General Business.

LONDON HOUSE. Wholesale and Retail.

In store, the following reliable Brands of Flour :-"Neva,

"Daily Bread" and "Empress." Pork, Plate Beef, Dry Codfish.

SOMETHING NEW LESSIVE PHENIX Putz Liquid Pomade Polish,

(for metals.) FARINOSE IN 6lb. BAGS @ 25c. R. HOCKEN.

Canada Eastern Railway Co.

THROUGH TICKETS. First and Second Class Through Tickets are sale at Chatham, Chatham Junction and Blackville

-FOR-Bangor, Portland & Boston: --ALSO--

St John and all points on CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Daily connection made with C. P. Railway at Fredericton.

Baggage Checked Through. Thos. Hoben, Jas. Wetmore,

CHILDREN LIKE IT.

Sapt.

Gibson, May 7th, 1891,

LIKE WHAT?

ESTEY'S

EMULSION

Cod Liver Oil

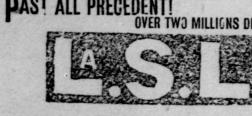
Old and young take it for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung diseases.

PALATABLE AS MILK. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST.

DR. JAMES' **NERVE** BEANS.

the most obsinate cases when all other TREATMENTS have failed even to relieve. They do not, like other preparations advertised for Lost Manhood, etc., in terfere with digestion; but impart new life, strength and energy in a quick and harmless manner peculiar to themselves. Sold by druggists at \$1.00 a package, or six for 5.00, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address The James Medicine CO., Canadian Agency, St. John, N. B.
Write for pamphlet. As Sold in Chatham by J.
D. B. F. MacKENZIE.

PAST ALL PRECEDENT



Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place patience and careful statements.

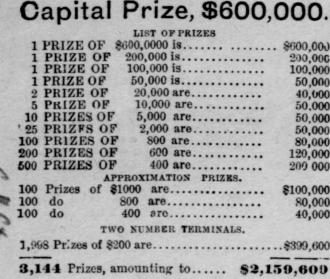
"We do hereby certify that we supervise he arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings them selves, and that the same are conducted nesty, fairness, and in good faith parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facour signatures attached, in its

It Emly

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

R M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk Pierre Lanaux, Pres, State Nat'l Bank. Baldwin, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk. of the legitimate charges which they alone Carl Kohn, Pres. Union National Bank. WILL TAKE PLACE

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, December 15, 1891.



PRICE OF TICKETS. Whole Tickets at \$40; Halves \$20; Quarters \$10; Eightbs \$5; Twentiechs \$2 Fortieths\$1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

IMPORTANT SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS. on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for-Address PAUL CONRAD. New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain. Our rights as a State Institution. on toall Local Agents, after every drawing in any antity by Express, FREE OF COST

LATTENTION.—The present charter of The Miramichi Advance.

OHATHAM, N. B., . - DECEMBER 10, 1891

Tranatlantic Steamship Service. The St. John Board of Trade's special committee on trans-Atlantic steam service to Canadian ports submitted a report to the council of that body last week, in

which it was affirmed that an adequate service, in point of speed, could not be obtained for a subsidy of \$500,000, and that as the country could not afford to pay the large sum required for a fast service, "much greater benefits would result I am selling off balance of Dry Goods and Fancy articles away below cost. "to the Dominion if the proposed expen-"diture (or as much of it as might be "found necessary for the purpose) was "devoted to the development of the gen-"eral business of the country by aiding "the establishment of lines of fast freight "steamers between Canada and Great "Britain, and in otherwise assisting that "maritime ports of the Dominion to con-"trol the ocean carrying trade of the "country, instead of allowing foreign

"ports to obtain the benefits of same." The committee further affirmed that it s the duty of the government to give necessary aid to a line of steamships running between St. John and Liverpool, to enable the railways and the business men of the Dominion to transport goods and produce through St. John in successful competition with the railways and ports

of the United States. The Board met on Tuesday of last week and discussed the resolutions prepared by the committee and submitted by the council, embodying the points stated, and passed the same by a vote of nine to four. The St. John Sun publishes an interview with Hon. G. E. Foster, Finance

steamship question. We quote :-What are the prospects for tenders for a fast Atlantic service? asked a sun reporter vesterday of the Minister of Finance. That I cannot say, was the reply. siderable interest has been excited over the call, and English papers, as well as our own, competition has changed all that. Bindhave greater hopes of getting an offer within

either of the previous occasions. Is it contemplated to provide for a freight and passenger line. Each steamer will afford accommodation for from three to five their wake in addition to what they them-

What about St. John? Alternative tenders are called for for Hali- article being \$16 and \$18 in the good old fax and St. John, so that intending contractors will have choice of taking in St. John. The result of the tenders can alone answer

the question practically. Returning to the question of steamship subsidies, Mr. Foster said: I would like to say that there appears to be a wrong imconditions. Up to last April the Allan line eceived \$126,000 yearly for carrying mails rom Quebec in summer and Halifax in winter; going in winter as for many years past speed of their vessels, postal matter had been gradually drifting towards the fast steamers going from New York. The proportion of Canadian letters which during the last years has gone via New York was, f I remember aright, more than one-half. For this we had, of course, to pay poundage rates, and in addition the whole subsidy to any subsidy from the government. They afterwards withdrew their boats from Halifax, and since then the Canadian mails have sought the outlets existing and gone mostly via New York and some via Portland, and have been paid for, in whole as formerly in part, at ocean poundage rates. The government have therefore subsidized no line from an American port, but have actually with-drawn their subsidy from a line which had since before confederation been subsidized from a United States port. Meantime every possible reasonable effort had been made to get favorable tenders for a fast mail line of speed sufficient to draw our mails via Canadian ports, and in a few weeks we shall know what our efforts will result in. In being dependent on foreign lines for the car-Meantime it is not too much to ask fo

in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New by Mr. Foster, although the position ghost of an election in sight. taken by the government does not, of FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY course, meet with the approval of interested places and parties. The question that presents itself to practical men in connection with the proposal of the St. John Board of Trade to give large subsidies to vessels engaged in the freighting business is whether commensurate advantages will result therefrom to th country. A great amount of tonnage is now engaged in all branches of trade between Canadian and trans-Atlantic ports, and millions of dollars' worth of our exports and imports are sent and received not only without the assistance of government subsidies, but, subject in their production or reception to the imposts out which all subsidies are largely paid. Is it not a mistaken policy, therefore, to thus practically burden certain classes of trade and industry in the country, in order that others may be relieved of a portion should bear? Is it not also probable that

the benefits of the proposed freight service subsidies would be largely divided between

through our Maritime ports. The

freight business of the country is fairly able to take care of itself, and unless we can secure a fast mail steamship service that will attract the European passenger

Implements.

We never believed that the national policy was either an unmixed blessing or an unadulterated curse, but have always had an idea that it benefitted the farmer n the matter of agricultural implements. We are, therefore, a little puzzled over the following editorial observation which we find in last Friday's St. John Tele-

graph :for the benefit of some Ontario manufacturer. spends in the purchase of the smaller farming implements he should be fined from \$3.50

When farmers hereabouts used to in port American mowing machines, thrashthe National Policy—they had to pay good deal more than the Canadian articles now cost them. Mr. Alex. Robinsonthe leading Chatham dealer in agricultural implements-says he sells A. Harris, Son & Co.'s Brantford mowing machines. binders, reapers, etc. at prices below Minister, which is largely devoted to this | those quoted by dealers in similar machines in the States. He sells the mowers at from \$48 to \$55 each, giving the buyer the advantage of the three-year payment system. Similar machines were sold by agents a few years ago at \$75 and \$80, but ers, which once sold for \$350 are now sold for \$160 to \$175 on the same terms. The Boyd & Co. thrashing mills, of Huntlagton, Ont., can be procured for \$300 on The tenders called for are for a fast mail | the three-year's system. Such mills cost \$350 and upwards, when procured from agents, who fleece the farmers. The J. hundred tons of freight. The experience of fast lines is that freight always follows in H. Gould ploughs of Smith's Falls are similarly sold for from \$12 to \$14, the

agents' price for an inferior American

We are specially intereste!, however, machine which retails at from \$43 to \$55 on the three yearly payments plan. The from Ontario to Chatham must be deducted, in order to arrive at the mannfacturer's price, which we will assume would be about the same as that charged for a similar article by an American manufacturer. A fair deduction for these items would be say twenty-five per cent., so that the price for duty would be from \$35 to \$41.25. To put the matter in the best the Allans for the part they carried. The possible light for the Telegraph we will cases of Nervous Debility, Lost Vigor and Failing Manhood; restores

proportion of letters diverted to New York
was constantly increasing, and when last
whole thirty-five per cent, duty-charge was constantly increasing, and when last whole thirty-five per cent. duty-charge the weakness of body or mind caused by over- twice the subsidy and no amelioration of has to be paid by the farmer. Even takwork, or the errors and excesses of youth. This Remedy absolutely cures to give it and since that time neither the be only \$12.60 to \$14.44, or just about John contemporary.

> machine and implement manufacturers of Canada undersell those of the United States and they contend that if we had unrestricted reciprocity they would do a big business in the American market, as they are now doing in Great Britain, on the Continent, in Australia and other countries, where they compete success-

If we are not stating the matter correctset us right. If we are right and the riage of our mails and have approached other lines with a view to supplying the hiatus during the winter months. They have not yet relaxed their efforts in that direction.

Set us right. If we are right and the right and the riage of our mails and have approached other lines with a view to supplying the hiatus during the winter months. They have not yet relaxed their efforts in that direction. the country, which, after all, is a better occupation than wasting indifferent politi-The matter seems to be very fairly put | cal ammunition when there isn't even the | minion civil service have been dismissed

A Slander Refuted.

In another column is a report of an inserview with the Attorney General on the subject of an application made by the Sun Publishing Company, the consideration of which was deferred for good and sufficient reasons, which were, of course, ignored and misrepresented by the Chatham organ of the opposition. The mis representations referred to would not have been noticed but for the Globe giving them respectable publicity, as the Attorney General indicates. So much that is malicious and untrue respecting the local government emanates from th same source that it is necessary at times to deal with its productions, even though they have to be handled with tongs.

To Winter on Anticosti.

The Norwegian burque "Anna" went ashore the other day on Anticosti, and became a total wreck. When the news reached Quebec it was stated in the press foreign steamship owners and big centres | that a vessel would have to be sent from of trade which are better able to bear Europe to take the officers and crew off their own burdens than the people at large | the island, as one could not reach them are to assist them? The Allan steamers from this side of the Atlantic at this seawere subsidized by Canada long before son of the year. It appears, however, confederation, and they made Portland that a schooner-the Wasp-sailed from their winter port. They have continued Gaspe for Anticosti more than a fortnight Works Department, Talbot and Dionne to do so ever since confederation, and it since to fetch off the castaways, but for is only for the last year that the subsidy some reason, which we have not yet seen has been withdrawn. Why, then, should explained, returned without having reach- from Lerose the profits on his purchases, the country go into a new scheme involv- ed them. It is, therefore, apparent that ing hundreds of thousands annually, in they will be obliged to remain on the particulur" in certifying regular bills The people in the building, half mad with order to diverta few cargoes to and through island all winter. Their position is not chargeable to the Department. His terror, flung themselves into the halls and certain of our ports in the winter months? so desperate, however, as many may be salary was \$1,250 a year. St. John and Halifax, have a large, led to believe, for they can obtain both legitimate, unsubsidised freighting business food and c'othing from the stores on the prosecuted. already, both summer and winter, and so island, and although they will have no have Quebec and Montreal during their mail facilities for five or six months, yet clerk, was secretary of the railway denavigation season. They have no diffi- telegraphic communication is open to partment and enjoyed a salary of \$2,800. culty in getting either steam or sailing them, and the consular agent of their His principal offence was certifying to the tonnage at reasonable commercial rates, government at Quebec, Mr. Schwartz, service of a young man as clerk in the nor is there any complaint from the upper | will doubtless have them properly providprovinces, because their winter imports | ed for. If they are sufficiently active and | all, but a student in a college in another or exports still come and go very largely enterprising during the winter, they will city, the supposed clerk being his own by the accustomed routes and the ac- be able to pass the time in pursuit of the son. Bradley was formerly postmaster at and appeared at the windows to throw themcustomed ports. It happens, however, different birds and animals with which Parrsboro, N. S. that we have built a big railway (by a the Island abounds, and will, doubtless, not very wisely-chosen route) at heavy leave their insular Siberia in excellent earnest over the performance of the uncost to the country, and one which our po- health and spirits in the spring. The pleasant duty of punishing its employees litical prophets assured us was the only statement that a vessel would have to who are found guilty of irregularities by capes and some stood at the windows and thing necessary to make Halifax and St. | come from Europe to their rescue is ab- | which the public revenue is defrauded. John the chief entrepots of transhipment surd. If they could not live through the It is said that this course is to be applied between the Occident and Orient. The winter on Anticosti, and their rescue a in the outside as well as the inside sercountry is now asked to pay whatever it week or two ago had been necessary, in vice. A member representing a Nova sians State Lottery Company which is part of may cost to have these prophecies veri- order to save their lives, it would only Scotia constituency endeavored to save an SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lot ery Company will remain in force under any like the save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save the rank of the save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save the rank of the save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save the rank of the save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save an order to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would only scotia constituency endeavored to save their lives, it would onl ances FIVE YEARS LONGER, ernment must consider in their interest— E. I. winter boat, Stanley, could have have pointed out the fact that such officials

suppose she will t y again.

That Bathurst Whiskey Case.

Our usually attentive Bathurst correspondent made brief reference some time traffic to our ports, we should not spend a ago to the seizure of a whiskey still in great deal of money in trans-Atlantic Gloucester, but has not since favored us with further particulars. The Moncton Transcript, however, says that John Canadian vs. American Agricultural Thompson, a flour merchant, was arraigned before Justices Kerr and Harrington, charged with operating an illicit still, and having admitted the offence, he was fined \$100, and also sentenced to juil for one month. "He had bought a farm from John Young, and employed him to run the still. They disagreed, and Young is supposed to have informed on him. said that Young wanted a deed of the farm as the price of silence. Thompson He sat down by a desk and waited. "Bye and bye the New Brunswick farmer will want to know when he buys a mowing machine why he should be fined \$25 or \$30 are a stated Very large of the state of t are as stated Young ought to have gone to and cashier; C. W. Osborne, the book-keeper; He may also inquire why for every \$10 he | the penitentiary. Thompson appears to have been punished none too severely, in view of the law respecting the offence of the Transcript says-was quite as guilt ers, binders, etc.—that is before we had as his principal and seems to have also developed the character of a blackmailer and informer, who is about the meanest kind of robber. He is hardly the kind of one province of the Dominion responsible. for harboring such cattle.

Slums of N. Y and London.

Lady Henry Somerset has been inspect ing the slums of New York. She has also an acquaintance with London slums, which she acquired in her work of reforming fallen humanity. In an address in a New York church the other day she declared that for downright wretchedness, debauchery and degradation the slums of that city were not nearly so bad as those

"This country," she said, "was but beginning to feel the awful polluting effects of drink. The great social problem of the nipeteenth century was the liquor question. No other evil caused so much misery and wret hedness. In London in learning from the Telegraph where the statistics showed that 4:. 31. were spent "\$25 or \$30 fine" comes in on a mowing by every family for drink and only four

cents for education. "I was down among the dives and the interest, agent's profit and freight charges | saloons in the Bowery the other day," she continued. "What struck me most was that there were so few women in them compared with ours at home. But you traffic is prohibited. It will be impossi- gun his conference with Mr. James. ble for you to escape the fearful effects of hereditary craving for drink."

One brewer in England, she said, often owned hundreds of saloons. In Liverpool there was one district in which there were James and went into the main office, 50,000 people but not one saloon. It belonged to one man and he prohibited saloons on his property. In this section Allans nor any other company has received one-half the figures quoted by our Srz sand of the population. In another was a letter of introduction. He took it up As a matter of fact, the big agricultural one hundrel s doons, there was a pauper for the instant payment of \$1,200,000, endpraying for success at fan tan. Many valise. Christians had the same sort of religion. fully with the manufacturers of the Unit- talk on the "sphere of woman" so long as genus before him he handed the letter back they applauded in places of public amuse. with a smile, soothingly :ment jests from the lips of women that the meantime the government have realized the sentimental and well based objections to ly we shall be glad to have the Telegraph they would blush to hear repeated at their

Dishonest Public Officials.

Messrs. Arnoldi, Senecal, Bronskill. Talbot, Dionne and Bradley of the Dofrom their positions.

Arnoldi was chief mechanical engineer in the Public Works Department and had a salary of \$2,350. He was a receiver commissions and presents from persons having dealings through him with the Government, certified accounts in the names of others for moneys which went into his own pocket, and in other ways robbed the public. He forfeits a superannuation allowance of nearly \$1500 a year and is besides committed for trial on a charge of defrauding the government. Senecal was superintendent of printing, and he made extravagant purchases for feet. that Department out of which he demended and received thousands of dollars as

commissions, of which the Department should have had the benefic. He loses a salary of \$1900 a year and forfeit; super-

Bronskill was superintendent of stationery and his offences were similar to Sene-\$1,900 salary and his claim to super-

Talbot and Dionne were accused of conspiring with one Lerose, an Ot:awa merchant, to defraud the government. They obtained goods for their personal use and part of the city and startled the pedestrians has been christened very appropriately, that of their families, which the obliging and brought the curious to the pavement far "Svanen" (the Swan), can run itself across Lerose charged as supplies to the Public above the Post Office. certifying the accounts, which were paid with public money. Talbot even received in consideration of his being not "over-

Bradley, who ranked as a first-class Department, who was not in Ottawa at

Both Talbot and Dionne are being

The government appears to be

and Quebec and trans-Atlantic ports to sort of men for the enterprise. Consider- few offices in the gift of the government, pass through St. John and Halifax, in ing the favorable weather prevailing for to admit of the dishonest being retained. stead of other places on the seaboard such an expedition, both before and since Premier Abbott and other members of which do not happen to be in the Domin- the 1st inst., it sounds as if there was a government-with one or two exceptions ion, but which serve the purpose of the scarcity of the right material around -are acting on these lines, so it is probimporters and exporters quite as well as Gaspe when we read the signal service able that there will be a much needed if the country were to incur the enormous | despatch of that day, which said "Schoon turning towards more honest and regular expense asked for an attempt to divert it | er Wasp has returned [To Gaspe] Don't | methods on the part of the crooked ones in the various services of the country,

A Horrible Affair.

who have, so far, escaped detection.

A CRANK DEMANDS \$1.200,000 FROM A MIL-LIONAIRE, AND FAILING TO RECEIVE IT EX-Russell Sage, of New York is a millionaire broker, having his office in two rooms on Broadway, corner of Hester street, the windows of which look out upon old Trinity church. About noon on Friday last a fearful tragedy was enacted there, the nature of which appears in the following, which we take from the Herald's two page report: -A little before noon Charles E. James, a

broker of No. 7 Nassau street, who had a business appointment with Mr. Sage, came It is into the office and was invited behind the partition to wait for the millionaire's return.

E. C. Osborne and F. J. Menz'e, clerks, and B. F. Norton, the junior clerk. Colonel Slocum sat at his desk in the corner, next illicit distilling, but Young-from what to Conner & Co.'s; the bookkeeper was on Norton sat near a window and Menzie and Osborne attended to the people who

came in and out on business. At ten minutes past twelve Frank Robertson, a young clerk from the brokerage house person to be tolerated in a community of W. M. Imbrie & Co., Broadway and Exlike Bathurst and, as he has escaped the change place, came in with a certified check penitentiary, he ought to be packed off to for \$9,000 to buy Chicago, Burlington and Quebec, as it is a pity to have more than Quincy bands. He was being attended to at one window, and John Weston, a privilege broker for the house, was at another when Mr. Sage came in, He passed into the main office and invited Mr. James into his private

> Close upon the millionaire's heels came a strange looking man, who ranged up to the third window and in a loud voice demanded side whiskers and stiff hair brushed straight this man he was middle aged and wild mannered. His long side whiskers were straggling and dirty brown and his eyes light tinted and staring. He wore a shabby silk hat, a long overcoat and in one hand he car. ried a small brown valise.

Clerk Menzie, who waited on the stranger, said that Mr. Sage was busy and could see no one. In a loud, rasping voice the man insisted that Mr. Sage should be called. "What do you want to see him about?" said the clerk perfunctorily. Fifty people came there every day with the same de-

"I come from Mr. Rockefeller," said the man in a voice that was almost a shout. and I demand to see Mr. Sage about the negotiation of some bonds."

"What is your name?" asked the clerk. "That's my name," said the man, and he threw down a card. The clerk took it up will soon have as many women drunkards and read "H. D. Wilson" written upon it. as we have unless this terrible liquor | He took it in to Mr. Sage, who had just be-

Mr. Sage did not recognize the name. The information that the man came from Mr. Rockefeller about bonds induced him to see the caller. He excused himself to Mr.

The stranger was waiting at the window nearest Mr. Sage's room. He took from his pocket a folded paper as Mr. Sage approached and poked it through the window withthere was but one pauper to every thou- out a word. Probably Mr. Sage thought it trict, having a population of 25,000 and and read it. It was a typewritten demand one hundred schoons, there was a pauper for the instant payment of \$1,200,000, endto every twenty-eight of the inhabitants. ing with the threat that if the millionaire S anding before a Chinese Joss in a refused he would blow him up with dynatemple in Mott street she saw Chinamen mite, which he had brought with him in his

A long experience with cranks has taught John Bloodgood. Face cut and badly They prayed for temporal blessings and pacification to the rich man as the best way expected to go to heaven after getting of getting rid of unruly visitors. Recognizthem. Men should not be permitted to ling at once the specimen of the familiar

"So you want \$1,200,000 do you? Well. you know I can't get all that together at once, and you'll have to excuse me now." With that he edged away from the partition and started to retreat toward his own

"I WANT \$1,200,000 AT ONCE." "If you refuse," said the man, "I will blow you and your office up with the dynamite I have here. I want \$1,200,000 at

toward the door. The clerks were smiling it's a medicine which makes itself felt in at one another. They also recognized "I can't let you have it," said the mil-

drew something glittering from his pocket. Robertson, who was watching him with feverish interest, thought it was a revolver and the man was about to shoot Mr. Sage. ed the startled clerks, springing to their wrapper that'll get your money back for you.

threw the glittering object upon the floor in Prescription" produces health. Wonder is front of him. Then there was a report like that there's a woman willing to suffer when that of a pistol shot.

Instantly there was a blinding red flash, a tremendous explosion that made the building rock on its foundation, shrieks and cries of terror and pain, the crash of shivered cal's in character, although involving less glass and splintered timbers. A burst of in the amount of his stealings. He loses smoke and dust and flying papers and fragmentary rubbish poured out of the windows constructed at the Ljunggern Engineering and carried glass and sashes with it. The clatter and shock rolled over all the lower

> For one instant silence followed. The crowd in the street stood amazed and help less. The next second there was the rush of

trampling feet, and the cries broke out again. down the narrow stairways. Of all the hundreds who were there scarcely one could tell afterward how he got out. Frantic and half blinded with smoke and dust, they fought and struggled for a passage into the open air. One thought filled and possessed them all. The building was coming down upon them, the Park place horror was being repeated and they were the peaned up and miserable victims.

Some caught at the idea that the whole interior of the building had been destroyed selves headlong into the street. Some fainted where they were, and were found long afterward, when the extent of the disaster was revealed. Some ran for fire eswrung their hands and cried for help.

The return of practical action broke the spell. Policemen and citizens began to venture into the building to see what had hap

THE WRECK. First among these were Detectives Crowley

UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to et the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919.—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

E. 1. winter boat, Stanley, Could have done the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the be continued to induce a certain portion of winter freight traffic between Ontario of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the their friends and party, but of loss to the be continued to induce a certain portion of winter freight traffic between Ontario of the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without risk. Indeed, we were not only a source of weakness to the work without r

which growing stronger led them straight to

The door had been blown to pieces. The plastering had disappeared from the ceiling and walls and lay in heaps about the floor. Of furniture and of the forbidding partition nothing was left but confused and smoking rooms had been bent and driven inward like a bowl held on edge. The floor had been forced downward a foot or more, but still hung by its rafters, and in front of the spot where the man had stood was a square jagged

hole three feet across. The outer door which led into Mr. Saze's been destroyed. On the ceiling beyond it times. were great splotches of blood. Mixed with the heaped up and twisted splinters and fragments in the main room were bits of torn and bloody clothing, and here the detectives could see a man's head and there a bloody hand and there a human leg and everywhere the atoms of a human being that had been instantly annihilated.

Looking through the doorway they saw Mr. Sage with blood running down the side of his white face and Mr. James supporting him. He was able to walk, though dazed, week and tremulous. McClusky helped Mr. James to take him down the stairs and across Broadway to a drug store, where his injuries could be dressed. The policemen and firemen carried out next two men who lay insensible in a corner. They were clerk Osborne and young Robertson. Of the Slocum, who was cut about the head, and Bookkeeper Osborne had managed to make their way out unassisted. Broker Weston had been just going out of the loor. He es caped unhurt.

But where was the crank? While Mr. Sage's hurts were being dressed and he was being driven home the police were searching the ruins to unravel this mystery. Captain McLaughlin, inspector Steers and finally Inspector Byrnes

came to direct the work. The result of the hunt was gathered half an hour later in a net spread upon the floor of the hall.

There was the head of a man with brown to see Mr. Sage. As the clerks now recall back. Of the trunk to which that belonged there was a lot of tattered flesh.

> There was a silk hat, battered and blood soaked. There was a hand and two legs. There was a pair of striped trousers, splotcaed and spotted with blood. There were small pieces of clothing and infinitesimal fragments of flesh, and on the walls, on the broken furniture, on the shattered typewriter, on the boards from the deors and the the floor everywhere was blood. It was not in pools or streams, as the police, accustomed to scenes of death and disaster, had expected to see it, but in small, thin, detached spots.

> ALMOST OBLITERATED HIM. That was what had become of the crank The bomb with which in his crazy imagin ings he had planned to destroy the million aire had obliterated him from the face of the earth, so that his fragments, when at last they had been disentrangled and collected. would not have filled a common basket. The Herald summarises the casualties as follows :-

THE KILLED. The dead are these :-

Menzie, Frank J., stenographer and type-writer for Russell Sage. Missing. Thought to have been blows to atoms. Norton, Benjamin F., age eighteen, Far Rockaway; junior clerk and stenographer for Russell Sage; died at half past one o'clock at Chambers Street Hospital. Had fracture of base of skull, face toru away and suffered internal injuries. Wilson or Lloyd or James Walsh, who exploded the bomb. Head torn off and

Calhoun, S. G., operator in office of Washington E. Connor. Struck on side of head with debris. Went home. Laidlaw, William R., private secretary of

Osborne, C. W. secretary of Russell Sage. Cut and torn and possibly fatally injured. Robertson, Frank, aged twenty, Bergen Point, N. J.; clerk for W. M. Imbrie & Co, No. 56 Broadway. Entire side of face torn away, fractured skull, eyes destroyed, internal injuries. May die.

Sage, Russell, stock operator and money ender. Severely shocked and burned. Face cut by flying glass. Arm hurt. Evebrows burned as if by white heat. Will be confined to his bed for several days.

Slocum, Colonel J. J., Sage's brother-inlaw and private secretary. Suffered from slight cuts and general shock.

We've heard of a woman who said she'd walk five miles to get a bottle of Dr. Pier ce's Favorite Prescription if she couldn't get it Mr. Sage was still edging away side ways without. That woman had tried it. And toning up the system and correcting irregularities as soon as its use is begun. Go to your drug store, pay a dollar, get a bottle and try it-try a second or third if neces-The man turned from the window and sary. Before the third one's been taken you'll know that there's a remedy to help you. Then you'll keep on and a cure'll come. But if you shouldn't feel the help, should be disappointed in the results-you'il "Murder!" he shoated. "Murder!" yell- find a guarantee printed on the bottle-How many women are they who'd rather Before they could move again the man have the money than health? And "Favorite there's a guaranteed remedy in the nearest

> Dr. Pierce's Pellets regulate the Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Mild and effective.

A steamer, which can be propelled on land works at Kristiansstad, in Sweden. It is intended for the traffic on two lakes close a strip of land. Rails have been laid between the two lakes. The steamer, which from the one lake to the other. At a trial trip, if one may call it so, at the works, the vessel is stated to have fulfilled the tests very well. The engine is 100-horse power, sixty passengers. N. Y. Maritime Register.

Poor and WAT-LOOD, or from orate and Build TI.M, when broken worry, disease. finds his mental facag should take these hi . lost energies, both which inevitably

entail sickness when neglected. YOUNG MEET thould take these PILLS. They will cure the rets of youthful bad habits, and strengthen the YOUNG WORLD should take them. These Pills will

receipt of price (50c. per box), by addressing

THE DR. WILLIAMS' MED. CO.

HOLIDAY ADVERTISEMENTS.

PERHAPS

heaps. The wall which separated the two there is no use advertising Fancy Goods this year, but we are going to try it again and see if we can't dispose of our stock of

room, the door which was kept locked, had as usual. They are all marked very very low on account of the hard

AND LEATHER GOODS

OUR TOILET BOTTLES

ARE VERY NICE AND ALL NEW.

SPECIAL LINE OF PERFUMERY AND OTHER NOVELTIES AS WELL.

OPEN THIS WEEK. SEE THEM

--AT--IACKENZIE'S MEDICAL HALL

Chatham, N. B., Dec. 8, 1891.

TRY OUR LEMON AND VANILLA FOR FLAVORING.

AT GOULD'S!

SILVERWARE

such as Spoons, Knives and Forks, Napkin Rings, Trays, Fruit Pieces, Pickle Dishes, etc., etc. Gold and Silver-headed Canes,

Diamonds and other Precious Stones in rings, pins and other settings.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellry of the best makes. plaster from the ceilings and sprinkled over SPECIAL PRICES FOR CHRISTMAS. W. R. GOULD, WATER ST.,

NEXT TO NOONAN BUILDING.

YEAR'S 1892.

NEWCASTIE DRUG STORE.

Has just received its usual large and varied stock of Fancy Goods for the

HOLIDAY SEASON,

Consisting in part as follows:---

Ladies' Work Boxes, Glove and Handkerchief Boxes, Ladies' Companions, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Brush and Comb Sets, all in Plush, Leather and Wood. Jewel Boxes in Plush, Leather, Wood and Oxodized Silver, Gentle-

men's Dressing Cases, and shaving Cases in Leather and Plush. Writing Desks, Manicure Sets, Photograph Albums, Photo Frames. and Whisk Holders, in Plush and Leather, Carving Sets, Silver Forks,

Silver Tea Spoons, in cases, Fancy Mirrors, Celuloid Balls, Card Cases, Fire Screens, Fancy Ink Stands, Fany Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, Perfumery, great variety, also a great Stock of X'mas Goods.

by means of its own engine, has just been CALLAND SEE THEM. DON'T FORGET THE PLACE. NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE, E. LEE STREET.

PROPRIETOR.

December 7, 1891.

CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY.

O and AFTER THURSDAY, NOV. 26th, Railway, daily (Sundays' excepted) as follows: Between Chatham and Fredericton. Connecting with I. C. R. Trains. GOING NORTH. FOR CHATHAM No 9 Express. (read up) Chatham Blackville Doaktown . GOING SOUTH ..200 p. m. .12.40 p. m. No. 3 EXPRESS. NO 5 MIXED.

The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop when signalled at the following flag Station-Nelson, Derby Siding, Upper Nelson Boom, Chelmstord, Grey Rapids, Upper Blackville, Blissfield, McNamee's, Ludlow, Astle Crossing, Clearwater, Portage Road, Forbes' Siding, Upper Cross Creek, Trains on I. C. R. run through to destinations on Saturday nights.

The above Table is made up on Eastern standard time.

All the local Trains stop at Nelson Station, both going and returning, if signaled.

CONNECTIONS are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. RAILWAY

C. P. RAILWAY for Montreal and all points in the upper provinces and with the N. B. RAILWAY

for St John and all points West, and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston
and Presence Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley. and Presque Isle, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley For sale by all druggists, or will be sent upon All freight for transportation over this road, if above Fourth (4th) Class, will be taken delivery of

at the Union Wharf, Chatham, and forwarded free of Truckage or other charge.

Special attention given to Shipment of Fish. J. B. SNOWBALL, Manager.

1891-1892.