New Advertisements.

An Awful Sore Limb

Skin entirely gone. Flesh a mass of Disease. Leg diminished one-third in Size. Condition hopeless. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies in Two months.

Cured by Cuticura.

For three years I was almost crippled with an awful sore leg from my knee down to my ankle; the skin was entirely gone, and the flesh was one mass of disease. Some physicians pronounced it incurable. It had diminished about one-third the size of the other, and I was in a hopeless condition. After trying all kinds of remedies and spending hundreds of dollars, from which I got no relief whatever, I was persuaded to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was as follows: After three days I noticed a decided change for the better, and at the end of two months I was completely cured. My flesh was purified, and the bone (which had been exposed for over a year) got sound. The flesh began to grow, and to-day, and for nearly two years past, my leg is as well as ever. It was sound in every respect, and not a sign of the disease to be seen.

S. G. AHERN, Dubois, Dodge Co., Ga.

Skin Disease 17 Years

I had been troubled with a skin and scalp disease for seventeen years. My head at times was one running sore, and my body was covered with them as large as a half-dollar. I tried a great many remedies without effect until I used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and am thankful to state that after two months of their use I am entirely cured. I feel it my duty to you and the public to state the above case.

L. R. McDOWELL, Jamesburg, N. J.

Another Marvellous Cure

The CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, and CUTICURA SOAP have brought about a marvellous cure in the case of a skin disease on my little son eight years old. I have tried almost all remedies and also the most eminent doctors, all alike failing, except the wonderful CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ED. N. BROWN, 720 N. 10th St., Omaha, Neb.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier and purest and best of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, are a positive cure for every disease and humor of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from pimples to scrofula. 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.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

HOW MY BACK ACHES.

Back Aches, Kidney Pains, and Weakness, Soreness, Lameness, Strains and Pain relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing plaster. 30 cents.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS 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.

Famed for Twenty Years, For Integrity of its Drawings, and Prompt Payment of Prizes.

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.

B. 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

At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 12, 1889.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at $20 each: Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths; $1.

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 PRIZES 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	$300 are	$30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
100 do	100 are	10,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amount to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

☞ FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La., or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

5 C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

LONDON HOUSE.

FLOUR! FLOUR! FLOUR!

'Goldies Sun,' equal to 'Crown of Gold,' 'Granulated' and 'Hexel.'

All choice patent flours. OATMEAL, CORNMEAL.

ALSO

100 Chests of well selected TEAS

the best value in the market, WHOLESALE and RETAIL at remarkably low prices.

R. HOCKEN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 7, 1889.

Election Rumors.

Our readers are, no doubt, interested in the rumors going in reference to the next General Assembly election. So far as we can judge, the chances are about equally divided between the event taking place in January or February, and coming on, in the regular order of things, in June or July next. The arrangements already perfected in St. John, Westmorland, Charlotte, etc., point to a general election before another session. A month or two ago we took occasion to deal with this subject and although we could not, then, see any public demand for a general election, we intimated that precedent, based on the newly-extended franchise, and government exigencies developed by the situation in St. John, would justify appeal to the provincial electorate.

So far as this County is concerned it is prepared for the event, whether it may come at the earlier or later date. There will, no doubt, be enough candidates from which the electors may make choice, as we hear of two or three new men who are to enter the field. "Tickets" are talked of, but there is no reasonable prospect of any being formed, as the business of ticket-making—especially in opposition to the Government—must be a failure in view of the experience we have had with the last "ticket" of that complexion. We all know where Northumberland stands on the stumpage question, and the ADVANCE has reason to be solidly satisfied with the fact that every active political worker of the present time, who knows anything of public sentiment in the County, has been "constrained," by the logic of events to accept the ADVANCE'S position as outlined long before the last general election. And it is somewhat remarkable that although the anti-government ticket succeeded nearly four years ago in the County, against our earnest protest, our representatives to-day, on what may be almost the eve of a general election, have come to our way of thinking, and are either pronounced supporters of the Government, or have little to say in favor of the Opposition.

The "Sun" as Peeping Tom.

Adversity sorely tries the temper and, usually, developes the real qualities of those whom it afflicts; and as the degree of temptation is, in most cases, the measure of human virtue, so prosperity or its converse, as they fall to the lot of the race—individually or in the aggregate—test the true merits of those concerned. These philosophical axioms help us to gauge the St. John *Sun's* attack upon private and personal concerns of Provincial Secretary McLellan, which seems to be inspired by its sense of failure in the campaign it has, at times, waged against him on more legitimate and public grounds. The *Sun* is in the mood of the shady and unimportant personage who has not shared Mr. McLellan's hospitality, but hung about the kitchen-door and peeped into the dining-room window. It may be inspired by those who have been more fortunate—who have, perhaps, enjoyed the feasts—but, in their own persons, shrunk from the job which the *Sun* has made the mistake of performing. All the same, however, the St. John leaders of the party represented by the *Sun* will share the taint of its sniffing at the kitchen door and giving its version of what it thought was going on. Friends of the *Sun*, and opponents, also, will readily realise that it must be in a sore strait, and already sensible of another defeat in its campaign against Mr. McLellan and his party, or it would not think it necessary to descend to the use of weapons which only the underbred resort to—and that *in extremis*.

Kent Lumber Exports.

Following are the figures representing Richibucto's total export of lumber for the season of 1889, with the names of shippers, number of vessels, tonnage and quantities.

Shippers.	Vessels.	Tons.	Supft. ft. Deals, etc.
G. K. McLeod	12	4,465	4,056,000
J. & T. Jardine,	9	5,187	4,841,933
Edward Walker,	5	1,427	1,398,427
Wm. Bowser,	1	388	401,221
Total,	27	11,467	10,697,581

G. K. McLeod shipped 7,130 pieces of railway ties containing 192,000 supl. feet. These shipments were all to the United Kingdom.

Richibucto's shipments to U. K, last year were 9,151,610 s. f. deals and 3000 palings, the excess of this year's shipments being made up almost entirely by Messrs. J. & T. Jardine, although Mr. Wm. Bowser reappears in the list with one cargo.

From the outport of Buctouche the exports to the United Kingdom were:

	Vessels.	Tons.	Supl. ft. deals, etc.
J. D. Irving,	8	2,501	2,426,167
J. B. Wright,	3	976	961,000
	11	3,477	3,387,167

It will therefore be seen that the shipments of these two Kent ports to the U. K. this season have exceeded those of last season by 4,265,851 s. f. deals, an increase of nearly fifty per cent.

The shipments of Buctouche last season were only 667,287 s. f. deals.

To St. Pierre Fidele Poirier exported 132,000 supl. feet of boards and scantling, in two vessels of 156 tons each.

Uneasy.

The Fredericton *Gleaner*, which for some reason not generally known, now condemns premier Blair as heartily as it quite recently was in the habit of praising him, shares the uneasiness of its big St. John co-worker against the government. It says:—

There are various reports current as to the designs of the government with reference to the North Shore lumbermen, and it is said that Mr. Blair contemplates at least a partial surrender to the demands that have been made upon him. If these rumors should prove true the people of York will have something particular to say to Mr. Blair when he comes before them for re-election.

The *Gleaner* has ceased to be an authority in reference to Mr. Blair's "contemplations," although it ought not to require great qualities of divination for that paper or anyone else to reach the conclusion that the *statu quo* in the stumpage matter cannot be long maintained. With his usual clear-headedness Mr. Blair probably realises this, although the extent of any "surrender" he may make must—like surrenders generally—be against his will. The justice of North Shore claims, although long admitted, has, heretofore failed to move the powers at Fredericton, but we assure the *Gleaner* that we still look for redress and expect to get it even should Mr. Blair and York County both deny it to us, as they have always done.

TOO BAD:—The *Sun*, which has been endeavoring to lead Dr. Berryman, M. P. P., into quarrelling with the Government, seems much disappointed over its want of success, and almost reproaches the Doctor because Premier Blair has been in St. John and the two were on apparently excellent terms.

The Short Line.

The report of E. E. Gaskin, C. E., on the Railway lines between the upper and maritime provinces has been made public. It is as follows:—

Miles from Montreal to via	Moncton.	St. John.	P'ton.	Halifax.
New line.....	569	592	502	757
Canadian Pacific	570	481	460	758
Intercolonial ..	661	750	815	849
From Quebec — via				
New line.....	399	420	320	587
Canadian Pacific	547	458	438	735
Intercolonial	489	578	634	677

	Miles.
Moncton to Aroostook.....	158
Aroostook to Edmundston.....	57
St. John to Barnesville.....	23
Hampton to Norton.....	11
To be built.....	249
	Miles.
Distance from Harvey to Moncton via St. John.....	154
Distance from Harvey to Moncton via Short Line.....	123
Difference.....	31

The proposed Short Line from Harvey to Moncton is presumably intended to reduce the distance from Montreal to Halifax by 31 miles, but fails to provide any advantage to the important city of Quebec, which is quite, if not more largely connected with the maritime provinces than its sister city of Montreal.

From Montreal to Halifax by the Canadian Pacific the distance is 91 miles less than by the Intercolonial; but on the contrary, even if the Canadian Pacific should build the proposed Air Line from Quebec to Megantic the route between Halifax and Qurbec will be 58 miles longer than the Intercolonial.

The suggested new direct line from Edmundston to Moncton has however the advantage of both these competitors; being shorter than the Canadian Pacific from Montreal to Moncton and Halifax by one mile, and than the Intercolonial by 92 miles. Again, it is shorter than the Canadian Pacific from Quebec to Moncton and Halifax by 148 miles even if the Megantic air line connection be built, and than the Intercolonial by 90 miles.

This proposed line gives to Fredericton an additional route to Montreal and 106 miles shorter direct connection with Quebec.

It gives to St. John an additional route to Montreal and is brought nearer to Quebec by 38 miles than by the Canadian Pacific, and 158 miles nearer than by the Intercolonial.

It gives to the Intercolonial the concentration at Moncton of all the western traffic intended to be sent to Halifax or any other Nova Scotia ports to which the I. C. R. extends, and the whole Intercolonial system in Nova Scotia would be converted into a main trunk line having these great western feeders; besides of itself forming part of this new line from Quebec to River du Loup.

Moncton and Halifax would obtain advantages far greater than could be derived from the construction of the proposed Harvey and Moncton short line, for they would then have two short routes, one via St. John, the other via Edmundston in equal competition, instead of one to Montreal, and be brought nearer to Quebec by 90 miles, with the further advantage of then having three competitive routes to that city.

The above schedule of distances defines the advantages of the new direct line over all others as to abridging the distance between Montreal, Quebec, Moncton and Halifax; besides which it opens up an entirely new and valuable country in the centre of the Province of New Brunswick without adding to the distance, which cannot be obtained by any other route, and connects the Grand Trunk, Temiscouata, New Brunswick, Northern & Western, Central, Albert, Buctouche & Moncton, Shediac & Moncton, and the Intercolonial railways.

The other distinct advantages obtained by this new direct line are, 1st: The assurance of competition is granted to the great centres of trade. 2nd: Nova Scotia is brought 148 miles nearer Quebec, and one mile nearer to Montreal than by the Canadian Pacific (even if the latter should build the Quebec and Megantic Air Line;) and within 30 miles as near Montreal as could be obtained by the Harvey and Moncton Short Line route if it was built, which in the very best case is as nothing to the Dominion in its importance compared to the advantages of having an all-through Canadian line independent of the United States, and doing justice to the city of Quebec as well as Montreal as far as short lines to the maritime provinces are concerned.

News and Notes.

A London despatch says the idea that imprisonment for debt has been abolished is incorrect. In England and Wales there are at present nearly 8,000 persons imprisoned as debtors and if Ireland and Scotland be included the grand total would exceed 10,000.

COMING OVER.

The Sackville Post is fairly disgusted with local politics. It mentions a rumor that Messrs. A. E. Killam and D. L. Hanington, M. P. Ps., and Dr. Gaudet and J. J. Anderson have formed a ticket in the local government interest in Westmorland and says:

"This would be a motley assemblage of politicians. It would be a sight to behold Mr. Hanington flying Mr. Blair's pennant and Mr. J. J. Anderson blowing Mr. Hanington's bugle. This is an age of surprises. Who need be surprised at anything happening in the unguided and untrammelled sphere of local politics? *Nous verrons.*

The wonder is that Mr. Hanington has opposed the government at all. Its general policy has converted nearly all of its former opponents, the main trouble with them being that they seem ashamed of having ever been against Mr. Blair.

A WATER ROUTE.

The New York Sun says that the United States cruiser Thetis, which several years ago fought her way through the ice of Melville Bay and reached Cape Sabine, where Greely's men were starving, has during the past summer, skirted the entire Arctic coast of Alaska and reached the mouth of the Mackenzie River, the first time any ship from Behring Strait has reached this point since 1850. The results of the expedition are interesting to Canadians as throwing light upon the question of the practicability of a water route from the Pacific ports to the middle part of the Mackenzie River. About 1,300 miles of the navigable part of this river are in Canada.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

The French illustrated journals give lengthy accounts and interesting illustrations of the projected great bridge across the Channel between England and France, and which France is especially desirous of building. In England there is still a current of sentiment against it, on the plea that English influence will be reduced if the "silver streak" is bridged. But it is thought that the great work will be completed before the close of the century. The French estimates allow 380,000,000 francs, or $76,000,000, for the pillars in masonry and their shelters against the wind, and 480, 000,000 francs, or $96,000, 000, for the metalic superstructure. There will be no difficulty in raising the money if all the other obstacles to the enterprise can be overcome.

IT MIGHT BE BETTER SPENT.

There is always room at the top. Some men drudge along as college presidents on 4,000 or 5,000 a year, But Anthony Hamilton, who was the most successful jockey in the past season, has just accepted an offer to ride for Mr. August Belmont in the coming year for a salary of $10,000, which is as much as Mr. Vanderbilt paid his imported French cook, or as a crack baseball player can make by earnest and conscientious attention to his profession:—*Boston Pilot.*

THEY KNOW THEIR BUSINESS.

The pan-American Congress which it is said was designed by Mr. Blaine for the purpose of making the other American countries contributories to the promotion of United States trade interests, will not result as that pushing publicist hoped. It seems clear that South American statesmen are not likely to be caught by chaff, that they understand well in what direction South America's interests lie, and that Mr. Blaine will have to offer very substantial advantages if commercial union of any kind between the United States and the South American States is to be secured.

RAILWAY PROGRESS.

During the first nine months of this year three thousand seven hundred and fifty miles of new railway were laid on this continent. At the same rate it may reach five thousand miles by the end of the year, while the average for the last ten years has been no less than seven thousand six hundred miles. There must be some limit to the railway needs of a country, and it seems as though the supply was beginning to overtake the demand. As capital is more abundant and cheaper than ever, it will need either to find new kinds of improvements to lavish itself upon or find new continents in which to build railways. Africa and Asia must soon open their wildernesses to the chariot of civilization with its iron horse,

DEAD LETTER OFFICE SALE.

An Ottawa despatch says:—"We had an amusing sale by auction of a three years' accumulation of uncalled for parcels sent from the post-offices of the Dominion to the Dead Letter Office here. The packages were all sealed and nobody could tell what they had bought until they had paid their money and opened their parcel. A boyish civil servant got an infant's dress, a young woman a man's *robe de nuit*, a dashing young bachelor a feeding bottle, another a gurled feather and so on. The fun was fast and furious and Auctioneer Lewis could'nt throw the parcels at the buyers fast enough. There were some bargains and some "sells." One man got two meerschaum pipes for 25c, another a $1.50 silk handkerchief for 20c and a third a $2 pair of moccasins. One woman paid 45c for three tin pie plates, and a big parcel was eagerly bought for 60c that contained a book, vol. eight! The three thousand parcels brought almost $1,000." One of the features of the sale was the development of the fact that in the whole Dominion, an average of a little more than three postal parcels per day fail to reach the parties for whom they are intended.

THE TIMES' GREAT BLUNDER.

Mr. Davitt has made a serious charge against Mr. Houston, the secretary of the Patriotic League, and the others who furnished the *Times* with the Pigott forgeries. He declares that he will prove that Pigott confessed they were forgeries before he went into the witness box. Mr. Houston is not above suspicion; he destroyed his correspondence with Pigott prior to the trial, and he sent the documents furnished by Pigott to the *Times* though he must have known that Pigott was a suspicious character. At the same time all the efforts of the Parnellites to fasten actual illegality upon Houston or to upset his evidence failed. That the managers of the *Times* newspaper should have consented to publish such documents as the forged letters, without knowing who furnished them to the man they bought them from, and their history, was so extraordinary a revelation that a charge, such as that brought by Davitt, will create no surprise, while it gives color to the belief that certain over-anxious friends of the *statu quo* in Ireland, who were either members of or in a position to influence the Government, encouraged the *Times* in the hope that the trial would furnish them with facts on which to criminate Parnell and his associates and, thereby, counteract the unmistakeable trend of public sentiment in favor of fair play to Ireland.

THEY ALL DO IT.

It is interesting to learn that the missionaries on the shores of Lake Nyassa are alive and in good spirits. Nearly a year ago a lieutenant of the British army who had almost, by accident, found his way to the mission station on Lake Nyassa, and claimed to have conducted the desperate defence of the missions against the Arabs who had attacked the stations and the people among whom the missionaries worked, returned to England, leaving the missionaries in the midst of the hostile slavers, who outnumbered them greatly. He promised to secure reinforcements and return, but his urgent appeals to the British public were not successful, though a great project of establishing a British protectorate over all the unoccupied lake region and thoroughly ruling it by means of small military stations on the healthy highlands near the lakes, was taken up and is being pushed. It is quite clear that the "missionaries" were all right, and that accounts for the political turn of the lieutenant's efforts.

PROTECTIVE FALLACY.

The Kingston "News" says: "The "fallacy of the Grit argument that "protection burdens trade is evident "when we consider that all the money "raised by this species of taxation is "needed for revenue." If the Kingston *News* means that all the money raised by the Government by this species of taxation is needed for expenditure, we agree that it is, at least, all used, and a great deal more too, or Canada would not have piled up a big national debt since her customs' duties were raised from 17½ to 30 or 35 per cent. But what about the "money raised" by the manufacturers "by this species of taxation?" It is not needed for "revenue," unless it be the private revenue of the manufacturers that the *News* refers to. Unfortunately it does not all go even into the pockets of the manufacturers, but is simply wasted in producing expensively what might be bought cheaply, without any benefit to anybody. All tariff taxation, whether for revenue purposes or for subsides to manufacturers, is a burden upon trade. The first may be justified, but taxation of the many for the advantage of the few is unjustifiable.

THE RIGHT IDEA.

Principal Grant, addressing a crowded Hallowe'en gathering of Scotchmen, at Montreal last Thursday evening said that the Scotch were only one of the races engaged in making Canada, and the first place belonged to the French-Canadians, who first won Canada from the forest and the savage and sanctified the soil by tears and blood. Their valhalla was crowded with figures of knightly men and saintly women, martyrs and explorers. In the presence of Cartier are Champlain, of Maisonneuve and Doulac, of Lasalle and Verandrye, of Lalemant and Breboeuf and Montcalm, and of judges like Dorion, poets like Frechette, orators like Chapleau and Laurier, patriots of the stamp of Joly, and writers like Chauveau and Abbe Casgrain, lustre was added to the old glories, but we must be more than Frenchmen, one than Scotchmen; we must be Canadians. There could only be one Canadian nation and all races that have found a home in Canada should contribute to its making. Let them put their foot down upon demagogues who would form a Scottish vote or seek for places in cabinets or post offices on the ground that they are Presbyterians. Let them gain positions by brains and service and let the best men win, no matter what their nationalities.

TOO BAD.

Very general sympathy is felt for Mr Cropley proprietor of the *Capital*, who after years of industry finds himself financially embarrassed. Messrs. J. & A. McMillan of St. John, are his heaviest creditors.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE.

The North-west assembly has adopted a memorial to the Governor General-in-Council praying for the repeal of the section of the Territories Act respecting dual language.

WE'RE ALL RIGHT.

It is stated that nearly twenty thousand families representing one hundred thousand people are destitute in North Dakota, owing to the failure of the crop the past three years. Here is something for dissatisfied New Brunswicker's to ponder over.

WELL DONE, MONCTON!

The Monctonians are very much elated just now. They have been taking eels, suckers and other inferior fish from the town water pipes, and still sticking to it that the water with which these forms of animal life—dead and alive—are mixed is excellent for household and other purposes. Hamilton, Ontario, having produced, from one of its water pipes, a lizard a foot long and "repulsive looking enough to tree a ghost" the Moncton papers are exulting over the fact and proclaiming the Hamilton find as "worse than eels and suckers."

A NEWLY DISCOVERED OCEAN ROCK.

Lamb's Rock—a small gneiss formation—with only thirty-three feet of water over it, and, therefore, dangerous to the largest ocean-going steamers, lies twenty-two miles off Cape St. Mary's on the south coast of Newfoundland. It is squarely in the track of vessels bound to this port and up the St. Lawrence, but, singular as it may appear, it has never yet been laid down on any chart, for the simple reason that its existence was not known to the Admiralty until very lately. A fisherman named Lamb has long been aware of its location, but he kept the secret, as the spot always yielded him plenty of codfish. On his revealing the rock to the surveying-ship it became well-known to all the fishermen of the coast, and is mentioned in the last Admiralty report.

ITALY.

The municipal elections were held throughout Italy on Sunday and resulted in victories for the liberals and the defeat of the clericals.

Capt. Zalinski, who had visited England, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Germany, and may go to Italy, said among other things in an interview at Paris, on Monday last, that he was convinced that a European war was inevitable, though it need not be expected in the immediate future.

AMBITIOUS ITALY.

Minister Spuller's secretary in a published article declares that during the recent electoral campaign in France the Italian government, hoping for a Boulangist triumph, had 80,000 troops waiting for a signal to invade France. Signor Crispi, the writer further says, wanted England and Germany to consent to Italy's sending a note to France demanding the abandonment of the French protectorate over Tunis, in order to provoke a quarrel. England declined, and Germany, the writer believes, sharply rebuked Signor Crispi. The triumph of President Carnot upset Italy's plans.

POTATOES.

A short time ago there was a lively demand for potatoes in the American markets but the tubers poured into Boston and New York in such immense quantities that prices have dropped lower than ever. This is unfortunate in view of the splendid crop in all parts of the province.

THEY MISSED IT.

A number of hotel-keepers in Amherst, N. S., against whom the Scott Act was enforced, thought they would revenge themselves on the town by closing their houses against business. They combined for that purpose and refused to entertain travellers, so that Amherst was without hotel accommodation. This roused the citizens to such an extent that they held a meeting and determined to teach the rebels the absurdity of the stand they were taking. A number of people in the town came forward and turned their dwellings, for the time being, into hotels, and the regular hotel men, seeing that they could not force the community to give its moral support to their claim of privilege to violate the law, had to reopen their houses. The net result was some loss all round, and the starting of a project to furnish Amherst with a good hotel, conducted on temperance principles.

A REDUCED LUMBER-CUT.

The St. John *Globe* says:—"Almost all the lumber operators have gone into the woods to commence their season's work. The cut this winter will, it is estimated, fall somewhat short of last year, but if there is a good freshet there will be no scarcity of logs, as all those now hung up will come down, in addition to the new logs."

HE WILL BE IN THE FIELD.

Mr. Theriault, M. P. P., came down from Edmunston yesterday, and will return to-morrow. He denies the rumor that he has been offered or will accept the position of Recorder for Madawaska, and says that he will contest the county at the coming election.—*Gleaner.*

A HORRIBLE STORY.

A Winnipeg despatch of 2nd inst. says:—

Assistant State Attorney Baker, in an interview with Heffer yesterday, received corroboration of many details of the Cronin murder, which Gillette told on Thursday. According to Gillette, Burke's story to Heffer was that Coughlin was the main actor in the tragedy, and had engaged both him and Cooney to assist. Sand bags were used by two of the assassins, while the third wielded a base ball club. Four men waited at the cottage for Cronin. When the doctor entered the cottage in a response to a, "come in" from one of the conspirators, one of the assassins slammed the door, while another struck the victim a terrible blow with the sand bag, felling him to the floor. Burke always declined to say who struck the first blow, and this fact, Baker says, makes it clear that it was Burke himself. The moment the doctor was down the whole four rushed upon him and pounded the life out of him. Blood streamed from the mouth, nose and ears, and it was twenty minutes before life was extinct. Then they pounded the face to make recognition impossible. The body was then jammed into a trunk, But when they went to carry the trunk out blood was dripping from it, The leaks were stopped with cotton from the doctor's instrument case and the trunk taken to the lake, Coughlin driving the horse. There was no boat at the point expected and the body was taken to the catch-basin where found.

SCOTT ACT MORALITY.

The *Advocate* with its usual regard for the truth, in any matter in which the ADVANCE is concerned, asserts that we last week gave "a discourse on the "benefits to be derived from licensing "the sale of liquor." For the information of those who may be misled by this palpable misstatement, we have to say that we published no such discourse or article as that stated. Our argument in favor of the provincial Act was and is that it will prevent the obtaining of licenses and also make it much easier to punish those engaged in the illegal traffic than it now is under the Scott Act. Any fair-minded person who studies the two acts must come to this conclusion in reference to a county in which genuine temperance sentiment is as strong as it is in Northumberland. The ADVANCE and its editor would receive far less abuse and misrepresentation at the hands of a certain class of temperance people if the latter would only inform themselves thoroughly as to the provisions of the provincial Act and realise, as we do, that temperance sentiment is so potent in the County that if the Scott Act were not in the way the other Act would be carried out in such a manner as to realise the object its framer as well as the legislature had in view—viz., the discouragement of the saloon, the severe punishment of those engaged in the illicit liquor traffic and the reduction of intemperance in our communities to the lowest possible minimum. These are the results earnestly desired by the ADVANCE, although, for reasons best known to themselves, the *Advocate* and its friends persist in stating that we are on the side of the rumsellers and law-breakers. We do not envy such people in the enjoyment of the sentiments of malice and hatred which prompt them in their crusade against us, although it is regretted that so much vindictive "bearing of false witness" is indulged in the name of a great moral cause.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHARTER.

A most extraordinary charter has just been obtained from the British Government by the Duke of Fife and other titled personages. This charter of incorporation was granted to the British South African Company, Oct. 29. Its terms and the immense powers conferred upon the English syndicate that have succeeded in obtaining it are of such a nature as to deserve more than passing notice. Queen Victoria has been pleased to grant her petitioners absolute control, extending over, and having its principal field of operations in that region of South Africa lying to the north of British Bechuanaland, and to the north and west of the South African republic and to the west of the Portuguese dominions. A glance at the map of South Africa will show these boundaries are capable of exceedingly elastic interpretation, and that the territory granted to seven individuals is, so far as the wording of the charter is concerned, unlimited in extent to the north and west. The terms of the charter are almost as wide as the territory over which the incorporated company will hold sway. Special clauses empower the company to hoist and use the British flag on its buildings and elsewhere in its territories and on its vessels, to establish and maintain a force of police and to control the traffic in spirits and intoxicating liquors, to enforce a close season for the preservation of elephants and other game, and to impose game licenses. The charter to be acknowledged by the governors, naval and military officers, consuls and other officers in British colonies and possessions, and on the high seas and elsewhere, and such officers are to give full effect to the charter and recognize it, and in all things aid the company and its officers. As far as can be judged it is a replication of the East Indian Company's charter, granted in the days when it was regarded as an excellent thing to give the classes absolute and irresponsible control of the masses. The "humble petitioners" for the concession as set forth in the preamble of the deed are the Duke of Abercorn, Duke of Fife, Lord Gifford, V. C. Cecil, John Rhodes, Alfred Best, Albert Henry, George Grey and George Cawston. When Parliament meets there will surely be a little excusable curiosity on the part of some of the members over the provisions of the charter."

The Cronin Murder Trial.

THE BLOODY TRUNK BROUGHT INTO COURT. MARTIN BURKE INDENTIFIED BY A FEMALE WITNESS AS THE MAN WHO TOOK THE CARLSON COTTAGE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—In the Cronin murder trial on Thursday, one W. H. Hatfield, a salesmen for Revell & Co., identified the trunk in which Cronin's body was carried as like one which he sold with some furniture to a man calling himself J. B. Simonds. Purchaser said his name was J. B. Simonds, and that he wanted the goods delivered at the top flat of 177 Clark street, almost directly opposite Alexander Sullivan's office in the Chicago Opera House building. That was the last time Hatfield saw the strange customer. But it was not the last time he saw the furniture. Three months later officers searching for the spot where Dr. Cronin was butchered entered the mysterious cottage near O'Sullivan's house. They found a broken rocking chair, a carpetless floor and

BLOOD SPLASHES ON THE BOARDS AND WALLS.

There was other furniture in the rooms besides the chair, and some of it bore the initials "A. H. R. & Co.," Salesman Hatfield was summoned. He found the same chairs, the same bed room suite, the same doormat and the same crockery and hand lamp he had sold to J. B. Simonds of 177 Clark street. But the carpet and the trunk with its big leather strap was gone. There could be no mistake in his identification of the property. The cheap mattress, with its cushion of excelsior, and the furniture with the name of his firm painted upon it, were unmistakably the identical goods bought by Simonds at Revell's store.

Two bailiffs now came into the courtroom from the "bridge of sighs". They carried the

SHATTERED AND BLOODSTAINED TRUNK

which concealed the body of Dr. Cronin in its night ride. The bailiffs bore their burden past the prisoners and dropped it in front of the jurors. Burke's face flushed as the gory relic met his gaze. Kunze was too ill to move his head, but the rest of the prisoners arose and looked at the trunk with apparent curiosity. When Mr. Longenecker had removed the cover, Hatfield stepped down from his chair and poked the blood-stained cotton from the bottom of the trunk. Then he looked at the box from all sides and unhesitatingly declared it to be the one he had sold to J. B. Simonds, of 117 Clark street. The searching cross-examination of Mr. Forrest failed to shake the witness.

Edward G. Trockmorton, clerk in a real estate office, testified to renting the rooms at 117 Clark street to J. D. Simonds.

Aaron Goldman, collector for the same firm, testified that the rooms at 117 Clark street, were occupied on the 19th of March last. On the 21st he found them vacant.

James M. Marshall, of the firm which controlled the rooms at 117 Clark street, testified to that fact.

On Friday morning Morton McHale, a carpet layer, was the first witness in the Cronin trial. He testified that the carpet bought by J. B. Simmonds in February last was laid by him (the witness,) on the floor of the room at No. 117 Clark street. Witness was then shown a piece of the carpet presumably from the Carlson cottage and he identified it as identical in pattern with that which he had laid in the Clark street room.

BURKE RECOGNIZED.

After the shipping clerk, delivery man and other employes of Revells had testified the first important witness of the day—Annie Carlson, was placed on the stand. The young woman stated that on the 20th of March, while she was at Carlson's, a man came to rent the cottage, which stood near the house. He said his sister was to keep house for him and that he had some furniture he wanted to move in at once. He gave his name as Frank Williams.

"Mrs. Carlson," asked the lawyer, "do you see that stranger in the court room now?"

"Yes, sir."

"Will you point him out to the jury?"

"There he is" (witness pointing directly to Martin Burke.)

"Do you mean Mastin Burke, that man," continued Mr. Mills, pointing to Burke again.

"Yes," replied the witness, and that ended her examination.

RECOGNIZED HIM IMMEDIATELY.

Mr. Forrest then cross-examined witness at a great length, going into all the details of her movements and her visits to the Carlson house. She testified that she had never seen Burke from the day he entered the cottage until a few days ago when she came into the court room for the purpose of identifying him, yet she recognized him immediately. His eyes, hair and mouth and his peculiar way of looking, she said, made a great impression on her and she knew him at once.

Mr. Forrest made the witness look away from Burke and at the jury, and then describe his features and the color of his hair; this she did.

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Notice of Sale.

To John Nowlan, formerly of Escuminac, in the parish of Hardwicke, in the County of Northumberland, in the Province of New Brunswick, farmer, and all others whom it doth, shall or may concern.

Notice is hereby given that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six and made between the said John Nowlan of the one part and John Brown, of Chatham, in the County aforesaid, merchant, of the other part, recorded the fourteenth day of March, A. D., 1887, in volume 65 of the Records of the said County, pages 107, 108 and 109 and numbered 92 in said volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying money due on and secured by said Mortgage, default having been made in payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office, in the said town of Chatham, on Saturday, the fourth day of January next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon: All that piece or parcel of land situate lying and being at Escuminac, in the said parish of Hardwicke and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage as "being part of Lot letter F granted to Ralph Cusp, begin