New Advertisements.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000 Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly 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 authorise 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.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
J. W. KILBRETH, Pres, State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres, New Orleans National Bank.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1886—197th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF $6000		12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES,

9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	500	4,500
9	do	250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

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

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing. At owest cash prices.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER PPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS,
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

SAMPLES' DOMINION

Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and retail trade.

ADVERTISERS

Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing **Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., New York. Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., toenable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N. B

COAL.

To arrive and daily expected—

225 Tons Old Mine Sidney Coal in the Schooner VERITAS.

—ALSO—

400 Tons Anthracite Coal in Broken, Stove and Nut sizes in the Schooner ADELINE from New York, Which will be sold cheap from the Vessel.

Thos. F. Gillespie,

General Business.

TIN SHOP

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

I would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Perless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE.

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stoves with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN, the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as s the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

London Teas Direct
per S. S. CLIFTON.

I can offer the Tea drinking Public the best qualities Tea at prices that will astonish purchasers

—IN STORE.—

30 Packages Tea, in ½ Chests,
60 " " in ¼ "

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

From MONTREAL by RAIL

2 Casks Boiled oil
2 " Raw "
2 Cases Turpentine
5 Cwt No 1 White Lead
5 " assd. Cols. in small packages

ALREADY MIXED FOR USE

In my Auction Rooms and other places, on Commission.

—Farmers tools, Stoves, Mattresses, Furniture, Carriages, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, Hay, Codfish, Sewing Machines, in fact almost anything that cannot be got elsewhere —GIVE ME A CALL.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Golden Ball, Mart.
Chatham, 5th July, '86 7.29

Groceries Etc.,

100 Puns. }
40 Tierces } Barbadoes Molases.
15 Barrels }
1 Car Oatmeal.
1 " H. P. Beans.
50 Barrels New Plate Beef.
20 half bbls. }
10 qr. bbls. } Med d Mixed Pickles.
50 Cases Canned Corn, and Oysters
100 Boxes Valencia Raisins.
54 Cases Colmans Starch.
6 do do F Mustard ¼ and ½
20 Barrels Raw and Boiled Oil.
Just received,

GEO. S. DeFOREST,
13 South Wharf
St. John N, B, July 1886.

The "Imperial Wringer. AND Wash-tub Stand Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS, Cunard Street.

Flour, Pork, Fish Etc.

200 Bbls. Brown FLOUR;
hlf-bbls do. do.
125 bbls. CORN MEAL.
50 do. MESS PORK.
150 Quintals new CODFISH.
40 Cases CANNED OYSTERS.
10 do do LOBSTERS
10 do do PEACHES.
7 do COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.

Geo. S. DeForest.
13 South Wharf
th May, 1885.

CONFECTIONERY FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building.

Groceries.

Groceries and Provisions New and Fresh goods at lowest rates.

J. Ferguson & Co.,
Hawbolt Store, -- -- Water St. Chatham.

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

—Offering cheap—

DAMAGED CORN MEAL, very suitable for PIG FEED in BAGS and BARRELS, will sell at low price.

W. S. LOGGIE.

MONEY SAVED!

You can save money by buying your Pork, Beef Flour, Molasses, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Rice, Barley, Dried Apples, Currants, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Hams, Bacon, etc.

—ALSO—

Ready Made Clothing, Overalls, Hats, Shirts Collars, Ties, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, underware, Boots & Shoes in Men's, Women's Misses' & Children's sizes.

—ALSO—

Dress Goods, Corsets, Hose, Frillings, Gloves, Ladies' Collars, Ginghams & fancy small wares, Grey Cottons, from 3½cts., White Cottons from 7 cts., and Fancy Prints, from 5cts., per yd at

F. W. Russell's
CHEAP CASH STORE, Black Brook

SHOVELS.

On hand—a lot of Shovels. To be sold a lowest prices.

J. FERGUSON & CO
HAWBOLT STORE, Water Street, Chatham

WHIPS! WHIPS.

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior, in quality and finish.

CALL AND INSPECT.

These and all other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.

J. R. GOGGIN
General Hardware Merchan
Chatham, N. B.

$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Write immediately and secure this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St, John, N. B.

General Business.

CEDAR SHINGLES,

PINE CLAPBOARDS, HEMLOCK BOARDS,
Dimensions Pine Lumber etc., etc.,

FOR SALE BY
GEO. BURCHILL & SONS

IMPORTANT TO Farmers & Others.

The subscriber begs to give notice that his CARDING MILL is now fitted up with New Cards of the best description, and otherwise improved, and is now prepared to card wool expeditiously and well. Wool left at John Brown's in Chatham, and Mrs Smallwood's Newcastle will be called for weekly and returned.

THOS. AMBROSE.
6-6-86 t.f.

LIVERPOOL SALT! IN BAGS.

FOR SALE BY
NEW BRUNSWICK TRADING COMPANY

MUSICAL.

A. W. Smythe begs to inform the gentry and inhabitants of Chatham, that he is prepared to give instructions in Vocal and Instrumental Music Voice training and Reading at Sight.

Organ and Pianoforte regulating and tuning dunctually attended to. For terms, apply at

MRS. BOWSER'S HOTEL

LANDING.

1 Car Granulated Sugar.
2 " Refined "
100 Tubs Lard.
40 Cases Sugar Corn.
20 " Green Peas.
100 Boxes Soap.
130 " Spices.
30 " New Cheese.

DeForest, Harrison & Co.
7 and 8 North Wharf, Saint John, N B.

TO RENT

North half of DOUBLE HOUSE situate on King Street, (the other half is at present occupied by Mr. A. D. Smith,

—ALSO—

one half of the two Double Houses situate on Church Street, adjoining half occupied by Mr Robert McGuire and Mr. Harry Eddy Apply to

J. B. SNOWBALL.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

1886 FALL. FALL 1886.

Rock Maple Shirting for Lumbermen White, Scarlet, Grey, Navy and Fancy Flannel Cotton Flannels, White, Grey and Colored, Comfortable, Fall Style Prints. Shirts and Drawers, Top Shirts, Wool Shirts, Ticking, Grey Cotton, Horse Rugs, Blankets, A Magnificent assortment of

NEW METAL BUTTONS

AND CLASPS TO MATCH.
Wool and Cashmere Hosiery, Silk Handkerchiefs, Fall Cloths for Ladies' Jackets, Tweeds for Men's Wear, Tweeds for Boys' Wear,

DRESS GOODS.

Foulle Cloth, Costume Cloth, Boucle Cloth, Fancy Mixed Costume Cloths. Wincey's Plain and Checked, Cretonnes, Turkey Red, Crash, &c

All Goods Sold for Cash only,

B. FAIREY,
NEWCASTEE.

WE SELL
POTATOES,
SPILING, BARK,
R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,
Potatoes, Fish, Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments.

Write fully for Quotation

Hatheway & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanical exchanges

$72 A week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast easily, and honorably Address TRUE & Co. Agusta, Maine

Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain and Twilled Back.

Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove "Ladies."
Button New Dark and Light Duprex Kid Gloves "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark Rullion Kid Gloves.
Ottoman Dress Goods, in Navy, Grenat, Bottle
SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK
Grey Cotton 27 inches from 5cts. yd. up.
Grey Cotton 36 " " 7cts. " "
Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark Andelusian, Shetland, Bee Hive, 3 4 & 5 ply fingering etc., etc.

W. S LOGGIE

FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. COCK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.
To be sold Low FOR CASH.

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham

LION COFFEE.

40 Tin "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or unground, quality guaranteed.
For sale wholesale by
DeFOREST HARRISON & CO

Seaside Hotel.

Sea Bathing, Mackerel Fishing, Codfishing. All to be had by patronising the above named Hotel, situate on the seashore at Escuminac, Miramichi, N. B.

HOWARD ALLEN, - PROPRIETOR
Escuminac, 28th July, 1886.

"GEISS."

—THE IMPROVED—
NEW CHICAGO
—OR—
"GEISS" LAMP
52½ Candle-power—has the brilliancy o
—TWO GAS JETS—
AT ONLY
ONE SEVENTH
of the Cost. Burns common Kerosene oil and uses the ordinary chimney.
It s cheap, durable and effective.

H. P. MARQUIS,

General Business.

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR **SHINGLES.**

Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.
AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY

ROGER FLANAGAN

MERSEREAU'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS

Being desirous of placing First Class Photo graphs within the reach of Residents of Chatham—I have engaged

Mr. J. A. E. Morrell,
(late of 98 King Street, St. John,)

Who has arrived and is now ready for work,

We have now the
BEST GALLERY.
BEST LIGHT.
BEST PROCESS
& BEST OPERATOR
North of St. John.

Give US a Trial and be convinced.

—GALLERY CIRCUIT—
Masonic Hall - Chatham.

CARDING.

—(-) (-)—

The subscriber's CARDING MILL at Derby is now in full operation. All Wool left at the Mill will be promptly attended to. Wool left with E A STRANG, Chatham, WM. STOTHART, Moorfield, or M. M. SARGEANT, Newcastle, will be taken to the Mill, carded and returned within one week.

R. D. WILSON.
June, 1 1886

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.
MEDAL OF SUPERORITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE

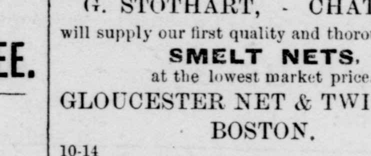
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART,
Chatham N.B

Servant Wanted.

General Servant wanted for family of three. Good wages References required. Apply at ADVANCE Office.

SMELT NETS.



In the interest of the Fishermen and for their convenience,

G. STOTHART, - CHATHAM,

will supply our first quality and thoroughly made SMELT NETS, at the lowest market price.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
BOSTON.
10-14

GOOSE-GUN FOR SALE.

A Remington double-barreled No 10 breech-loading, rebounding hammer

SPORTING GUN
—ALSO—
A WEBB LOADER,
which, accurately measures both powder and shot by automatic action, trims and turns shells, etc.

—ALSO—
BRASS AND PAPER SHELLS,
and cap remover, cleaning etc. for sale Apply at the ADVANCE office.

To House Keepers!

J FERGUSON & Co.,

—offer a choice selection of—

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
—at their—
GROCERY STORE, WATER ST.
—consisting of—

China Tea Sets,
Coloured Stone Ware Tea Sets,
White do do do do
Bed Room Toilet Sets
Dinner and Tea Plates,
Side Dishes,
Vegitable Dishes,
Sauce Tureens,
Sauce Dishes,
Coloured Pitchers,
White Pitchers,
30 doz. Stoneware Cups and Saucers,
40 " Brown Rockport Teapots,
Butter Crocks,
1 and 1½ gal Jars,
Bel..... Chambers in white and coloured
GLASSWARE.

Glass Goblets, plain and figured, Tumblers, Lamp Globes, Lamp Shades, &c. &c.

A beautiful assortment of Paraffine Lamps, LANTERNS in variety for Fishermen and for Barn use, Cruet stands &c. &c.

Along with the usual well assorted stock of plain and fancy Groceries and Provisions they offer to the public at prices to defy competition.

COME ONE COME ALL
and judge for yourselves.

FOR SALE.

The lot of land cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets, Chatham, and known as the

WESLEYAN CHURCH PROPERTY.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St. and will be sold with buildings &c., as they now stand. This is one of the

BEST BUSINESS STANDS IN TOWN.

The buildings are in good repair and suitable FOR WAREHOUSE OR FACTORY.

Possession given at once. Price low and terms moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

E. P. Williston,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c,
OFFICE—Over Mr. John Brandon's Store; Entrance Side Door.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B

PERSONAL.

Will, A. RANDALL RADCLIFF, address a letter to MRS. M. S. KNIBBS, 4 Chestnut St, Charlestown, Mass.

Nova Scotia papers please copy.
*8-23

The Liberal Demonstration at Moncton.

The following is a continuation, from last week's ADVANCE, of Hon. Mr. Davies' speech at the Moncton Liberal Meeting:—

A GREAT TRUST VIOLATED.

Now, gentlemen, as I said before, there were disclosures made on the floors of the house as to the manner in which Sir John Macdonald and his party have dispensed and managed the public domain of this country. By the acquisition of the Northwest we came into possession of an area of territory larger than some empires, at least large enough to carve out half a dozen of such empires as those which exist on the continent of Europe. No man ever had greater responsibility laid upon his shoulders, nor were greater trusts dependent for their fulfilment placed upon any individual than upon Sir John; and now we ask, how has he administered the trust reposed in him, and how has he shouldered the responsibility laid upon him? Has he parcelled out that great area of territory in the Northwest to honest hardy settlers, who wanted to go there to carve out a home for themselves, and in doing so add to the wealth of this Dominion? No, it has been given to colonization companies and to members of parliament who ought not to have touched it with a forty foot pole.

THE COUNTRY'S INTERESTS SACRIFICED FOR POLITICAL SUPPORT.

These men had no right to touch the public domain while they were trustees of the public property. I say 25,000 square miles of timber limits were reserved, were granted by the government for the purpose of purchasing political support. I say that a grander opportunity was never given to mortal man than that given to Sir John Macdonald and his friends to make a name for themselves, not as ephemeral politicians of the day, but as true statesmen and Canadians who love their country. The opportunity to do so was given them to settle the Northwest territory with actual settlers, instead of doing which they have settled the public lands among, and parcelled out that great public domain to their friends.

$100,000 WORTH FOR $250.

Why, sir, one member of Parliament, Mr. Rykert, stated that he had obtained certain limits on the Cypress Hills, and what did he pay for it? Why, $250, and immediately after obtaining it he goes to New York city and sells it for $100.000 cash. I ask, why should he not support Sir John Macdonald and his Government? (Laughter and loud applause.) They do not find his name in any of the divisional lists on the opposition side. (Renewed laughter)

650,000 WORTH FOR $7,500.

There may be very good reasons from his own point of view given, for his not doing so. There was another limit sold in that locality to some of the Government's friends, whose names I have not on my notes, at a cost to the holders of $7,500, which they sold to some parties in Chicago for $650.000. So, having provided well for themselves, I ask why should they not support the government. (Much merriment.)

BOLD FALSEHOODS.

If you will but turn to the Hansard report of 1885, page 1073 you will find recorded there the names of some of the members of Parliament who applied for timber limits, pasture lands, coal mine limits, and colonization grants. You will find these names covering several pages, containing the names of some of the members of Parliament who applied for these limits for themselves and their friends, and what is more, got them. When these charges were made on the floors of the House of Commons, I saw men rise up from their seats, and with the blush of shame mantling their faces deny point blank that the statements were true. I saw Mr. Charlton, the gentleman who made the charges, several times discomfited, and I heard him say if it was not true, he was sorry to have said it was so; but he did not know how it was possible for him to make such a mistake. I also saw him go to the records on the table and draw therefrom the letters which made the denials of the charges impossible. I saw him throw them down on the table of the house and say he could bring home the charges not to one but to many, and after he had read some of them, I saw not one man, but three or four members of the house. rise and say the charges were true but they had forgotten all about them. (Laughter and applause.)

WE MUST BE TRUE TO OUR OWN PROVINCES.

I say that what the Government should have done with the public domain of this country, instead of parcelling it out to their friends, ought to have been to place it under settlement by selling it only to men who actually intended to make their homes there. This would have been the proper mode to adopt in the interest of and for the benefit of the tax-payers, and God knows the Maritime Provinces people paid their full share for that North west domain! I wish to say here that while I am proud of being a Canadian, I am a Maritime Provinces man and while I see empty wharves at our ports, and streets filled with men out of work, and without a chance of employment, I think it is time for the Maritime Provinces men to enquire into what is the the reason for all this. I tell you the time has come when those who have hitherto felt themselves bound by old party ties, must sever them if they wish to remain true and loyal to their country. (Applause.) I feel certain that the people of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will rise superior to old party ties, and I think when they find that their country, their own individual interests, and those of the masses are existing and simply being used by the dishonest men now in power for dishonest purposes. they will hand the seals of office over to those who, instead of retarding the advance of these Maritime Provinces, will consider it their duty to the country and themselves to cultivate our true trade relations. (Loud applause.)

A DELUGE OF SCANDALS

It is true that there never was an era when there was a parliament of so many scandals in Canada. Did you ever hear anything like it before in the history of parliaments? Those who have watched the proceedings of the debates of last session can hardly fail to see that scarcely a day elapsed without some new scandal being unearthed. We find that these charges have been made by leaders and members of the opposition on their political platforms, and on those same platforms have been denied by their opponents and by the press of the Conservative party. It was charged by the political opponents of the government that members of parliament were deeply connected in the buying and selling of, and obtaining charters in the House of Commons, and using their influence as members of parliament for the obtaining of such charters. You all know about the selling of a charter which constituted

THE BEATTY-WOODWORTH CHARGES

(Laughter.) Now we would not have known anything about this matter if these beauties had not fallen out among themselves. When the story was told by one of themselves, the member for Kings Nova Scotia, said he did not know that he had done anything wrong in the matter. Why, sir, he had the manliness to utter these words, I will read to you:—"I never had a thought that it would be commented upon unfavorably, that because I was a member of parliament I should not be one of the charterers, and for a very good reason—because there is not a session of this House in which more or less bills are not passed of which members of the House are promoters, as members of the opposition have charged." Then he went on to explain, looking around among the members that he did not know it was wrong to do so, but now saw that it was Now, what was the charter granted to this road—the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company? They agreed among themselves to apply for a grant of 9.400 acres of land at a dollar per acre. And when they again proposed for it in 1884, they wanted to obtain the charter under the name of the Manitoba and North Western Railway Company. The members—Messrs. Beatty and Woodworth—agreed to get the land grant of 9,400 acres of land at a dollar an acre, and the line was to run along the main line projected along the route Hon. Mr. Mackenzie had laid out for the C.P.R and it undoubtedly would have been an advantageous and profitable venture for capitalists to invest their money in, if they only knew the land was bought at a dollar an acre. The members agreed that after paying $50,000 to the other directors they were to divide the swag among themselves. That was the agreement entered into and it was alleged and contended on the floors of the House that the Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. McLellan, held letters to that effect, which he ought to expose. The Minister, on the floors of the House, acknowleged the receipt of such letters, but said he had lost them. (Laughter.) Of course he had. (Renewed laughter.)

However, although he had lost the letters, still the fact remained that the minister had such knowledge and was equally guilty with the conspirators who tried to obtain a valuable charter for a grant of the public domain. After this the members went on, and they applied to the Government, to give them this grant of 9,400 acres of land per mile, for nothing. They dropped the dollar an acre which was to have been paid into the public treasury. That was all given up, and at once the charter was negotiated and the undertaking acquired a great pecuniary value! They then at once negotiated for the sale of the charter,—they tried to sell it and were about at the point of disposing of it, but they did not conclude the bargain for they wanted too much money for it. You know it very often happens, that when a man is not satisfied with a small amount of money he loses all, and so it proved to be in this case, for they wanted $1500 bonus a mile from the contractors for 450 miles, They then fell out among themselves concerning the division of the swag with Woodworth, when all at once the whole dirty linen was washed in the Parliament of Canada, and when, to their shame be it said, although the matter was proved the Government refused to go on with it and grant a committee of enquiry. A motion was then made that the charter be annulled which motion was voted down, and therefore they really became as responsible in this matter as Messrs. Beatty and Woodworth were to the people of this country, and the people have the right to hold them responsible accordingly.

THE WHITE-BOWELL SCANDAL.

While, sir. I am going on, I will refer briefly to the White-Bowell scandal. I do not need to go on and name more of them, for there was quite a number of members convicted of having sold—what? Their influence as members of parliament to companies, some getting $3,200 a mile subsidy, others lands and other grants. Here we have a member of parliament using his influence to obtain a grant for colonization purposes; a company was formed and he received $33,000 worth of "blind" shares as a recompense for the influence he used in obtaining the grant. Yes, these members of parliament come there and shout down the opposition and they vote of course independently! (Laughter.) Don't you know they do? (Cheers) You have all heard about it, (Laughter.) What became of it after it was exposed? Why men become so hardened in their guilt and the majority of the committee to whom this matter was referred found in their favor, exculpated and whitewashed John White and McKenzie Bowell, although damning proofs were given in evidence, and the documents also given in evidence showing that Mr White had used his influence as a member of parliament, and as the result had received $33,000 of "blind" shares in the company; and although the proof was there produced of this over their own signatures, they, were, as I have said, exculpated. The result of the division on that committee, however, shows at any rate that we are beginning to have our arguments tell upon the members of the house.

THE INCH ARRAN SCANDAL.

Next we have the scandal popularly known as the Inch Arran scandal. (Laughter and applause.) I dare say some of you have heard or read about it. (Applause.) Oh, said they, it is nothing at all; and so it was a mere baby compared with some of the others, but the principle underlying it was as bad. There was $6500 for no particular member of parliament in it, but there was this in it, that officials high in office, men holding high and responsible offices, trustees of public money, holding or acquiring an interest in the hotel and using the public property of the country for the furtherance of their interests in their private hotel, proved upon evidence, not so much that they had brought a great number of passengers free who should have been charged the ordinary passage rate, but proved that lumber and other material that went into the construction of that hotel had been surreptitiously carried over the road free of charge (applause), and after the Moncton *Transcript* had exposed it, and after your humble servant had carried it into parliament and an investigation was held, the money that should have been paid years before was paid into the treasury of the country. (Cheers.) Of course it would have been paid over if the Moncton *Transcript* had not exposed it. No doubt of it? (Cheers.) Then an official having obtained possession of that house pays the part of the cost—how? Was it out of his own pocket? No! Was it by his own promissary note? No! but the acting Minister of Justice for the Province of New Brunswick goes, at the instigation of the Chief Engineer of Dominion railways, and signs an agreement that if the owner of the house will settle it and give possession to the official, he will provide for him at the public expense, and the agreement was signed, and is on record at Ottawa. More than that, the Government have carried the agreement out—honest good men they are, (cheers) and you honest good men, the taxpayers of the country, are paying for it. Is the cup of their iniquity full, or is it not?

A TOTALLY CORRUPT MINISTRY.

We need not confine ourselves to this. I am not standing here behind these men's backs overwhelming them with charges we did not prove, but we went higher, and a man occupying only the second *rank* in the Reform party—an old politician, and a man with a character at stake, rose in his place and charged the ministry in the face, that every one of them was corrupt. (deafening applause.) That, sir, was spoken in the House of Parliament, spoken with the authority of a Finance Minister, who has carefully prepared and understands what he is saying, and spoken with the same deliberation as if he was making a statement of the finances of the country. A more serious charge was never formulated or presented in Parliament against Ministers of the Crown, sworn advisers of Her Majesty, sworn trustees for the public, sworn dispensers of the public domain, and they are charged with misappropriation of that public domain for their own private ends. (Applause.) The charge is openly made, and two or three days go by and no reply, when Mr. Paterson rises in his place and calls attention to the fact that there is no reply, and says the thing is too serious, that the moral sense of the country would revolt against the men who were guilty of this charge unless they denied it, and he calls upon them to answer.

I want to press this home upon those Conservatives who imagine that Liberal politicians make these statements on the platform when they cannot be denied, and who think that the charges are overstated or possibly not true. I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that these charges were made on the floors of the Parliament of Canada, in the presence of the Prime Minister, with *Hansard* reporters to receive the charge, and that to this day that charge has never been attempted to be met or denied. (Cheers)

THEY STAND CONVICTED.

They stand before this country convicted. Why how many months have gone by since that charge was formulated and made, since the newspaper press told you that there are gentlemen second only in command in this country who had received a testimonial of $30.000, and signed by those who had been public contractors of this country, and who had claims against his department; signed by those who were tenderers for public contracts in that department, and by the employees in the department who had to look to him for promotion and reward, and he took that money. Why Mr. Chairman, and ladies and gentlemen, if an English statesman or politician had dared to do one-tenth as much he would have dissappeared, from sense of public opinion, the next morning; public opinion would have snuffed him out. Even our neighbours to the south, who we think do not hold as high a value as to political morality as we claim to hold, would not tolerate it one hour. How many years have gone by since Secretary Boutwell

ALLOWED HIS WIFE TO RECEIVE A PRESENT

from some of the directors of a company, but yet not one week had gone over his head after the disclosure came to the knowledge of the public, before public opinion in the United States obliged him to step down and out. But here a Minister can receive a testimonial from contractors who have claims against the department, receive money from them and retain his position and apparently retain the confidence of a large portion of his party. It is charged that every man who signed that memorial and subscribed $1000 had claims against his department pending five, six, and even ten years. Claims which Mr. Mackenzie did not in any way recognize; claims which were not recognized by the present Minister of Public Works until after that testimonial was presented, and claims which have been paid since. (Continued applause.) I say before you that is the truth and it has been charged destinctly and openly in Parliament and has never been denied.

THE INFLUENCE OF PRESENT-BRIBES.

The hon. gentleman may say he was not influenced by the fact that these men subscribed $1,000 to the testimonial, but the fact is that he gave some of them $5,000 or $6,000 on account of their claims some months afterwards, and you may believe it if you will, (cheers), but you will get no one who knows human nature but who will recognize the fact that however high the standard of rectitude a man may set up for himself, if he is not in the position of a judge, he is by such conduct exposed to attack from one of the contending parties, and that such a thing is possible as maladministration of justice in such a case must be apparent to all honest minds. What would be said if one of our judges did such a thing, if such a thing were conceivable? I am proud of the honor of the judiciary, and it is hardly conceivable that your Hon. Chief Justice could receive a present from one who had a case in court for 5 or 6 years, or allowed his friends to receive presents from either party, but, if such were done, would you say he was an honest or a corrupt judge? Public opinion would say, "step down and leave the ermine you degrade." But, as I have remarked with reference to the judiciary, such a thing is not conceiveable and I am proud of it. I am proud to say to the honor of the judges such a thing has not yet taken place, but it is done, sir, in places and with men who occupy positions as public trustees.

MR. COSTIGAN'S PRESENT.

Was not the same thing done in the case of John Costigan? (Cheers.) The employees in that department had a memorial sent to them and they had to sign their names and subscribe money to their chief, and what chance had a man who did not subscribe? Of course the head of the department would not be influenced—we know that, but the men who did not subscribe could not get promotion all the same (Applause.)

C. P. R. PRESENTS.

You have had also the C. P. R. claims against the Dominion for millions, claiming millions, receiving millions, pending the settlement of what they owed this Dominion. You have them paying over 60 cents on the dollar and you have the man who assented to that and ratified that composition on the debt, allowing his wife to receive a present of $5000 in diamonds from the President of that road and you tell me that man deserves your support!—that such men should be held up as something to which we might look and emulate?

GOD HELP THIS COUNTRY

if that state of affairs is going to be approved of by our clergymen, merchants, and by our men of honorable estate, by our electorate, the majority of whom, I believe, to be honest and whom I believe desire honest Government. No, it is the belief that these things are not true that keeps many Conservatives in the ranks of that party. They believe it cannot be true, but men of Moncton they are too true; they are not made by irresponsible men in the heat of the moment on the public platform, they come from the records of the country. Such are the men who are administering the offices of this country, and the charges made are true, and if you can stand before your countrymen, and if you can record your vote believing that these things are right, go and record your votes in favor of the men who are carrying things out in this way, vote for them if you will, after the knowledge of the doings has come home to you, but if you do, God help the country afterwards. (Enthusiastic applause.)

RECIPROCITY.

Ladies and gentlemen I find that I have altogether gone beyond my time. I had intended to have spoken about the expenditure of the Dominion and the extravagance that reigns in all departments at Ottawa and I have tabulated a statement showing wherein that extravagance lies. But I have something else to say to you, which is even of more importance than the expenditure of the country, but which is closely allied to that of taxation. It is a point which comes especially to the heart, and appeals to the pockets of every Maritime Province man. In the model which my friends of the Moncton *Times* have sketched out as the lines of my speech, they said they hoped I would here in Moncton have something to say on the subject of Reciprocity. Well, I will have something to say upon this important subject, but I will not refer to it exactly on the lines which the *Times* pointed out for me to follow. When we entered into Confederation we were enjoying the benefits of reciprocity with the United States, and were also enjoying a reasonable share of prosperity. We had then a reciprocity which brought in its train quite an amount of wealth and prosperity to the people of the Maritime Provinces. We had a large amount of trade with the United States. Our farmers, particularly, always had a good market for the sale of their produce, and they were prosperous accordingly.

PROMISES THAT WERE MADE.

We were told if we entered Confederation that the taxation of the country would be kept down low, and there would be an economical expenditure of the public money. We were told that in all probability when that Reciprocity Treaty was ended we would have a renewal of reciprocal trade with our western neighbors, but this treaty ended, and it has not been renewed. We also see that instead of having low taxation we have high taxes to pay. I was going to give you the figures but I will refrain and leave the matter to be dealt with by the speakers who will succeed me.

OUR TRADE HAMPERED.

Instead of reciprocity we have nothing offered to us but a policy which compels us to build up a Chinese wall between ourselves and our neighbors to the south and west. I have no hesitation in saying that the people are now groaning under an expenditure of $38,000,000 for the past year, whereas when we entered Confederation it was only $13,000,000. This policy also compels us to buy inferior goods from our Canadian brethren.

JUG-HANDLED TRADE.

The point I wish to bring home to you is that this market for our products is all a sham so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned. It is jug handled free trade, so falsely called inter-provincial trade, for we in these lower provinces have to buy from the upper provinces, while they do not buy from us. (Applause.)

OUR NATURAL MARKET IS IN THE STATES.

The natural market for our products lies with our neighbors to the south and west of us, and when our trade flowed into its natural channel it brought us prosperity and wealth, and now when this channel is dammed up, that wealth is leaving us. (Applause.) We find that this statement it true in every particular, for even our shipping interest, which was formerly of the greatest value to us, is gradually becoming deteriorated and is rapidly going down. Look at the figures and you will find they tell their own tale of decay.

DECLINE OF SHIPBUILDING.

From 1874 to 1878, a period of five years, we built 761,866 tons of shipping or an average of about 152,363 tons yearly. From 1879 to 1885, even years, we built 348,953 tons, or a yearly average of but 48,868 tons. (Applause.) In the year 1874 we built 174,404 tons, the value of which was estimated to be worth, by the department in Ottawa, at the rate of $45 a ton, $7,848,000; while in 1885 we built 57,486 tons, valued at the same figures, amounting to only $2.586,870. (Applause.) This gave us a total loss in value of $5,-261,280. Our registered tonnage in 1873 was 1,073,718 tons, estimated at $30 a ton, to be worth $32,311,540. In 1878 the tonnage had increased to 1,333,015, valued on the same figures as 1873, to be worth $39,940,450? Now, how does this interest stand in 1885? Has it gone on increasing in tonnage and value between 1878 and 1885, in the same progressive ratio as that in which it advanced for the previous years. No, instead of doing so we find both the number, tonnage and value of our shipping has deceased, for during 1885 we had 7315 vessels with a registered tonnage of 1,231,853 as against 1,333,015 tons in 1878. We also find that the value falls to $36,955-390 as against $39,940,540 in 1878. The falling off in Nova Scotia alone was very large.

DECLINE OF OUR CARRYING TRADE.

I will now refer to the records on [illegible] matter taken from the trade returns, page 827. They are for the years 1878 and 1885, and they show that the carrying trade done by our shipping is not done now as they did in 1878. I do not intend to dwell upon them but I quote them knowing you will be better able after hearing them to judge the facts for yourselves, and I would be very much obliged to my friends of the press in Moncton if they will but confer upon me the kindness of publishing them in to-morrow's papers. Why is it that I name this matter to you? Simply to show that one of the great branches of industry which has in the past been a great source of wealth to these provinces is gradually becoming more and more like the shipping of the United States, and will, if this state of things is not stopped, eventually be driven from the carrying trade. The figures are as follows: In 1878, the a Canadian tonnage of sea-going vessels which arrived and departed from our ports was 7,928.531 tons carrying freight amounting to 7,633,133 tons, and employing 69,908 hands while the foreign tonnage was 4,755.833 tons, freight 2,854,754 employing 148,201 men. What do we find to be the case in respect to the matter in 1885? Why that the Canadian tonnage of sea-going vessels which arrived in that year amounted in tonnage to 7.588,894, and the freight was 7,457,976 tons, employing 76,920 hands, while the foreign trade of the same class of vessels arriving and departing from our ports amounted to 6,055,721, carrying freight amounting to 7,451,976 tons, and employing 217,550 hands. By these figures we see that while the tonnage of Canadian sea-going vessels which arrived in our ports last year had considerably decreased from what it was in 1878, that of the foreign tonnage had largely increased, amounting in tonnage to over one million tons, and carrying freight of an equally increased tonnage, gave employment to over a hundred thousand more hands. If you but cast your eyes to the south and west of us, namely, to the United States, you will but too plainly see what has been the effect which a protective tariff had upon the merchant shipping of that country. Their flag which once floated in proud rivalry with the Union Jack in every harbor in the globe, is being rapidly swept from the waters of the globe. And you may rest assured that the policy which has had such a marked effect upon the merchant shipping of the United States, is to-day having the same effect upon the merchant shipping of our Dominion. (Applause.)

SIR CHARLES BEFORE HE WENT ASTRAY.

I remember that Sir Charles Tupper, in a speech in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, who was then Finance Minister and was proposing an increase of duty on certain articles, said it was but the entering of the thin edge of protection. He was then a free trader and in the course of his remarks and denouncing what he then thought and called, as I said before, "the entering of the thin edge of protection," said, 'if you wish to see the effect of a protective tariff upon merchant shipping, all you have to do is to cast your eyes to the south of you. Their flag which once floated proudly in proud rivalry with the Union Jack in every harbor on the globe is being rapidly swept from the seas." That statement was true then and it is equally true now, and our protective tariff is having the same effect upon our merchant shipping. (Applause.) I say we in these Maritime Provinces ought to look these facts in the face, try to study them and draw therefrom their proper conclusion. Where does the returns of imports show our trade to have been done? Why that $32,828,300 of our imports come from Great Britain where notwithstanding the doctrine laid down that the N. P. would foster trade between England and decrease that between the U. S. and us, the imports from the American republic amounted to $35,796,000.

IT DOES NOT WORK AS PROPHESIED

Notwithstanding the doctrine laid down that the N.P. would foster trade between England and decrease that between the U. S. and us, the imports from the American republic amounted to $35,796,000. In free goods we also find more came from the U.S. than from Great Britain those from the mother country amounting to $10, 589,707, while the free goods from the U.S. swell up to 14,696,129 Our aggregate trade with Great Britain in 1884 was $87, 154, 242, while that carried on between us and the United States aggregated $89,333 399. We also, from a careful annalysis of the returns, find that in the face of the operation of the N. P., our imports from the United States exceed our exports to that country by the sum of 11, 652,286. (Applause.) We have placed higher duties on their goods with the result that we ourselves have to pay them. In 1852 the aggregate trade between the British Provinces and the United States was 18,000,000, while in 1884 the trade between the Dominion of Canada and that country was $82. 000, 000, I give you these figures in order to bring home to the minds of those who have not access to them, have not the courage or not the time to study them out, the fact even in the face of this high tariff Chinese wall, has been built up to prevent our dealing with our American neighbours, we are to-day carrying on more trade with them than with Great Britain. These figures I have read to you are taken from the public records, and they show that in spite of the N P our imports from the United States exceeded our exports by over eleven and a half million dollars.

BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY

Now, I want to take you back for a few moments, before I close, and show you what were the effects of the Reciprocity Treaty upon the trade between these Provinces the United States of America. In 1852 when that treaty came into force the aggregate trade between British ports and and the United States was 18,000,000; in 1866 when the treaty expired that trade had arisen by leaps and bounds of a most marvellous character until it reached $82,000,000, and from that time to this it has remained almost stationary, it has not gone on as it ought to have gone, it ought almost have doubled. There was here no limit to the trade we could have done and should have done, and there is no reason why it should not have increased in the same ratio as it did during the 10 years the treaty was in force. Take the Maritime Provinces alone in 1854 when the treaty first came into force here.

THE GOOD OLD TIMES.

The aggregate trade between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and P. E. Island, and the United States was $6,099,792; in 1864 it had risen to $20,000 000, and in 1866, although I have not been able to get at the figures acurately, I have seen estimates made by those most competent to judge and they place them at least at $30,000,000. Those were golden times. Every harbor—and our coasts are indented with harbors—was filled with shipping bringing to us of the articles we needed and taking away the produce of our fisheries, our forests and our farms, and everything was marching forward to prosperity—we sold our products at good prices to our neighbors and they gladly paid these prices, we purchased cheaply such things as we needed. Our farmers had learned ours was a good country to live in, our young men found that it was a good country to stay in and they stayed at home. But we have lost all that. We have lost our prosperity. You can to-day meet men and women engaged in business here, not only [illegible] class but all the professional men, the farmer and the manufacturer, and will they not tell us that we are to-day face to face with the fact that while Providence has blessed us with a bountiful harvest we have no market for that harvest.

WHY OUR YOUNG PEOPLE LEAVE US.

God and nature declared and decreed that trade should run in certain channels, men who claim to be wiser damned up those channels and the result has been stagnation and paralysis, and I tell you unless we can get reciprocal trade with the States there is a [illegible] day ahead of us. You wonder why it is your young men leave you. The farmers wonder at the young man when he packs up his goods and leaves for a finer field. I do not blame them—but unless we have prosperity and get better trade relations than that which now exists between the United States and this country there is a very poor outlook for us. We are not going to be destroyed or annihilated or poverty stricken but we are to remain in a state of stagnation and are not marching forward. We are not going to keep pace with our neighbors, we are not going to make this country we live in, and which was intended to be a country of good