1ST CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000. '83
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L. A. 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. SECOND GRAND DRAWING, CLASS B, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1884—182d 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		10,000
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,
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POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

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

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WHOLESALE BUYERS

FOR CASH

I OFFER:

1000 Barrels Superior Extra FLOUR

200 Barrels Full and Medium Patents,

100 Barrels Kilndried CORN-MEAL,

100 Barrels Choice OATMEAL,

100 Barrels Mess PORK,

100 Barrels Refined SUGARS,

100 Casks MOLASSES,

100 Quintals CODFISH,

100 Tubs LARD,

100 Dozen BROOMS,

100 Dozen Brown's AXES,

100 Cases MATCHES.

100 Bushels White BEANS,

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—OFFICE:—

Fish Warehouse,

PUBLIC WHARF,

NEWCASTLE

JOHN McLAGGAN.

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.

WANTED.

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

2-7 JOHN FLETT,
Nelson, December 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.

$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 [illegible] address, write for particulars to H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

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	$1.00.
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 its insertion, and two cents per line (for twenty cents per inch) for each continuation.

Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of $6·75 an inch per year. The matter 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 Gaspe (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers.

Address
Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, ... JANUARY 17, 1883.

The N. P. in St. Stephen.

It is to be assumed that the N. P. is most unpopular in Milltown, St. Stephen, as smuggling is carried on there quite extensively and no greater reproach can—in the community's estimation—be attached to a man than to charge him with endeavoring to put down out and out "free trade" by giving information to the customs officers against those who have been driven to the business of smuggling by the N. P. high tariff. To show how the community there execrates friends of the N.P. we give the following from the *Courier*, which is a faithful supporter of the Ottawa Government,—

I challenge any person to come forward and meet me face to face, and say that I, or any of my family, gave information in regard to the recent seizures made at Milltown; and I further say that any party who will give me information that will lead to the conviction of the libellous persons will be liberally rewarded. GEORGE E. LOVEJOY.

As if the above disclaimer of any sympathy with the protective tariff were not sufficient, the customs officials, in order to save its alleged friend from the wrath of the community,—publish the following,—

To all whom it may concern:

We affirm that George Lovejoy gave no information in regard to the Milltown seizures, nor did any of his family. John Shaughnessy, F. H. Gallagher, W. W. Grimmer, J. D. Bonness, H. McAdam, A. M. Hill.

In old times, smuggling used to be considered a great sin in St. Stephen, and we remember that one or two cases of suspected evasion of the customs laws there, a few years ago, called forth sermons on the enormity of the alleged offence from Rev. Mr. Almon and, perhaps, other local clergymen. Whether Messrs. Shaughnessy and Bonness could have given any definite information concerning the transgressors, we do not know, but it was suspected that they had what the St. John Chief of Police would call "a clue' and they were, soon after, appointed officers. It is said they know two of the most successful smugglers on the river quite intimately and they are, therefore, well qualified to clear Mr. Lovejoy of the imputation of not being in full sympathy with the feeling of the community against the N. P. People in this region, who generally conform to the laws enforcing the obnoxious and unjust tariff, because they are good citizens, will deplore the spirit of lawlessness which it has engendered on the St. Croix, and which is so strikingly manifested in Mr. Lovejoy's card.

ESTABLISHING A PRECEDENT.—According to advices from Ottawa in our "General Notes and News," it will be seen that the Dominion Government proposes to indemnify that city for its loss of revenue arising out of the non-taxation of Government property and civil service incomes. If this is done the same principle must be applied throughout the Dominion.

Leap Year Notes.

A valued correspondent sends us the following paper which he recently read at a social and literary entertainment given by a club of which he is a member. Our lady friends, one of whose great privileges it treats of, will, no doubt, be particularly interested in the paper and encouraged by it to do their duty to their bashful bachelor friends some time this year.

In rambling through my scrap book I came across a few items concerning the origin and customs of leap year, and in view of one of these occurrences being now let loose on us, and remaining at large for twelve months, it may be well to give a concise account of how they came to pass, and by acquainting my bachelor friends of the different privileges, ways and wiles of the fair sex during that time, render them a service which will leave them greatly my debtor.

Without entering into an exhaustive explanation of the manner in which time was reckoned previous to the Gregorian Era, commencing in the year 1582, and which was accepted by Great Britain only in 1752, we will shortly say Leap Year is so called because it *leaps* forward a day as compared with the ordinary year. It so happens that the Leap Years coincide with the years that are divisible by the number 4, and thus they may be at once known and distinguished, but with the greatest calculation possible the system could not be exactly perfected, so it was ordained that every hundredth year, although divisible by four, and in its regular order a leap year, should not be so counted, so that when we shall have attained the year 1900, we—that is such of us as may be spared to this world—and let us hope we will all be—must recollect that leap year privileges will have to be dispensed with for that year, and our lady friends will then have to wait eight full—I sha'nt say *weary*—years, before they can, of right, claim their privileges.

But, whence arises the custom which allows women during leap year to assume a privilege which, during the other three years, is the sole prerogative of men? So far back as 1606, in a book published at London, entitled "Love, Courtship and Matrimony," the privilege of ladies choosing their husbands is thus explained, in the quaint language of that day, "Early English," I presume it may be called,—

"Albeit it has nowe become a part of "the common laws in regard to social "relations of life, that as often as every "bissextile year dothey return, the ladies "have the *sole* privilege during the time "it continueth of making love unto the "men, which they do either by words or "looks, as to them it seemeth proper, and, "moreover, no man will be entitled to the "benefit of clergy who doth in any way "treat her proposal with slight and contumely."

This, then, seems to establish without doubt their right to reverse the accepted order of things, at least once in every four years. You will notice that the law gave ladies the sole privilege during leap year of making love, and also punished severely any person of the male persuasion who deigned not to submit, by depriving him of the benefit of clergy, which in those days was a privilege, the loss of which laid the offender open to prosecutions he otherwise might have escaped. Added to this is the legend handed down from time immemorial, to the effect that in leap year the customary regulations of courtship may be properly reversed, and offers of marriage proceed from the fair sex to the male objects of their affection.

Public history does not disclose to us that this privilege has ever been taken advantage of to any great extent by the ladies, but the unwritten pages of private life might perhaps reveal a different state of affairs. And if we question the matter closely we might ask—and with reason, too—why should the free choice of a future consort not be granted women, as well as men? If women's rights are to be at all acknowledged, surely this in the field where they could make themselves felt and known effectively. Have not the ladies some natural rights in regard to the choosing and wooing of a partner for life, as well as males?

The woman is to be pitied who has a timid lover, and who hesitates about "popping the question." How many ingenious devices have we heard and read of, which had for their object the avowal of the declaration desired—from the feeding of the bashful swain, unmindful of the motto that "he who hesitates is lost," with a delightful compound, yclept "pop corn," to the machinations and ruses resorted to by the ladies of mature age enjoying, but desirous of dispensing with, single blessedness.

How perfectly satisfactory was the conduct of that brave Puritan who rode up to the door of the girl of his choice, and said, "Rachel! the Lord hath sent me to marry thee," when the girl answered with equal frankness, "The Lord's will be done." In great contrast to this, was the action of the young man who was implored by his relatives to propose with the seriousness becoming the occasion. He vowed he would behave as if he were chief mourner at a funeral, and actually took his lady love to the family vault and there, in a sepulchral voice asked her if she "would like to lay her bones beside his bones." It is enough to say she agreed.

It may be interesting to the young ladies who are not already aware of the fact, to know that their proposals in leap year cannot be lightly treated. It is on record that a rule once existed providing that if a bachelor were uncivil enough to decline the overtures of a lady, the latter could, thereupon, demand from him the gift of a new silk dress. (Query.—Would there be a sufficient stock of silk next year to supply the demand if this rule still could be enforced?) But there is this restriction to the obtaining of a garment held dear to the female heart, that, in order to claim it with propriety, she must, at the same time, be the wearer of a scarlet petticoat, and in many cases it is easy to believe the dress would tend to swiftly heal and cure many an ache which the rejection might have caused. This item of feminine folk-lore may prove exceedingly useful to some of our bachelor friends who, figuratively speaking, "have braved a thousand years" the "battle and the breeze" in putting them on their guard during the coming year and making them shun danger. If the intended victim be of a Shakespearian turn of mind, he may state his doubts, incertitudes and fears in a soliloquy, like unto this,—

To wed or not to wed?—that is the question,
Whether 'tis nobler in the mind to suffer
The stings and arrows of outrageous love,
Or to take up arms against the powerful flame,
And, by opposing, quench it. To wed, to marry,
No more!—and by a marriage say we end
The heartache, and the thousand painful shocks
Love makes us heir to—'tis a consummation
Devoutly to be wished! to wed—to marry—
To marry, perchance a scold! aye, there's the rub
For in that wedded life what ills may come
When we have shuffled off our single state,
Must give us serious pause—there's the respect
That makes the bachelors a numerous race,
For who would bear the dull, unsocial hours
Spent by single men—cheered by no smile,
To sit like hermit at a lonely board
In silence? Who would bear the cruel gibes
With which the bachelor is daily teased,
When he himself might end such heartfelt grief,
By wedding some fair maid? Oh! who would live
Yawning and staring sadly in the fire
Till celibacy becomes a weary life,
But that the dread of something after wedlock,
(That undiscovered state from whose strong chains
No captive can get free) puzzles the will,
And makes us rather choose those ills we have
Than fly to others which a wife may bring?
Thus, caution does make bachelors of us all,
And thus our natural wish for matrimony
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought
And love, adventures of great pith and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry
And miss the name of wedlock.

But, to return to our silk dresses. It is not, probably, without a determined significance that the wearing of red petticoats is to be made one of the chief novelties of ladies' Carnival dresses during the present winter season: *Verbum sat sapienti.* But, on the other hand, how many bashful men exist in this mortal coil, whose hearts and lives would be made happy forever, if the ladies for whom they hav tender affections, would only take advantage of the Leap Year privileges and pop the question. I assure you this is no myth; there are some single men of my acquaintance, concerning their duty to whom if the young ladies were in doubt before, will now hesitate no longer, but cross the Rubicon, and thereby reach the shores of that blessed matrimony, which the poets extol.

Perpetual harmony their lives attend
And Venus still the well-matched pair befriend,
May she, when time has sunk him into years,
Love her old man and cherish his white hairs,
Nor he perceive her charms thro' age decay,
But think each happy sun his bridal day.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

The following are extracts from a circular which has just been issued by the Company:

For the purpose of giving to the shareholders the earliest possible information of the results achieved during the now closing calendar year, and in view of the gross misstatements that have been published as to the position of the Company, the Directors have thought it well, in advance of the regular annual report, to submit a short summary of what has been done, and also a brief statement of facts affecting the intrinsic and market values of the shares of the Company.

During the year 1883 the Company built 693 miles of railway, consisting of 553 miles of main line, and 140 miles of branch lines.

On the Western Division 377 miles of rails have been laid—completing the track to the summit of the Rocky Mountain pass, 960 miles west of Winnipeg—leaving a gap of less than 300 miles to complete the connection with the Pacific Ocean, and there is every reason to expect that this connection will be completed within the next two years.

On the opening of navigation next season, the Company will have its own steel steamships, built this year on the Clyde expressly for the Lake traffic, ready to run between Lake Huron and Thunder Bay on Lake Superior.

On the section of the line north of Lake Superior, 167 miles of track have been laid during the year, and within the next few weeks 54 miles more will be added, making a total on that section of 221 miles, leaving 430 miles yet to be built in order to complete the through all rail connection between Montreal and the North-West Province. There are at the present time over nine thousand men at work upon this section, which, it is fully expected, will be completed and ready for operation before the close of the year 1885.

The surveys of the gap between the completed portions of the Eastern and the Western Divisions have been completed, as well as the surveys across the Rocky and Selkirk mountains.

The gross earnings for 1883 (estimating the month of December) were	$5,420,913
This includes for the transportation of construction materials and supplies	1,273,900
The actual revenue from ordinary traffic was therefore in 1882	4,146,913
As against in 1882	2,449,824
Increase in 1883	2,697,089

The net earnings for the 9 months ending Nov. 30th have been $889,811.

Seeing the effects which operations of speculators, aided by the hostile efforts of the enemies of the Company in the press and elsewhere, had on the market price of the shares; being unwilling that the shareholders should be intimidated into sacrificing their property; and desiring to increase the value of the stocks as a sound investment, the Directors early in Nov. last made an arrangement with the Dominion Government to ensure for ten years, a minimum dividend of three per centum (3 p.c.) per annum upon the outstanding capital stock of the Company: the Company continuing to pay an additional two per centum (2 p.c.) per annum during construction, making five per centum (5 p.c.) per annum in all.

This arrangement has also been made the object of attack, even to the extent of pretending to impugn the ability of the Company to carry it out, but it will probably suffice to say, that it consists of the deposit with the Government of cash and securities to an amount sufficient to provide the money with which to pay each half yearly dividend.

In conclusion it may safely be stated:

1. That the work of the construction has been economical and rapid beyond all previous experience.

2. That contract with the Government will be finished, and an all rail route through Canadian territory, from Montreal to the Pacific Ocean, established within two years, or in barely half the time specified in the contract.

3. That the business of the line is already much greater than could fairly have been expected before the completion of the road.

4. That the settlement of the North-West, notwithstanding all the efforts to depreciate its advantages, is progressing more rapidly than any one, three years ago, supposed possible.

5. That the cost of the completed road will not exceed previous estimates.

6. That the road, when finished, will be practically unencumbered.

7. That the net earnings, from and after the completion of the line, will, it is firmly believed, be sufficient to give the shareholders a handsome dividend over and above the three per cent. already provided, without counting on the income from the Company's Land Grant; thus making the shares of the Company a sound and profitable investment.

GEORGE STEPHEN, President.
Montreal, 29th Dec., 1883.

The Trial of the Newfoundland Rioters.

HEAD CONSTABLE DOYLE'S TESTIMONY.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 9.— The evidence of Head Constable Doyle, taken in the presence of all the witnesses to-day, is as follows:—I saw the Orange procession in the morning, but not again till after ten o'clock, when it was coming up Harvey street along Courage's beach. While standing in Water street, I was informed by a man that the River Head men were not going to let the Orange procession pass up there. I replied, "We have often heard that before in reference to the British Society and nothing came of it." I was informed a second time by three men that the River Head men were down and had torn down the parson's flag. I then went towards Courage's beach, getting into a sleigh on the way. I met Constables Winslow, McKay and Fahey going up to Courage's beach, when I caught sight of the Pipe Track and saw a crowd with a flag of a dark color one hundred yards west of said street. The crowd were on Harvey street. The procession was then coming along the said street, 150 yards distant from and east of the River Head party. I came up the Pipe Track road from Water St. and went over to the River Head party. I recognized Jas. Quirk and Nicholas Shanahan in front of a crowd of 100 to 150 men. I told the crowd that serious consequences would follow if they and the Orange procession met; it would be a terrible thing and they would be sorry. Shanahan said, "Well, then turn the Orange procession back." I went back and met the procession 25 yards west of the Pipe Track road. I raised my hand and called out "halt." The Society halted and I requested it to turn back and go down the Pipe Track road for the River Head men were determined not to let them pass. It would, I said be a terrible thing if they met. A man in front replied, "We wont go down the lane further west." [Witness was here admonished by the Court to say nothing that would incriminate him.] This lane was about where the River Head men were standing. My back was turned to the crowd. The prisoner, Quirk, picket in hand, and a man with a gun came forward, and got amongst the procession. The society called "Go back." I, fearing the processionists would strike the two men, caught them and pushed them back. When getting them back I saw the crowd and the procession quite close to each other. I saw two or three of the crowd with guns. Shots were fired close to me. I saw two men fall. I did not know from which direction the shots came; I did not see guns presented; I did not know who fired the shots. One man that fell wore regalia; the other was a River Head man. The two men were nine yards distant from each other. Both parties then retreated. There were about seven shots fired altogether. After both parties retired I went to examine to the bodies. Some of the River Head party come back and got excited when they saw the men dead. I received a blow on the head which knocked me down senseless. When I recovered all had left. Two dead men were still lying on the road. The procession was not armed. I noticed two or three sympathizers with the society come up with guns whilst the society halted. I never saw Callahan in the crowd. I did not see sympathizers fire their guns. Some of the River Head party had pickets. The constables present were trying to prevent an affray. I had no arms whatever, neither sword nor revolver. I was doing my best to prevent the parties meeting, and I was quite cool. I felt quite safe among the River Head men. I had no idea that they would strike me. I knew that the procession had walked twice in that direction before, but was not sure where they turned down. I can identify two of the prisoners present. From the time I came there until the firing ceased not more than ten minutes elapsed. The firing lasted about two or three minutes. The procession numbered between three and four hundred. I passed two men beyond Courage's beach with guns, going in the direction of the Pipe Track road.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Jan. 11.—Edward Pippy and Alfred French, the two witnesses on whom the Crown chiefly relies for the prosecution of the prisoners, were sworn. Edward Pippy deposed:—I saw the Riverhead party; I recognized Coady, Walsh, and Harper; they tore up the pickets from my fence; every man had a picket; my father said, "don't tear the fence down"; Coady replied, "get out of that, I will beat your brains out"; the crowd then halted on Harvey-street, planted a green flag, and gave three cheers; Coady then came to me and asked if I had any guns, saying: "I fear all of us will be shot if the row takes place, I have come here to-day to die or turn the society down the lane, we are bound to do it"; he then went back to the crowd on Harvey street; I saw Bradbury with a gun: he took it from Parsons; Fleming and others had guns; as the society approached the crowd

STONES WERE THROWN

at it; I heard the first gun fired from the Riverhead party; I saw Wm. French fall 30 yards from me; French was not a processionist; I heard a second gun fired, and saw a second man fall; the procession now broke up; I next saw Callahan, of the Riverhead party, fall by a gun of his own crowd; up to this no gun was fired by the Orangemen; when Callahan fell the River-head men retreated; I went up to the scene of the affray, and saw Callahan, Jacques, and French apparently stone dead; I am sure none of the police fired pistols; when Coady was passing through the lane near my house he said "Murder we'll have to do"; French was shot in the breast, Jacques through the forehead, and Callahan through the side. Alfred French deposed almost similarly to Pippy. He said:—I was not in the procession when the opposite parties met; I saw Russell, Wade, and Coady with

GUNS IN FRONT

of the Riverhead men; I saw Coady fire at Frank Martin; I stayed till the affray was over; when the Riverhead men killed Callahan, one of their own party, they turned and retreated from the scene after a volley was fired; Russell stopped and fired the last shot as the Society retreated eastward; the first shots fired came from the Riverhead party. Francis Martin and Archibald French were also sworn and examined for the Crown. Their evidence was simply corroborative of that given by the first two witnesses.

Arrests were made at Harbor Grace on 8th inst., in connection with the recent riot, as follows,—Head Constable Doyle, Joseph Bray, Chas. French, Edward Ash, Ambrose Williams, Thos. Courage and Edward Butt. These are indicted for the murder of Callahan and for firing the first shots at River head men. Coady, Wade and Shanahan are the principal witnesses in this matter. They swear that Doyle urged on the Society, ordered the men to fire and himself fired the first shot, killing Callahan.

The Size of the Temperance Question.

The New York *Tribune*, in an article entitled "Size of the Temperance Question," says:

"It cannot be laughed down; it is useless to sneer at it; it is more important in its effect upon national prosperity and wealth than any other that can be named. Liquor costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our army, our navy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and the Pension Bills, our wasteful local governments, and all our State, county and local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. The liquor bill is more than $800,000,000. All the functions of the government together cost not more than $700,000,000."

This is a formidable bill, but the direct cost of liquor is not the worst of it. The evils which it engenders are incalculable. The sorrow, the degredation, the crime of which it is the parent, who can estimate?

Shocking Accident.

Mr. John P. C. Burpee of St. John, was instantly killed at the Boston and Albany Railway depot on Monday morning last while on his way from New York to Bangor. From the *Telegraph's* Boston report we take the following particulars of the sad occurrance:—

The train to which was attached the sleeper, in which Mr. Burpee was a passenger, arrived in the Boston & Albany depot at 6 25 a. m. and a few minutes afterwards a switching engine took the sleeping cars from the rear end of the train, for the purpose of placing them on another track, inside of the station, to leave them there for a couple of hours, for the convenience of the occupants, who did not desire to get up early. The cars had been drawn down the yard and over the switch, when Mr. Burpee, with satchel in hand, got off and started to cross the labyrinth of tracks. An engine was backing rapidly down at the time to hitch on to the seven o'clock train outwards, and Mr. Burpee, stepping directly in front of the tender, was run over and killed in an instant. No blame could be attached to the engineer, as Mr. Burpee stepped on the track so near to the tender that he could not be seen from the cab. The portmanteau was broken open and the contents tumbled out on the track. The initials "J. P. C. B." on the bottom of it, and the same letters in Mr. Burpee's hat, led to his identification. He was recognized by a train hand on the railroad and by the *Telegraph* correspondent.

The announcement of the accident caused a great deal of sad surprise in railroad and other business circles in Boston, for the family is known by many. Could its members have heard the sympathetic words uttered by thousands who read the announcements in the evening papers, they would realize that very many hearts went out towards them.

That the conductor and porter of the sleeper should have permitted Mr. Burpee to step from the car when he did, at the most dangerous place in the entire yard, has caused considerable comment. Those officers say the deceased's movements were unnoticed by them, and they did not know he had left the car until after the accident had occurred. Mr. Burpee evidently misunderstood the movements of the cars, and no doubt thinking that they were to be put on some out-of-the-way side track he resolved to get off at what he considered the most convenient point. The approach of the engine which killed him seems to have been altogether unnoticed. The train hands will be summoned to give evidence touching the sad affair before one of the Municipal Court Judges in a few days, and the judge's finding will be awaited with interest.

The face was slightly disfigured. There was a cut under the chin and another on the back of the head. The body was bruised and some bones broken. The right foot was amputated at the ankle and the right forearm almost detached. Medical Examiner Draper deemed it unnecessary to make an autopsy, as a single glance at the remains showed too plainly that there were many injuries, any one of which was sufficient to cause death.

The *Telegraph* says, editorially,—It is always sad to see a strong life cut off in its very prime, and it is doubly so when the circumstances are those, which it is our melancholy duty to chronicle this morning. * * * *

Word of the sad affair first reached this city early in the afternoon, by a telegram from Coroner Draper to the chief of police Further particulars were received during the day, but of course there was very little to tell. Expressions of regret were universal, the whole community being saddened by the tidings. Mr Burpee's circle of personal acquaintances was not very large, but the family are so well known and fill such a large place here, and his name was so familiar, that his sudden death came home to every one. The warmest sympathy was evinced for his afflicted relatives.

Mr. Burpee was the youngest of the sons of the late Isaac Burpee of Sheffield. At the time of his death he was 46 years old, in the enjoyment of perfect health. He was a partner in the firm of I. & F Burpee & Co. until about nine years ago when he retired, but he continued in business as a partner of Clarke, Kerr & Thorne until seven years ago. He then retired from active business, devoting himself to his investments, which were largely in shipping. He travelled a great deal, and was an agreeable conversationalist, especially when talking of his experiences abroad. He was of kindly, though somewhat retiring, disposition, and will be greatly missed from his circle of friends. He married a daughter of the late Francis Ferguson, by whom he has had four children—three boys and a girl.

Mr. Burpee's funeral is to take place in St. John to-day, (Thursday.)

[St. John Globe, 15th.]

Blackhall's Stable Destroyed.

EIGHTEEN HORSES PERISH IN THE FLAMES.

The fire last night started in the feed and provision store of Messrs. M. Thompson & Sons, on North Market street. A stove accidentally falling caused the fire, which soon gained headway, and before an alarm was given had almost control of this building. Adjoining it was the stable building owned by Mr. Thos. Furlong, but under occupation of Mr. Michael Blackhall as a livery and boarding stable. The city fire department and salvage corps were promptly on hand and quickly went to work. At this time the smoke issued forth in clouds, and when the fire reached the stable it was a great risk for any person to enter the building. In the meantime James McLaughlin, one of the stable hands, had entered the stable and untied the fastenings of four horses, after which seeing probably that this number would be as many as he could with safety remove, he seized by the halter the "Jewett mare" and succeeded in getting her to Reed's stable on Charlotte street. Other hands of the stable directed their attention to the removal of sleighs, carriages and other driving waggons. When McLaughlan returned to the stable he found the fire had cut off the entrance to the "run" on which the horses had to pass up and down to the second floor which was occupied by them. With a determined effort to enter the burning building, McLaughlan jumped through the flames and into the stable, singing his whiskers, moustache, eye brows and his hair. He seized two or more horses by the head but they could not be induced to come out, notwithstanding that McLaughlan exerted all his strength to, if possible, drag them out. He however could only remain but a few minutes in the building; the smoke and flames being such as to cause any man with regard for his life to desist. The following horses perished: The "Hub" horse, owned by Blackhall; Wm. McDonough's "Lion"; the "Shea mare," owned by Blackhall; Blackhall's driving horse; the "McLeod Mare"; a horse owned by Mr. Miles Merritt; a horse owned by J. D. Shatford, oil agent; Blackhall's black mare "Topsy"; Ferrick Bros.' mare; a white legged mare, owned by Blackhall; a black mare owned by A. Shirley Benn; the coach team, "Kate" and "Bob"; besides "Dan," "Jack" and bay mare "Nellie," owned by Mr. Blackhall. The horse of the Catholic clergymen, and a horse belonging to Mr. Collins, of South Bay, also perished. Blackhall's pacer, a coach pair and the "Jewett mare" were saved; also a horse owned by the J. W. Nicholson estate. Some parties had sleighs, robes, etc., in the stable. Mr. Robert Pringle was a loser in this way. He had no insurance.

All the sleighs and wagons were stored on the lower flat of the building, and it seems a little strange in view of the fact that the fire did not reach this part of the building for fully half an hour after it was discovered, and also as the means of exit were so good, that more of the stock was not removed in safety. As far as could be seen this morning, there were in the ruins five sleighs and a double sleigh, all more or less damaged and partly covered up by the floor above, which fell during the progress of the fire. There are three wagons in Sparrow's alley, and one sleigh which are so badly burned as to be of no value.

A row of low wooden houses on either side of the stable were endangered, but the fire was kept pretty well confined to the stable. The occupiers of the stores, fearing the approach of the flames had most of their stocks removed to the market building, which was thrown open for their accommodation. Except the damage incident to rough and hasty handling their losses are trifling. With the exception of Mr. McDonough, whose premises were flooded with water, all the other dealers will be able to occupy their shops

THE INSURANCE.

The insurances on the building and stock are as follows:—On the building, $1000 in Western, $1000 in Royal Canadian, and $2000 in Liverpool and London and Globe; on the stock, horses, sleiges, carriages, etc., for the trustees of M. Blackhall, $4000 in North British and Mercantile office and $3000 in the Scottish Union and National offices. On Messrs Thompson & Sons' stock the Commercial Union held a policy of $1500. The horse phaeton and harness belonging to the estate of J. W. Nicholson were insured for $200 in the Lancashire. Mr. J. D. Shatford had his horse, sleigh, robes, etc., insured in Mr. Henry R. Ranney's offices for $1000. So far as we can ascertain this is all the insurance.

IT IS A REMARKABLE FACT that Dr Thomas' Eclectric Oil is as good for internal as external use. For disease of the lungs and throat, and for rheumatism, neuralgia, crick in the back, wounds and sores, it is the best known remedy, and much trouble is saved by having it always on hand.

Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has been using it for rheumatism. He had such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him.

According to the Winnipeg *Times*—a Conservative paper—there are 88 men literally starving in the immigrant shed in that city.

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 Lowest 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 UNDETCLOTHING, in Suits, Vests, and Drawers.

300 pieces New Silver Ware,

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

TRY THE WONDERFUL TEA,

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, Shawls, Mantles, Millinery, Ribbons, Crapes, Velvets, Cashmere, Prints, Flowers, Feathers, Skirts, Under Clothing, Haberdashery, Ties and Scarfs, Furs &c., Notions, Nic Nacs, Ticking, Bedding, Carpets, Towelling, Household Linen, Blankets, Quilts, Napkins, Damasks, Window Curtains, Cotton Batten, Yarns, Grey & white Cottons, Diapers, Handkerchiefs, Jewelry, 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' AND GENTS' DRESSING CASES, PHOTOGRAPH & AUTOGRAPH ALBUMS, VASES, TOILET SETS, CARD CASES, CIFT CUPS, DOLLS, CLOCKS &C., MEERSCHAUM AND BRIER PIPES, CIGAR AND CIGARETTE HOLDERS, CIGAR CASES, AND

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF SMOKERS REQUISITES.—

Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order by one of the best Jewellers in the Dominion. Examine our Goods and Prices before purchasing.

I. HARRIS & SON.
WATER STREET, " " " " CHATHAM, N., B.