

New Advertisements

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$150,000. We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

Property for Sale. The Dwelling House and premises, with out-buildings attached, belonging to the Suburban Estate situated on St. John Street, Chatham, and now occupied by J. A. Cormack, are offered for sale...

J. H. OGLESBY. Pres. Louisiana National Bank. J. W. KILBREBB. Pres. State National Bank.

UNPROFITABLE ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED. Louisiana State Lottery Company. Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature...

EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING IN THE HISTORY OF MUSIC. Tuesday, June 15, 1886. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Baton Rouge, La. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

F. W. RUSSELL. Now offering FLOUR, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR and a full line of choice family Groceries...

FOR SALE. The Lot of Land Cor. Orange and Duke and Canal Streets and known as the Wesleyan Church Property.

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

JUST RECEIVED. 10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD CHOICE WINTER APPLES, 1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES, ONIONS, CABBAGES, ETC. ETC.

SAMPLES' DOMINION Horse Liniment. THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Sprain, Swelling, Bruises, Cuts, and all other ailments...

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE DRUGS PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, go to the Newcastle Drug Store.

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps. ALWAYS IN STOCK. LEE STREET Proprietor. Notice to Mill Owners. THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT FIRE ENGINES...

General Business.

FOR SALE. The property known as the JAMES T. GRIFFIN HOUSE, situated on the south side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Templeton.

Property for Sale. The Dwelling House and premises, with out-buildings attached, belonging to the Suburban Estate situated on St. John Street, Chatham...

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR SHINGLES. Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers. AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH ONLY.

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.

NOW IS THE TIME WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES. Do not lose the golden opportunity. Wire mattresses are not a luxury but a necessity, and are indispensable to health and cleanliness...

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

WHIPS! WHIPS! I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips and Harnesses in Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

Sled Shoe Steel, CAST STEEL, IRON AND CHAIN, J. R. GOGGIN, General Hardware Merchant, Chatham, N. B.

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

S. C. HAMS, Etc. 6000 R. S. C. Hams, 1000 Do Sliced Roast Bacon, 5000 Extra good Cheese, 12 Half barrel Boston Pickles...

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B., MAY 27, 1886.

The Queen. On Monday last The Queen—as she is affectionately called by all English-speaking people, including citizens of the United States, as well as by millions of subjects of other languages—completed the sixty-seventh year of her age...

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was written. Mr. Adams entered upon his duties on Monday last. The appointment is, no doubt, satisfactory to the Liberal-Conservatives among us, as they all appear to accept it in excellent spirit. Of course, there are rumors of several members of the party being disappointed or displeased, but that kind of thing is the rule in all such cases. If there are any who are crossed and have been tempted to threaten and say hard things against Mr. Michael Adams in connection with his favoring his brother, they will, as usual, soon forget it. It is amusing to hear of this and that would-be prominent Tory's wrath, and, then, see the smile and cordial greeting they give the patronage-dispenser when he condescends to visit Chatham.

The Advocate, which may always be counted upon to represent the sorehead wing of its own, or any other party in its vicinity, says—

We know that this appointment will not be looked upon with satisfaction by many old supporters of the Liberal-Conservative party in Chatham, there being several applicants for the office far preferred to it than the gentleman appointed, and who have supported that party ever since confederation and whose claims should have received favorable consideration at the hands of the Government.

What does the Advocate mean by "old supporters of the Liberal-Conservative party"? That party is only about as old as the National policy, which, itself, is not yet half the age of the Advocate, which, as everybody knows, is still very fresh and green.

We may proudly reflect that the British monarchy to which we are attached—with all the freedom that is the heirloom of British subjects and British dependencies, and with the power and advantages which the connection implies—is the most vigorous, because it is the most popular, as well as the most ancient in existence among the civilized nations, dating back in an unbroken line for eleven hundred years...

Under the all the circumstances, we assume that the Advocate and its party, after they have had time to cool off, will come to the conclusion that their new master has been wiser than they in the Chatham post office matter and that will be just when he again wants their support.

The Diference. "Punishment sometimes overtakes corrupt politicians, even in New York. Alderman Jaehne, a noted ward politician of Gotham, has been sentenced to nine years and ten months in the State Prison for accepting a bribe from a street railway company.

Another Corrupt Minister. Minister of Customs Boswell belongs to the class of men who ought never to be allowed to occupy a seat in a Government. He has been accused, several times, of making use of his public position to further his own interests...

The Postmaster's help. The ADVANCE found fault with the Dominion Government, on 13th inst., because it neglected to fill the vacant postmaster's office of Chatham and the World—willing to defend the Government, right or wrong, or whether asked to do so or not—declared our complaints unfounded, and intimated that everything in connection with the office was quite satisfactory. Our criticism, however, has had quite a different effect at Ottawa, the appointment of Mr. Michael Adams's brother, Mr. R. B. Adams, having been announced almost immediately—being, apparently, decided upon before the World's silly article

The Fishery Dispute.

A New York World Washington despatch of 22nd says: "Secretary Bayard has given the fisheries question careful attention. He believes when he comes to report the matter to Congress the public will be satisfied. He has had frequent consultations with Minister West and has understood from him all along that the English authorities were not disposed to sustain the Canadian officials in what they had done. Mr. Bayard does not regard the question as particularly important one. He does not believe the mere question of the right to purchase bait in Canadian ports will be sufficient to cause any serious differences of opinion between the department and the English foreign secretary.

The news that the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington was dead, excited surprise and sorrow in this city yesterday. Mr. Huntington was not by any means an old man, it was not known that he was afflicted with any dangerous disease, and he was much liked for his genial, open nature and his many social virtues.

He hit hard and took the blows dealt in return without winking. To his friends he was as generous as the day and as true as steel. He was a man to be depended upon in the day of trial. His undaunted bearing and the clear tones of his splendid voice were remembered with admiration and pleasure by all who ever heard him on the platform or in the Chamber of the House of Commons.

Mr. Huntington belonged to a race which had done great deeds in this continent and on both sides of the line. He was the descendant of one of the brave men who settled in New England contemporaneously with the Mayflower pilgrims.

Will any man explain to us what is the difference between this charter-seller who is now a convicted felon, and the man who sold out the charter of the Pacific Railway for a lump sum to a great contractor? We invite honest consideration of the subject.

On 13th inst., in the Public Accounts Committee, there was an interesting time over the Ice Arraer matter. Letters and telegrams from Mr. J. G. Forbes of St. John, were read, giving emphatic denial to the statement of Mr. H. J. Wood, ex-M.P., that his (Forbes) father stated that he had personally known that Sir Charles Tupper promised the Government would pay for the construction of Iceh Arrar.

Mr. Davis—How is it that you come to enter a reason to hope that we will obtain any assistance from the officials in this matter. Mrs. Grant—I am sorry to say, sir, that I do not know any one who will be found to confirm any of your promises.

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Stinging address in pronouncing sentence.

He said the prisoner had been convicted of a fair trial, that he had had every advantage that a defendant could have, and able counsel. He had the respect of the bar and the most eminent members of the bench.

The disclosure shows Mr. B. would have betrayed his trust as Minister of the Crown in a manner the most gross and for the benefit of a relative and a supporter. There is not another responsible Government in the world from which he would not be promptly driven, and if he is not excluded from the Cabinet at Ottawa, it must be either that his colleagues are lost to all sense of decency, or that he has power to ruin the lot."

Mr. Davis—Do you think you are serving your own interests or the interest of your party by withholding that document? Mrs. Grant—That is my business.

Mrs. Grant—All right. I am willing to abide by the voice of the House of Commons. I am willing to abide by the vote of the House of Commons.

"Have you brought the document, Mrs. Grant?" asked Mr. Davies. "Yes," replied she, "I have brought it."

"You know all about it, so you needn't be asking me," said Mr. Davies. "Yes, you do," replied Mrs. Grant.

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THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

was in quite a working mood on Friday last. Mr. Puter's Bill to amend the Act respecting fishing by force was read, and Mr. Thompson's Bill regarding the Carleton (City of St. John) Branch Railway, was read the third time.

Resolutions providing for grants of land to the irregular forces engaged in the Northwest campaign were passed in committee, and a Bill founded on them was introduced and read the first time.

The House went again into committee on the Bill respecting the Northwest Territories. A lively discussion took place on the clause providing that the judges to be created under the Bill might be appointed to the Northwest Council without emoluments. Messrs. Weldon, Mills, Cameron (Huron), Malock, and Davies strongly objected to the union of judicial and legislative functions in one person, as calculated to interfere with the administration of justice, and to lower respect for the judges.

The Bill amending the law of evidence (in the Senate) was read a second time and adopted in committee. The Bill was read the third time.

After recess, the Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Tunnel Railway was passed through committee and read the third time.

The Bill respecting the Harbour of Quebec and Sir Hector Langevin's Bill respecting tolls over the Pannville dam and bridge connecting works over the Grand River were read the second time and adopted in committee. The Bill respecting the electoral franchise and the Dominion Elections Act was read the second time, and the House went into committee of the Whole upon it.

After all the clauses of the Bill, as introduced by the Government, had been adopted, Mr. McLealan proposed several amendments relating to the qualification of voters. One of these related to the period of residence by providing that residence should be for one year before application instead of one year before 1st January; another provides that in case of income voters residence in Canada is sufficient, instead of residence in a constituency. After a long discussion it was decided that the consideration of Mr. McLealan's amendments should be held over until Tuesday. The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

On motion to go into supply on 20th, Mr. Mitchell said that in 1878, when the National Policy was adopted, he was partly responsible for it and he did not regret it, but there was such a thing as running a national policy into the ground. There was the duty on flour, cornmeal, and breadstuffs and coal, which pressed hardly on the poorer people, particularly on those of the Maritime provinces. Had he been returned at the election of 1878 he would have opposed these duties on the food and fuel of the people; but he had been defeated and so was only partially responsible. It was thought that the new North-West would make breadstuffs so cheap that the duty would not signify, but this had not turned out so. Though in favor of the N. P. generally he had never been in favor of these duties. It was, however, done as a compromise by the Government of the day. He thought the time had come for the Government to consider the question of taking the duty off these articles so essential to the poor man. It was no use telling such a one that a tax of fifty cents a barrel did not make it any dearer to him. He would not enter on this question, but it would pretty hard to accept the contention of those who maintained that the importers had a statement showing the imports and exports of the several articles of breadstuffs and the duties that had been collected to show how it pressed on the working population. The Maritime provinces and New Brunswick particularly are no agricultural provinces, their industries were diversified, and the people had to buy their flour, and he thought it was time this tax was taken off. It was particularly hard on people like those of the county of Northumberland, who occupied themselves in fishing, lumbering and similar toil and who had to buy all the flour they consumed. He wished to see food made as cheap as possible to them. He also thought that while some protection should be given to other industries, the existing duties on cottons and sugars were much too high. He read a summary of the imports and exports of coal in the Dominion, showing that in this direction also additional cost was thrown on the people for the benefit of a few coal mines. One argument for keeping on the enormous duty of 50 cents a ton on coal, was that there would be something to throw off on approaching the Americans for a reciprocity treaty, but this argument was now valueless and should be abandoned. He concluded by moving that in the opinion of the House, it would conduce to the comfort and well-being of the people of Canada, and especially the working classes, if all the impost duties were removed from flour, meal, corn for food or milling purposes, wheat and coal. This resolution was seconded by Mr. Weldon and supported by Mr. Barpee.

The motion led to a general debate, which lasted until near midnight. Several efforts were made to show that Mr. Mitchell had changed his views, and at the close of the debate he showed from *Harvard* and other sources that while he had favored a reasonable protection on certain manufactures, he had not supported the imposition of a tax on breadstuffs, and on coal, only to a limited extent, in connection with the general system which, to a certain extent, was necessary at that time. The time has now arrived for a removal of the taxes he referred to. The lines of the debate followed those of previous debates on the National Policy; the same arguments and contentions being used.