New Advertisements.

And Scalp Covered with Sores. A Wonderfully Rapid Cure by the Cuticura Remedies.

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in the cases of a boy a year and a half old. His face and body were in a terrible condition, the former being completely covered with sores. I took him to the Massena Sulphur Springs, but he did not improve any. I was then advised to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did. He took one and one half bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, when his skin was as smooth as could be, and is to-day. I used the CUTICURA on his sores and the CUTICURA SOAP in washing him. He is now five years of age, and all right. The other case was a disease of the scalp, which was cured by washing with the CUTICURA SOAP and rubbing in the CUTICURA, one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT being used. It is surprising how rapidly a child will improve under this treat

JOHN R. BERO, Hogansburgh, N. Y. Itching and Burning Skin. I have been afflicted since last March with a skin disease the doctors called eczema. My face was covered with scabs and sores, and the itching and burning were almost unberrable. Seeng your Cutta-cura Remedies so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the Cuttcura and Cuttcura Soap externally and Resolvent internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which

MRS. C. A FREDERICK, Broad Brook, Conn Why Suffer One Moment

from torturing and disfiguring skin diseases, which a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will, in the great majority of cases, afford instant relief in the most agonizing of itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, and blotchy skin, scalp and blood diseases with loss of hair, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure, when the best physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 75c; Soap, 35c.; 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 BABY'S Skia and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

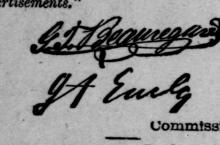




Louisiana State Lottery Company.

and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS place Semi-Annually, (June and December.) and its RAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles 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

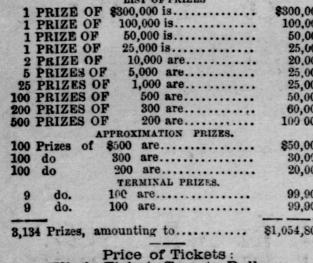
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WILL TAKE PLACE AT

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 11, 1890. Capita IPrize, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel. LIST OF PRIZES \$300,000 is.....



Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars;
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Twentieths \$1 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50. MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY

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TO FARMERS. For sale a quantity of pure ground bones, fresh from the Chatham Bone Mill. To be sold cheap o encourage farming. Apply to,

J. B. SNOWBALL.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE. The "MIRAMICH! ALVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B, every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance Advertisements are placed under classified head

New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, ebec), among communities engaged in Lumber-Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers berior inducements to advertisers. Address Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. E

Miramichi Advance.

NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

Saventeanth Year.

The ADVANCE begins its seventeenth year of publication this week, its first number having been issued Nov. 6th 1874. We do not propose to give a record of its career, for that is as well known to its readers as to us, and they are competent judges of its merits. Whatever their judgment of it may be. we are conscious of having always endeavored to make the paper worthy of the Miramichi and to so conduct it to merit the respect of all classes in the community whose good opinion was worth winning and holding.

The publisher's experience taught him a lesson which-according to previous announcement—we begin to put into practice this week, viz .that the paper cannot be successfully maintained unless the credit system absolutely abandoned, and therefore, reluctantly obliged to erase from our mailing list the of a number of former sub scribers who were either in arrears not renewed their subscriptions when this week's mails were made up. We are aware of the fact that, in doing this, we shall incur the displeasure of some friends who had intended to pay up and continue taking the paper, and who will say that we were unduly prompt in cutting them off, but, although exceptions might be safely made in some cases, the only of party." The view of the partizan was consistent way is to apply the rule to all. Real friends will not be offended, while we shall gain by ceasing to send the paper to many who evidently do not care whether they pay for or not. Hereafter, the terms of subscription will be ONE DOLLAR A YEAR PAYABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. Those who wish to have the Weekly Telegraph, or Montreal Family Heral and Weekly Star with the ADVANCE can do so on payment of one dollar and sixty cents. The Star and Telegraph will be mailed directly to subscribers from their respective offices of publica-

THANKSGIVING :- To-day, Thursday, is appointed by the government as day of special harvest thanksgiving.

A CRUMB OF COMFORT has come to ness, had a rod in preparation for the chasthe Gleaner in the shape of news from Australia, where one of the colonial governments of that insular continent has been defeated. The friends of the stalwart opposition organ who cannot agree with it in its desperate assaults had heaped infamy upon his memory and upon Premier Blair and his forces, will not gradge it the crutab of comfort that thus comes from the antipodes.

Impurity at Elections. The unblushing statement of opposition orators that they might have won the late election in York county 99,900 if they had more money than they could command, together with well-known fact that a very large sum of money was sent from St. John to York to help defeat the Government, has directed public attention to the inlitical preferment by purchase. It is one of the greatest reproaches of our political system that the ballot does not protect the electoral interest from the corrupting influences of the pocketbook and ledger, and the old time tory idea that manhood suffrage would of dollars are used in single constitu- influence of money in procuring legislation nencies to secure the vote of men who, undoubtedly, do not deserve to be entrusted with the electoral fran-

to have the effect of damaging the character of candidates, or of leading invented and recklessly put in circulaare frequently men who would be very ready and prompt to repel reflections upon their personal honor or truthfulness, but they seem to have one code the ordinary affairs of life, and act as if the immutable laws of truth and the application of the golden rule were to be ignored when they engage with important duty of choosing those who shall rule over them in the state. wrong of all this must be apparent to every man in the country, and there are few worthy of the privilege of citizenship-however much or little they may participate in or condone the offences of bribery or slander for political purposes-who do not, in their hearts, regret that the grand idea of popular representation and responsible government is degraded by resort to such evils. The effect upon public life honesty are, no doubt, recognised and supported very largely, but they are.

too often, defeated by the purchasable

vote, which they have neither the finar-

cial ability nor inclination to secure

at the sacrifice of principle. Men, also,

of capacity for public affairs, who

might be willing to give the people the

pelled from, rather than attracted towards representative positions by fear of the slanders which less able, coarser and unworthy aspirants would employ against them; and, thus, the control of the country passes, to a large extent, into hands less able to discharge the functions of government than if politics were not marred by the repalsive elements of bribery and party

All who realise the great danour political institutions which lies in such a free use of money and empolyment of slander as were indulged in by the Opposition party in York during the late election will endorse the protest made by a St. John clergyman, Rev. L. G. Macneill, of St. Andrew's Church, who in his sermon on Sunday evening last said:

"If a nation wandered from the path of righteousness, retribution was to be expected. God was not more tolerant of evil now than in the days of Babylon and nations could sin with no more impunity. "He wished to call popular attention to

that when it was openly stated from the platform that the question of victory was a question of money and when, instead of evincing regret at such a state of affairs, there was only regret that the defeated party had not possessed more money, political affairs demanded attention. . When an editor in the centre of the province openly, defended the use of money, when both parties seemed to admit that bribery was necessary, it was surely time to say something. There was a time when even amid the uproar of party it was necessary for the pulpit to declare against such things. Religion was a thing of righteousness, virtue and love as between man and man as well as between God and man. He could not keep when they can see the sun. pulpit did not? Not the secular newspapers for they were largely blinded by their position. Not the politicians, for they were hampered by circumstances which made them unfit. The religious press, too, was unequal to the task. The duty devolved upon the pulpit. He would refer to no questions of party, but the trend of po litical life. The cause of the evils was the intense spirit of political partizanship. The god of party had erected its altar in almost every heart. Many a man whose knee did not bow before God crawled in the dust before the god of party. Many who did not acknowledge God, cried "Great is the god

contained in the words, "If you're not of our party, you're a villain. A great evil, the result of this partizan ship, was misrepresentation, a direct violation of the ninth commandment which forbade the bearing of false witness. On the eve of election truths were suppressed and half truths put forward. Rumors were accepted as true if they suited certain purposes and men, not principles became the objects of attack. Revengeful feelings were vented, utterances manufactured, misrepresentations out forward and voters deceived. Religion must meddle with evils and that of partizan misrepresentation was a crying one. A man, no matter what his position or character, could not pass through one of these political contests without having his moral influence greatly weakened. The effect was to leave offices of state to those whose feelings or principles were assailed in vain and who were hardened to such at-

tacks. God, who had said amid Sinai's

thunder, that a man should bear no false wit-

tisement of those who so transgressed.

"A perhaps greater evil was the increasing influence of money. Judas Iscariot betrayed the little band of which he was a member, and money helped to make up his motive. Their secrets were his assets. The world yet, the speaker reminded his hearers, politicians of a corrupt type were giving and taking bribes. An American lobbyist had lately repeated Walpole's saying that every man has his price, and there seemed to be something in it. There must now be a certain amount of political corruption in every election, and it was not confined to the agent who bought the votes. Where dil the money come from? It was either supplied by the agent or it represented the dangerous sims of the rich manufacturer behind him. They expected to get it back again with interest. The sheriff of New York was said to get \$100,000 annually, and the county clerk \$80,000, but it was said that two-thirds of it all went to help debauch the creasing tendency of our public men city politically. It was more or less so el etowards the system of acquiring po- where. In dominion, provincial and municipal elections there was a fund made up by interested people, office seekers and their friends : not an election but had its agents who sat down and weighed the integrity of the voters and figured up each man's price, the bribe varying from \$5 to a post office appointment. Men elected by corrupt methods would not, the speaker pointed out, be particular about matters of greater be a menace to the state, is strength- importance when in parliament, and in this ened by the fact that tens of thousands | connexion the rev. gentleman dealt with the

to foster one set of interests or another. "Last year the conduct of one member of the dominion house had been officially inquired into and pronounced scandalously corrupt. Without a blush he sought re-elec-Statements, also, that are intended | tion. Had the voters risen to the occasion and put down corruption? On the contrary 1,300 of them declared by their votes that they were just as corrupt as the candidate. men in public affairs, are, too often, Church members, too, had been known to go around with their hands full of the filthy tion at election times. Those who re- lucre, peddle it out to voters and yet sit at sort to such methods of campaigning the Lord's table next Sabbath. Should they sleep while such infamy existed?

"People were asking about the future of the country. Could it survive such corruption? Could any form of government, built upon the basis of political corruption, last? of morals for politics and another for No one was prouder of being a Canadian plied he feared for the future. He wished a law would be passed which would take away the franchise of men who bought or their fellow men in the responsible and so nefarious that no one would think of defending the taking of a bribe. If the country were allowed to drift from its moral over the defences of the foe at Nashwaak moorings it required no prophet to fortell village with a cheer that gladdened the coming disaster. He then glanced at the heart of their anxious leader. At Bloomfates of ancient nations politically blighted by God on account of unrighteousness, and crin into the Miramichi and turned his own passed on to make some suggestions for a guns upon him. young men's political club, which, he understood had been organized in the city. They should replace party feeling by loyal. Home Guards at Fredericton (which had ty, the victors should not divide the spoils, never known defeat) led by General Blair in they should prevent misrepresentation and and, finally, their political anchor should be Queen street on the run. "If I am to die." God of nations was the only source of abid- ward. "let me die at the hands of the peo-

Will It Be?

The Telegraph says:- "There are again will be brought on early in the new year. benefit of their services, are often re- Some prominent Conservatives make no

to their country."

secret of their belief that such will be the And there is the usual crop of ante-election rumors. One is that Minister Foster will not again contest Kings but will try his fortunes in St. John city. Another is that Dr. R. C. Weldon will abandon Albert for Kings, Col. Domville is understood to be feeling the pulse of his old constituency again, with what success is not stated.

The Watch a Compass.

A few days ago I was standing by an American gentleman, when I expressed a wish to know which point was the north. He at once pulled out his watch, looked at it, and pointed to the north. I asked him whether he had a compass attached to his watch. "All watches," he replied. "are compasses." Then he explained to me how this was. Point the hour hand to the sun, and the south is exactly half way between the hour and the figure XII, on the watch. For instance, suppose that it is four o'clock. Point the hand indicating four to the sun, and II. on the watch is exactly south. Suppose that it is 8 o'clock, point the hand indicating eight to the sun, and the figure X. on the watch is due south. My American friend was the direction in which they were drifting as a people. He referred to the late political quite surprised that I did not know this. contest in the metropolitan county and said Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew and happening to meet Mr. Stanley. asked that eminent traveler whether he was aware of this simple mode of dis covering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amalfi is proud of having been the home of the inventor of the compass. I do not know what town boasts of my American friend as a citizen. - Truth.

The foregoing will be new to a great many readers of the ADVANCE, most of ness. Who would take up the matter if the the points of the compass is most desir-

> peculiar apology appears in the Gleaner:-We are requested by Mr. Gregory to say that Mr. Randolph has made to him such contradictions and explanations of the various things that have been said of him in connection with the late election that Mr. Gregory is satisfied that Mr Randolph did not use nor contribute to any corrupting influence upon electors. It would have been much better if Mr. Gregory had so conducted his unfortunate campaign in York as to make such paragraphs as the foregoing unnecessary. The untruths concerning Mr. Randolph were, no doubt, deliberately invented, but as they did not accomplish the work intended Mr. Gregory is willing to "take it all back." The paragraph quoted wil have one good effect, viz. -that of mak ing the electors cautious in accepting similiar canvasses of Mr. Gregory and his friends in future elections.

(From "Progress." The Battle of York.

THE TRAGEDY AT CORK SETTLEMENT.

seven o'clock both armies were in motion and about to plunge into the fiercest fight that York has ever seen. The opposition of Keswick, under General George Colter, Macfarlane, the third at Fredericton under

one better armed or drilled. The left wing of the government forces at at an early date. the mouth of Keswick and extending as far north as Buitt's corner, was led by Brigadier Wilson: at Fredericton, General Blair in person commanded the Home Guards, while fighting Tom Colter with a flanking column was forcing his way up Hamtown hill. General Anderson at Dumfries Front was cut off from the main body of the army by the manæavres of the opposition on the day forego his visit to the fair. before, and with a small force fought a gallant but losing fight against Major John for going away from home thus unprepared, Scott, of the Hayfoot Irregulars. It was

Anderson knew how the day had gone. The struggle at the mouth of Keswick than men anyway." was a grapple to the death. The opposition had the heavier artillery; the government army was stronger in numbers and enthusiasm. During the morning Wilson drove close observers of little things- One thing is the enemy before him at all points, so much so that O.de.ly McKeown brought the news to town that they were hopelessly beaten. But in the afternoon Wilson's ammunition gave out and being exposed to a terrific fire from Colter's guns he was obliged to fall back almost to his original position. Finally a dearly bought victory. Giving Wilson ali due praise, it was the brilliant charges of Corner dragoons, that turned the tide of was at the head of the opposition advance upon Temperance Vale with Jumbo Buskirk second in command. Early in the day he telegraphed to Quartermaster Neill, "Send

At Gibson, with his rear resting upon the he wished he hadn't.' cotton mill and his left upon the Northern routed the government host at every point : Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890 : at no time in the day was the issue uncertain; the dark masses of men came piling in from the lumber-woods all day, and in face ant hemmorrhage from my kidneys for more of the Nashwaak Bismarck, Count Alex. than five months. The physicians could do von Gibson, the light intantry under Cap- nothing for me. My husband spent huntains Barker and Miles fought against overwhelming odds. Had they not been re-enforced by Blair at noon they would have medical men in the State. been annihilated. Further up the stream. Major John Gibson and Corporal Richards captured the Stanley redoubt and swept are sufferers of kidney troubles." field, too Adjutant Lynch drove McCath-

But while the government army was being hard-pressed upon its wings, the Tenderfoot person upon his noble charger Harry Wilkes. vote for the best man regardless of party were driving Brigadier Allen's force along fastened to the rock of righteousness. The said their leader as he cheered his men for. Arsenaults were driving faster and soon and the conduct of public affairs is, of ing political life. When nations became so ple of York and not at the hands of St. Girouard's vehicle and that driven by the undress garb is intensified. Very little mother's friend, 35 doses, 35 cents. course, an adverse one. Ability and co rapt as not to se ve the divine ends, Ged John!" Brigadier Allen was full of mis. boys collided. Girouard who is said to silk has been worn for the last two cor three overthrew them. Let them beware lest the givings in the morning but being assured have been drinking, jumped out of the seasons, and now-a fact that is storiking rod had already blessomed and the pride that Private Duffy was in the ranks he buggy and ran towards the boys; stopping terror into the hearts of the silk wearen'salready budded which would bring disaster ordered the engagement to begin. Nothing the horse by the bridle, drawing a jack- a great deal of woollen is to be ensured ed could withstand the onset of the Tender- knife from his pocket and opening it he in making home and dressy toilets. Howfoots. Lieuts. Morrison, Edgecombe, Far. brandished it at the boys. The latter ever, to speak of silken tissues as under rell and Tennant, Corp. Scully, Adjutant shouted for help and one of the senior ban, so far as the costumes of every day wear Edwards, Surgeon Coulthard, Corp. Sim- Arsenaults jumped out and ran back to are concerned, and as losing favor rapidly,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Brigade, led by Pitts, was slower than usual punished the foe severely. The victory for the government here was complete; at four city hall over the prostrate forms of Neill, Winslow and Macpherson, and hung Jimmy

tragic incident in the day cccurred. the Fighting Irish brigade was posted to guard the rear, and Captain O'Brien was detached from the city to dislodge them. At noon he sent the thrilling message to the city-"Have captured one man; send some cheese and crackers and another case whiskey and I think I can take another !" But the expected succor never O'Brien lost all his ammunition and provision train and was chased down the hill. In the meantime the government left wing at Harvey was being hard-pressed by General Gregory in person. His command. ing presence, at the head of his rugged Scotch followers, can ed many a stout heart to wish that either boodle or night would come. The sight of Chaplain Mullen, be-

with holy enthusiasm, and though they did not win the day they made some deadly gaps in the ranks of the enemy. At Canterbury, Luke Lawson's made a gallant but unavailing fight against the superior forces of the government. won't move a step till I have a thousand. was Lawson's message to Gregory, and the fierceness of the fight, together with the dyng statement of Ozzy Crockett, proved that he must have had a thousand at least. Lieut. Skiff Lawson, of the artillery, cheered on his men with the grand old battle hymn : "Though he never died before, Blair's career will

No more his flag of victory will wave, We are going to the tanyard, to faith his last And plant a bunch of whiskers ou his grave." Not until the sun was sinking low in the tain had been the ebb and flow of the tide of war, that for hours many of the AFTER THE BATTLE:-The following bonfire on St. Mary's heights. But when crease." message after message came from the field with tidings of defeat, the ovation was abandoned, the cheers of the victorious troops at Gibson were hushed, the opposition fell back in confusion on all sides, and at Lightfall only the white tents and blazing campfires of the exultant government host were

to be seen upon the field of battle.

A Boautiful Holilay Souvenir

The Halifax Christmas Chronicle, the first really elaborate and sumptuous special holiday number ever published in this part of the country, will be issued early in December. It has been in preparation for some months, and the extensive work involved in its publication—including the compilation of contributions by distinguished writers, the execution of the features for the illustrating department, the engraving and lithographing, and the gathering of other material necessary for the perfection of a first-class paper-is now approaching completion. There is every reason to believe that the results will be gratifying to the general pubic, as well as prove a credit to Halifax. The Christmas Chronicle is confidently expected to be equal to many of the high-priced holi-The sun rose upon a cloudless sky. By day numbers of great periodicals that have been issued in past years. Every effort has been made to secure the best effects in illustrations, color-work and general typographical execution. It will be a splendid advanced division being posted at the mouth | scuvenir to send to friends abroad, while all at home will want to preserve copies for the second division at Gibson under General themselves. The illustrated Christmas paper has to a considerable extent taken the Brigadier Allen, and the left at Harvey place of expensive cards and looklets, and under General Gregory. Never did an the coming season it will doubtless be in army go more gaily into battle; never was greater demand than ever. Further particulars as to contents, etc., will be printed

Woman's Intuition

An old gentleman over seventy, came into the city from his farm, without his overcoat. The day turned chilly and he was obliged to

To a friend who remonstrated with him several hours after the fight was over before | warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of crea-

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical the government carried the day, but it was | Society, persons subject to billious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the Captain Harvey Lawrence with his Burtt's head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, battle. On the extreme left Corp. Pinder | may well be suspected oi dangerous tendencies in the direction of Bright's disease." The veteran newspaper correspondent, Joe Howard, of the New York Press, in noting this statement, suggests: "Possibly

me another keg of nails; the last one's Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why busted !" At this point the government doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I sustained heavy losses; at Milville and Nor- know a man who has been 'tired all the tondale, however, they drove the enemy time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday

A proper answer is found in the following

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constdreds of dollars and I was not relieved. was under the care of the most eminent a good crop of fine hair by using Hall's Hair

The hemmorrhage ceased before I had tak sold votes. The business should be made however, the government forces under en one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who

Blood-letting at Buctouche.

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 29. - A serious stabbing affray took place at Buetonche, Saturday night. Two brothers named Arsenault, who belong to Cocaigne River, were working at

Morrison, fought nobly. The Temperance knife. Arsenault, the elder, pickel up a woollens and the second more especially for picket pole and struck at Girouard, cutting outer garments. Many woollen costumes cerning the Canadian Press. to reach the front, but when they did come his head open for two or three inches. will have silk trimmings, and the jackets Arsenault and Girouard clinched, the former silk facings. At the same time some of getting the latter down. Girouard managed the woollens which seem to promise best publishers generally. to stab Arsenault in the left hip, inflicting are those with a slight admixture of silk, an ugly wound; he also cut a gash in Arsen- irregular knotted lines of it running across ault's forehead and slit his clothes open in both ways of the material-smooth, plain several places. The other brother inter- cloths, with figurings of velvet friil, and The whole party then drove back to Little River, where Dr. Cruise attended to the wounded. On Sunday Girouard was arrested and on Monday brought up at Cocaigne before Justice Chas. Cormier and another colday he passed through Buctouche in charge of Constable Ferdinand Hebert, for Richibacto, where he was to be tried.

> THE UNITED States congressional elections took place on Tuesday and resulted in democratic gains. The Tammany democrats carried the day in New York.

Report of the Miramichi Auxiliary

Pible Society. The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the stowing his benediction upon the opposition Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society. as they advanced to battle, was a most imwas held in St. James' Hall. Newcastle, on pressive one; the Highlanders were fired President, occupied the chair.

prayer. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. It was reported that late Miss Percival as a legacy to the Auxiliary, had, in accordance with her wishes. purpose of advancing the great work of circulating the Holy Scriptures. A letter was by a plain gauntlet of velvet edged with fur. read from the Secretary of the Parent Society, acknowledging the receipt of a Free Contribution of £40 stg., and congratulating the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary on its continued prosperity. In reference to the prospects of the Home Society, the Secretary writes "If, when we make up our books at the close of the present month, we can in some measure re echo the statements of your Auxiliary as regards the Parent Society, we detachments of the opposition did not know us to believe that our financial position will that they were beaten. So sure was he of not be unsatisfactory; and we have reason victory, that General Macfarlane had order- to hope that the work of the Society on the ed his troops to cellect all the tar-barrels Continent of Europe and in the mission they could find with which to light a huge fields will show no substantial sign of de-

> The reports from the Depository in Chatham were read as follows :-Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society to Brown Bros.

Sept 18th-To pass book Oct. 2nd-One book case

Jan. 15th-Cash per Mrs. McCurdy Feb. 13th-Ste. Bill £40 April 29th-Cash per Mrs. McCurdy July 30th-Cash per Mrs. McCurdy Sept. 16th-Cash per Mrs. McCurdy To discount on Bibles Paid for Bibles imported . Our Com.

Credit.

Sept. 24th-By balance Jan. 26th-Cash from Mrs. McCurdy 195 41 Sept. 24th-Bibles sold during year 21 24 Balance due Society 94 Bibles with Psalms

14 Bibles without Psalms 76 Testaments with Psalms 20 Testaments without Psalms Bibles on hand 24th Sept. 1889. 97 Bibles valued at

61 Testaments valued at 4 Psalm Books Bibles &c. imported during year Balance due Society \$21.24. The following collections were received:-Newcastle.

Lower District per Miss Tho ason Middle Dis. per Miss M. Da ridson Upper Dis. Chatham.

Upper Dis. per Miss McL auchlan-Middle Dis. per Misses Siromens and Lower Dis. per Miss Rr. sell Douglastown per Miss Miller

Upper Dis, per Miss Dickson Tabusintac Sales in Newcastle Depository per Mr.

this year's collections have fallen short of those of the past year. But it is confidenly expected that when a'l the Districts are heard from, this deficit will, if not altogether yet in a great measure, be made up. It was unanimously agreed that £30 stg. be sept as a Free Con'ribution to the Parent Society, and that the balance of money on hand be used in furthering the work of the Society in the home districts. The Committee appointed to look after the interests of the home districts and secure the services

of a Colporteur for at least a part of the year, was re-appoint d. The following resolutions were unaninously adopted :- 1st. That the officebearers be re-elected and remain as during

2nd. That the names of Mrs. Harrison Newcastle, and Mrs. Marshall of Chatham be added to the general committee. 3rd. That the present collectors be re-a

pointed with the following additions : Nelson-Miss Sutton. Derby-Mrs. John W. Miller. Blackville-Mrs. Grindley. Doaktown-Mrs. John L. Murray. Whitneyville-Mrs. Rae. Redbank -Mrs. Murray.

Sugary-Mrs. Tod. 4th. That a cordial vote of tnapks given to the Collectors for their diligence in the work of the past year, and also to the and Western railway, General Macfarlane letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. press, for gratuitous advertising. The meeting adjourned and was closed with the

> JANE AITKEN. Secretary. The Manse, Newcastle, Oct. 14, 1890. The bald man's motto: "There is room at the top." This top may be supplied with

Woollen Materials For Winter Wear. (Poston Hera d)

Renewer. Try it.

woollen materials alone are to be ador ted for out-of-door costumes. Some would l-be swells on the other side of the water have gone so far as to decla e that the woman of fashion who shall walk abroad in silk attire next winter wi'll run the risk of being taken for one of the common class. Aw 'ul, vegetable preparation, its ingredients are Suctouche beach. On Saturday night their isn't it? Indeed, a possibility as terrible is published around each bottle. It is pleasons drove after them in two wagons. On certainly liable to check any linger ing sant to the taste and absolutely harmless.

arabesques or embroidered in open work so as to show a foundation of silk.

Smooth-faced cloth, as well as being most highly in favor, is considered the most dressy of all the woolen fabrics. For visiting toilets this winter it will be in great request, especially when trimmed with fur and embroidery. Two or three very narrow bands of fur on the skirt have a charming appearance, and several uncommon sorts tawny and rough fur are worked up effectively in this manner. These circles of fur are placed on the sleeves the upper portion of which may be full. If the dress is made coat shaped, the bands of fur on the skirt are confined to the tablier. A charming gown in cloth of the new cacas shade training skirt, the bodice of which forms the 25th September. Miss Mary Chalmers, a sort of jacket front cutaway over a pointed vest, stretched on the cross, and confined Rev. W. Aitken opened the meeting with at the waist by a shaped belt of velvet. The front of the skirt showing between It was grossly illegal, he said, to close the the basques of the coat is bordered with the sum of one hundred dollars. left by the two bands of blue fox. A collar of the throat, various bands being sewn around the been forwarded to the Parent Society for the armhole and again at the elbow, from whence the full cloth sleeve is supplemented

(Telegraph of 31st ult.) They Saw a Hero Die.

GALLANT EFFORT TO SAVE FRED MUNDEE FAILS AND COSTS HIS OWN LIFE.

Five hundred people stood on the railway wharf vesterday and watched brave Fred Young battle vainly for his life in the angry Yesterday's storm was a disastrous one i

many respects, and to at least two house

holds in St. John it brought the sorrow of

death, two young lives being lost under cir-

cumstances peculiarly distressing. The railway embankment skirts Courtenay Bay from the Ballast wharf to the Marsh bridge. and for nearly the whole distance is entirely unprotected by railing or otherwise. About noon yesterday a number of boys were playing on this embankment near the foot of \$ 08 Union street. One of them, Fred Mundee, 15 00 by some means lost his balance and fell inte the water. His companions threw pieces 1 00 plank to him and raised an outcry, which quickly brought a number of persons to the scene. Fred Young was on his way to work 50 in Howe's factory and seeing the accident. 1 44 ran to the factory and brought a life-buoy 23 74 which is always kept there. It was about high tide at this time, and the hurricane 3241 37 that prevailed raised enormous waves, such as are rarely seen in Courtenay Bay. Noth ing daunted, Fred Young slipped the buoy 57 64 over his shoulders and plunged into the raging water, two men keeping hold of a life line about 50 yards in length which was at tached to the buoy. He had nearly reached young Mundee, when the horrified spectaors saw the end of the life-line slip over the wharf: How it happened, no one seems to 80 45 know; even the names of the men who were · 9 64 holding it could not be ascertained. It was probably the result of excitement, but the error was fatal to two lives. Young reached the drowning boy, and holding him up in \$103 20 his arms, called out "pull me in," but the slender rope upon which hung his safety \$88 84 | was already far out of the reach of those

shore. His life-buoy kept him affoat and h made a gallant struggle, all the time keeping firm hold of young Mundee. The news spread rapidly and in a fer minutes the railway wharf from the break water to Clarence street was lined with excited spectators. Some men procured an old dory but it filled instantly. Others go a boat from McGuiggan's ship yard and, launching it there, hauled it along the wharf 41 75 by a rope. The boat had nearly filled and when a man got into it to bail it out, a huge wave dashed it against the wharf, smashing in its sides. There were no other boats in the vicinity and a telephone message was sent for a tug, but none arrived. George Smith telephoned the custom house for the 8 50 life boat which is kept at the Ballast wharf, and a crew started to bring it around. A long rope was procured from the cotton mill. \$151 62 attached to the end of the breakwater and From the above statement it appears that | carried around the wharf track, in the hope that it would reach the drowning man, but it fell inside of him. Fred Dodge, of Carleton tied a rope around his waist and made a brave attempt to reach him, but the force of the water was so great that he signalled to be pulled back, narrowly escaping with

All this time Young could be plainly seen being tossed and battered about by the waves. For over an hour he kept up and then the terrified crowd saw him throw up his arms and sink through the buoy. He was then only about 200 yards from the wharf. After the tide went down search parties scattered all over the flats. Young's body was found by Mr. Howe at 5.30 o'clock lying on the edge of the creek some distance south of where he sank. The body of Munof dee was found about 9.30 o'clock, not far from where Young's was found. It is altogether likely, from the position in which the bodies were found, that Young had held on oppressed are strengthened in their resistto Mundee until the icy coldness of the water and the terrific force of the waves ut-

terly exhausted him. The bodies were taken to the homes of the bereaved families and the coroner will hold an inquest this afternoon. Fred. Young, who thus died in a gallant attempt to save another's life, was only about 19 years of age. He was a son of Robert Young, formerly of Charlotcetown, and now living in Philadelphia. He had been living for some years with his uncle Mr. E. G. Nelson, and was generally esteemed by all who knew him. Mundee was a bright boy of 13 years, and som of Mr. F. Mundee, of Kings square

The funeral of the young hero was th argest seen in St. John for many years. His brave act was referred to by nearly every clergyman of the city in their sermons on Sunday last, and subscriptions are now being received by the different newspaper offices of St. John towards a fund to pro The fashion devotes is informed that vide some suitable commemoration of the bravery by which he met his death.

Mothers !

Castoria is recommended by physicians for children teething. It is a purely worms, and prevents convulsions, soothe, caught up; and in passing. the wheels of that the tendency toward woollen as an Castoria is the children's panacea—the then stated there was absolute unity in the

A Newspaper Directory for Canada.

MESSRS. A. McKim & Co., Advertising Agents of Montreal, are preparing what will be the first comprehensive newspaper directory of this country.

hand-book for all seeking information con-We bespeak for this enterprising firm, the hearty support and co-operation of Canadian

In his recent speech at the Corn Exchange

Ireland, continued to eclipse all other

subjects. The country now fully recognized

that the Irish question must be settled be-

fore others. The opponents of Home Rule

had hoodwinked and deluded their con-

stituencies by pledging themselves against

coercion, promising local government and

The Irish Question.

Edinburgh, Mr. Gladstone said :-

expressing themselves against granting large advances of British money to buy out landlords. Yet, their first favorite measure after gaining power was coercion. Local govern-ment was vanishing in thin air and there was a proposal before Parliament granting £40,000,000 to buy out the landlords. The Conservatives took credit for setting Ireland right by firm and resolute government. The administration of the law was worse than the law itself. The state of things was such that the Irish ought to hate the law brown consists of a coat, with a slightly though he would not say they ought to break it. The Government itsell as a perfect pattern of illegality. Its methods tended to provoke the people. Mr. Gladstone then referred to the Tipperary affair. doors of the court house against the people. The appointment of Magistrate Shannon to same fur finishes off the bodice at the try the case was a gross scandal, not merely because he was an executive officer, but also because he had been involved in a serious personal altercation with Mr. Dillon, If such tricks were played in England by wantonness of power a very short way would be found to remedy such abuse. After the example of police misconduct at Mitchelstown and Tipperary it was impossible to respect the police or the administation of law by the police. Their brutality and harshness constituted the crowing insult of absenteeism, the grossest that could be inflicted on the people at such a time. Mr. Balfour appeared to feel that it was not a part of the business of the minister for Ireland to reside there. Besides, how many of those present knew whether there was a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland or not? (Laugh. ter.) Nobody heard of him. Absenteeism. which was among the lowest signs of degradation in the last century, seemed now a

constant habit, the Irish minister flaunting his absence in the face of the people. The Government vaunted itself on peace in Ireland, yet kept six times more policemen there than in England and Scotland British taxpayers pay £1,600,000 yearly to the Irish police simply to assist in collecting rents for the landlords. English and Scotch landlords met their tenants fairly and had not found it necessary to appeal for the help of the policemen to collect their rents. Yet British landlords had lost more on rents than Irish landlords had. If the Government would grant a general election the state of public opinion would prove that the country was won over to Home Rule. On this great question of Ireland, Mr. Gladstone concluded, the last of the fortresses of bigotry and oppression would go down before the Liberal attack. Justice to Ireland would rid the empire of an intolerable nuisance and deep disgrace, and would gild with a glow brighter than that of any former period the closing years of a glorious reign. The speech was received with enthu-

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL'S OPINION.

The Duke of Argyll, in answer to a correspondent, has written as follows: "If you ask me whether I approve, as a mere question of party tactics, of the pending prosecution of certain Irishmen by the Irish Government, I can only reply that I have no means of judging of its action from this point of view. The question of the expediency of instituting any Government prosecutions depend entirely upon a variety of considerations and a number of facts which can only be known to responsible a drisers of the Crown. It depends especially on the kind and amount of evidence which they possess, and on the confidence they have in their power to bring evidence to bear before the courts of justice. But if you ask me whether I approve of the Government doing its best to enforce the law, to protect all subjects of the Queen in the enjoyment of their legal rights, to put down illegal conspiracies which deprive the Queen's subjects of their personal liberty and coerce them into courses of dishonesty and crime, then I can have no doubt about my reply. It is for this purpose the governments exist. It is the duty of the executive to protect every legal right and enforce

every legal obligation. LAWLESS COMBINATIONS. "When you allude to the Irishmen who are now accused as 'leaders of the Irish party,' I am unwilling to believe that you indicate any opinion in favor of the doctrine that political leaders are to be treated differently from the humblest of their foilowers. or that political position is to place men above the law. If it is conceivable that Lord Hartington should be guilty in England of the violent and immoral acts and language which are now the objects of prosecutions in Ireland, I presume you would not hold that his high position should shield him from the law; and this view of the case reacts upon the mere question of expediency. Good men are encouraged by seeing a Government which in these matters is courageous and does its duty. The timid and the ance to the odious tyranny of lawless combinations."

THE VISITORS FROM IRELAND. NEW YORK, Nov. 2 .- William O'Brien and his wife, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and T. D. Sullivan and his wife arrived here early this morning by the "L Champagne." They were met down the bay by a large delegation of Irishmen on board the tugboat "John E. Moore." which was chartered by the Irish socities of the city of New York. The visitors were all in excellent health and spirits, and predicted the early success of home rule in Ireland. On the arrival of the steamer at her dock, the visitors were driven to the Hoffman House. Shortly after noon Governor Hill called on Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. He had a short talk with the Irish members of perliament in which he told them that his smpathy was with the Irish movement. Mayor Grant came a few minutes later and paid his respects. Eugene Kelly, the banker, and Joseph J. O'Donohue were also among the callers. After luncheon Messrs. O'Brien Dillon, Gill, Sullivan and Harrington met the reporters, and Mr. O'Brien, who acted as spokesman for the delegation, read an address on the situation of Irish affairs and the purport of the visit of himself and his

fellow travellers to America. "We are coming to America," he said, "by the desire and with the approval of Mr. Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party. I had a most cordial interview with Mr. Parnell before leaving Ireland, and he fully concurred in our objects." Mr. O'Brien ranks of the parliamentary party and among the people. It was unnecessary to say much about his and Mr. Dillon's reasons for leaving Ireland in the peculiar manner in which they did:

"We waited," he continued, "in Tipperary so long as there seemed the least chance of forcing a prompt disposal of the charge. As Canada is now quite large enough and its soon as the tactics of the government were ournalistic interests of sufficient importance quite clear, we took leave to tumble their to require its own annual Newspaper Direct- elaborate house of cards about their ears, ory and there are several new features of the and we came away to appeal to America proposed work which will make it a valuable against Mr. Balfour's ignoble dodge for

returning, the two men got in one wagon and doubts in the minds of those who may still It relieves constipation, regulates the have any hesitation in the matter, no one, bowels, quiets pain, cures diarrheea and the boys in the other, and started for Cocaigne. A young man named Michael Gir- of course, would dream of risking such an wind colic. allays feverishness, destroys ouard also started some time before. The awful disgrace. The plain fact of the matter, however, is the child and gives it refreshing sleep.

mons, and a host of others performed pro. their assistance. Girouard seeing this made even for dessert toilets, is by no means corsome indications that the federal elections digies of valor. The colored troops, under for the old man threatening him with a rect. Velvet and plush are made of silk as well as faille and satin, and both will be used largely, the first for trimming the