Ceneral Business.

STARTLING EVIDENCE Of the Cure of Skin Diseases when all other Methods Fail

Psoriasis 5 years, covering face, head and entire body with white scabs. Skin red, itcey, and bleeding. Hair all gone. Spent hundreds of dollars ronounced incurable. Cured by uticura Remedies.

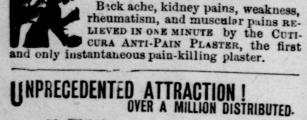
My disease (psoriasis) first broke out on m left cheek, spreading across my nose, and almost covering my face. It ran into my eyes, and the physician was afraid I would lose my eyesight altogether. It spread all over my head, and my hair all fell out, until I was entirely bald-headed it then broke out on my arms and shoulder until my arms were just one sore. It eovered my entire body, my face, head, and shoulders bein the worst. The white scabs fell constantly from my head, shoulders, and arms; the skin would thicken and be red and very itchy, and would crack and bleed if scratched. After spending many hundreds of dollars, I was pronounced incurable. I heard of the CUTICURA REMEDIES and after using two bottles CUTICURA RESOLVENT, I could see a change; and after I had taken four bottles, I was almost cured; and when I had used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT and one box of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, I was cured of the dreadful disease from which I had suffered for five yerrs. I thought the disease would leave a very deep scar, but the CUTICUSA REMEDIES cured it without any scars. I cannot express with a pen what I suffered before using CUTICURA REMEDIES. They saved my I feel it my duty to recomend them. hair is restored as good as ever, and so is my eyesight. I know of a number of different persons who have used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, all have received great benefit from their MRS. ROSA KELLY,

Rockwell City, Calhoun Co., Iowa Cuticura Remedies

Cure every species of agonizing humiliating, itching. bleeding, burning, scaly, blotchy, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of air, from pimples to scrofula, except possibly Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35,; RESOLVENT, \$1.50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.



Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated by the Legislature for Educa-tional and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place

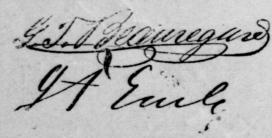
Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. Famed for Twenty Years.

For Integrity of its Drawings, and

Prompt Payment of Prizes. Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery ('ompany, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the

company to use this certificate, with fac-

similes of our signatures attached, in its



We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters. R. M. WALMSLEY,

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

urand Monthly Drawing at the Academy of Music. New Orleans. Tuesday, October 15, 1889. CapitalPrize,\$300,000. 100,000 Tickets at \$20 each Halves\$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2

LIST OF PRIZES 1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is. \$300,000 1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is. 25,000 is. 2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are. 5 PRIZES OF 5.000 are.. 1.000 are..... 25 PRIZES OF 100 PRIZES OF TERMINAL PRIZES 100 are.....

Note. - Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are no AGENTS WANTED FOR CLUB RATES, or any further intormation desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State County,

Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address. IMPORTANT.

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"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all institutions ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for ess than a Dollar is a swindle.

C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST SOLD BY ALL DEALERS. LONDON HOUSE

FLOUR! FLOUR!

FLOUR! 'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown

of Gold,' 'Granulated' and All choice patent flours. OAT-

MEAL, CORNMEAL. -ALSO-

pemarkably low prices.

100 Chests of well selected TEAS the best value in the market. WHOLESALE and RETAIL at

R HOCKEN.

House to Rent.

A small self-contained dwelling at the west end apply to

JOHN FOTHERINGHAM J P.

Miramichi Advance.

The Legislative Council.

made to hon. Mr. Blair, of aid in abolishing the Legislative Council. Referring to the subject the Telegraph says: Our morning contemporary on Tuesday last contained a letter from a Carleton county M. P. P., which the correspondent himself evidently thinks sheds much light upon the question of the abolition of the legislative council. He announces that Mr. Blair is in the position now, without Mr. Young's assistance, to abolish the council if he wishes, and proceeds to prove his assertion as follows: He says there are at present 14 members of the council one of them, Hon. Mr. Hill, is president and hence cannot vote except in case of a tie. Of the remaining 13 five have, he says, "over and over again voted in favor of abolition," these being Hon. Messrs. Harrison, Holly, Flewwelling, Thomson and Barbarie. Hence the vote stands now five in favor and eight against, and he says, let Mr. Blair select four good men and true to fill the four vacancies and he, Mr. Blair, has the matter in his own hands. The only fault to be found with the Carleton County member's statement is that his facts are slightly defective; his conclusions would be unimpeachable if his premises were not a trifle mixed. He tells us Mr. Hill, as president of the council, could not vote on the question of abolition except in case of a tie. This will be news to Mr. Hill, and will startle the members of the august body over which he so efficiently presides, who have always acted upon the supposition that their presiding officer had the right to vote on all questions whether there was a tie or not. The

rule of that house is, and has always been, that the chairman of committee of the whole or president in the chair should vote, and if his vote made a tie the question is declared lost. have to learn the rudiments of parliamentary practice before he appears again in print. Then again, the Sun's correspondent should not misstate facts. He represents Mr. Barberie as favorable to the abolition of the council, and gets his majority by not only gagging Mr. Hill, but by putting Mr. Barberie forward as a supporter of the policy of abolition. To anyone who knows Mr. Barberie's record on the question since he took his seat in the council. statement will not be misleading, but

to those who do not it is well to point

out that Mr. Barberie has uniformly

voted against the measure. The position of the government this question, as we understand it, is about as follows: They have four memadditional votes are necessary to give them a bare majority. If the Sun is authorized to speak for Mr. Young and upon, five more votes are necessary. If the M. P. P. from Carleton can devise a plan whereby five new appointees can be legally and constitutionally planted into the four existing vacant seats the public will not doubt but that Mr. Blair can be relied on to adopt the plan and the legislative council will soon become extinct.

Notes and News.

THE HALIFAX DRY DOCK

The Halifax dry dock, which it has taken three years to build, is now ready to receive vessels. The dock situated on the west side of the harbor, almost adjoining the dockyard, and is a work of the greatest importance, not only from an imperial point of view, but also from a commercial. The only dock on the whole eastern coast of America, north or south, in which any vessels of the British pavy can be repaired is the old floating dock at Ber. muda, which is practically useless as regards the larger type of men-of-war. and which costs the government some £7,000 a year to keep in repair. The dimensions of the new dock, which is one of the largest in the world, are as

Length-Face of coping at head of dock to face of approach..... 600 ft Length on bottom to tace of entrance at coping Depth-Cope to floor at head Depth of water on cill at high-water ordinary spring tides Extreme working length at floor,

of the late F. La Trobe Bateman, F. R. S., and the work carried out by Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, of London and Bradford, and Mr. S. M. Brookfield, of Halifax. Some delay has been experienced owing to the impossibility of working under water at the coffer-dam during the cold weather. Alongside the graving dock proper is a large wharf made out of the stone excavated from the dock. From this wharf jetties having a water depth of 35 feet are run out into the harbor for the accommodation of vessels loading or discharging, and suitable warehouses are built for goods, coals, etc. In connection with the graving dock are workshops. etc., and everything necessary for the repairing of vessels. The dock can be cleared of water in four hours. The numps are a great success, and although the contract only calls on them throw 38 000 feet per minute, they greatly exceed this amount. One the chief features in connection with the wharves adjoining the graving deck will be the facilities they possess for coaling. The Intercolonial Railway runs at the back of the dock and con nects it with the coalfields of Nova Scotia, and sidings from the railway

others have been met and overcome.

have been run on the wharves. The

whole of the dock has been built on

solid rock, and some difficulties have

been encountered in blasting and clear-

ing the entrance; but these and all

HARRY WILKES WINS. Boston, Sept. 18:-Three great campaigners and stars of the trotting turf of 1889, known to the sport-loving public as Harry Wilkes (2:131), Gene Smith $(2:15\frac{1}{2})$ and Oliver K. $(2:16\frac{1}{4})$, attracted a gathering of over 3000 in the next ten years will be even people to Mystic Park yesterday after- | greater. noon, where they were advertised to contest for a purse of \$5000, offered by Mr. James Golden. The weather was to great speed by the horses, as the racing course was only fair, owing to the fact that the heavy showers of the Bavarian Doctors in the year 1835. last few days made it soft and slow in | The following passage pointed out the parts, Despite all drawbacks the race dangers of the new method of travel-

occured, however, and it was a success Children Cry for

in every particular, being close and locomotive ought to be forbidden in exiciting throughout. Harry Wilkes the interest of public health. won, though he occupied five heats in rapid movement cannot fail to produce doing so. Ofiver K. took two heats, among the passengers the mental while Gen. Smith, who was put down affection known as delirium furiosum as a winner by many, didn't come any- Even if travellers are willing to incur where near winning. The time made Dr. Atkinson, the alleged leader of was fast considering the conditions, the the Local Opposition, wrote a letter to best time in the race being 2.171, made a locomotive passing rap is sufficithe Sun, the other day, about an by Harry Wilkes in the fourth heat. Oliver K. was always well up, and rangement; consequently it is absolutealleged offer of Hou. Robert Young, showed his ability to trot fast, though ly necessary to build a fence ten feet he only reached 2.18s, a mile which, under better conditions, would have been at least two seconds fasier.

THE JESUIT'S ESTATES MATTER AGAIN. The Jesuit's Estates Act agitators of Ontario endeavored to commit the Synod of the church of England to an interference with the question at the recent meeting of that body in Mont-The subject was brought up on-Tuesday afternoon, 17, by Rev. Mr. Spencer, who moved a lengthy resoludangerous influence of the Roman hier- miles." archy in and over the Parliament and other legislative bodies of the Domin-

To prevent debate Rev. Mr. Spencer moved, seconded by Mr. Walkem, that the memorial be sent to a committee for consideration. This would prevent heated discussion and facilitate busi-

Hon. D. L. Hanington, of New Brunswick, was not going to be choked off like this. It was all very well for mover to try and smother the memorial, but he (the speaker) had a few words to say on it and he would say them, although by so doing he took the responsibility of bringing on a debate. What necessity was there for taking up the time of the House on a subject which was a political one with which that Synod had nothing to do? The Jesuits' Estates question did not concern the Canadian Church. It was one to be dealt with by the Legislature. government was given to the several Provinces; the people governed themselves and the majority rules. The Province of Ontario had nothing Quebec on this matter. The act was lawful one. The Dominion Parliament and Her Majesty had put their seal to it. Therefore it was useless to discuss

After some desultory discussion Hon. bers upon whom they can rely. Six Mr. Hanington moved the following amendment:-"Whereas the subject of the Jesuits' Estates Act has been the latter gentleman can be depended | recognized by the Provincial and Dominion governments and ratified by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Resolved that it is not a subject to be dealt with by this Synod-" The hon, gentleman said that the church should leave alone political questions and let the Legis-

lature deal with them. Hon. Mr. Vail, in seconding the amendment, said he did so because he represented Nova Scotia, which was one happy family. They knew no differences down there, and he did not want to be drawn into discussion on subject he knew nothing about. He did not want to see them picking one at the other on a question which did not concern them.

Debate was here postponed until Wednesday, when the matter was again taken up and eventually referred to a committee, who may report at the next session three years hence.

FISHERY INSPECTORS

The following have been appointed fishery inspectors for New Brunswick: Southern District, Capt. Pratt, Protection Service; Central, Morrow of Sunbury: Northern, R. A. Chapman of Moncton. No North Shore man need apply to Sir John's Government for anything, it seems.

A PECULIAR PAPER A popular local paper in Madrid is onblished without a chief editor, in fact without any editing. Its staff is composed of twelve smart reporters, who during the day collect news in every The dock has been built from plans part of the city, and throw their manuscripts into a box, which the boss compositor empties whenever he finds enough copy to fill a sheet. The arti cles are proof-read by him, and the sheet is printed and published once. twice or thrice a day according to supply of matter. It is a "newspaper" in the strict sense of the word-there is no editorial comment of any kind; all depends upon the cleverness of the

reporters .- San Francisco Chronicle NEGRO PROSPERITY IN TEXAS The negroes of Texas held a state convention the other day at Waco and adopted an address advocating the right of free voting, complaining of negro expulsion from jury service and of the unjust discrimination of certain railway companies in conveying them, and condemning mob violence, which they threaten to retaliate if persevered in. During the last 24 years there has a great advance among the negroes in Texas. In the address adopted it is stated that the negroes now own about 1,000,000 acres land, and pay taxes on \$20,000,000 churches, 2,000 Sunday schools, 2,000 benevolent associations, 10 high schools. 2,500 common schools, 3,000 teachers. 125,000 pupils attending school, 23 doctors, 25 lawyers, 100 merchants. 5,000 mechanics, 15 newspapers, hundreds of farmers and stockmen, and several inventors." This is a record to be proud of, and if the colored citizens of Texas follow the advice given by the address, and "shun the vices and imitate the virtues of the whites by earnestly striving to be intelligent, moral, religious, industrious, economical and good citizens," their progress

DOCTORS AND RAILWAYS The Railway Gazette is the authority for a curious protest recently found in the archives of the Nuremburg Railroad Company at Forth. It was drawn up by the Royal College of

Pitcher's Castoria.

this risk the government at legy should protect the public. A single ance at ent to cause the same Screbral dein height on each side of the railway."

THE GREAT CANON A writer in the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal who went to the bottom of the Grand Canon of the Colorado last the Rockies from Montana to Central America and know what a chasm is, but the sight of that abyss took my breath away. From the top to the bottom it is fully 6000 feet. Over a mile below you can see the river teartion, closing with the request that the ing through the gorge, but not a sound whole matter be made the subject of can be heard, it is so far away. From earnest deliberation, to the end that one bank to the other it is apparently some means may, if possible, be devised not over a quarter of a mile, but as for withstanding and neutralizing the matter of fact it is fully nineteen

DOMINION ALLIANCE

The Dominion Temperance Alliance was in session at Toronto recently, and as usual the policy of making people sober by legislation was handled. One of the motions agreed to was that a prohibitory resolution be placed before the House of Commons at the next session, the usual exceptions of liquors for medicinal, sacramental, scientific and mechanical purposes being made. While this was under debate a discussion arose over the question of fermented wine for the sacraments, but "in deference to the consciencious scruples of those who believe in its use in this connection, i was decided to leave the clause intact. A committee on political action prea report, which set forth that devolve on county organizations; that each county alliance should pledge as many voters as possible to support. for municipal and parliamentary positions, prohibition candidates; that action be taken by the executive to appeal to all organized friends of prohibition to make every effort to get new voters registered; that it is desireable to secure the election to the House of Commons of a number of independent representatives, charged with the responsibility of advocating the temperance cause, and that the executive be instructed to act in accordance with county organizations, especially favorable constituencies where candidates shall be nominated and supported under the auspices of the Alliance. Notwithstanding that many practical men pointed out that men would vote on the old party lines, the convention adopted this resolution, and possibly an effort will be made to carry it out. The movement under the management of the Alliance, however, does not make very remarkable progress, if, indeed, it makes any advance at all.

-St. John Globe. WOMEN WHO NEVER GROW OLD. Comment has been caused lately by prominent divine delivering a sermon in which he vigorously denounced childish games being partaken in by people of mature age. It is an old saying about "a little nonsense now and then," etc., but certainly youthful amusements are indulged in in this town to an alarming extent. Matronly dignity seems to have died out. Ladies of fifty-well, to say the least of it. stout-playing tennis and rounders in sailor hats, do not present a graceful or elevating spectacle. Time was when to be a wife and mother and to grow old gracefully was the height of woman's ambition. To gain an appearance of youth with the aid of false hair and cosmetiques and to play rival to one's daughters and their contemporaries would seem to be the aim of the society woman of uncertain age the day. - Halifax Echo.

PATTENING SLAVES TO KILL. Fattening slaves in a park and feedng them up like animals destined for the table, and then leading them shambles where they are slaughtered like oxen, cut into pieces, and shared bit by bit among hungry cannibals such is the practice which is permitted according to M. Fondese, a French explorer, in some of the French, Belgian Portuguese, and even British territories in Ubanghi. M. Fondese was sent out three years ago by the French Govern ment to discover the sources of th Niariguillon, and having returned after the successful accomplishment of his task, he hastens to tell his countrymen all about the terrible things which he has seen in his travels. The "fattening parks" or paddocks are, he says to be seen in each village, and contain men and women who have been taken in war. The poor wretches take their doom philosophically and some of them to whom M. Fondese offered freedon actually refused it. They eat drink dance, and sing until the head "Fetish man, comes round accompanied by an orchestra of tom-tom and tin-kettle players, selects a sufficiently fat specimen, carries him or her to the market worth of property. They have "2.000 | place of the village, and splits his or her head with a hatchet or scythe-like knife. The eyes and tongue of the victim are given to the "boss" fetish, and the rest of the body is divided among the anthropophagi-Loudon Telegraph

A Quebec Calamity.

QUEBEC, Sept. 20:- About half past seven o'clock last evening a terrible lands'ide occured immediately below the Dufferin Terrace, by which seven houses were crushed out of shape and an unknown number of people were killed and wounded. Those who witnessed the fall of rock say they heard a long, loud report as of several cannon, and on looking up toward the terrace and citadel were horrified by the sight of an immense mass of stones, rock and earth breaking loose and rushing down three hundred feet of. Immediately the air was filled with dust, so that no one could see ten feet in front of and the screaming of the men, women and and beautiful river. ling;-"Travel in cars drawn by a children in all the agony of despair. The avalanche was caused by the hot weather of the past few weeks cracking the earth

soon on the spot and began the work of extricating the unfortunates from ruins. They were assisted by many of the citizens. As each of the sufferers was the quarters of the water police, where a large staff of medical men were on hand, could to alleviate their sufferings.

. All sorts of wild rumors were soon fly- growth. The kettles were of fine copper means, and no authority where the Goving about the city and conflicting reports and wrought by hand. were met everywhere. At times it would be said that as many as twenty were killed and at others that the injured were winter, says: "I have been all through | few and far between. This was accounted for by reason of the fact that it was next to impossible to obtain particulars, because when the rock fell it covered the roadbed to a depth of about twenty feet, so that in order to get at the ruins one must cross along the wharves at the foot of a cliff, over huge piles of coal and through immerse crowds of horror-stricken relatives and sympathizing on-lookers. Many harrowing scenes occurred as the dead and wounded were carried in, some with broken limbs, others bruised and many badly burned. So far as can be acertained the houses destroyed contained over thirty tenements.

There is no communication whatever between those portions of the city lying east and west of the ruins, for over the roadway of Champlain street ten million cubic feet of rock lie in immense blocks. some of them as large as a two story thousands of tons. The hollow space upon the side of the cape from which the avalanche fell is left smooth and straight dently the existence for a long time previously of a deep and gradually inwas occupied by the fatal rock was some five hundred feet in length, two hundred | the shore. teet in breadth, and one hundred feet in lepth. There are now very dangerouslooking fissures in the rock adjacent to the space whence the avalanche fell. The dead are variously reported, but the number is above forty while many

nore maimed and otherwise injured.

AMONG THE LEPERS. The Days Passed in a Lazaretto.

ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF LEPROS AMONG THE NEW BRUNSWICK FISHING

FOLK : THE LAZARETTO AT TRACADIE. (Special correspondence of the Montreal Star) Away up in the northern part of the province of New Brunswick, where the Gulf of St. Lawrence washes the eastern shores of the County of Gloucester, is the leprosy-tainted parish of Tracadie, the Molokai of Canada. It is difficult of access, this strange, sad place, for it is at east fifty miles from the nearest railway station, and quite out of the line of travel f passenger steamers. To reach it one drives usually from the town of Bathurst on the Intercolonial Railway or from Chatham on the Miramichi River; both these routes cover a distance of fifty miles-It was upon a fine October afternoon that the writer with a couple friends started from Chatham for a ten days' visit

to the Tracadie Lazaretto. Crossing the ferry over the Miramichi River we bowled along the broad white road leading to Bartibogue under exceptionally comfortable circumstances, for His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, always willing to oblige a representative of the press, had put his carriage and horses at our disposal, as well as any number of racoon and buffalo furs, with which to keep out the stiff sea breezes. Our first stopping place was Oak Point in the Parish of Bartibogue; here we had been invited to put up for the night so a

to start fresh for our forty mile drive the Oak Point is the residence of Mr. Mc Dougall, a gentleman renowned for h hospitality throughout the district Miramichi. Mr. McDougall, and his wife, a Prince Edward lady, were absent, but his sister received us with true Highland cordiality, and made our sojourn

most pleasant. Next morning after breakfast we again entered our coach, and were driven northward, always keeping along the shore of the Miramichi River, upon a broad level road that seemed almost as good as the much vaunted asphalt of Montreal's Point we pass through the district Burnt Church. This name dates from v olden time. The frigate charged with conveying the remains of General Wolfe to England, in 1759, was, owing to adverse weather, driven into the Miramich This accidental anchorage was favorable

for securing a fresh supply of water. were accordingly told off to fetch some from one of the springs with which the coas abounds. They landed at a place called Henderson's Point, and after loading their boat with water, strayed off for a rambl in the forest. Here they were surrounded by a party of Indians, and were barbar ously murdered. The captain of th frigate, taking for granted that hi natural enemies the French soldiers (of whom there were some stationed at a fort hard by) were accessory to this dark deed determined on a terrible revenge. He proceeded up the river, fired a broadside into French Fort and coming to th settlement at Canadian Point, laid i down, killing almost all the inhabitants. again wreaked his vengeance on a chnrch, near Neguack. burning it to the ground Hence the settlement is still known by the name of Burnt Church. There are many Indians in this locality; they are all Mic-Macs, a simple, tractable race; we passed by some of their habitations, and were amnsed at a mistake made by a few of the old people of the tribe, who re cognizing the carriage and furs, as those of their chief pastor, knelt for his bless ing as we passed! These Indians are very devoted to Bishop Rogers, and make most lively demonstrations of affection when he visits their churches. One of their methods of welcoming His Lordship is to form into line and fire off their rifles as the Bishop's carriage passes through their settlement, a proceeding which is not anpreciated by His Lordship's horses. We were told of some stalwart Mic-Macs, who one day, entered a shop in Chatham and

demanded gunpowder. "What do you want gunpowder for?" asked the clerk. "This is not the shooted : "No shootem goose, shootem Bishon!" Some miles north of Burnt Church we come to Neguac - pronounced by our him and breathing was made very difficult. driver Niggerwhaek. Here we alighted This was followed by sounds of timbers for dinner. The next point of interest, crashing and yielding to the immense when we resumed our journey, was Tabpower of the avalanche and the shouting usintac, where the road lies over a broad

and rock, which were loosened and driven at the mouth of Tabusintac noticed what | -a bulding thirty-two feet by thirty asunder by the heavy rain of the last few he thought to be a piece of green ore pro- divided into two apartments. Here their days. Immediately a general alarm was truding from a bank overhanging the sufferings were intolerable. They were sounded and the fire brigade, police and a river. Seizing a spade, he proceeded to huddled together regardless of age or sex; detachment of B. battery, R. S. A, were investigate the mystery, and, throwing they were unwashed and uncombed. up the earth, discovered three large cop- Clean clothing was distributed amongst per kettles, placed in a row, mouth down- them but twice a year, and tradition tells wards Under them he found the skele- us that clean shirts were put on over the ton of a man, a few ends of rope, a piece of dirty ones. There was no nurse to at cedar wood, the remains of a pair of moc- tend to the extreme cases, and they were casins, and a cap of South Sea seal, the not unfrequently found dead in their latter matted up with a quantity of fine, beds. Mr. Gauvreau, the cure, mourned as well as a priest, who did all they dark brown hair. Over this grave was a bitterly over this state of things. What tree of not less than a hundred years' could he, a poor mission priest with scant

> THE MARKS OF THE HAMMER used in beating them out being clearly discernible. These curiosities were pur- living, relates that the good father one chased by gentleman in Chatham, and the day found a dying girl in such a state of writer enjoyed the privilege of seeing filth that with his own hands he took them. The name and station of the unknown, who now reposes so peacefully before giving her the last consolations of albeit, rather disconnectedly in a glass the church. Another time when called case, are, and always will be a mystery. hurridly to administer the sacraments t That he was a European and not a Indian a dying person, he had to step over is certain, from the shape of his skull. dead body, lying in the ward in the midst The kettles suggest the water carriers of of the sleeping lepers. the English frigate, but public opinion in Chatham relegates him to the Spanish Peninsnla, while the once hopeful discoverer savagely laments the too patent fact guarded the windows, the yard in which that he is not Captain Kidd.

alleviate it?

In the spring of 1853 the Lazaretto was

rebuilt, but the condition of its inmates

was not much improved. Iron bars

the poor lepers took exercise was shut in

huddled together like sheep; an armed

Did a rumor spread in Tracadie that

maladie," he or she was hunted down,

and brought by force to the hated prison.

amusement, no recreation; nights of pain,

Things went on in this manner from

In or about the year 1866 a distinguish

ed physician from St. John, New Bruns-

Montreal. In the course of conversation

TO SEE THE MOTEL DIEU

and was accordingly conducted over the

filth of the Lazaretto occupied by the

lepers at Tracadie, in the province from

which he came. In speaking of the latter

The Sister who was acting as guide in

the visit of the house was a young and re-

which has also enriched Montreal by the

This lady, in religion Sister St. John.

cused, withdrew only to return in a few

The conversation again turned upon the

lepers and the Superior said suddenly to

Dr. Bayard, "Do you think that we

would be allowed to take care of them?"

On his return to New Brunswick, Dr.

Bayard laid this offer before the authori-

tes ; after a considerable discussion it was

accepted; and an invitation cordially en-

dorsed by His Lordship the Bishop of

Chatham, was forwarded to Montreal.

The scene that followed the arrival of Dr.

Rosers' letter at the Hotel Dieu is worthy

of mention, and cannot better be given

than in Dr Hingston's own words as spoken

Victoria School of Medicine and Surgery;

"The Superior submitted the matter to

her community. She laid before them

the dangers of the undertaking, and dwelt

on the hardships and p ivations to which

"How many do you think responded to

her appeal? The quarter, or the half of

ssistant, Sister St. John. The Superior

four mounths to arrange matters. The

othe s returned only when failing health

rendered their recall necessary. Sister St.

John remains there stil. Who knows

their names? Have lepers ever spoken of

their self sterif.ce; are they ever mention-

ed as examples of charity worthy of im-

itation? I may safely say that with the exception of my own words the names of

been ment oned outside of this building.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

P. F. Island Fires.

A special despatch to the Telegraph

ays that on Friday night last a most dis-

astrous fire swept Kensington, P. E. I.

It started about 2 a. m. in a meat shop

occupied by Russell McMillan. Nearly

the whole village is in ashes. All the

shops are burned excepting Dr. Darrach's

drug store and Hon. G. W. Bentley's gen-

eral store. The probable loss is \$100,000.

Tuplin & Co.'s loss alone is estimated at

R. Toplin & Co.'s store and warehouses.

H. McLeod's dwelling house and tailor

Bowness & Anderson's store and ware-

James Howard's house and workshop,

The Kensington House, kept by Jno.

Edwin Proctor's dwelling and black-

The insurance on the buldings amounts

not be estimated. Three sawmills and a

Trains were delayed on account of the

sleepers being burned from under the

The farm buildings of A. McNeill of Lot

to the ground the same day. A little boy,

grain near the barn. The loss cannot be

less thah \$1,500; no insurance. McNeill

and wife were reading a letter informing

them of another son's death at the time

Mr. Luce of Salt Lake Gets his

As was stated in the Salt Lake Tribune

Henry Luce, the proprietor of the Mint

Money.

the alarm was given.

strong wind will again fan the flamer.

of the following places :-

Jno. Leslie's house.

Ching & Hopgood's store.

McMillan's dwelling house.

ing shop.

Burke.

smith shop.

moments with the Superior.

Verily theirs was a living death.

one was showing a symptom of

guard paced before the door.

From Tabusintac the road lies in the by a high wall, men and women were heart of a pine forest, with here and there a cleared spot, giving a view of the sea. On we went northward ever, until just as the sun was dropping behind the horizon, we fourd ourselves in sight of the Government Lazaretto of Tracadie. Down by the sea it stands, where the gulf, forc-There was no work for the lepers, no ing its way amid sand ridges and flats, house and weighing hundreds if not spreads into a peaceful harbor, known as were succeeded by days of gray misery. Tracadie Bay. A little arm of this sheet of water curls round the point on which the lepers' enclosure stands, thus cutting | year to year and the lepers saw no star in as the side of a house, indicating evi- it off more securely from communication their sky. But brighter days were to with the rest of the parish. Over this dawn on Tracadie. creek a small bridge is thrown, and by creasing seam or fissure. The space that | way of it, the poor recluses are carried to the last home in the little graveyard on wick, Dr. William Bayard, was visiting

The Lazaretto is a quadrangular wooden with Dr. Hingston, he expressed building, and sadly lacks the imposing appearance of our public institutions in Quebec; it is slenderly built and low, and one wonders, in looking at it, how is it wards by that gentleman. Dr. Bayard that it has not blown down long ago. was struck, as is everybody, by the re-Our ring was answered by a touriere sismarkable neatness, cleanliness and order ter, who ushered us into a neat bright of the hospital and contrasted it with the order of the Hospitalieres of St. Joseph to Dr. Hingston, he remarked that the and are a branch sent out by the Hotel Government did not know what to do Dieu of Montreal. Before explaining with the lepers; it was impossible to get their presence in Tracadie, it will perhaps | nurses for them and their condition was be as well to say a few words concerning most pitiable. the commencement and the spread of leprosy in that parish.

One sultry August afternoon in the markably beautiful woman, one of a famyear 1828 the Rev. Mr. deBellefeuille, a lily which has enriched the history of Canmissionary priest visiting Tracadie, was ada with the benefit of the learning and called upon to bury a woman named patient research of its members, and Ursule Landry, who had died of a mysterious and loathsome disease to which gift of the square that bears its name. none could give a name. Her flesh had become hard and scaly; hideous swellings listened very attentively to what Dr. distorted her face and form; spots of a Bayard said, and then, asking to be exbrownish tint appeared upon her limbs; her eyes were covered with a yellow film ; her eyebrows had dropped off, so had her nails. Her hands and feet stiffened and sores broke out, discharging matter of an offensive odor. What the malady was, none knew; in all the country side there had never been seen the like. The rumor of her condition reached Newcastle, and a young physician of the vicinity went to Europe . .

TO STUDY UP THE CASE. Meanwhile Ursule Landry's simple coffin was borne to its last resting place in the graveyard by the sea, on the shoulders four of her countrymen. at the opening of last year's course of the

The weather was very warm, and one these poor fishermen, named Francois Saulniers, was in his shirt sleeves. The coffin weighed heavily upon his shoulder, and cut through the thin woollen garment nto the bare flesh. Undertakers were they would be exposed. She then asked not skilled craftsmen in these parts, and from the edge of the coffin flowed a poi sonous discharge that inoculated the newly-made wound of the pall-bearer. died a leper. The sister of Ursule Landry, who had nursed her in her sickness. also became a victim. Symptoms of the disease manifested itself in the children of these three persons and so it spread,

The young Miramichi physician, mean-

while, travelled through Europe, search-

ing its hospitals for patients afflicted in the

me manner as those he had left in New Brunswick home. On the shore Norweigan fiord he found cases; they were shunned by their fellow beings, they were outcasts from home. for their disease was known as leprosy. On his return the doctor laid his report before the Board of Health, the attention of the Government was called to th matter, and sixteen years after the death of Ursule Landry twenty lepers were, like so many cattle, driven into a smal and gloomy building which had formerly served as a quarantine hospital, on Shel drake Island, in the mouth of the Mira michi river. A man and his wife were hired to take charge of this improvised hospital, they were to cook, nurse, wash, \$50,000. The property destroyed consists etc. Judging from the records they bu ill fulfilled their pledges. Squalor and wretchedness prevailed. Cold, hunger and misery were the portion of the poor sufferers, who made every effort to return to their beloved Tracadie, but were always captured and brought back. On the 16th Oct., 1845 the Lazaretto was burned to the ground. It was shortly rebuilt, but by this time a regular quarantine hospital had been established on Sheldrake Island, and objections were, naturally, raised to the close proximity of the lepers. It was then determined to transfer the lazaretto to Tracadie. Accordingly, on the 26th July, 1849, the to about \$27,000, Tuplin having about poor sufferers then thirty-one in number \$15,000. The largest forest fire ever seen were packed into boats and conveyed to on the island raged west of Summerside, Tracadie, where, on a lonely spot by the Thursday and Friday. The damage canseashore, stood a new and comfortable building, henceforth their living tomb. large number of dwellings and outbuild-The cure of the parish, the Rev. Mr. ings were destroyed. Several people had Gauvreau, did all that he could to relieve narrow escapes from being burned. their misery, but there was little in his The Board of Health met and paid bills rails. The rain which fell partly subdued the fire, but the people are fearful lest the

and passed measures, but did not, and ndeed, could not see to those measures

Wardens and washerwomen played 49, about five miles east of Kensington, together with all his crops, were burned fast and loose with provisions and clothing alloted to the patients. A doctor now and then paid a little four years old, had set fire to a stack

RECEIVED A LARGER FEE.

come down to Tracadie and experiment upon the lepers, but all in vain. Death and disease, immorality and filth stalked triumphant in the Lazaretto. The season was then too far advanced for the erection of new buildings, and the

lepers-thirty-six in number, passed the several years ago the owner of a farm been used as a prison for the turbulent been used as a prison for the turbulent last drawing.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

The undersigned will offer for sale on Saturday, the second capital prize of \$100.000 at the last drawing.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

The undersigned will offer for sale on Saturday, the second capital prize of \$100.000 at the last drawing.—Salt Lake (Utah) Tribune.

Watt, now in part occupied by Donald Morrison.

General Business.

ernment measures were concerned, do to An old patient at that time who is still sponge and washed and dressed her sores, Absolutely Pure.

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Is twenty-one years of age and 1 is a British subject, and hold s real estate in his own right to the value of one hundred dolls rs. or personal property, or read and personal property togeth in, to the value of four hundred dollars in the County together statement of whether he east or west of Forest Roa a priest or other Christia 1 minister or teacher in charge of a congregation within the parish

or is a licensed teacher or pro-fessor employed in teaching in any school or college wi thin the parish, or Has been a resident of the parish for twelve calendar mor the next

preceding the First Da .y of May last, and is now a bon a fide resident of or domiciled in Application may be made to

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