

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of the day.

MARBLE WORKS.

The Subscriber has removed his works to the premises known as Golden Hall corner, Chatham, where he is prepared to execute orders for

MONUMENTS, TABLETS & CEMETERY WORK. HEAD-STONES. Also, COUNTER and TABLE TOPS and all miscellaneous marble and FINE STONE work.

EDWARD BARRY. PROPRIETORS. MIRMICHI MARBLE, FREESTONE AND GRANITE WORKS, John H. Lawlor & Co., PROPRIETORS.

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MITCHELL HOUSE FOR SALE. The property known as the Mitchell House, opposite Masonic Hall, Newcastle, is offered for sale. The house has been

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For further information apply to JOHN ROBINSON, JR. Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

DR. WOOD'S Norway Pine Syrup. Rich in the lung-healing virtues of the Pine combined with the soothing and expectorant properties of other medicinal herbs and bark.

A PERFECT CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, Lung Diseases, Obsolete coughs which other remedies yield promptly to this pleasant syrup.

PRICE 50c, and 50c PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

MIRAMICHI ADVANCE.

VOL. 19. CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVEMBER 10, 1892. D. G. SMITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. TERMS—\$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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Tenders! We tender the citizens of New Brunswick the most valuable and certain ROAD TO HEALTH.

ALE AND BEEF PEPTONIZED. THE GREAT FOOD TONIC! PRICE 25 CENTS. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Laundry Manoleate. A SOAP POWDER. Cleanliness—Health—Safety. PRICE 25 CENTS A TIN. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

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To Store Keepers, Traders, and the General Public. PEREMPTORY SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.

The ENORMOUS stocks of SUTHERLAND & CREAGHAN both at Chatham and Newcastle, thrown on the market regardless of COST or consequences.

J. D. CREAGHAN, Successor to Sutherland & Creaghan.

Established 1866. DUNLAP BROS. & CO., AMHERST, N. S.

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General Business.

Z. TINGLEY, HAIRDRESSER, ETC., HAS REMOVED HIS SHAVING PARLOR.

Water Street, Chatham. He will also keep a first-class stock of Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, and Smokers' Goods generally.

NEW GOODS. Just arrived and on sale at FLANAGAN'S Upper and East End Stores.

Dry Goods, Ready Made, Clothing Gents Furnishings Hats, Caps Boots, Shoes &c. &c. Also a choice lot of GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

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BABBIT METAL. RUBBER PACKING. Cotton Waste, Etc. Etc. J. M. RUDDOCK. Chatham, N. B.

WOOD-GOODS. WE MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE Laths, Pailings, Box-Shooks, Barrel Heading, Matched Flooring, Matched Sheathing, Dimensioned Lumber, Sawn Spruce Shingles.

THOS. W. FLETT, NELSON. ATTENTION! Great Reduction in prices of Dry Goods & Groceries LOWER THAN EVER.

at F. W. RUSSELL'S BLACK BROOK. For Sale or To Let.

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DERAVIN & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ST. KINGS, W. I. Cable Address: Deravin. LEON. DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

W. T. HARRIS IS SELLING FOR CASH BOYS AND MENS' OVERCOATS, REEFERS AND MEN'S SUITS AT COST TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS. FOR SALE.

Horses, Harnes, Waggon and cart for sale. For terms, apply to F. W. RUSSELL, Black Brook.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., NOVEMBER 10, 1892. WORK OF THE WOMEN. THE WOMEN CHIEFLY RESPONSIBLE FOR HOMESTEAD'S STRUGGLE.

"Stick to the Union, Jim," the Dying Words of the Wife of a Striker Faithfully Followed—Some Striking Scenes at the Carnegie Works.

It is the women of Homestead who are chiefly responsible for the continuance of the great strike in the Carnegie mills.

It is undoubtedly the fact that not less than one-third of the workers would have given up the struggle had it not been for their wives. This one-third, with the other men who are and have been willing to give up the fight, would be more than enough to officially declare the strike off.

Many good stories of the part the women have taken and the part they are now taking are told, but few of them have found their way into print.

A group of mill-workers stood on a street corner talking last night. Said one: "Boys, do you know what is keeping me out on this strike? I'll tell you. It is the dying message of my little wife."

"I went out on the strike with the rest of the boys. As you know, it caught me at a bad time, for I didn't have a cent. I had been sick for a long time, as some of you know."

Well, it was looking so blue that I was on the point of giving in several times, but my wife, she says to me: "Don't give up, Jim, I'm going to stick to you, and I'm going to see you through this strike."

Well, she took sick and died—that was two weeks ago—and when she was on her deathbed she said to me: "I want you to promise me that you will stick to the union. Promise me that you will not give up, and I'll be back on the boys." And with that she died.

"I tell you, boys, I'll stick to this fight. After that, what else can I do? I'll stick to the union, and I'll be back on the boys. And with that she died."

The morning of the great fight with the Pinkertons one woman called her husband and told him to go out and fight. She urged him not to lose a minute. Her son was at home on a visit. He wanted to go, too, but she wanted him to stay at home with her. He went out, and she stayed at home. He came home to her, it was believed, mortally wounded.

Still she urged her husband on and kept him in the field, nearly all the day. He is now accused of murder, while she continually urges the men to stand firm and not give in.

When the company posted its notices inviting its men to return to work a young man who had been married less than a year was the first to apply. He was a mechanic and had no abilities whatever with the Amalgamated Association. His services were accepted.

He stayed in the mill three days and then decided he would probably require his wife. He found the house barred against him. His wife was in and the door was locked. He knocked. She answered and when she saw him working for admittance she banged the door in his face and screamed, "Go away! go away! I don't want anything to do with you; you are a black sheep, and I'll never see you again."

"Mollie, Mollie," he cried, "what is the matter with you? I am your husband."

"You are no husband of mine," answered the woman. "I don't want you and you won't have you; you are a black sheep. I won't have you in my house."

The young man went away to a neighbor's, where he was informed by the lady of the house that he deserved all he got and more. He is now promised to work for her sake and to prevent her suffering from want, she said she would rather die of starvation than be disgraced.

Matters in the household are still in a strained condition. She has not quite fully forgiven him, and she declares she never can think as much of him as she did before.

A crowd of young women were standing in the Homestead postoffice discussing the strike. "I gave him the go-by last night," said one. "I can't stand a black sheep."

"Were you going to marry him?" asked one of the other girls. "It wasn't exactly settled," was the reply, "but I tremble to think what a narrow escape I had. Just think of it, being tied up for life to a black sheep, and all the girls shivered in unison."

"Well, my brother John would have gone back, I do believe," said another of the girls. "If mamma and one hadn't got after him. He said there was no chance left of winning the strike, and he was going to work, but mamma and I told him plain that if he deserted he need never come home again, for we didn't want to see him, and we wouldn't either. So he said he would stay until the men won. Of course, they will win."

There is another case similar to the one mentioned by the first of this party of girls. The names are omitted, but it is no less true and the relatives of the young woman tell it with some pride. The heroine, a pretty, black-eyed miss, popular in Homestead social circles, and a fine-looking young man, employed by the steel company, were engaged to be married, and had all gone well, the ceremony being held in his marriage would have been performed early in September.

When the company called upon its clerical force to go into the mill and assist in getting things into shape preparatory to making a start with non-union men, the young man was among the first to go. He had not heard of the lock-out, but his sweetheart's brother, who is a member of the union, had told him plain that if he deserted he need never come home again, for we didn't want to see him, and we wouldn't either. So he said he would stay until the men won. Of course, they will win."

When the young lady heard of this her indignation went up into the nineties. "Womanlike, she had a good cry. This formally betrothed young man, she dried her eyes and with a stamp of her foot declared to her parents that she would never, never, marry a black sheep."

"But he had to do this work in order to hold his place in the office," said her mother. "I don't care; no black sheep can be a man. I won't marry him, so there."

When the young man learned how things stood, which he did when he called himself by promising to leave the company's employ, but it was too late. Finding his pleadings were of no avail, the discarded lover very philosophically decided that he could not afford to lose a good job and a wife in one week, so he returned to the next morning. He performs his duties with a pen in his hand and a misfit engagement ring in his vest pocket.

The young lady made a bonfire of a bushel or more of his love letters, and called in the neighbors to witness the burning. After the fire they had an indignation meeting, at which he was thoroughly denounced, and then a lunch was served for the disgraced young woman.

The wives of the men who have gone back to work are made to suffer by the wives of the men who are still holding out. First, every influence is brought to bear on them to induce their husbands to quit, and when unsuccessful, the women are ostracized. Whenever they appear on the street they are called names and badly hurled. Sometimes children are sent into the street with instructions to throw mud at them.

Good for Poor Cows.

What is the difference in the value of a good cow yielding an annual profit of \$300 and an extra cow yielding a profit of \$200? Limit the milking period of a cow's life to six years, and take no account of progeny, and the net income from one is \$1440 more than from the other. It is \$300 difference that from the good cow cost \$50, by compounding interest and insurance at ten per cent., would give a strong growth. A Kemp manure spreader would do the spreading admirably.

Good for Poor Cows. The hay is off, to run a sharp tooth harrow over it, sow it with timothy and row of it with a heavy roller.

The Cultivator says: Country Gentleman answers as follows: The course you propose is the only one you can adopt, and its success will depend on the present condition of the ground for being well pulverized in the operation. It would be important also to give an even top-dressing of barn manure, to be followed with the harrow and roller either before or after sowing the grass seed. A light manuring would be useful; a heavy one would give a strong growth. A Kemp manure spreader would do the spreading admirably.

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By Using

Ayer's Sarsaparilla: for I have taken it, and speak from experience. "In the summer of 1888, I was cured of nervous debility by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla."—Mrs. H. Bennett, 6 Middle St., Pawtucket, R.I.

"Several years ago I was in a debilitated condition. Other remedies having failed, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly benefited. As a Spring medicine, I consider it invaluable."—Mrs. L. S. Winchester, Holden, Me.

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