The Union Advocate

Established 1867.

NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3, 1894.

Editorial Notes.

The era of deficits in the Dominion finances still keeps aloof and the statements for the year ending June 30th shows that Mr. Foster again adds another surplus year to his already long list. The total receipts on account of consolidated fund during the past year were $38,168,608, a more than average amount. The highest revenue year was in 1889-90, when $39,879,925 were received. That was the year the sugar duties were taken off, and although the revenue has shown a falling off in the two succeeding years, it is gratifying to know that it is picking up remarkably well. The total expenditure for the past year was $36,814,052, the average expenditure for the past six or seven years. The surplus amounts to $1,354,555. This is about $500,000 less than the average of the last quinquennial period, but it must be gratifying to the Finance Minister to find a handsome balance on the right side.

Sudden Death.

The sad and sudden death of Cyrus Herbert Rice, which event occurred at the residence of Senator Lewin, Lancaster Heights, St. John, on Friday last about one o'clock in the afternoon, has awakened an intense feeling of sympathy for the parents of the deceased in their sad and sore affliction. Rev. S. H. Rice and family were stationed here from 1886 to 1888, and his oldest son, Cyrus Herbert Rice, was a general favorite with everybody, old and young, and was ever ready to give his aid and assistance wherever needed. For a short time before the family left here for Fairville Herbert was employed in the store of Mr. W. Park, and while there won golden opinions from all for his obliging and cheerful disposition. While at school here he was known as a close student, and after the family left here for Fairville, he attended the grammar school at St. John where he won the corporation gold medal, and thence proceeded to the College at Sackville from whence he finally graduated with high honors.

He then entered the Methodist Church as a probationer and was sent by the Conference to Grand Manan where it seems that the work was to much for him. As the winter approached he was attacked by la grippe, his mental powers are supposed to have become unbalanced, and on Friday last he is supposed to have taken his own life by a pistol shot. Whether the shot was fired while temporarily insane or whether the result of an accident can never be known. That a talented young man, bearing so much promise before him, should be so suddenly cut off just as he was entering the work he professed to love so devotedly is hard to realise, and much sympathy is felt for the family in their sad bereavement.

The particulars of the case are as follows:—Mr. C. H. Rice was a guest at the home of Senator Lewin, having arrived there from Grand Manan on Christmas day. When he arrived he complained of feeling unwell, and was confined for a while to his room. At first it was thought he was suffering from seasickness, as he came up on the steamer, and afterwards it was concluded he was getting the grippe. Dr. Murray MacLaren prescribed for him, but on Thursday it was noticed he was very nervous. On Friday morning he seemed about the same as usual. His brother, who is also stopping with senator Lewin, and members of the house were about with him. He talked very little. Shortly after one o'clock he left his room and entered the bath room. A moment or two later one of the maids called Mrs. Richard Lewin and said she heard a very peculiar noise, like an explosion, coming from the bathroom. Mrs. Lewin went to the door and was very much alarmed on hearing groans. She tried to open the door, but found it locked and then called to Mr. Rice to open it. Receiving no response she hastily summoned Mr. Jabez Rice and the servant man. With an axe they broke open the door and on entering the room they were horified to find Mr. Rice on the floor, dying. A small wound in the breast, from which the blood was flowing, and a revolver on the floor by his side told the sad tale. As life was not extinct a hasty summons was sent to the Asylum for Dr. Steeves. He was absent, but Dr. Caldwll, who lives near at hand, arriver at the house in a few minutes. His skill, however, was, of no avail, for life had departed before he reached the spot.

An inquest was held and after examining a number of witnesses, eliciting evidence similar to the above, the jury brought in the following verdict after a few minutes absence.—"That the death of Cyrus H. Rice was caused by a pistol ball, said pistol having been discharged by his own hand, whether by accident or design we are unable to say."

The funeral took place on Monday, the parents of the deceased having arrived in St. John on Saturday night.

Letter of Condolence.

Newcastle, N. B., 30th Dec., 1893.

Dear Miss Loud,

At the regular weekly meeting of the Womens Christian Temperance Union, held Tuesday afternoon, the following resolution expresive of their sorrow for and sympathy with your family was passed—

Whereas God in His providence has called home our beloved sister and co-worker, Mrs. Loud, who for so many years has faithfully and lovingly filled the positions she had as a member of the Union, we desire to express our sincere sympathy and heartfelt sorrow with her bereaved family hoping that God's own peace may find a constant abiding place in the hearts of these upon whom the Father has laid His loving hand.

To those of us who are still left to labor on a little longer, we trust that her earnest faithful service may be an incentive to work while it is day for the night cometh when no man can work.

A. FALCONER,
Recording Sec.

Inspector's Notice.

Mr. John Menzies, Scott Act Inspector, wishes us to say that he cannot take proceedings against violators of the Scott Act upon anonymous information conveyed to him. If a name is attached to the information he then is able to judge somewhat in reference thereto, and the same is not divulged but kept in strict confidence by him.

Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, with their little son are visiting her parents here, Mr. and Mrs. John Fish. We regret to learn that Mr. H. has been laid up with sore throat and an attack of quinsy since his arrival here.

Master Hubert and Miss Helen Sinclair are spending their holidays at their home here.

Messrs. James McIntosh and R. C. Boyes, of Blackville, spent Wednesday last in Newcastle, attending the meeting of Northumberland Lodge F. & A. M. in the evening. Mr. McIntosh proceeded to Bathurst the following day.

Dr. and Mrs. Bishop spent Christmas here at Mr. W. Park's, the Dr. returning home the following day. Mrs. Bishop returned home last Friday.

Mr. S. Carruthers is home on a visit and expects to remain for a week or two.

Mr. James H. Shaw of Dalhousie Junction, was in town on Saturday last.

Chatham Notes.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—The friends of St. Andrew's Church choir presented their leader Mrs. Pallen, with a purse containing $25.00.

An additional purse of $40 00, collected subsequently by Dames Sinclair and Pallen from that willing part of the congregation who are ever ready to assist the deserving. This purse has been divided between the four ladies who assist Mrs. Pallen in the same choir.

The Trustees of the same presented their organist, Miss Edgar, with a purse to cover the expenses connected with supplying an assistant during her ten weeks illness with the typhoid fever.

The proceeds of the Hotel Dieu Fair netted $950.00 it was quite gratifying to the good sisters and shows that the public appreciates their good services.

SMELTS—have vanished from our local haunts, Tabusintac and other places around the bays still give their quota. Prices are low in the States only 5 cents have been paid for late shipments. All the bass frozen in the freezers, some 40 tons, have been shipped to the American markets, and have sold well.

From thirty to fifty horse loads of loose smelt arrive daily from Tracadie for Loggie & Burr. An unprecedented catch there. I would advise caution; prices too low, five cents in Boston, to pay a purchasing limit here of 3 to 3 1-4 cents for loose. Mo money in it.

THE pulp mill has been shut down for 14 days for repairs.

Driving around on Christmas Day is fast becoming beautifully less; the poor horses will be much benefitted by less inhumanity by their drivers on that day.

The many clubs had their different enjoyments. The Socials were merry, the curlers were happy with the ice keen.

PERSONAL.—Frank Gillispie and bride, are spending Christmas at the Homestead of his mother.

OBIT.—Williston Brown, son of Ambrose Brown, of Charlottetown, died suddenly at his home. He was a young man of much promise, and employed in the Post office and only married a few years. Mrs. Brown, his mother, was formerly Caroline Williston of Chatham.

TOMCODS—Are plentiful, some 1000 barrels are barrelled awaiting shipment. Some 25cts. per barrel only was paid for them but barrels, heads and coopering, brings them up to $1 per barrel, if only 1.50 can be realized they will pay.—Quebeckers must have strong stomachs, when they can eat Tomcods a month old, whether this waste of food for other fishes is correct or not our fishery guardians ought to know.

SQUARE FACES—were at a premium. Boys were seen selling them promiscuously around on Christmas day.

J. W. Dickson, flesher, of Napan, has assigned, liabilities $290, assets $37.00.

A prominent dealer in dead meat is to take one of the fair maidens from Escuminac to his bosom.

[The above notes came to hand last Wednesday morning, twelve hours too late for last week's ADVOCATE.] Ed. Advocate.

Grist Mill at Rogersville.

The "Colonization Society of the Maritime Provinces" has built a first class new and improved grist mill at Rogersville, a mile from the station. It is now running the buckwheat stones and about the 15th January will start the wheat "patent grinder" and smutter imported from the Waterous Engine Works Ontario. It is the intention of the Company to have a carding mill, oat mill and barley mill put in next summer. A competent and experienced miller is in charge and good satisfaction must be expected. To facilitate operations with farmers along the I. C. R. a reliable person will transport all grain (which must be sent to Rogersville station freight prepaid, with name of sender, marked "Grist Mill,") to the mill for grinding and reship returns to the owners at the following terms: The miller will keep double toll, one for the mill, the other for transporting, grain for crushing for feeding purposes will be handled on same terms.

Mr. Bok Likes us.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR WHO FAVORS CANADIAN WRITERS.—Last summer Edward Bok, the editor of THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, the Philadelphia magazine of marvelous editorial acumen and circulation, visited Canada. Previous to this visit, Mr. Bok had written much and well of Canadian writers, but his personal visit gave him a new idea of Canada's literary people and their talents. He became interested in Canadian authors and literary matters, and the first indication of this was the announcement that he had secured Lady Aberdeen to write for his magazine. Then it was given out that the first prize in the JOURNAL's musical series offered for the best waltz had been awarded to Mrs. Francis J. Moor of London, Ontario. This waltz Mr. Bok has named "The Aberdeen Waltzes," in honor of Lady Aberdeen, and will be printed in its entirety in the February issue. Mr. Henry Sandham, the artist of Canadian tendencies, was next heard of as making a series of covers for the JOURNAL. Then the names of J. Macdonald Oxley and John Lambert Paine became prominent in the magazine's contents. Now Clifford Smith, of Montreal, has had his first American Story accepted by this magazine. And so it looks very much as if this young American editor had his eyes turned squarely on Canadian writers, and intended to come closer to his Canadian readers. Mr. Bok's Canadian visit certainly did good.

(Continued from first page.)

spector account and found that he has collected eleven hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents, for licenses and fines, and disbursed for salary, office rent, and costs of collecting fines $352 40, leaving balance $762.-93 paid to the Secy-Treasurer.

Re application of Dominique Gallien for license, we find that license was refused to him last year and the year previously as he was unfit and improper person to hold such license, and the said Dominique Gallien having been before us admitted that he was refused a license last year, therefore according to subsection 7 of section 27 of the Liquor License Act his application cannot be entertained. On motion the report is received and adopted.

The Committee to whom was referred the returns of Collectors and Collecting Justices submit their report which on motion is received and adopted.

The report shows the different returns of Collectors and Collecting Justices correct except that of Collector Marks, who owes County $5.44; also return of Collector Lanteigne which appears to be correct but he has not forwarded his tax list.

Return of Collector Witzel shows he has not remitted monthly as required by law but has retained funds too long in his possession before remitting. Coll. Justice Sewell reports Constable Barry not making return on five executions which he has collected.

The Committee to whom was referred the Parish Accounts recommend that the following amounts be paid, which is on motion ordered to be assessed accordingly:—

BERESFORD.

Louis W. Roy,	$ 4 17
Alex. P. Doucet,	49 00
Wm J. Doucet,	20 00
Rose Bertin,	13 83
Edward Frenette,	17 75
Jeremiah Theriault,	23 00
F. Comeau,	10 50
Francis Frenette, Ste-Therese,	8 00
John Windsor,	4 00
A. W. Y. DesBrisay,	295 00
Dr. J. A. Langis.	19 38
Xavier E. Doucet,	2 00
	$466 63

NEW BANDON.

J. W. Dumas,	$ 57 76
T. DesBrisay,	18 46
J. W. Lowe,	26 00
J. J. Riordan,	2 40
Joseph Poirier,	5 30
O. Blanchard,	1 05
Wm Theriault,	1 00
Fabien Landry,	2 00
Marcel A. Theriault,	2 00
	$115 97

CARAQUET.

Augustin Cormier,	$ 7 20
Jean Bte Legere,	68 60
Chas. Robin, Collas & Co.,	53 00
Agapit Poirier,	6 95
Dominique Chenard,	84 25
Dr. F. X. Comeau,	2 00
Marcel Leger.	11 50
Augustin E. Godin,	4 00
Louis Poirier,	126 00
Bartholemi Landry,	2 00
Xavier M. Cormier,	2 00
Elie Sivret,	2 00
	$369 50

SHIPPEGAN.

W. S. Loggie,	$ 84 37
Peter E. Robichaud,	20 00
Joseph Chiasson,	2 00
Onesime Chiasson,	5 75
Thomas Dugnay,	18 00
Michel L. Chiasson,	4 00
	$134 12

INKERMAN.

J. & R. Young,	$ 17 00
Romain Landry,	5 30
Carve Robichaud,	3 00
Jas. Hayden, Sr.,	2 00
Gervais Landry,	3 00
Octave Hachey,	14 90
	$ 45 20

SAUMAREZ.

John McMahon,	$2 00

This amount to be paid from funds in the hands of the Overseers of Poor.

ST. ISIDORE.

School District No 7,	$ 2 00

To be paid by the Overseers of Poor from funds in their hands.

On motion it is ordered that the sum of two thousand dollars be assessed on the Municipality of Gloucester for the purpose of paying County Contingencies for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four besides expenses of assessing and collecting the same and that the said sum of two thousand dollars be apportioned among the different Parishes as follows:—

Bathurst,	$600 00
Beresford,	320 00
New Bandon,	243 30
Caraquet,	296 80
Shippegan,	173 00
Saumarez,	196 50
Inkerman,	122 00
St. Isidore,	43 40

On motion it is ordered that the sum of one thousand dollars be assessed on the County of Gloucester towards the redemption of loan and interest thereon as authorized by Act of Assembly 46 Victoria, Chapter 82 besides expenses of assessing and Collecting the same, and that the said sum of one thousand dollars be apportioned among the different Parishes as follows:—

Bathurst,	$300 00
Beresford,	160 00
Caraquet,	143 40
New Bandon,	121 65
Shippegan,	89 00
Saumarez,	98 25
Inkerman,	61 00
St. Isidore,	21 70

JOHN SIVEWRIGHT,
Secy-Treasurer.

Bathurst, December 16th, 1893.

St. John's Day.

NORTHUMBERLAND LODGE No 17 F. & A. M. elected and D. D. G. M. R. L. Maltby, assisted by Director of Ceremonies E. Lee Street, installed the following office bearers for the ensuing year:—

W. M.—Wm. W. McLellan.
S. W. Wm. J. Miller.
J. W.—John P. Burchill,
Treas.—D. McGruar,
Secy.—C. E. Fish,
S. D.—R. L. Maltby.
J. D.—Chas. Reid,
S. S.—John Fish,
J. S.—James Somers,
Dir. of C.—E. Lee Street.
I. G.—W. C. Anslow,
Tyler.—J. B. Robertson,
Im. P. M.—James Troy.

After the evening's proceedings terminated, by invitation of the W. M. and S. W. the brothers proceeded to Lyder's and partook of an oyster supper.

MIRAMICHI LODGE No. 18, Chatham, elected and installed the following officers:—

W. M.—Robert Murray, jr.
I. P. M.—John McDonald.
S. W.—Chas. Gunn.
J. W.—A. Alcorn.
Treas.—F. O. Petterson.
Secy.—John Fotheringham.
S. D.—John S. Benson.
J. D.—A. J. Pine.
S. S.—W. T. Harris.
J. S.—John Sinclair.
D. of C.—F. E. Danville.
I. G. Wm. Johnston,
Tyler.—Jas. Anderson.

Intrinsic Value in Money.

'Give me the storm and tempest of thought and action rather than the dead calm of ignorance and faith. Banish me from Eden when you will; but first let me eat of the fruit of the tree of knowledge.—'

The key to the solution of the money problem lies in the question of value. Having satisfactorily settled this there is no real difficulty in any other. Nearly all others follow as a matter of logical sequence. Our opponents entrench themselves in the fortress of 'intrinsic value' and from their imaginary position of security fire scorn and derision at the persistant money reformer or fiat money man. The term value has two distinct and well defined ideas viz. 'utility' and exchangeble value. 'Exchangeable value is commodity value,' 'money value' 'market value.' All of which are synonymous in use. Now intrinsic value must mean one of two things, either utility or else exchangeable value. If it means one it does not mean the other. If it means either, a little thought will convince us that it is a phrase utterly useless and even pernicious as other terms are better being clear and precise, while this is misleading, confusing and self contradictory. John Locke the eminent English philosopher and political economist, who flourished two hundred years ago, tells us that intrinsic value and utility are identical. Webster's Dictionary says the same thing. Here are the quotations—'The intrinsic natural worth of anything consists in the fitness to supply the necessities or secure the conveniences of human life.' John Locke, 'Intrinsic value is the same as utility or adaptation to satisfy the desire or wants of men'—Websters Dictionary. It is evident from the above that utility has nothing to do with 'money value' or 'exchangeable value. In fact things of the greatest utility have no money value whatever such as sir, water and sunshine, etc. The utility of potatoes is the same whether the market price is 50 cts. or $3.00 per barrel. An abundance of food as a gift to the Irish people (that is without exchangeable value then) had the same effect to prevent starvation as if it had been paid for at the market price.

Gold fell in value from 1789 to 1809, 46 per cent, it increased in value from 1809 to 1849, 146 per cent. It is well known how changeable silver has been during the last thirty years varying from 3 per cent above gold to about 40 per cent. below. Now was there a corresponding change in their utility or so called intrinsic value? Surely not. It thus appears that in the discussion of the money question the term intrinsic value is entirely out of place as it has no reference to 'exchangeable value' or 'money value.'

What constitutes a dollar is its endowment by law with the legal tender function. Dollars so endowed are all alike as money without regard to the material upon which they are stamped. One will purchase as much as another if it is a full and complete dollar. As an illustration the United States government created the so called trade dollar to be used in foreign trade but did not endow it with the legal tender function. This dollar though heavier than the common silver dollar always ranked as a commodity and was never so valuable as the legal tender dollar of lighter weight. So too the paper dollar or green back issued during our late war never ranked as a full and complete dollar because it was not endowed with full and complete legal tender power in as much as it was by law not permitted to pay custom duties, but the moment that the Sec. of the Treasury permitted it to be received for customs, though this permission was contrary to law, it was thereby practically endowed with full legal tender powers and henceforth became a complete dollar, equal in rank and exchangeable value with its gold and silver brothers. If we consider the material on which dollars are stamped it is evident that the practical utility of paper is far greater than gold or silver. Modern civilization would suffer no shock from the absence of gold and silver, but the loss of paper would almost effect a lapse to barbarism.

The practical utility of anything may be increased by the discovery of new uses but the real actual capacity for uses must forever remain an unknown quantity. Especially is this so of gold and silver and all other commodities that are always at a scarcity valuation and are thereby practically useless for general purposes. That high exchangeable value prevents their uses for innumerable purposes; and their practical utility in consequence is very limited.—Commodity value therefore interferes with utility but utility does not in itself disturb exchangeable or commodity value.

This is a well recognized doctrine of the political economists.

John Locke says:—'Good and useful qualities do not make price or exchangeable value.'

He further says:—'It is not the being, adding, increasing or the diminishing of any good quality in any commodity, that makes its price greater or less.

So J. R. McCulloch writes:—'An article may be possessed of the highest degree of utility or power to administer to our wants and enjoyment (intrinsic value) and may be universally made use of without possessing exchangeable value.'

Jevons tells us:—'The very same substance may rise and fall in exchangeable value at the same time the value of gold has fallen in respect to copper but risen in respect to silver. Of course the intrinsic property cannot both rise and fall at the same time.'

Hon. James Sumner in his article on intrinsic value says:—Not one of the leading economists holds that the so called intrinsic value of the commodity has any control over its value as money; that is the device of the financial charlatan."

Other authorities might be quoted to the same purport. And yet in spite of the fact that intrinsic value means no more than utility and has nothing to do with exchangeable or money value the phrase is constantly made use of as the equivalant of exchangeable value, and furthermore that this intrinsic value is inherent in certain material things that suffer no change in value. This claim is especially made by those who uphold the socalled gold standard, and they claim that gold possesses this inherent quality. Now when we consider the great fluctuations in value that gold has undergone during the present century, we cannot but regard this claim as the result of the most inexcusable ignorance, or that of the grossest financial imposture. These writers occupy the position of mental imbecility, or knavery, for nothing can be more absurd that intrinsic value, meaning utility, which has no relation to exchangeable value can only be the measure of exchangeable value and therefore a standard of money value. Who it may be asked occupy the position of 'delusion' 'delirium,' and 'financial lunacy'? Can the advocates of the intrinsic value theory which has no basis whatever afford to point the finger of scorn and derision at their opponents? We are now prepared to consider the question of value, meaning exchangeable or money value. 'Value,' says John Stuart Mill, 'is a relative term.' The value of a thing means the quality of some other thing or things in general 'which it exchange for.'

'Money'—Says Bonamy Price, is as much bought as a commodity. What is the market price of a sovereign? A hat for the hatter, a pair of shoes for the shoemaker, a hat is the price of the sovereign as much as the sovereign is the price of the hat,' value therefore can only be expressed in terms of some other thing which is estimated to be the equivalent of another thing in value. The two things thus put in relation is the hat on the one side and the sovereign on the other. In this case how absurd to suppose that the value of the hat is intrinsic in the sovereign or the value of the sovereign is intrinsic in the hat, each expressive of the value of the other. This tells the whole story. Value is a relation. Its vitality resides in something external which the mind of man estimates as its equivalent and in no case can be considered lish rent or intrinsic.

The quantity of all the commodities offered in exchange can only equal in value the volume of money that exists in circulation for the purchase of the same; hence the price of all the commodities is the price of all the money in circulation, and on the other hand the whole volume of money in circulation is the price of all the commodities offered in exchange. If the units of these two volumes, money on the one side and commodities on the other are equal in number than a unit of one volume will exchange for a unit of the other, but if the units on one side should be double of those on the other then a unit of one of the volumes would purchase two units of the other. These two quantities are always in an equilibrium of value, no matter how much one may be increased or the other diminished or vice versa.

The price of quantity *one* is quantity *two* and the price of quantity *two* is quantity *one*. In other words all the money in circulation is the price of all the commodities, and all of the commodities is the price of all the money.—Thus it appears that if you diminish the quantity on either side the parts or units will become more valuable, and if you add to the quantity on either side the parts or units will be less valuable. Thus by diminishing or contracting the volume of money one half the unit or dollar of money would double its purchasing power and buy twice as many goods or services. 'This law,' says the late Amasa Walker, one of the most distinguished writers on political economy, 'is as certain as any law of nature.' and it would so effect the price of labor that wages would be reduced one half. Hence every rise of value supposes a fall on the other side, and every fall a rise.—Value therefore consists of three factors, viz.—(first) the whole volume of money in circulation, (second) the whole quantity of exchangeable goods including wages and services, and (third) the exchangeable relation between them. This relation may be likened to two boys teetering on a plank, when one ascends the other descends; these boys are respectively money and commodities, the plank is the third element of value binding the two sides in a unity of self relation.—When value is expressed from the commodity side it is in terms of money, but when expressed from the money side it is in terms of commodity. Hence the claim that value resides inherently in one side or the other is the height of absurdity and stamps these claimants as ignoramuses or financial imposters.—The celebrated John Locke well understood this law of value. He says, Value or price, consists in proportion. You alter this as you do all other proportions whether you increase the one or lessen the other. For if you alter the quantity on either side you presently alter the price but in no other way in the world. The value of money in any one country is the present quantity of the current money in that country in proportion to the present trade.' Jevons, the great English authority of the present time, says, 'Value expresses the ratio of exchange. Value like Utility is no intrinsic quality of a thing. We should never speak of value, at all without having in mind the other thing in regard to what is valued.'

The late Amasa Walker already quoted, says—'The current estimate of value, in other words the price of each commodity in a given community will depend, other things being equal, upon the quantity of money in use or in circulation this is an economic law as certain as any law of nature.'

The Boston 'Advertiser' March 11th, 1875, says—'The prime element in determining the value of money whether gold or paper is quantity and is subject to the same laws as any other commodity.

It is thus apparent that the word intrinsic has no application whatever to exchangeable or money value, and that its only application is in connection with utility or usefulness. But it is equally out of place in this connection for all qualities and quantities are expressive of relations and are not intrinsic in any inherent sense. If strictly inherent they would be out of relation to all else and hence without fitness, adaptation or usefulness. They would be like Robinson Crusoe's kegs of silver money totally valueless, and utterly useless because out of relation to the commercial world. Hence any momentary structure raised upon intrinsic value is a fallacy, a delusion, and as baseless as the fabric of a vision.

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Boston, Dec. 15th, 1893.

The Week of Prayer.

The Evangelical Alliance has suggested the following topics for the Week of Prayer. The sub-topics are given by way of suggestion, and it is expected that each leader will make selections:

SUNDAY, JANUARY, 7th.

Sermons—Pentecostal Power. Acts 2. 1-14.

MONDAY, 8th.

Humiliation and Thanksgiving—Confession of sin. 1 John 1: 8,9. Psalms 32. 1-2; 2 Sam. 12,13.

Prayer: For grace to put away whatever hinders the progress of Christ's kingdom in the heart and in the world; for consecration to a holier life.—Heb. 12: 1, 2; Phil. 3: 7. 14.

Praise and Thanksgiving: For God's gift of his Son, for the presence of his spirit: for the blessings of the past year; for improved moral tone; for a larger apprehension of the relations of the Church to society —2 Cor. 9. 15; 1 Chron, 29: 10-14; Isa. 65: 17-25.

TUESDAY, 9th.

The Church Universal.—Prayer: For the whole Church of Christ, that the whole power of the Holy Ghost may be manifested—Acts 2: 1-18; that the unity of believers of Christ may be more fully apprehended—John 18: 20-23, that error, superstition and unbelief may be removed—2 Tim. 4: 3,4; Heb. 3: 12.

WEDNESDAY 10th.

Nations and their Rulers.—Prayer: For all in authority—1 Tim. 2, 1, 2; for peace—Isa. 2: 4; for the persecuted—Matt, 5: 10-12; for the abolition of the slave, opium and strong drink traffic—Exodus 21: 16; Psalm 72: 4; for all needed reforms—temperance —Hab. 2. 15, 12: Sabbath—Neh. 13: 15-22; industrial—Jer. 22: 13; social—1 Cor. 6: 18-20; and political—1 Sam. 2: 36, and 8: 3.

THURSDAY, 11th.

Foreign Missions—Prayer: for the conversion of the world; for societies and their missionaries, for native churches, secret disciples, for the removal of hindrances, for such co-operation as becomes the members of the body of Christ. Isa. 35; Rom. 10: 11-15, Isa. 40: 3-5. Eph. 4: 14-16.

FRIDAY, 12th.

Home Missions—Prayer for the evangelization of city, country and frontier—Luke 10: 1, 2, for increased co-operation in the work —Lev. 26: 8, and for a greater sense of personal responsibility—Mark 13: 34.

SATURDAY. 13th.

The Family—Prayer: for parents, children, and servants, for Sunday-schools and all Christian associations for young people, for all educational institutions.—Eph. 6: 1-9, Col. 3: 18-25, Prov. 8: 32-39, Prov. 2: 1-9.

SUNDAY, 14th.

Sermons—The second coming of our Lord.—Rev. 22: 12.

Union services will be held in Newcastle as follows:

On Monday evening in the Methodist Church.
Tuesday evening in the Mission Hall.
Wednesday evening in St. James Hall.
Thursday and Friday evenings in the Baptist Church. Services to commence each evening at 7.30.

Sons of Temperance.

The following are the officers elect for Newcastle Division No. 45 Sons of Temperance for the ensuing quarter:—

W. P—Thomas McGruar,
W. A.—Thomas Hill,
R. S.—Ed. Williamson,
A. R. S—Chas. Harrison,
F. S.—Chas. Johnstone,
Treas.—Daniel McGruar,
Chap.—S. McLeod,
Con.—B. Maltby,
A. C.—Warren Craig,
I. S.—Howard Crocker.
O. S.—Ed. Falconer,
P. W. P.—W. C. Anslow.

Its Excellent Qualities

commend to public approval the Californian liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasing to the eye, and to the taste and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

New Blank Forms.

Bills of sale having the necessary affidavits as required by law in New Brunswick and the new form of Teacher's agreement according to the School Law Manual of 1892 can be obtained at the ADVOCATE office. tf.

No one need pity you if you die of consumption, without having tried Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, 'the kind that cures' coughs, colds, bronchitis and all pulmonary diseases. Every bottle warranted. No oily taste like others. In big bottles, 50c. and $1.00, at all druggists.

The Ruby.

Word has been received by Messrs. Ritchie from Mr. Hennessy, owner of the bark Ruby, announcing her arrival at noon on Saturday, Dec. 9th. She left here on the morning of Nov. 25th, thus making the voyage from port to port in a few hours over fourteen days.

ONE ENJOYS

both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 75c bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Manufactured only by the

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

E. Lee Street, Agent at Newcastle.

IMMENSE CLOSING OUT SALE

of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Clothing and Christmas Novelties.

THE GREATEST HAVOC ON PRICES EVER ATTEMPTED IN MIRAMICHI.

During the month of December J. D. Creaghan's Stores at Chatham and Newcastle will be the

CENTRES OF ATTRACTION

for Buyers, Merchants, Traders, Lumbermen and Housekeepers, as well as all persons seeking

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS

with rare and exceptional advantages.

TO BEGIN WITH FACTS.

Our Entire Stock of New and Staple Winter Goods must be sold at once:—No matter what it Costs.—The Consequences effect the BUYER and the SELLER;—Competitors are NOT IN IT except they FALL IN LINE and buy at our stores with the General Crowd which must be attracted by this GREAT SALE.

To Get into Figures—A Sweeping Offer:

all staple British, French Canadian and American Cloths amd Garments will be disposed of from day to day during this month at from

57½ to 75 cents on the Dollar:—

This means of Course that for 57½ to 75 cents you can buy at our warehouses, Goods which would formerly cost $1.00 and much more than a dollar elsewhere. To go

MORE INTO DETAIL

just look at these prices—

all 10c. Dress Goods reduced to 7c.
all 20c. do. do. 15c
all 25c. 30c. Dress Goods, except navy, reduced to 20c.

These are nearly all 42 in. double width Goods and nice heavy soft texture for winter wear.

Observe this Other Slump in Prices.

Good Strong Grey Cotton 27 and 36 inches wide 3 and 3½ cts. formerly 5 cents.

Skirting and apron Ginghams reduced from 8c. to 4c.
All wool Grey Flannels reduced from 25c. to 18c.
Wide Chambly all wool Grey Flannel reduced from 35c. to 28c.
P. E. Island Homespun reduced from 45c. to 30c.
Parks' Warps reduced from $1.00 to 75c. per bundle.
Baldwin's best Beehive Fingering, all Colors, reduced from 12c, 8c. per skein.
Children's, Misses', Boy's and Ladies' heavy Cashmere and ribbed wool hose two thirds price.
Children's, Men's, Misses', Boy's and Ladies Cloth, Kid, and Thread Gloves, nearly half price.

Note.—We Cannot Cut the price of Perrin's Kid Gloves (being under Contract with the Makers in Grenoble, France.) They have a Standard price—however we will make a Cash discount of ten per cent. on Perrin's Lacing and Eglantine Kid Gloves.

Ladies' cloth Jackets, Reefers and Ulsters, just received from Berlin, Germany,—Rich Fur Goods,—Ladies' corsets, all cut away down in prices,—Ladies Costume and Ulster Cloths, full double width, Wale Serges, Diagonals and

Naps a very large range reduced from	65c.	to 45c.
a very large range same reduced from	1.25	to 75c.
French Diagonals, Naps and Hopsacking	1.75	to 1.25

Most of these Goods measure fully 54 to 56 inches in width and are amazingly low in price.

You know this paper cannot hold all the prices and describe the Immense Variety of articles and goods such as Cashmeres, Men's Tweeds, Hats, Caps, Blankets, Household goods, Sheetings, Carpets, Rugs and Window Hangings.

RICH NEW DARK PRINTS reduced from 10c. to 7½c.
Sateen prints 20c. to 30c. all cut down to 15c.
A choice lot of 8c. and 10c. prints cut down to 5c.
Shaker and heavy fleecy Cotton 15c. cut down to 8.

We are tired quoting prices on paper. Come and see for yourselves, yet we must have

A HACK AT

Men's and Boy's Clothing

and Underwear.—all our $15 fine Venetian and Corkscrew Suits Cut down to $10; all our Men's $10.50 suits reduced to $7.50; all our fine Tweed and Corkscrew and heavy men's pants at $2.25 are reduced to $1.65; all heavy Cottonade overalls from 85c. to 50c; boys' suits $3.50 reduced to $1.95. Those heavy Irish Frieze Ulsters $10.75 reduced to $7.50; all Wool Linders 75c. to 50, $1.00 to 75c.—These prices are guaranteed.

We have a large Stock to meet all requirements, but we feel sure the

Volume of GOODS will be Speedily Broken up,

at these figures therefore call early and have first choice.

From the 15th to 24th December special showing will be made of

X'MAS GOODS

and Choice Holiday Novelties,

Don't fail to wait and see the new things we have to show.

This is a bona fide sale and will continue from day to day until the entire Stock is sold.—Sale Commencing Wednesday 6th December. This may be truly styled a

BONUS MONTH

for Customers in the History of our trade. We are now advertising for nineteen years on the Miramichi and would respectfully submit that on every occasion Goods have been

STRICTLY AS REPRESENTED,

and guaranteed as to price, color and quality.—We have now a

Sixty Thousand Dollar Stock

of Merchandize on sale regardless of Cost,—be guided accordingly.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. D. CREAGHAN,
NEWCASTLE AND CHATHAM.