchant, deceased, are requested to present the same duly attested within THREE MONTHS from the date hereof to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to

MARGARET HAYS, Executrix, and
J. P. BURCHILL, Accepter of said Estate.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every THURSDAY morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that day.

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher) at the following rates:—

One year,	$1.50.
After 6 months,	$2.00.
If paid in advance,	$1.00.

Advertisements are placed under classified head

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season, are inserted at *five cents* per line nonpareil, (or sixty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and *two cents* per line (or twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The master in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspé (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior advantages to advertisers.

Address

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... JANUARY 10, 1883.

A Degrading Appeal.

The public ought not, perhaps, to be surprised at any outrageous political principle declared by such a party organ as the Fredericton *Reporter*, but "the line ought to be drawn somewhere," and it should be short of the length to which that paper went last week. It virtually admitted the inferiority of Mr. Temple in the matter of general qualification as a parliamentary representative, but threatened the electors of York with political starvation should they elect Mr. Gregory. The *Reporter* presumed to tell the men of York that unless they sent Mr. Temple to Ottawa to support the Government, the County would be deprived of its rights under the constitution; that the Government would not give the County anything if Mr. Gregory was elected, because that gentleman represents the time-honored and oft-victorious principles of the Liberal party. In other words, there must be no political principles in the community, but everybody must support the Government or be suspended from their privileges as citizens of a *free* country. This kind of doctrine is, we presume, only to be enforced when Tories are in power and to be abandoned when the Liberals succeed them. The *Reporter* has published many silly and despicable things during the past six or seven years, but this last appeal for support of the party it is hanging to is about the worst. The Government will hardly thank it for such an awkward attempt to assist it, for it would be a miserable-spirited creature who would not resent such an attack upon his independence. Besides, the Government has shown itself much more just than the *Reporter's* threat indicates in its dealings with localities which do not send it supporters. York has not fared badly in the way of Dominion patronage although it has been represented by an opponent of the Government since 1878 and, in that respect, it will compare very favorably with the counties which send Government supporters to Parliament. York is a Liberal constituency. Its electors believe in and respect Liberal principles. They will vote for Mr. Gregory because he is the candidate who upholds those principles against the gentleman who was willing to run as an independent, but now accepts the nomination of a set of men who can do no better than seek support through such degrading appeals as that of the "colored" organ.

Sound Doctrine.

The Chicago *Herald* remarks that the democratic platform on which the Presidential canvass in 1856 was made—namely, that "no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of government and provide for the gradual but certain extinction of the public debt"—was, as a financial proposition, sound doctrine then and is sound doctrine now, covering the whole case, and that the party which makes a similar declaration this year will bring itself nearest to the popular heart.—New York *Herald*.

The above is precisely the doctrine of the Liberal party of the Dominion, but it is a matter of much concern to thoughtful people all over the country that Canada's expenditure is increasing so very fast as it has done in the last four or five years. In sixteen years it has more than doubled and, although it was checked and finally decreased during the five years of Liberal rule, the rate of increase has been a million dollars a year for every year we have been in Confederation, while the taxation of the people has, also, been doubled. The country has been filled from end to end with the false doctrine that a high tariff for protective purposes meant high wages and prosperous times for everybody, while the people are also deluded with the statement that the country's debt is being wiped out with the surplus revenue. If this were true it would show a want of statesmanship, as it is unsound policy and calculated to lead to extravagance in the future for a young country like Canada to construct important and permanent public works which are to benefit coming generations and compel those who provide them to pay the whole investment. The tariff levied on the country is more than sufficient, if properly managed, to do what its friends claim they are doing with it, but, notwithstanding their statements to the contrary, we are going further into debt, simply because an honest effort is not being made by the Government to check unnecessary expenditure. A fair increase of public expenditure would be one keeping pace with the increase of population, while a public debt, if not too large, ought not to be looked upon as evidence of the country being in an unsound condition, but the Government should so manage its financial policy as to provide for the average payment of every debt it contracts on account of permanent public works, within not more than twenty years of the time when the liability is incurred. The further this average standard is departed from, either in shortening or lengthening the time of full payment, the greater the danger of producing unnecessary fiscal disturbances and inequalities. The country whose revenue is not sufficiently buoyant to have this principle applied ought not to contract obligations which render a departure from it necessary, while the people who build and plan for the benefit of those to come after them and pay the bills as they go, do themselves and their own interests an injustice for which their beneficiaries will not even thank them. There is nothing, therefore, in the condition of Canada to justify its present tariff policy. It does not foster home manufactures to the extent of shutting out imports of such goods as can be made in the great manufacturing countries of the world, while it increases the prices of such goods to the whole people by just the amount of the difference between the duty required for revenue and that for the alleged purpose of protection. It is a reflection on the enterprise and skill of our manufacturers, because it is an official declaration that even with the advantage of the protection incidental to a revenue tariff, they cannot hold their own against outside competition which is handicapped to the extent of such tariff. The Liberals of Canada and the tariff reformers of the United States have, therefore, much in common between them and the principles they advocate must, in time, be the strong planks in the popular political platforms of both countries.

Time!

When standard time came into effect on the Intercolonial Railway the public offices, leading business concerns and churches of Chatham also adopted it. Considering the fact that the change was one of no less than thirty-eight minutes from mean time, the unanimity with which our people generally accepted it was gratifying, and it seemed that their action would lead to its permanent adoption with a minimum of inconvenience and friction. On Sunday last, however, some of the churches returned to, or nearly to, the former hours without adequate notice, and the result was a slim attendance in the morning, when intending worshippers refrained from going on learning that they were over half an hour late, while the evening services were disturbed by arrivals of those who would, no doubt, have been in time had they been informed of the return to the old hours. It may not be out of place to suggest that in these matters—in which a large number of persons are interested — an intelligent and mutual understanding should be arrived at. Whatever may be the preferences of individuals, here and there, "Chatham time," which was always a very uncertain thing, is not observed here now. It was always anywhere within thirty minutes, fast or slow, of the time by which every owner of a timepiece in the community regulated his movements, and it was this element of uncertainty that led to such a ready acceptance of the Railway standard. That standard is what Chatham people now regulate their business movements by, and when a Chatham man says it is twelve o'clock he means twelve o'clock railway time—the time of the 75th meridian. This, of course, does not compel people who dined at twelve before the new time was adopted to dine at twelve now, because they can make the hour half-past eleven and, in the same way, if any clergyman wishes to preserve the old time of commencing services he can, for convenience sake, notify his congregation accordingly. For instance, if the hour of 11 o'clock, old time, is the latest that a service can be conveniently commenced at, let it be known that, hereafter, the service will begin at 10.30 or 10.20, but, let the time named be understood as standard time, for it is absurd to have the general and business community observing one time—and the only one that is ascertainable—and an individual or two endeavoring to maintain a different standard. Ten persons to one in the community mean standard time when they tell you the hour by their time-pieces, and the one person only acts absurdly when he keeps to the old, uncertain and imaginary mean time.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT is summoned to meet for the transaction of business on Thursday next, 17th inst.

NOMINATION DAY.—The nomination of Candidates to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for York, caused by the death of the late Mr. Pickard, is to take place at Fredericton on Tuesday, 22nd inst. The next following Tuesday is to be polling day.

THE RED SUNSET-GLOW is a fruitful subject of scientific speculation. Some of the *savans* think it is caused by cosmic dust, some, by volcanic dust of Javanese origin, some, by aqueous vapor, and so on. The subject is an interesting one, as the phenomenon is new.

FUNNY.—The *World* writes as gravely concerning Mr. Gregory having thrust himself upon the Liberals of York as if it was not repeating what it finds in the *Sun*, *Times* and other Tory journals. It does not, however, say anything about Mr. Temple threatening to run as an independent candidate and, thereby forcing, the Government party to accept him as their nominee, against Mr. Gregory.

DREADFUL!—"The political friends of Mr. Gregory at Ottawa" are accused by the Moncton *Times* of "putting duties on tea and other articles of necessity and increasing the customs tariff by two and a half per cent." The *Times*, however, says nothing about Mr. Temple's friends who have added ten or fifteen per. cent to the two and a half, and put it on flour, woollen and cotton goods and everything the people use, at the bidding of a few manufacturing monopolists who keep their work people on short time and starvation wages.

THE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATE.—Mr. Temple, the Liberal-Conservative candidate in York County, has occupied a prominent place in the temperance reform movement.—Moncton *Times*.

Yes, Mr. Temple was one of the fervent "Dutcher" or "Mackenzie" movement men, and his fervency increased with the prospects of the movement becoming a political force. He was "pleaseder and pleaseder," as he expressed it, when "Dutcher" was a successful cry, but he wearied and fell behind like the rest of them. Still, it is interesting to know that Mr. Temple has claims on somebody for political support.

FAILURES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES. The failures in New Brunswick last year were as follows:

	No. of Failures.	Estimated Liabilities.
First quarter	16	$281,851 00
Second	9	82,200 00
Third	8	203,000 00
Fourth	15	176,100 00
Total,	48	$747,151 00

In Nova Scotia:

	No. of Failures.	Estimated Liabilities.
First quarter	26	$353,000 00
Second	20	351,000 00
Third	15	129,000 00
Fourth	26	225,000 00
Total,	89	$1,058,000 00

MILITARY.—The Moncton *Times* is still demanding that the Military School for the Maritime Provinces shall be established at Moncton. The *Times* is a little greedy. It does not make much difference where the school is located, and Fredericton seems to have been wisely chosen, for a good many reasons. If the school is to be located as nearly as possible to a point common to the three Maritime Provinces, Moncton would not do. The Railway town ought to take care of what it has and be thankful. The Government has done much for it and it ought to be willing to cease crying for more.

The Decision in Hodge's Case.

[Daily Telegraph.]

We give below an abstract of the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Hodge's case. The opinion of the court fully bears out the views expressed in the *Telegraph* as to the effect of this decision upon the new license law, namely, that the constitutionality of that enactment is not necessarily impugned by the judgment. It is also a justification of the ground taken by the Liberal press generally, when the bill was introduced, namely, that while the power of Parliament to pass a general license law might be unquestionable, its exercise at the dictate of the Government, for the purpose of annulling local acts and absorbing the patronage involved in the regulation of the liquor traffic, was a step in the direction of centalization and was a stretch of the general powers of legislation possessed by Parliament to a dangerous extent. Neither the declaration that the Local Legislatures are supreme within the limits prescribed for their jurisdiction, nor that the power to provide for matters in the nature of police or municipal regulations is vested in them are new, so far as the New Brunswick courts are concerned. Both of these points were relied upon, if we remember correctly, by the counsel who argued against the granting of licenses in the *Queen vs. the Justices of Kings*, in which our Supreme Court held in effect that the Local Legislature did not possess the powers above mentioned. On several occasions the attention of our court was drawn to these "municipal police powers" as they have been called; but this is, we believe, the first time that an authoritative decision has been given that such powers are vested in the Local Legislatures. The question as to what authority the liquor traffic shall be regulated by has presented itself in a variety of phases, but none, we think, more intricate than the present one, which assumes this form to our mind.—In each Province a constitutional license law is in operation; Parliament in pursuance of its general powers of legislation for the peace, order and good government of Canada and of its specially designated jurisdiction over trade and commerce, has passed a license law, which, while reserving to the local legislatures the right to impose fees for the raising of a revenue and to make regulations for the orderly management of places where liquor is sold, professes to make all sales, under licenses granted under existing local laws, penal, thus by implication repealing those laws which the Local Legislatures have full power to enact. For this interesting complication the country has to thank Sir John Macdonald, who moved in the matter of a license law solely for the purpose of taking the control of the liquor traffic out of the hands of "that little tyrant, Mowat"—an interference which we characterized at the time as quite unnecessary from a legal point of view, unwarranted by the necessities of the country, inconsistent with the due maintenance of the independence of the local legislatures, and likely to give rise to a conflict of jurisdiction which had far better be avoided. As the facts have developed, either all our prognostications were correct, or Sir John Macdonald has put himself on record as a phenomenal blunderer. Following is the summary above referred to:—

Their Lordships, who had taken time to consider their decision, gave judgment at great length, referring in detail to the provisions of the various Imperial, Dominion, and Provincial Acts, and the local regulations bearing on the subject. They said that Mr. Kerr and Mr. Jeune, in their full and very able argument for the appellant, informed their Lordships that the first and principal question in the cause was whether the Liquor License Act, 1877, in its 4th and 5th sections, was *ultra vires* of the Ontario Legislature, and they had properly said that it was a matter of importance as between the Dominion Parliament, and the Legislature of the Province. They had, moreover, contended that the Legislature of Ontario had no power to pass any such Act to regulate the liquor traffic; that the whole power to pass such an Act was conferred on the Dominion Parliament, and consequently taken from the Provincial Legislature by section 91 of the British North America Act, 1867, and that it did not come within any of the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the Provincial Legislature by section 92. Their Lordships did not think it necessary in the present case to lay down any general rule or rules for the construction of the British North America Act. They consider that the powers intended to be conferred by the Liquor License Act, when properly understood, were to make regulations in the nature of police and municipal regulations of a merely local character, for the good government of taverns, etc., and such as were calculated to preserve in the municipality peace and public decency, and repress drunkenness and disorderly conduct. As such, they could not be said to interfere with the general regulation of trade and commerce, which belonged to the Dominion Parliament, and they did not conflict with the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act, which did not appear to have been locally adopted. Their Lordships were of opinion that in relation to sections 4 and 5 of the Act in question (the Liquor License Act), the Legislature of Ontario acted within the powers of the Imperial Act, 1867, and that, in other respects, there was no conflict with the powers of the Dominion Parliament. Provincial Legislatures were in no sense delegates of, or acting under any mandate from, the Imperial Parliament. Within the limits prescribed by the British North America Act of subjects and area, the Local Legislature was supreme, and had the same authority as the Imperial Parliament, or the Parliament of the Dominion, which had had, in like circumstances, to confide to a municipal institution or body of its own creation, authority to make bye-laws or resolutions as to the subject specified in the enactment. On the whole, their Lordships were of opinion that the decision of the Court of Appeal of Ontario should be affirmed, and the appeal dismissed, with costs, and they would so humbly advise Her Majesty.

Awful Railway Calamity.

[By Telegraph to the N. Y. Herald.]

TORONTO Ont., Jan. 2. 1884.

A most awful and heartrending accident opened the new year for Toronto this morning. At five minutes to seven o'clock the suburban train on the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk Railway was run into by a special freight train from Point Edward, about one hundred and fifty yards west of High Park station, two miles from the city. The result is not less than twenty-seven killed and from twenty to forty badly wounded, scalded or burned.

The names of all those known are given herewith, but some are so disfigured as to be unrecognizable:—

THE KILLED.

George Archerty, John Archerty, Samuel Bailey, Frederick Boothroyd, Thomas Burns, James Carruthers, Hugh Cunningham, George Haggert, — Heart, H. C. Kernan; John Kernigan, Joseph Kiefer, John Lynch, — — Mackenzie, Richard Mulligan, Joseph M'Donald, Thomas Paine, George Prescott, E. Robertson,— Robinson, John Rowlett Geo. A. J. Seale, Charles Stanley, Charles Thomas, fireman on freight train, Willam Turiffe, James White, Richard White.

THE INJURED.

John Aggett, Alexander Banks Frederick Burton, Richard Carruthers, Patrick Cavanagh, John Corrigan, Hugh Cunningham, W. Fitzgerald, Victor Gireaux, Joseph Horrack, James Kelly, Michael Kelly, — —Montgomery, Chas. M'Donald, Thomas M'Donald Patrick Norton, Eddie Robinson, W. Rogers, Matthew Walker.

The suburban train, consisting of a dummy engine and two cars, had it usual load of about sixty men, who were being conveyed to their work at the bolt factory, just east of the Humber (suburb of city). Through an error not yet explained the freight train went past its last stopping place (Mimico), and came thundering down the grade. The engineers on the two trains saw that the disaster was inevitable and that no human means could save those to whom the crash came a moment latter. The heavy freight locomotive, with its train of loaded cars, drove the dummy engine clean through the car to which it was attached, and, mounting both, piled its own cars one above the other. The two trains were thus completely interlocked, the freight train having sprang, as it were, upon the lighter suburban train, annihilated it.

HORROR PILED ON HORROR.

The first passenger car, which a moment before was full of strong, hearty men, became in an instant a sickening death trap, filled with mangled, bleeding humanity. A second later the boiler of the dummy engine exploded, and steam and boiling water scalded and carried death, or more awful injuries, to the majority of the poor, suffering creatures. But even this was not all. Fire followed and completed the calamity. The air was filled with shrieks and groans. Little did those poor men, nearly sixty in number, grouped around the stoves in the cars, as was their wont, talking over their holiday experiences, imagine that their new year would end so suddenly and so fearfully. The transition from this scene of comfort on their way to work was changed in the twinkling of an eye. A crash—and the picture was beyond description; and only those who have witnessed such a scene can even imagine it in the fullness of its horror.

RESCUING THE INJURED.

Those who escaped injury and were able to do anything, at once set to work to extricate those whom it was possible to save. Lying out in the grey dawn of a cold winter morning, poor fellows soon piteously besought those near them to pour cold water upon their scalded limbs, to kill them at once, or to do anything that would ease their intolerable agonies. These men with limbs crushed out of shape, had been subsequently parboiled by water or steam, or else crisped by fire; and, without tools of any kind, a few only could be then rescued until the wrecking train from the city reached the scene. Even then the duty of rescue was an appalling one, the agonizing cries of those compelled to wait their turn for relief, and suffering untold tortures as they waited, filled every ear with horror at the extent of the anguish expressed. Some had to be literally torn from the wreck notwithstanding their cries and groans.

One man begged of Michael Lavelle, a conductor, who had come down as passenger on the freight train, to pull him out of the debris which lay around him. Lavelle got him out much more easily than he expected, but, with a cry of horror, the poor fellow exclaimed as he looked down, "Oh, God! my legs are off!" He spoke a few more words and died almost before he was laid upon the snow.

SCENES IN THE CITY.

The passenger car for the conveyance of the wounded was soon filled and started off *en route* for the city. Here the news of the calamity had spread with rapidity, and when the ambulance wagon and several omnibuses improvised for similar use drew up at the depot, a few minutes in advance of the arrival of the train, a large crowd, with blanched faces, had gathered to witness the transfer of the injured and dead, in the hope that neither relative nor friend might be among the number. One man after another was tenderly taken out of the car and transfered to conveyances. Many in the crowd turned away, and strong men wept ere the task was completed. As each vehicle received its compliment of injured it drove away to the general hospital. The wounded men bore their sufferings with great patience, an occasional groan being the only sign of suffering. When all the wounded were gone the dead were borne to the baggage room, the crowd through whom they passed raising their hats in awe at the presence of death in such frightful shape. A cover hastily thrown over them hid the awful spectacle from anxious inquirers who were already thronging the place and were peering beneath the coverings to see if they could recognize a friend or relative, dreading what they might see yet unable to bear the suspense of uncertainty.

Two women were out shopping and received the first intimation of the death of their husbands by seeing their names on a newspaper bulletin board, to which they had been attracted by the crowd surrounding it. Both women immediately fainted on the street, to the astonishment of the bystanders, who were not aware of the cause, but as soon as they realized the matter none could be more considerate, and substantial aid was not lacking, for all understood that the men were mainly poor and with families.

AT THE HOSPITAL.

From nine o'clock the hospital has been crowded with anxious people looking for their friends. The first of the injured arrived in the ambulance, about that hour, and others followed in quick succession. Stretchers were used to move the unfortunate victims to the different wards, and the full hospital staff was immediately engaged in relieving their sufferings. Some of the poor men were scalded from head to foot with steam or equally as badly burned by flames, some to such an extent as to be unrecognizable by their friends. The scene as one by one they passed into another world was pitiable. John Rowlett, whose legs were both amputated soon after his arrival, died almost immediately after that necessary operation. John Lynch, the next to go, was terribly burned. Samuel Bailey, before he died, became insane; he was but a blackened and charred figure when admitted, but he waved his stumps of arms in the air as he shouted aloud in his agony. Other incidents in the hospital were equally horrible with this.

One of the most pitiful features of the accident was probably the suffering caused by change of temperature. The intense cold of the early morning, as they lay on the snow, congealed the blood from their wounds. When brought into a warm place the thawing caused them increased pain, which no physician could allay.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

Superintendent Stiff, of the Grand Trunk Railway, when interviewed by your correspondent, said:—The conductor of the special freight was entirely to blame. His orders, which he directly disobeyed, read, 'Avoid all regular trains;' and it was his duty to remain at Mimico instead of proceeding to where the accident occurred."

The conductor of the freight train whose name is Baker, has been arrested When taken into custody he said he made a mistake, but he was overworked and unfit for duty, having been on the same train since Friday last. He thought the track was clear and that he could safely get to the city. The engineers and firemen of both locomotives jumped and all saved their lives except Wells, the fireman of the freight engine, who was killed.

Engineer Kennedy, of the freight train cannot be found since morning, and it is reported that he has gone into the woods in the neighborhood of the accident and hanged himself. A search is being made for him.

The Grand Trunk is said to be likely to lose heavily by the accident, as it has been shown conclusively that it resulted through the carelessness of the company's employe on the one hand and the thought lessness of the company on the other through not providing a change of hands in order to give conductor Baker a chance to rest.

As nearly all in the cars are either killed, fatally injured or maimed, and as they comprised nearly the whole staff of employes at Humber's bolt works, the place will be shut down until a new staff can be engaged by John Livingston, who is at present in New York.

MONTREAL Jan. 2, 1884

The Grand Trunk Railway authorities are completely taken aback, if not overwhelmed, by the dreadful accident near Toronto this morning. The occurrence carries the memory of old timers back a quarter of a century for any parallels. These were the Belœil Bridge affair, which cost the lives and limbs of half a hundred German immigrants by their train leaping sixty feet into the Richelieu River, and the Desjardines Canal accident, by which scores of Canada's leading citizens perished by the leap of their train into the Desjardines Canal.

Quite recently there have been one or two collisions and narrow escapes near Montreal by the negligence of officers who have been caught napping.

AN OLD FRIEND.—Who of us does not enjoy greeting an old friend, especially when we can congratulate him on looking well! It is with some such feeling that we welcome to our table VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE, which comes to us dressed in the neatest and most elegant cover that enterprising house has ever issued. To every lover of garden work we commend, in the heartiest possible manner, this beautiful and exceedingly practical publication. There is not a flower or a vegetable grown that is not illustrated in it, and some valuable advice given as to how to raise and care for them. Besides all this, the book contains a charming colored plate of flowers, one containing a collection of vegetables, and a third shows a specimen of Vick's Extra Early Potato. Vick presents this Floral Guide (how appropriate the title!) to all his last year's customers as a Christmas present, and to all others at the low price of ten cents, and tells such that they can deduct the cost of it from their first order for seeds. To our farmer friends, to every market gardener, and those who merely garden for pleasure, we say—Get Vick's Floral Guide, of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

Who Questions the Honesty of the Louisiana State Lottery Co.?

No one does so who does business with or knows anything about it. Of course, those who object to *all* lotteries, are opposed it on principle; but only the ignorant and malicious say that Gens. Beauregard and Early do not make each month an absolutely fair drawing, or that the prizes are not fully and promptly paid.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A novel incident occurred at Hawarden Castle on Monday evening Dec. 17th. The Premier, Mrs. Gladstone, and the Misses Gladstone were going to dine with Mr. and Mrs. Scott Banks at Soughton Hall (Mold), where they were to meet the Duke and Duchess of Westminster. The Premier's coachman was unable to drive, owing to indisposition, but an able substitute was found in Lord Aberdeen. His Lordship put on coachman's attire, drove the distinguished party to their destination, and returned with the carriage to the castle."

A NEW VOLUME.—*Littell's Living Age* begins its one hundred and sixtieth volume in January. Foreign periodical literature, and especially that of England, continues to grow both in extent and importance; and *The Living Age*, which presents with satisfactory freshness and completeness the best of this literature, cannot fail to become more and more valuable to its readers.

The first weekly number of the new year has the following table of contents:—The Literature of Seven Dials, *National Review*; Wraxall's Memoirs, *Temple Bar*; In the Wrong Paradise, *Fortnightly Review*; The Baby's Grandmother, a story, *Blackwood's Magazine*; A Florentine Tradesman's Diary, *Saturday Review*; A Dancing Epidemic, *Chambers' Journal*; The Clerical Caste in Scotland, *Spectator*; together with choice poetry and miscellany. This, the first number of the new volume, is a good one with which to begin a subscription. For fifty-two numbers of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,300 pages a year) the subscription price ($8) is low; while for $10.50 the publishers offer to send any one of the American $4.00 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Co., Boston are the publishers.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

Holiday Bargains

—AT—

WILLIAM MURRAY'S.

Overcoats, Reefers, Pants and Vests, Fur Caps, Cloth Caps, Knitted Caps, Scarlet Flannels, White Flannels, Grey Flannels, Grey Cottons, White Cottons, Printed Cottons, White Blankets, Grey Blankets, Brown Blankets, Ladies' Sacques, Jackets and Ulsters, Fur Tippets, Muffs and Boas, Kid Gloves and Kid Mitts.

A Choice Lot of Gentlemen's Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs.

DRESS GOODS IN IMMENSE VARIETY.

Out of the above, Splendid, Serviceable

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

can be selected at little cost

BUFFALO AND JAPANESE ROBES, CARPETS, &c, &c.

—JUST RECEIVED:—

100 CHESTS TEA, (Best Value Yet.)

—ALSO:—

Flour, Meal, Pork, Beans, Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, &c., &c At Lowsst Market Rates.

WILLIAM MURRAY,
Argyle House.

CHATHAM, December 12th, 1883.

1883. 1884.

GOODS THAT MUST BE SOLD.

Too late arriving, and they Must be Sold, as I am in want of money.

125 Reefing Jackets,
75 Overcoats,
25 Ulster coats,
15 Fur Trimmed Coats,
200 suits Clothes,
100 doz. Drawers and Linders,
25 doz. Flannel Shirts,
75 assorted Fur Caps,
14 doz. Scotch Caps,
5 doz. Cardigan Jackets,
25 pieces Canadian Tweeds,
100 doz. pairs Boots and Shoes,
30 doz. pairs Felt Over Boots,
5 doz. pairs Larrigans,
20 pieces Fancy Flannels,
50 doz. FANCY WOOL GOODS, in Clouds, Hoods, Scarfs, Squares, Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc.
45 pieces Dress Goods,
50 pieces Scotch Winceys,
100 Shawls and Plaids,
20 doz. Dr. Warner's Corsets,
75 Jackets and Ulsters,
30 pieces Plain Flannels,
125 pieces Plain and Fancy Prints
150 pieces Grey Cottons,
50 pieces White Cottons,
20 pieces Ulster Cloths,
80 pairs Blankets,
3 doz. Sleigh Wrappers,
180 lbs. Canadian Yarns,
90 lbs. Scotch Fingering,
FURS, in Muffs, Tippets, and Boas.
20 doz. Ladies', Misses', and Children's UNDERCLOTHING, in Suits, Vests, and Drawers.

300 pieces New Silver Ware,

☞ BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. ☜

TRY THE WONDERFUL TE

Twenty-Five Cents per Pound.

The above, along with my regular Stock, makes the LARGEST, CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTMENT IN MIRAMICHI.

CHEAP CASH STORE! - JAMES BROWN.

NEWCASTLE, December, 1883.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drapers, Silk Mercers, Clothiers, General Outfitters,

—DIRECT IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,—

NEWCASTLE.

We have just received from Great Britain, 73 CASES containing the following goods for our Fall Trade.

Dresses, Silks, Sheeting, Mantles, Millinery, Ribbons, Crapes, Velvets, Cashmere, Prints, Flowers, Feathers, Skirts, Under Clothing, Haberdashery, Ties and Scarfs, Fars &c., Notions, Nic Nacs, Tickings, Bedding, Carpets, Towelling, Household Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Napkins, Damasks, Window Curtains, Cotton Batten, Yarns, Grey & white Cottons, Diapers, Handkerchiefs, Jewellry, Muslins, Men's Clothing, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, Pants, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Hosiery, Gloves, Cloths, Homespuns, Flannels, Cuffs and Collars, Mufflers, Tailor's Trimmings, Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Sunshades.

Buyers will find these goods of the Highest quality, marked low in price to command a LARGE TRADE. STORE KEEPERS and dealers find Our prices and terms lower than in St. John or Montreal.

P. S. Get Samples and price list for comparison.

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

NEWCASTLE, 17th Sept, '83.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

WE are now showing a Fine Assortment of Goods Suitable for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

AMERICAN & SWISS WATCHES in Gold & Silver Cases,

Gold, Silver & Plated Jewelry of Every Description,

The Latest Designs in Electro-Plated Ware.

WORK BOXES, WRITING DESKS, JEWEL CASES, LADIES