

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 them. selves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

II Deleuregure

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

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 purposeswith 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 was made a part of the present State Constitut adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the

It never scales or postpones
Its Grand Single Number Drawings
ake place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore, beginning March 1886.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY
TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1886 -194th Monthly Drawing CAPTIAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each Fractions in Fifths in proportion. 1 CAPITAL PRIZES.

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-

M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. DAUPHI, Make P. O. Money Orders payable

New Orleans, La.

and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA 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.



FRIEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of wor. ns in Children or Adults

RECEIVED

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD

CHOICE WINTER APPLES. 1 MIXED CAR CANADIAN APPLES

ONIONS. CHEESE. ETC. ETC

BOTTOM PRICES D CHESMAN SAMPLES' DOMINION

Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the 1 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 Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will ure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade.

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE DRUGS

PATENT MEDICINES of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle . Drug Store. and PATENT MEDICINES at their regul

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps

-ALSO IN STOCK -E. LEE STREET,

Proprietor. Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PA-CHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., toenable parties t 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 Sub ROBERT McGUIRE.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star. Superior Extra. 50 Oatmeal. 50 Quintals Codfish. 100 Half Chest Tea. 95 barrels sugar. 1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon. 29 barrels Pork. 20 dozen Brooms 20 " Buckets Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter

1000 rolls Room Paper. ROGER FLANAGAN. General Business.

JUST ARRIVED

a large lot of plain and fancy GLASSWARE and EARTHERNWARE. HANGING LAMPS. PLAIN FLOWER POTS.

Fe'y. HANGING FLOWER Pots, MILK BASINS. BUTTER CROCKS

-which Goods we will sell at extremely low figures.

A. H. & H. Marquis. Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain

and Twilled Back. Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK Grey Cotton 36 " 7cts. "

Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark Andelusian, Shetland, Bee Hive, 34 & 5 ply fiingering

W. S LOGGIE HAMS, Etc.

6000 B. S. C. Hams, 1000 do Spiced Roll Bacon, 80 Boxes extra good Cheese, 12 Half barrels Boston Pickles 5 Bas fresh assorted Nuts. 50 Cases Colman's Starch.
6 do do Mustaid do do Musera do Nixey's Black Lead, 0 Barrels White Beans, do Pot Barley, do Dried Apples

JUST RECEIVED.

SHINGLES.

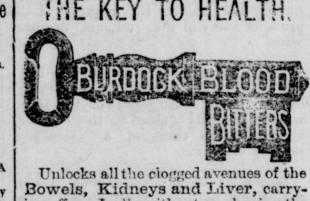
SHAVED GEDAR

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

ROGER FLANAGAN

125 bbls. Cock's FRIEND, patent, Paragon, patent TRIUMPH. FOUNTAIN. To bo sold Low FOR CASH

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham THE KEY TO HEALTH



ing off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humers of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dys-Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the



I have just received from Boston the largest

CALL AND INSPECT. These and al other goods in the Hardware line will be soid at BOTTOM PRICES. Sled Shoe Steel. CAST STEEL. IRON AND CHAIN.

> always on hand. J. R. GOGGIN

Chatham, N. B

ADVERTISERS Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau,



JAMILI VICK, SEEDSMAN, L. CONFECTIONERY

FRUITS ETC. Fresh Goods of Superior Quality Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S "Imperial Wringer

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. COFFEE.

40 Tin "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or ungrou..d, quality guaranteed.

For sale wholesale by

Removal.

moved from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street, twenty years ago. At that time it was Chatham

Miramichi Advance,

The Irish Question and British Elections. whichever side gets a majority, dependent of obstruction and of

worthy of note that the press Irish home rule, as expressed by the defeated bill, has been diswill, in all probability, be his disappearance forever from the lead of his views, Gladstone's possible ceded that he was as great a statesman as parliamentarian. Originality and permanence are not the marks that are different are really the same. In the exuberance of sentiment and the seduction of phrase his

Union with Canada was before the Liberal Convention at Fredericton on 24th

Hon Attorney General Blair said that convention should discuss the question of statement of facts respecting the neglect repeal. The repeal of the union was not yet a factor in dominion politics, and if it bring it about would not be the liberal party but the repeal party. To pass a resolution which might be construed as favoring repeal, if such a resolution could be passed in the convention, would not party of Canada, and consequently it could not be considered as coming within the objects for which the convention was assembled. It seemed rather that to pass is most desirable that we should be of confidence in the liberal party of Canada, and while the convention with one breath would be declaring its confidence would be asserting that it hoped for nothing at the hands of the liberal leader and his friends. But this is not the occasion to discuss repeal. We have not tution. We have not yet tried all the remedies that are open to us. If the tory party have failed to give us the policy which will tend to promote prosperity and satisfaction we have no right to say receive an expression of the views and that the liberal party will also fail. It is wishes of the Dominion government in our duty, if we feel the grievance of our present position, to unite in a determined effort to place those in power in whose

and make the future of Canada worthy of | foreign affairs. In this note the under its great resources and honorable tradi-Mr. Blair and those who entertain the views he expresses will, no doubt, learn by experience that their hopes are as delusive as were those of the most sanguine and sincere confederates

possible to make a success of confederation. Now the conditions have irrevocably changed. Then, we had a comparatively small debt and very little more than one-third of our present taxation. Under the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald the public debt has been so greatly increased and the public services all made so expensive that a high rate of taxation will be necessary for all time to come-not only so, but the new and vast territories of the west, with their sparse and comparatively non-taxpaying population—a people largely assisted by the native tax-payers in coming to the country-are and must be maintained at the expense of the older provinces, and, in the processes of administration, there must be a constant drain of our declining resources in that direction. We of the Maritime provinces, being shut out from our natural market in the United States in the interest of Ontario and Quebec-to whom we must go for manufactures and importations-will have constant reminders of the fact that we are but hewers of wood and drawers of water for our Canadian masters, no matter which party rules at Ottawa. It will. therefore, be found that the "repeal party" to which Mr. Blair refers is a very large one that only requires a strong man to lead it, when it will sweep the polls in New Brunswick as it has done in Nova Scotia.

The Scott Act Petitions at the Municipal Council.

The manner in which the petitions in

Canada Temperance Act were disposed of at the Northumberland Municipal Council is not satisfactory to those who desire to see that body rise to the dignity of its position in County affairs. It is also disappointing to those who hope that the Municipal system will develop the placing at the disposal of the Coun ty Councils local interests which are now controlled by the legislature of the province, but more properly are matters, almost exclusively, of County concern. The petitioners, erred, no doubt. in covering too much ground, but that Great Britain has been the prelude did not justify the practical ignoring of the petitions. They asked very properly, that an inspector should be appointed under the recently-passed act of the local legislature, and they went further -viz., to nominate the man for the position. In the judgment of many the latter part of the business might have been left rather to individual influence than incorporated in a petition affecting the main and important issue, and it is unfortunate that a good many those countries which look upon the of the Councillors seemed to be under the impression that the petitions were for the appointment of an individual to office rather than for the more important purpose of influencing the Council to bring into operation a permissive enactment of the local legislature designunblushingly violated in this and nearly every other community where it has

been adopted. The ordinary course pursued in regard to petitions presented to the Council is to receive them and then refer them to the standing committee on petitions. This would, doubtless, have been done in this case had it not been for the tooin apparent fact that a number of the council's members had pre-judged the matter and determined to dispose of it in the most summary manner. Sober after thought will convince even those who are in favor of the open defiance of the notoriously inoperative Scott Act that the action of the Council will tend shirks discussion by resort to the force commend itself to the public who wish to have matters affecting them dealt more intelligently with by their representatives. There are a good many presents itself under the local act, and it would have been much better, all roun d, to have them cleared up as they undoubtecly would have been had the majority not acted so arbitrarily. At all events, the action of the Council will not, by any means, tend to allay the public determination that things

Liberal Meeting.

The president and secretary of North. umberland County Liberal Association reason lfas been too often found announce a meeting of the party for endeavor to be present

Dominion Government Neglect and

At the late Convention of the New Brunswick Liberal Association Mr. Wel "he did not see any reason why a liberal don, Q. C., M. P., made the following

with these words: "I shall, no doubt, regard to this matter." To this despatch of the future of the country. It is too to the governor general, enclosing a note should be abolished.

secretary says; "It appears to Earl Granville expedient to take into consideration without delay what course it will be best to adopt with a view, if possible, to avoid a recurrence of irritating despatches in connection with the fisheries question, and I am to suggest that in the first place it might be well to communicate a copy of Mr. Lowell's note to the Canadian government and to ascertain what views they entertain on the subject." Lord Derby himself wrote as fol-

"Although the articles in question will emain in force for two years after the notice is given, your government will no doubt agree with me in the opinion that t is desirable that no time should be lost in taking into consideration the course which it will be best to adopt in regard to the fisheries question on the terminaion of the articles of the treaty relating thereto. Her Majesty's government will be glad if your ministers will favor them with their views in the matter as soon as ney are in a position to do so.' It seems to me that in sending these argent despatches the imperial governnent showed themselves anxious to guard most carefully the interests of Can-

ada, and when I tell you what is an undisputed fact that to this despatch no reply was sent, that to these repeated quests for advice concerning the wishes of Canada no attention was paid, that although the urgency of the case wa pointed out no attention was paid to but the despatches "pigeon-holed" the matter allowed to drop, you wil agree with me in saying that the conduct of the Canadian government was culpabl in the extreme; that they displayed wanton disregard of the duties of thei position and the necessities of the occa sion, and merit the condemnation not of the liberals alone but of all the people Canada. But this is not all. On Janu ary 30th, 1884, Lord Derby again wrote to the Governor General saving:

"With reference to my despatches May 3rd and March 28th I have the honour to request that you will move your of placing me in possession of their views quence of the approaching termination of the fishery articles in the Washington

Even this urgent letter elicited no re- | Queen Victoria by Captain Quigley and sponse, and after waiting in vain for near- | Collector Atwood. ly a year the Colonial Secretrry again wrote asking for the views of the government "as to the course which they may wish to be pursued in negotiations wit the government of the United States with the object of arriving at some satisfactory arrangement with that government in order to avoid the risks and complications which might arise from the fishery question being left in an unsettled and unde cided state." At last a reply was sent, but what sort of a reply? Simply a preposition that the time during which American fishermen might have free access to our waters should be extended. Even then it was not suggested that any com pensation in the way of free admission of fish should be granted to Canada. The whole subject was treated hurriedly an without consideration, and was left as th imperial government foresaw it would be in a most unsatisfactory condition. Can any one read these despatches and denv that the Canadian government merits con demnation? Iuvitation after invitation was sent, abundant opportunity was given to open the discussion of the whole subject of the fisheries and reciprocity with the United States government, but the only response from the Tory government of Canada was one which came at th eleventh hour and that it was simply gratuitious concession to the United States of privileges never asked for. Surely, in view of these facts, it is not unreasonable for this convention to condemn. and to condemn in strong terms, the negligence and indifference of the ministry.

Tory Repealers

[Telegraph.]

We altogether dissent from the idea that the desire to be free from the Canadian confederation implies any disloyalty to the sovereign of the empire; but we do say that if it be disloyal to talk of breaking up the confederation, the Liberal party have no monopoly of the design. It was Manitoba's Tory premier, Norquay, who in 1884 declared thas his province had been coerced into union with the bayonet. and if not more fairly treated, now that she had grown strong, would know how to find her way out. It was the Toronto Mail that, during the Riel agitation, threatened that, certain things happening, Ontarie would smash the confederation into its original fragments. And we quoted the other day from the Summerside Journal, a staunch supporter of the Conservative government, the statement that the cry of repeal would sweep that pr vince as it has swept Nova Scotia.

It was evident that the party which in its time mobbed a governor general and burned the parliament buildings, would not allow the British North America Act to keep it back from a selfish advantage. Sitting on the treasury benches, the Tory | the law to do so before allowing his men leaders are loyal to the Queen, the confederation and themselves, so long as such loyalty involves no sacrifices. But if British connexion conflicts with a Tory fiscal hobby the Mail cries out "so much the worse for British connexion."

This serves to recall that Mr. McLelan. now Sir John Macdonald's finance minister, in 1869 advised his fellow-citizens in Nova Scotia on the better terms question that "it would be better to accept an addi-"tion to our revenue for the present, but 'we should continue the fight till we are 'clear of our Canadian masters and seek 'the co. operation and assistance of the "maritime provinces to accomplish our 'freedom !'

And these are the men who raise the cry of disloyalty when Liberals talk of repeal or secession as a last resort under long endured wrongs.

The Young Liberals.

THEIR MEETING AT MONTREAL-THE BUS NESS OF A TWO DAYS' SESSION. Montreal on Wednesday and Thursday of last week was very largely attended, and evening was a grand success in every respect. The large attendance, and the deep interest shown in the proceedings, must be encouraging to the older members of the being intercepted en route by one of the party who have, for years, been fighting trap owners with bait, which was transfor the cause of liberalism and good gov- ferred to the schooner as she left the har-

The question of Canada's independence ped until next year's convention. The following, among other resolutions.

Condenning the government employing the public funds for the purpose of assisting emigrants from the old country to

That all restrictions on trade and commerce of the dominion are detrimental to the best interests of the people, and that it is absolutely necessary as a step toward the equitable government of Canada the dominion government sent no answer. that at the earliest possible moment the judgment, honesty, and sound commercial A short time afterwards, or, to be exact, tax on coal, flour and other necessaries of taxes upon the coal miners, and the coal Branch of the Irish National League, oc policy we can rely. No one need despair on May 3, 1883, Lord Derby again wrote life, and on raw material for manufacture, miners to protecting themselves by taxing cupied an office on Bridge- street opposite

by Mr. Gladstone, Mr Parnell and their followers to grant to the people of Ireland a parliament to manage their local affairs. That Manitoba lands be handed over to the province on such conditions as are

just and equitable That this convention is convinced that no settlement of the respective fishing ghts of Canada and the United States will prove satisfactory unless the policy of England, on negotiations, is based on commendations of the Canadian gov-Protesting against the encroachments

of the federal government upon the rights

That the right of the province of Manitoba under the British North America act to charter railways within its bounries should not be interfered with That no member, solicitor or employe a corporation seeking or receiving land, oney, subsidies or other pecuniary advantages from the government should be permitted to sit or vote in parliament. That this convention is strongly in favor of a reciprocity with the United States. The motion to abolish the senate was carried by 55 to 26, who were in favor

reforming it. A resolution favoring the appointment of a board of arbitation was also passed.

Capt Quigley and the Yankees. The Portland schooner City Point, which put into Shelburne Wednesday night for the alleged purpose of getting her decks caulked, was not permitted to proceed on

the voyage, but was detained pending instructions from Ottawa. It appears that, besides running to Shelburne harbor to get a pre-arranged supply of bait after dark, as alleged, she landed two men with their clothes at a place called Gunning Cove, Sandy Point, Shelburne harbor, and took water on board. This was immediately after anchoring at dusk Wednesday night, and before the captain made any attempt to report at the custom house. An armed guard was kept on board that night and some work was done caulking the decks. When ready to sail, Collector Atwood told Captain Keene he could not give a clearance until authorized from Ottawa, and meanwhile the City Point must government to take an early opportunity | remain under cover of the gnns of the cruiser Terror. On Friday instructions came from Ottawa to make a formal seizure of the American for violating the custom laws. This was done in the name of

> HALIFAX, July 4.-Capt Quigley of the cruiser Terror took charge of two other American schooners Saturday morning and brought them to Shelburne. They are the George W Cushing, C B Jewett, master, Portland, Me., and the C B Harrington, Fralick, master, of the same

Commander Quigley was interviewed by a press correspondent and reports: 'I went down with a boat's crew at half past seven o'clock and found the above named vessels in the harbor. I had been informed by parties at Sandy Point that they had been endeavoring to buy bait and ice during the day. I boarded the Harrington at half-past nine o'clock and found that two of the crew were then ashore. I enquired of the captain if be had reported at the custom house, and he replied that he had not. I thereupon ordered him to bring his vessel to Shelburne at day-break and placed an armed watch from my veseel on board of her. I next boarded the Cushing and enquired if any of the crew had been on shore that day and if the captain had yet reported his vessel. Captain Jewett replied that he himself had been ashore but he had not reported. I therefore treated him the same discipline, as I had administered to the captain of the Harrington.

'Had they succeeded in purchasing bai or ice,' was asked by the correspondent. 'No,' but both captains frankly admitted that they asked for them, but were unable to purchase either from the fishermen although bait particularly was plentiful and they offered as high as seventy cents a hundred for it.

Both vessels were brought up to anchor breast of the Terror.

The correspondent secured an interview with both captains. Capt Jewett, of the George W Cushing, had no hesitation in saying that his sole object in coming into port was for bait. He says his vessel had been laying idle in Portland for ten days, he feeling that it was useless to attempt to fish unless he could get fresh bait from the Provinces. A few days ago the American papers published a statement that Canada was going to surrender her right to refuse Americans bait and men, and had withdrawn her cruisers. It was solely by this report that he was induced to come here | ral :an endeavor to procure bait. He admits that yesterday morning in company with Capt Fralick he went ashore at Sandy Point and endeavored to buy bait, but

he was unable to procure any, as the fishermen positively refused to sell. He would have sailed to-day for the eastward in search of bait had he been seized. He had not reported to the customs house, therefore the seizure, and was unaware that it was a breach of

Capt Fralick of the Harrington had about the same story to tell, except that he wanted ice beside. He says this will prove disastrous work for the Americans

The George W Cushing is a fine yessel of sixty one tons, belonging to E G Hillard of Portland. The C B Harrington is owned by C A W. Harrington. -St. John Globe.

Dwyer and W S Jordan & Co. of same place and is a much smaller schooner than the former, being only about 21 tons Both vessels were formally seized and

are lying with the previously captured

City Point alongside the Terror. Canso, July 4. Schooner Hereward of Gloucester, Mass., arrived from Halifax

last week and reported she came in for water. She was seized on Saturday by sub-collector Young for shipping a man named Rhynold, a native of this place, and the fisheries department notified of The Convention of Young Liberals at the same. It is understood the captain was warned and the vessel released last The schooner Everett Steel, of Glouces-

A good many Yankee fishermen are

ter, anchored in the harbor Saturday

morning, and towards evening went out,

was discussed at length, and finally drop | dodging around and some have obtained No government cruiser has been in port

since the 26th June. The N. P. Swindle.

(Montreal Witness.) During the past six six years, that is, since the National Policy came into force, imported breadstuffs and coal were taxed over seven millions of dollars. By setting the farmers to protecting themselves by

within a couple of million or so of enough quarter. Yet the coal and bread are but a small proportion of what the people are cozened out of under the name

of Protection and the National Policy. Canada in London

The Canadian Exhibitor, a most creditable paper printed in the Canadian De partment of the Colonial Exhibition, paper furnished by the Canada Paper Co., Montreal; with type supplied by the Dominion Type Foundry, Montreal; and with Ink from the Canada Printing lok Co., Toronto, came to hand last week Among other things it says, -

"To attempt to give a comprehensive

sketch of even the Canadian section the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, much less the whole, would occupy a volume We can only say, on the authority of experienced exhibition men, that for the vastness of the display and the diversity of products brought together from the four ends of the earth, this Exhibition stands unrivalled in the history of world. As a grand object lesson to Englishmen and foreigners and as a spectacle through which the mind may take in the vast area of the British Empire and the mmense scope of its products and sources, it is transcendent in its instructiveness. As to the part the Dominion plays in the great panorama, we need not be ashamed of ourselves. In education, if not in fine arts, we are pre-eminent; while in manufactures of wood and iron, as well as of raw products of the forest and sea, we take a position pe culiarly our own. In machinery, at all events, we stand ahead of all the colonies, nd the long array of moving wheels the machinery hall is a surprise to most the Warden, C E Fish, Esq., in the of the mechanicins who visit the depart- chair. ment. This department, including the ironware and small tools, is, we are glad to note, in charge of a Canadian, Mr. James Clarke. of Cobourg, Ont., than whom no more efficient man could have been selected by Sir Charles Tupper, Amidst great difficulties, he has got the work together without a single breakage, and this hall, about 300 feet long, with two rows of machines, may be said to be the only machinery hall in the entire exhibition. On Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Cornwall and the other Canadians assisting Sir Charles Tupper, whose work will be referred to hereafter, one can scarcely be-

Home News from Abroad.

stow too much praise."

The St John Globe of 3rd inst. contain ed a very gloomy report from a commercial traveller just from the Miramichi. He

"On Wednesday last a very heavy frost visited the locality and completely destroyed the growing crops, Potatees, beans and buckwheat alike suffered; as I drove through the district a few days later, the fields were a black mass. It will be a serious blow to the farmers. many of whom are poor, and can ill afford to bear the loss." Let us hope that matters may not turn out quite so badly as anticipated. "I tell you what,' said the gentleman, as he changed the subject, I never saw business so dull in Chatham as it is at present; in the days of the old due-bills it was far better than it is now. Only one mill is running and there is no people want a hum the worst way, I can tell you." shipping in the harbor. The Chatham

It is true that business was, perhaps, never so dull'here as it is at present, but the 'I tell you' man rather overdrew the picture. We continue to have a ship or two in port and on the day named we had several sailing ships and a steamer of over 2000 tons. As to the frost's ravages we have not heard of them to any great extent, and having driven that night over an 11 mile country road did not find any frost at all. In fact, the 'I tell you' man must have been celebrating Dominion Day rather hilariously and had a fit of the blues in consequence.

Mr. Fielding's Position.

Mr. Fielding, the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, sent to the convention of Young Liberals in Montreal a letter response to their invitation to him to at-

I regret I cannot attend convention, for the success of which you have my best spent a large amount of money in erecting wishes. Political issues in Nova Scotia and repairing said wharf. are now deeper than ordinary party lines. Excessive taxation, neglect of our Previncial rights, general mismanagement at Ot-Nova Scotia and produced a constitutional revolt against the union. The desire of our people is to be released from Confederation. We must press for that, regardless of party lines; but while Nova Scotia remains in the union the Liberals of the province will very thoroughly cooperate with their brethren of the other provinces in bringing about a change in the Ottawa Government; feeling assured that the whole country will be benefitted by having the affairs of the Dominion directed by a statesman of the lofty character and splendid abilities of the Hon. Edward Blake.

W. S. FIELDING. Only one New Bruuswicker appears to have attended the convention, Mr. James

Gladstone's Eloquence. Mr. Gladstone, in the course of his

specch at Liverp ol on 28th ult, said. 'It was here that I first drew breath. I have drawn it now 76 years. The time is no distant when I shall pay my debt to nature, and these possibly are the last words I shall speak in Liverpool." Mr Gladstone quoted from the ballad Chevy Chase. "The child unborn shall rue th hunting of that day," and exclaimed 'If idle and shallow pretexts bewilder th mind of the people, or if power, wealth. and rank overbear the national sense. the child unborn shall rue the voting of tha day. I entreat you to resolve that th givilized world shall no longer assert tha Ireland is England's Poland, and to de termine that England shall no longe have a Poland. She has had it long enough, Listen to prudence, courage and honour. Ring out the old, ring in the new, ring out the notes of memory and discord, ring in the blessed reign of

A Great Sonsation. LONDON, June 29 .- A sensation has

been caused by an article purporting to contain "important Fenian revelations", published in the current number of The Fortnightly Review. The article is cap. tioned "Behind the Scenes." and is ostensibly contributed by an Irishman. It tells substantially the following story:-Frank Byrne, Secretary of the English the manufacturers, and the manufacturers Westminster Hall in the spring of 1882. For sale wholesale by DeFOREST HARRISON& CO forward determined to right all wrongs from the under secretary of state for with the gallant efforts now being made to protecting themselves by taxing the with the gallant efforts now being made

farmers and coal miners, all under the the time by the Irish Parliamentary party. name of the National Policy, the Domin. Mr. Parnell used Byrne's office for the ion Government, in addition to the glory, transaction of private business, because as has carried off in taxes taken from all the he said it was the quietest place he could nice little sum of seven million dollars- get in the neighbourhood. The kxives used in the assassination of Lord Cavento make up an acceptable present to so dish and Burke in the Phenix Park were great a corporation as the Canadian Paci- purchased with League money. The If divided equally among the people knives were then given to a Kenian cohof Canada, it would give every man, wo- bler to cover with leather sheaths, and man and child of them a dollar and a from the cobbler's shop they were delivered at the office of the League by a brother of Frank Byrne, and were subsequently entrusted to Mrs. Frank Byrne to be conveyed to Dublin, and there to be delivered to James Carey. Miss Maggie Byrne took £200, furnished from the League treasury, to Dublin, to enable an organizer to escape to America. Mr. Patrick Egan, who was then the Treasurer of the League bolted the country shortly afterwards.

> IN THE COURTS.—The big timber raft at the Joggins will be ready for launching on Saturday next, but a serious difference that has arisen between the New York promoters of the scheme and Mr. Barnhill will probably result in a postponement of the launch for the present. It seems that the contract entered into between Barnhill and Godfrey, of New York, did not specify the number of feet the raft would contain, but that it was represented and understood between the parties that three million feet would be required. and on this understanding Barnhill went to work, and now that the raft is about complete he finds he has about two-thirds of a million it will not carry. For this he claims payment, and Godfrey disclaims liability, and has brought an action in the supreme court, Amherst, for some \$5,000 already paid Barnhill for timber, and for \$10,000 damages for alleged breaches. Unless the matter is settled, the public will hearfull particulars in October, at the next term of the Amherst supreme court. - Chicago Post.

> Northumberland Municipal Council. The half-yearly meeting of the County Council convened in the Court House

> The following is a list of the Councillors for the present year --

Newcastle, at 11.30 a. m.

LUDLOW. - John McAleer, Samuel Amos BLISSFIELD. - Enoch A Bamford, Jno I Mersereau. BLACKVILLE. -B N T Underhill, Michael Whalen. NORTHESK. - Michael Ryan, Robert

Southesk. - James Somers, Jared DERBY .- Jas Robinson, Jno. Betts. Rogersville.-Reuben S Cormier. Peter Thibedeau NELSON. - Daniel Baldwin, Allan A M. Saunders.

NEWCASTLE. - John Woods, Chas. E. CHATHAM. - Roger Flanagan, D. G. GLENELC .- Hugh Cameron, Robert McNaughton. HARDWICKE. - Thos B Williston Michael Bransfield

ALNWICK .- Wm B Stewart, Romain

Council was called to order by the Warden, Roll called. Couns Flanagan and Smith, Chathan, Reuben S Cormier, Rogersville, Hugh Cameron, Glenelg, and Wm B Stewart, Alnwick, were absent. [Couns Flanagan, Smith and Stewart arrived by the boat leaving Chatham at 11 a. m.]

Reading of minutes of last meeting read and on motion approved. Coun Whalen moved that W C. Anslow be appointed Official Reporter,

On motion, John Cassidy was appoint-On motion that the pay be \$1.50 per

day, moved in amendment that it be \$1.00. Amendment lost. Original motion carried.

Motion made that vote be recorded. Yeas for the amendment Couns Ryan and Nays-Couns McAleer, Amos, Bam-

ford, Somers, Robinson, Betts, Mersereau, Whalen, Underhill, Saunders, Baldwin, Williston, Savoy, Woods. Coun Betts presented the following

petition from R R Call: -To the Municipal Council of the County of

Northumberland: The Petition of Robert R. Call, of Newcastle, in the said County, Merchant repectfully showeth. That on the 9th Januray, 1866, your

petitioner and George A. Willard obtain ed a lease from the Justices of the front part of the Public Wharf in Newcastle for a term of 20 years at a yearly rental tend their meeting. It excited a great of \$200 and under which the said lessees good repair. That your petitioner occupied the said property until 1875 and during that time

That on the 13th July, 1875, a new lease was given by the Justices of the Peace of the same premises to your petitioner for tawa, intensified the original grievances of a term of 20 years and he has paid the

same rent up to this time. Under the last mentioned lease your per titioner was not bound to keep the wharf in repair and since that time he has spent a large amount of money on permanent repairs besides repairing the damage caused by the last three extraordinary high tides and which amount the County would properly be entitled to pay to your peti-

That during late years, more particularly years under which your petitioner has occupied since the building of the Railway, the receipts for wharfage have fallen off until they now amount to a trifling sum, your petitioner feels that the annual rent of \$200 for said wharf is too high and more than any person can afford to pay. Your petitioner therefore prays that the Council may take this matter into their consideration and make such reduction in

said rent as may be deemed fair and rea-R. R. CALL. Newcastle, July 1886. Moved and seconded it be received, and

on motion referred to Committee on Peti-Coun. Betts said that Mr. Park was present and could give some information in

reference thereto, and on motion Mr. Park was heard by the Council. Mr. Park said he was employed by Mr. Call to present this Petition, Mr. Call

being absent on military duties. The wharf property was leased to Messrs. Call and Willard in 1865 for a term of 20 years, and when the lease was entered into the wharf was not completed, and was completed by the lessees. In 1875 a change was made and the old lease discharged. In the new lease the lessee had to repair only in certain cases for ordinary wear and tear, storms, etc. excepted Since steamers had stopped coming here the wharfage had been little or nothing. He also could claim an amount for repairs in consequence of storms, which he had not done, but considered this rent of \$200 as too high. If he had to repair the wharf he should get it at a decreased rent, having made no claims for former repairs. The

committee would doubtless deal with the matter fairly. The Committee wis, on motion, ordered to report at 3 o'clock. On motion Council adjourned till 2

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council was called to order by the Warden at 2 o'clock. All the Councillors (Continued on third page,)

Chatham N. B

The ADVANCE office is re-

It may almost be taken for granted that Mr. Gladstone and his Irish policy will be defeated in the pending elections in Great Britain. Although the counties have not yet been heard from it will be difficult to make up the losses the government has sustained in the borough consituencies. Neverheless, the glamour that attaches to a great name is wonderfully strong. While there may be differences of opinion in reference to Gladstone's change of front and concessions to circumstances which he refuses longer to control, there is still faith among his followers in his honesty of purpose. This belief in sincerity is sometimes looked upon as a justification of extreme courses by those who will tollow a leader whose eminence sheds a halo of dignity on measures that stagger their reason. To this may be added that clinging to party which, as in divisions in domestic affairs, will keep the skeleton in the closet rather than evict it. It is to be ho ped, however, for the sake of trade and the stability of government, that will be sufficient to make it both in

policy more intended to pander to the political exigencies of the hour than to effect the final settlement of domestic legislation, the confusion of which is doing so much to distract to a point of legislative capacity, reliabusiness and create want of confid- bility and importance which will justify A series of short-lived parliaments would be most unfortunate, as they would enfeeble the country in foreign

affairs. It has before happened that the instability of government in to European conplications, which only great and wasteful wars have terminated. In a pending discussion of radical constitutional changes, the time would be inopportune for abandoning parochial politics to take up arms and defend national interests from the attacks of watchful enemies. It is, in this connection, power and prosperity of the Empire with fear and envy regard with most pleasure any disturbance which tends to weaken its unity and squander its wealth. If Gladstone's policy finds this light, be, at least, inexpedient, whatever other arguments may be for or against it on its merits at credited in this regard. Should Gladstone be squarely defeated it

favor in these directions, it would, in ed to enforce a Dominion law that is public affairs, and the friends of reform in Irish government will turn to Chamberlain or some other leader to an already old age the infirmity to discredit them, for the cause that, mortal setting of the jewels of his of a merely silent majority, will not

return to power could only happen after several years, which would add of natural physical decline. The immortal abilities must be nigh worn through. A few years, at most, and he and his many-sided character will be matters of history, nor will this judices and misconceptions connected generation be capable of adequately with the Scott Act question, as it preestimating one who has excited the extremes of admiration and severest criticism. It will scarcely be con-

of a mind which has devoted all its culture and marvellous energy to the shall not remain as they are, for the adornment of common-place, and to subject will have to be grappled with ingenious explanations of how things | and settled one way or another.

splendid vanity of vox populi vox Attorney-General Blair on Repeal When the question of repeal of the

worshipping at the shrine of popular-

ity, where judgment blinks in the

next Thursday evening, 15th inst., in Masonic Hall, Chatham, for the purpose of completing organization. We hope that all the friends of the party who can convienently do so, will

by the Dominion Government of our imever became one those who desired to portant fishery and reciprocity interests: A review of the facts wou'd show that while the imperial government had been mindful of the interests of Canada the dominion government acted in a most tend to strengthen the hands of the liberal | negligent manner, and so as to create causes of irritation and ill-feeling between us and our nearest neighbors, with whom it such a resolution would be to vote want friendly terms. In 1883 the U.S. congress had passed a joint resolution to terminate the fisheries clauses of the treaty in Mr. Blake, with the next breath it of Washington. This was, of course, communicated to the imperial government. and Lord Derby at once, that is on March 28th, 1883, sent a despatch to the govyet exhausted the resources of the consti- ernor general enclosing a copy of the communication from the American gov. ernment. Lord Derby's despatch closed