New Advertisements.

A LITTLE BABY'S SKIN

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

I have used your CUTICURA REMEDIES in the case where it proved to be successful. The first was in the case 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 treatment.

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 unbearable. Seeing your CUTICURA REMEDIES so highly recommended, concluded to give them a trial, using the CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP externally and RESOLVENT internally for four months. I call myself cured, in gratitude for which I make this public statement.

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 Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

FREE FROM RHEUMATISM.

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

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

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

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

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 11, 1890.

Capita lPrize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
9 do.	100 are	99,900
9 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

Price of Tickets:
Whole Tickets Twenty Dollars:
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

MAKE ALL REMITTANCES BY EXPRESS FOR WHICH THE COMPANY WILL PAY CHARGES.

M A DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let 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.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA

1000 Tons,

(CAPT. F C. MILLER)

LEAVES ST. JOHN (from Co's wharf rear of Custom House for NEW YORK, via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me. and Cottage City, Mass. every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Eastern Standard Time). Returning, steamer will leave

PIER 40, E. R., FOOT OF PIKE ST., NEW YORK.

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Eastern Standard Time,) for Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me Eastport, Me., and ST. JOHN, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

Shippers and importers can save time and money by ordering all goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

TICKET SOLD AT ALL STATIONS ON THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

For further information apply at office 228 Prince Wm. St., St. John, N. B., or at Head Office, 55 Broadway, New York.

N. L. NEWCOMB, General Manager. G. J. MACKRELL, Gen. Pass & Freight Agt.
FRANK ROWAN, Agent, Saint John, N. B.

TO FARMERS.

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

J. B. SNOWBALL.

NEW BUSINESS NOTICE.

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

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the publisher) at

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, payable invariably in advance.

Advertisements are placed under classified headings.

Advertisements, other than yearly or by the season are inserted at *eight cents* per line nonpareil, for 1st insertion, and *three cents* per line for each continuation.

Yearly, or season advertisements, are taken at the rate of $6 75 an inch per year. The matter, if space is secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the publisher.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circulation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe, (Quebec), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior inducements to advertisers. Address

Editor Miramichi Advance, Chatham, N. B.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 6, 1890.

Seventeenth 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 as to merit the respect of all classes in the community whose good opinion was worth winning and holding.

The publisher's experience has 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 is absolutely abandoned, and we are, therefore, reluctantly obliged to erase from our mailing list the names of a number of former subscribers who were either in arrears or had 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 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 it 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 Herald 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 publication.

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

A CRUMB OF COMFORT has come to the *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 upon Premier Blair and his forces, will not grudge it the crumb 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 if they had more money than they could command, together with the 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 increasing tendency of our public men towards the system of acquiring political 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 pocket-book and ledger, and the old time tory idea that manhood suffrage would be a menace to the state, is strengthened by the fact that tens of thousands of dollars are used in single constituencies to secure the vote of men who, undoubtedly, do not deserve to be entrusted with the electoral franchise.

Statements, also, that are intended to have the effect of damaging the character of candidates, or of leading men in public affairs, are, too often, invented and recklessly put in circulation at election times. Those who resort to such methods of campaigning are 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 of morals for politics and another for 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 their fellow men in the responsible and important duty of choosing those who shall rule over them in the state. The 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 and the conduct of public affairs is, of course, an adverse one. Ability and honesty are, no doubt, recognised and supported very largely, but they are, too often, defeated by the purchasable vote, which they have neither the financial 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 benefit of their services, are often repelled 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 its politics were not marred by the repulsive elements of bribery and party vituperation.

All who realise the great danger to our 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 the direction in which they were drifting as a people. He referred to the late political contest in the metropolitan county and said 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 silence in the face of political unrighteousness: Who would take up the matter if the 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 political 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 of party." The view of the partizan was contained in the words, "If you're not of our party, you're a villain.

A great evil, the result of this partizanship, 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 put 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 attacks. God, who had said amid Sinai's thunder, that a man should bear no false witness, had a rod in preparation for the chastisement 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 had heaped infamy upon his memory and 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 did the money come from? It was either supplied by the agent or it represented the dangerous aims 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 city politically. It was more or less so elsewhere. 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 importance when in parliament, and in this connexion the rev. gentleman dealt with the influence of money in procuring legislation 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-election. 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. Church members, too, had been known to go around with their hands full of the filthy lucre, peddle it out to voters and yet sit at 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? No one was prouder of being a Canadian than himself, but unless remedies were supplied he feared for the future. He wished a law would be passed which would take away the franchise of men who bought or sold votes. The business should be made so nefarious that no one would think of defending the taking of a bribe. If the country were allowed to drift from its moral moorings it required no prophet to fortell coming disaster. He then glanced at the fates of ancient nations politically blighted by God on account of unrighteousness, and passed on to make some suggestions for a young men's political club, which, he understood had been organized in the city. They should replace party feeling by loyalty, the victors should not divide the spoils, they should prevent misrepresentation and vote for the best man regardless of party and, finally, their political anchor should be fastened to the rock of righteousness. The God of nations was the only source of abiding political life. When nations became so corrupt as not to serve the divine ends, God overthrew them. Let them beware lest the rod had already blossomed and the pride already budded which would bring disaster to their country."

Will It Be?

The *Telegraph* says:—"There are again some indications that the federal elections will be brought on early in the new year. Some prominent Conservatives make no secret of their belief that such will be the case. 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 quite surprised that I did not know this. Thinking that very possibly I was ignorant of a thing that every one else knew, and happening to meet Mr. Stanley, I asked that eminent traveler whether he was aware of this simple mode of discovering the points of the compass. He said that he had never heard of it. I presume, therefore, that the world is in the same state of ignorance. Amali 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 whom however never want a compass when they can see the sun. It is when the sun is not visible that the location of the points of the compass is most desirable.

AFTER THE BATTLE:—The following 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 will have one good effect, viz.—that of making the electors cautious in accepting similiar canvasses of Mr. Gregory and his friends in future elections.

(From "Progress."

The Battle of York.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCITING STRUGGLE.

THE TENDERFOOT HOME-GUARDS WERE RESISTLESS, AND THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY—FINDER'S THRILLING MESSAGE AND THE TRAGEDY AT CORK SETTLEMENT.

The sun rose upon a cloudless sky. By seven o'clock both armies were in motion and about to plunge into the fiercest fight that York has ever seen. The opposition columns were formed in echelon, the most advanced division being posted at the mouth of Keswick, under General George Colter, the second division at Gibson under General Macfarlane, the third at Fredericton under Brigadier Allen, and the left at Harvey under General Gregory. Never did an army go more gaily into battle; never was one better armed or drilled.

The left wing of the government forces at the mouth of Keswick and extending as far north as Burtt'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 manœuvres of the opposition on the day before, and with a small force fought a gallant but losing fight against Major John Scott, of the Hayfoot Irregulars. It was several hours after the fight was over before Anderson knew how the day had gone.

The struggle at the mouth of Keswick 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 the enemy before him at all points, so much so that Orderly 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 the government carried the day, but it was a dearly bought victory. Giving Wilson all due praise, it was the brilliant charges of Captain Harvey Lawrence with his Burtt's Corner dragoons, that turned the tide of battle. On the extreme left Corp. Pinder 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 me another keg of nails; the last one's busted!" At this point the government sustained heavy losses; at Millville and Nortondale, however, they drove the enemy into the woods.

At Gibson, with his rear resting upon the cotton mill and his left upon the Northern and Western railway, General Macfarlane routed the government host at every point; 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 of the Nashwaak Bismarck, Count Alex. von Gibson, the light intantry under Captains Barker and Miles fought against overwhelming odds. Had they not been re-enforced by Blair at noon they would have been annihilated. Further up the stream, however, the government forces under Major John Gibson and Corporal Richards captured the Stanley redoubt and swept over the defences of the foe at Nashwaak village with a cheer that gladdened the heart of their anxious leader. At Bloomfield, too, Adjutant Lynch drove McCathcrin into the Miramichi and turned his own guns upon him.

But while the government army was being hard-pressed upon its wings, the Tenderfoot Home Guards at Fredericton (which had never known defeat) led by General Blair in person upon his noble charger Harry Wilkes, were driving Brigadier Allen's force along Queen street on the run. "If I am to die," said their leader as he cheered his men forward, "let me die at the hands of the people of York and not at the hands of St. John!" Brigadier Allen was full of misgivings in the morning but being assured that Private Duffy was in the ranks he ordered the engagement to begin. Nothing could withstand the onset of the Tenderfoots. Lieuts. Morrison, Edgecombe, Farrell and Tennant, Corp. Scully, Adjutant Edwards, Surgeon Coulthard, Corp. Simmons, and a host of others performed prodigies of valor. The colored troops, under Morrison, fought nobly. The Temperance Brigade, led by Pitts, was slower than usual to reach the front, but when they did come punished the foe severely. The victory for the government here was complete; at four o'clock they rushed into the court house and city hall over the prostrate forms of Neill, Winslow and Macpherson, and hung Jimmy Crockett in the tower.

It was at Cork Settlement that the most tragic incident in the day occurred. Here 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 of whiskey and I think I can take another!" But the expected succor never came; 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 commanding presence, at the head of his rugged Scotch followers, called many a stout heart to wish that either boodle or night would come. The sight of Chaplain Mullen, bestowing his benediction upon the opposition as they advanced to battle, was a most impressive one; the Highlanders were fired 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 men made a gallant but unavailing fight against the superior forces of the government. "I 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 dying 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 soon be o'er,
No more his flag of victory will wave,
We are going to the tanyard, to fulfil his last request,
And plant a bunch of whiskers on his grave."

Not until the sun was sinking low in the west did the din of battle cease. So uncertain had been the ebb and flow of the tide of war, that for hours many of the outlying detachments of the opposition did not know that they were beaten. So sure was he of victory, that General Macfarlane had ordered his troops to collect all the tar-barrels they could find with which to light a huge bonfire on St. Mary's heights. But when 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 nightfall only the white tents and blazing campfires of the exultant government host were to be seen upon the field of battle.

SANCHO.

A Beautiful Holiday 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 public, as well as prove a credit to Halifax. The *Christmas Chronicle* is confidently expected to be equal to many of the high-priced holiday 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 souvenir to send to friends abroad, while all at home will want to preserve copies for themselves. The illustrated Christmas paper has to a considerable extent taken the place of expensive cards and booklets, and the coming season it will doubtless be in greater demand than ever. Further particulars as to contents, etc., will be printed at an early date.

Woman's Intuition.

NEARLY ALWAYS RIGHT IN HER JUDGMENT IN REGARD TO COMMON THINGS.

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

To a friend who remonstrated with him for going away from home thus unprepared, he said: "I thought it was going to be warm; my wife told me to take my overcoat, but I wouldn't. Women have more sense than men anyway."

A frank admission.

Women's good sense is said to come from intuition; may it not be that they are more close observers of little things. One thing is certain, they are apt to strike the nail on the head, in all the ordinary problems of life, more frequently than the lords of creation.

"According to Dr. Alice Bennett, who recently read a paper on Bright's disease before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, persons subject to billious attacks and sick headaches, who have crawling sensations, like the flowing of water in the head, who are 'tired all the time' and have unexplained attacks of sudden weakness, may well be suspected of 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 Alice is correct in her diagnosis, but why doesn't she give some idea of treatment? I know a man who has been 'tired all the time' for ten years. Night before last he took two doses of calomel and yesterday he wished he hadn't."

A proper answer is found in the following letter of Mrs. Davis, wife of Rev. Wm. J. Davis, of Basil, O., June 21st, 1890:

"I do not hesitate to say that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. I had a constant hemmorrhage from my kidneys for more than five months. The physicians could do nothing for me. My husband spent hundreds of dollars and I was not relieved. I was under the care of the most eminent medical men in the State.

The hemmorrhage ceased before I had taken one bottle of the Safe Cure. I can safely and do cheerfully recommend it to all who are sufferers of kidney troubles."

Blood-letting at Buctouche.

RICHIBUCTO, Oct. 29.—A serious stabbing affray took place at Buctouche, Saturday night. Two brothers named Arsenault, who belong to Cocaigne River, were working at Buctouche beach. On Saturday night their sons drove after them in two wagons. On returning, the two men got in one wagon and the boys in the other, and started for Cocaigne. A young man named Michael Girouard also started some time before. The Arsenaults were driving faster and soon caught up; and in passing, the wheels of Girouard's vehicle and that driven by the boys collided. Girouard who is said to have been drinking, jumped out of the buggy and ran towards the boys; stopping the horse by the bridle, drawing a jack-knife from his pocket and opening it he brandished it at the boys. The latter shouted for help and one of the senior Arsenaults jumped out and ran back to their assistance. Girouard seeing this made for the old man threatening him with a knife. Arsenault, the elder, picked up a picket pole and struck at Girouard, cutting his head open for two or three inches. Arsenault and Girouard clinched, the former getting the latter down. Girouard managed to stab Arsenault in the left hip, inflicting an ugly wound; he also cut a gash in Arsenault's forehead and slit his clothes open in several places. The other brother interfered, and Girouard succumbed to numbers. 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 colleague and committed for trial. On Tuesday he passed through Buctouche in charge of Constable Ferdinand Hebert, for Richibucto, 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 Bible Society.

The Seventieth Annual Meeting of the Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society, was held in St. James' Hall, Newcastle, on the 25th September. Miss Mary Chalmers, President, occupied the chair.

Rev. W. Aitken opened the meeting with prayer. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. It was reported that the sum of one hundred dollars, left by the late Miss Percival as a legacy to the Auxiliary, had, in accordance with her wishes, been forwarded to the Parent Society for the purpose of advancing the great work of circulating the Holy Scriptures. A letter was 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 shall be thankful. Present indications lead us to believe that our financial position will not be unsatisfactory; and we have reason to hope that the work of the Society on the Continent of Europe and in the mission fields will show no substantial sign of decrease."

The reports from the Depository in Chatham were read as follows:—

Miramichi Ladies' Auxiliary Bible Society to Brown Bros.

1889.	
Sept 18th—To pass book	$ 08
Oct. 2nd—One book case	15 00
1890.	
Jan. 15th—Cash per Mrs. McCurdy	1 00
Feb. 13th—Stg. Bill £40	195 55
April 29th—Cash per Mrs. McCurdy	2 00
July 30th—Cash per Mrs. McCurdy	1 00
Sept. 16th—Cash per Mrs. McCurdy	50
" " To discount on Bibles	1 44
" " Paid for Bibles imported	23 74
" " Our Com.	1 06
	$241 37
Credit.	
1889.	
Sept. 24th—By balance	57 64
1890.	
Jan. 26th—Cash from Mrs. McCurdy	195 41
Sept. 24th—Bibles sold during year	21 24
	$274 29
Balance due Society	$32 92

Statement of Bibles on hand 24th Sept. 1890.

94 Bibles with Psalms	80 45
14 Bibles without Psalms	9 64
76 Testaments with Psalms	9 82
20 Testaments without Psalms	2 00
3 Psalm Books	1 29
	$103 20

Bibles on hand 24th Sept. 1889.

97 Bibles valued at	$88 84
61 Testaments valued at	7 78
4 Psalm Books	1 55
Bibles &c. imported during year	26 28
	$124 44

Balance due Society $21.24.

The following collections were received:—

Newcastle.	
Lower District per Miss Thomson	$19 25
Middle Dis. per Miss M. Davidson	28 65
Upper Dis.	8 50
Chatham.	
Upper Dis. per Miss McLauchlan	41 75
Middle Dis. per Misses Simmons and Fayle	10 10
Lower Dis. per Miss Russell	6 05
Douglastown per Miss Miller	7 55
Napan.	
Upper Dis, per Miss Dickson	5 10
Lower Dis. per Miss Bremner	6 17
Tabusintac	8 50
Sales in Newcastle Depository per Mr. Brander	10 00
	$151 62

From the above statement it appears that this year's collections have fallen short of those of the past year. But it is confidently expected that when all 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 sent as a Free Contribution 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-appointed.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—1st. That the office-bearers be re-elected and remain as during the past year.

2nd. That the names of Mrs. Harrison of Newcastle, and Mrs. Marshall of Chatham be added to the general committee.

3rd. That the present collectors be re-appointed 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.
Sagary—Mrs. Tod.

4th. That a cordial vote of thanks be given to the Collectors for their diligence in the work of the past year, and also to the press, for gratuitous advertising. The meeting adjourned and was closed with the benediction.

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 a good crop of fine hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer. Try it.

Woollen Materials For Winter Wear.

(Boston Herald.)

The fashion devotee is informed that woollen materials alone are to be adopted for out-of-door costumes. Some would be swells on the other side of the water have gone so far as to declare that the woman of fashion who shall walk abroad in silk attire next winter will run the risk of being taken for one of the common class. Awful, isn't it? Indeed, a possibility as terrible is certainly liable to check any lingering doubts in the minds of those who may still have any hesitation in the matter, no one, of course, would dream of risking such an awful disgrace.

The plain fact of the matter, however, is that the tendency toward woollen as an undress garb is intensified. Very little silk has been worn for the last two or three seasons, and now—a fact that is striking terror into the hearts of the silk weavers—a great deal of woollen is to be employed in making home and dressy toilets. However, to speak of silken tissues as under a ban, so far as the costumes of every-day wear are concerned, and as losing favor rapidly, even for dessert toilets, is by no means correct. Velvet and plush are made of silk as well as faille and satin, and both will be used largely, the first for trimming the woollens and the second more especially for outer garments. Many woollen costumes will have silk trimmings, and the jackets silk facings. At the same time some of the woollens which seem to promise best are those with a slight admixture of silk, irregular knotted lines of it running across both ways of the material—smooth, plain cloths, with figurings of velvet frill, and others of a similiar description, certain portions of which are decorated with velvet 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 of 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 of brown consists of a coat, with a slightly training skirt, the bodice of which forms a sort of jacket front cutaway over a pointed vest, stretched on the cross, and confined at the waist by a shaped belt of velvet. The front of the skirt showing between the basques of the coat is bordered with two bands of blue fox. A collar of the same fur finishes off the bodice at the throat, various bands being sewn around the armhole and again at the elbow, from whence the full cloth sleeve is supplemented by a plain gauntlet of velvet edged with fur.

(Telegraph of 31st ult.)

They Saw a Hero Die.

A DOUBLE DROWNING AT COURTENAY BAY WATCHED BY 500 PEOPLE—FRED YOUNG'S GALLANT EFFORT TO SAVE FRED MUNDEE FAILS AND COSTS HIS OWN LIFE.

Five hundred people stood on the railway wharf yesterday and watched brave Fred Young battle vainly for his life in the angry waves of Courtenay Bay.

Yesterday's storm was a disastrous one in many respects, and to at least two households in St. John it brought the sorrow of death, two young lives being lost under circumstances 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 Union street. One of them, Fred Mundee, by some means lost his balance and fell into the water. His companions threw pieces of 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 in Howe's factory and seeing the accident, ran to the factory and brought a life-buoy which is always kept there. It was about high tide at this time, and the hurricane that prevailed raised enormous waves, such as are rarely seen in Courtenay Bay. Nothing daunted, Fred Young slipped the buoy over his shoulders and plunged into the raging water, two men keeping hold of a life line about 50 yards in length which was attached to the buoy. He had nearly reached young Mundee, when the horrified spectators saw the end of the life-line slip over the wharf. How it happened, no one seems to know; even the names of the men who were 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 his arms, called out "