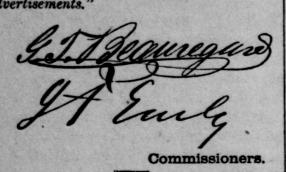
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Yearly, or season, advertisements are taker at the rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher. The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation 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 nducements to advertisers.

Address

## Editor ' Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance. - - JANUARY 17, 188

### The N. P. in St. Stephen.

It is to be assumed that the N. P. most unpopular in Milltown, St. St. phen, 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 commu-10,000 nity there execrates friends of the N.P. 10,000 | we give the following from the Courier, 20,000 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 infor- single blessedness. mation in regard to the recent seizures made at Milltown; and I further say that any party who will give me infor-

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 Mi town 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 onthe river quite intimately and they are. therefore, well qualified to clear Mr. Levejoy 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 nontaxation 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.

came across a few items concerning the But, on the other hand, ho w many bashful origin and customs of leap year, and in view of one of these occurrences being and lives would be made happy forever, if now let loose on us, and remaining at the ladies for whom they hav tender affeclarge for twelve months, it may be well to tions, would only take advantage of the give a concise account of how they came to pass, and by acquainting my bachelor I assure you this is no myth; there are some 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 Company 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 spared to this world-and let us hope we will all be-must recollect that leap year privileges will have to be dispensed with of the Company 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 a gap of less than 300 miles to complete 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 during the year, and within the next few \$60 a week at home. \$5.00 outfit free. Pay "have the sole privilege during the time weeks 54 miles more will be added, mak"it continueth of making love unto the ing a total on that section of 221 miles,
"men, which they do either by words or

"treat her proposal with slight and con-

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 son, 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 laid the offender open to prosecutions he laid the offender open to prosecutions he otherwise might have escaped. Added to this is the legend handed down from tim 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 timid lover, and who hesitates about "popping the question." How many in genious devices have we heard and read of, which had for their object the avowal of the declaration desired-from the feed ing of the bashful swain, unmindful of the motto that "he who hesitates is lost, with a delightful compound, yclept "por corn," to the machinations and ruses resorted to by the ladies of mature age enjoying, but desirous of dispensing with.

How perfectly satisfactory was the con duct 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 frankness, "The Lord's will done." In great contrast to this, was the action of the young man who was in plored 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 is she "would like to lay her bones beside his bones." It is enough to say she

It may be interesting to the young ladies who are not already aware of the fact, to know that their proposals in leap The Trial of the Newfoundland 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 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, ir 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 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 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 ru 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 respective 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

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

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 matrimon 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. 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 In rambling through my scrap book I present winter season. Verbum sat sapienti. Leap Year privileges and pop the question. 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

For the purpose of giving to the shareholders the earliest possible information of the results achieved during the now clos ing calendar year, and in view of the gross misstatements that have been published as a leap year, should not be so counted, so to the position of the Company, the Directata when we shall have attained the year tors have thought it well, in advance of 1900, we-that is such of us as may be 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 no arms whatever, neither sword nor re-

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

On the Western Division 377 miles o rails have been laid-completing the track to the summit of the Rocky Mountain pass, 960 miles west of Winnipeg-leaving the connection with the Pacific Ocean, and there is every reason to expect that this nnection will be completed within the

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

tion of the Pipe Track road. Superior, 167 miles of track have been laid 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 moreover, no man will be entitled to the certainty, write for particulars to H. "benefit of clergy who doeth in any way"

"men, which they do either by words or leaving 430 miles yet to be built in order to complete the through all rail connection between Montreal and the North-West worn. Edward Pippy deposed:—I saw Province, There are at the present time the Riverhead party; I recognized Coady,

over nine thousand men at work upon this Walsh, and Harper; they tore up the off in its very prime, and it is doubly so 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 (es-

timating the month of Decem-This includes for the transportation of construction materials and supplies . . . . . . . . . 1,273,900

The actual revenue from ordinary traffic was therefore in 1882 4,146,91; As against in 1882..... 2,449,824

Increase in 1883... ..... 2,697,089 The net earnings for the 9 months end ing 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 con tinuing to pay an additional two per centum (2 p.c.) per annum during construction. making five per centum (5 p.c.) per annum

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:

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

1. That the work of the construction has

been economical and rapid beyond all pre-

fied in the contract. 3. That the business of the line is al ready much greater than could fairly have been expected before the completion of the

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 tirmly believed, be suficient 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.

## Rioters.

HEAD CONSTABLE DOYLE'S TESTIMONY.

Sr. John's, Nfld., Jan. 9 .- The evi dence of Head Constable Dovle, taken in gift of a new silk dress. (Query.-Would | the presence of all the witnesses to-day, there be a sufficient stock of silk next year | 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 pro cession pass up there. I replied, "We to believe the dress would tend to swiftly have often heard that before in reference heal and cure many an ache which the 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 a thousand years" the "battle and the getting into a sleigh on the way. I met Constables Winslow, McKay and Fahey going up to Courage's beach, when caught sight of the Pipe Track and saw 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. 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. 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." men exist in this mortal coil, whose hearts 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 single men of my acquaintance, concerning, fired close to me. I saw two men fall. led to his identification. He was recogtheir duty to whom if the young ladies I did not know from which direction the shots came ; I did not see guns presented; by the Telegraph correspondent. 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

volver. 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 hun-

dred. I passed two men beyond Courage's beach with guns, going in the direc-St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 11.-Edward Pippy and Alfred French, the two witnessthat there were many injuries, any one of es on whom the Crown chiefly relies for which was sufficient to cause death.

pickets from my fence; every man had a when the circumstances are those, which picket; my father said, "don't tear the it is our melancholy duty to chronicle this 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

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 Calla. han, 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 pro. cession when the opposite parties met; I saw Russell, Wade, and Coady with

took it from Parsons; Fleming and others

had guns; as the society approached the

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 Ques-

tion," says: "It cannot be laughed down; it is useless to sneer at it; it is more important in its effect upon national prosperity | the "run" on which the horses had to 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 i 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. Th 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. nized by a train hand on the railroad and

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. Bur pee to step from the car when he did, at the most dangerous place in the entire vard, 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. Borpee evidently misunderstood the movements of the cars, and no doubt thinking that they were to be put on some out-ofthe-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 in-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 Jacob Loockman, Buffalo, says he has and the right forearm almost detached been using it for rheumatism. He had Medical Examiner Draper deemed it unnecessary to make an autopsy, as a single glance at the remains showed too plainly

The Telegraph says, editorially, - erally starving in the immigrant shed in It is always sad to see a strong life cut ! that city.

morning. 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. & 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 dea'. 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.]

The fire last night started in the feed

### Blackhall's Stable Destroyed. EIGHTEEN HORSES PERISH IN THE FLAMES

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 safe ty 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, car riages and other driving waggons. When McLaughlan returned to the stable he found the fire had cut off the entrance 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, monstache, 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 | Flowers, 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

owned by the J. W. Nicholson estate Some parties had sleighs, robes, etc., i 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 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 wa 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 ruing 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

"Jewett mare" were saved; also a horse

which are so badly burned as to be of no 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 mar. ket building, which was thrown open for heir accommodation. Except the damge incident to rough and hasty handling their losses are trifling. With the excep. tion of Mr. McDonough, whose premises Flannels for Children's Dresses. 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 ia 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 Aational offices. On Messrs Thompson & Sons' stock the Commercial Uniou held a policy of \$1500. The horse phaeton and harness belonging to the es. tate 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

such a lame back that he could do nothing; but one bottle entirely cured him. According to the Winnipeg Times-a GENERAL BUSINESS

### Holiday Bargains

# 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, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS

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

JUST RECEIVED: CHESTS TEA, (Best Value Yet.)

can be selected at little cost

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

> WILLIAM MURRAY Argyle House.

CHATHAM, December 12th, 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,

50 pieces Scotch Winceys. 100 Shawls and Plaids. 20 doz. Dr. Warner's Corsets.

45 pieces Dress Goods,

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 Chil-

dren's UNDETCLOTHING.

Mufflers, Breakfast Shawls, etc. in Suits, Vests, and Drawers. 300 pieces New Silver Ware,

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS. TO

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.

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. Haberdashery, Ties and Scarfs Boots and Shoes Hosiery, Window Curtains Furs &c.. Grey & white Cottons. Cloths, Nic Nacs. Diapers, Handkerchiefs, Tickings, Bedding, Cuffs and Collars. Carpets, Towelling, Household Linen, Mufflers, Tailor's Trimmings, Men's Clothing,

Pants. Buyers will find those goods of the Highest quality, marked low in price to comman 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.

Blankets.

Boys' Clothing

Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs

SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN.

HOLIDAY GOODSI 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,

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

The Latest Designs in Electro-Plated Ware.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF SMOKERS REQUISITES. Gold and Silver Jewelry made to order by one of the best Jewellers in the Dominion.

### I. HARRIS & SON CHATHAM, N., B. Manchester House.

OPENING from Recent Arrivals per S. S. "Istrean" via Boston

and "Circassian" via Point Levi and I. C. R. R. and in stock Heavy White Cotton for Shirtings. Waist Lining Black on one side and Printed Black and Grenat Broche Dress Goods.

Ladies' Colored &Black Jersey Cashmere Gloves,

Turkey and White Tabling.

Men's Sangnar Knitted Gloves. Misses Grenat & Cardnal Cashmere Ribbed Hose Ladies' Col'd and Black Ladies White L Wool Vests L. S. New Foulle Dress Cloth. New Check Dress Goods. Colored and Black V ve Ribbons. 4 Button Ladies' Light Shad Col'd, Kid Gloves

Grolits renowned Black Wate proof Crapes,

St. Croix Grey Cottons, Hochelaga Grey Cotton, Men's Overcoating and Ladies' Ulster Cloth, a very Choice Line of Fancy all Wool

## W. S. LOGGIE. B. Ladies' Mantles made to order in Custom Tailoring Department

NEW GOODS!

**OPENED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:** easenable Goods as follows:—Beehive Fingering each 3 and 4 ply, Ladies Cashmere Jersey Gloves Children's Cashmere Jersey Gloves, Ladies' Knitted Wool Shawls, Children's Knitted Wool Normandy Hoods, Ladies' Knitted Wool Promenade Scarfs, Ladies' Knitted

Jersevs, Black Fur Trimmings each 13, 6 & 10 in., Ladies' Fur Trimmed Mantle Loops, Ladies' Chenille do. Ladies' Satin, Plush and Fur Hats and Bonnets Newest Styles; Cashmere and Ottoman Wool Dres Goods in Grenat, Navy, Seal and Bottle.

## PATTERSON, LOGGIE & CO. STAGE

JOHN A. WARD,

CHATHAM & NEWCASTLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs the Public that he is running a Stage between Chatham Leaves Chatham at 9 a. m., and 3 p. m. Returning leaves Newcastle at 12 p. m.

Chatham, Jan, 1, 1883.

SCHOONER "CLAYMORE."

of 52 tons burden, built at Miramichi in 1872. She is well found in every particular and adapted for Conservative paper—there are 88 men lit
McEvoy's Hotel at Newcastle, will be attended to.

All orders left at my stable in Chatham, or at requiring a good vessel. Apply to HUCH MARQUIS, owner.

Chatham, N B