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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 ure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Salt Rheum. Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade.

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Newcastle Drug Store. MEDRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regul

Flower Pots, Sponges, Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps

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June, 1 1886.

·—(-)·(-)—
riber's CARDING MILL at Derby i now in full operation. All Wool left at the Mill will be promptly a pended 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 R. D. WILSON.

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and EARTHERNWARE. HANGING LAMPS, PLAIN FLOWER POTS. Fe'y. HANGING FLOWER Pots, MILK BASINS, BUTTER CROCKS,

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International S. S. Co

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ACIDITY OF

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And every species of diseases arising from

BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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OF THE HEART.

THE STOMACH.

OF THE SKIN.

DROPSY,

BILIOUSNESS,

DYSPEPSIA,

NDIGESTION,

AUNDICE.

ERYSIPELAS,

SALT RHEUM

HEARTBURN,

HEADACHE,

E. A. STRANG. - - Chatham | the Association The political situation in the County was discussed by the meeting, the speakers, including Mr. Snowball, Mr Burchill, D T Johnstone, sr., E P Williston, D G Smith, A.S. Ramsay, J. D McKay, J. J. Pierce and others, and the following was unanimously adopted -Resolved that this Association pledge tself to support no candidate for the House of Commons who is not unreserved. ly pledged to and heartily in accord with the Liberal party of Canada and its recog-

ish-as follows.-

Newcastle, Allan A. Davidson.

Chatham, Patrick Connors.

Nelson, Thos. Ambrose.

Southesk, James Somers.

Northesk, Robert Adams.

Blissfield, John L Murray

Ludlow, Wm. McCluskey.

Glenelg, John Johnstone.

Hardwick, T. H. Fleiger.

Rogersville, Raymond Lavway.

The above named gentlemen (includ-

ing the President, Secretary and Trea-

surer) are the Managing Committee of

Derby, Richd. Wilson.

Blackville, Scott Fairley.

Alnwick, Alex Loggie.

nised leader. The meeting was a most enthusiastic and satisfactory one. It was not at all large, for the call was not a general one, the business to be done requiring a few workers rather than a large representation of the party. The out look for the Liberals throughout the Dominion was shown to be bright, for disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, there are unmistakeable signs of constantly increasing party vigor, while discontent and discord prevails on the other side, the situation of the Conservatives in Northumberland being no exception to the rule. With the headquarters of the Northumberland Liberal Association at Chatham and its associated organizations in every Parish the party will be in excellent position and take a personal interest in perfecting the organization in response to I have just received from Boston the largest

and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and July 15th. the call for the general Meeting of Greatness on Its Travels.

> The Montreal Star says, -Colonel Call of Miramichi thinks that although Northumberland County, N. B., is "pure Conservative," the Hon Mr. Mitchell, should he wish, minion Parliament.

not realise the fact-is the gentleman we all know as Mr. R. R. Call of Newcastle, who, when he travels, apparently does so "on his military title," having, no doubt, learned the trick from our American cousins. What such a titled personage thinks at home may not count for much, but when abroad, and expressed with the unction and dignity befitting full regimentals, it is a different thing. Colonel Call has proclaimed in Montreal that Northumberland is "pure Conservative," and that city, as well as the whole Province of Quebec will expect to find his words verified. It doesn't count for anything, in the Colonel's estimation, that in the last contest between a Liberal and Conservative in Northumberland. the Liberal won by two hundred majority, for a nod of the Colonel's helmet or a wave of his marcial hand would, of course, annihilate not only the majority, but the whole party. Hereafter we shall have to consult the Colonel and throw ourselves upon his clemency when we want to demonstrate our existence as Liberals, or, perhaps, send him off to Montreal, where he can enjoy life as a military prodigy and from those who might be irreverent enough to laugh at his attempt to pose

as a judge in matters political. The Star says, "Colonel Call is the and Victoria. John Kelly political organizer of the Miramichi," but the gentleman who interviewed him does not inform us how he discovered the fact, so we must conclude that it was the gallant colonel, himself, who vouchsafed the information; and the only theory on which

to think that he "holds in the hollow of his hand."

Removal.

building next (east)

JHATHAM, N. B. - - JUNE 17, 1886

The Liberals Organizing.

of the Northumberland County Liber-

al Association, in connection with the

The first move towards the formation

Chatham

The Advance office is re-The Colonel also condescended to in form the Star interviewer that the fish moved from the old stand ery question did not affect us at all Upper Water Street, to the the Miramichi, but whether he arrived to at that sapient conclusion in his mil Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's tary capacity, or in that of American Consular Agent at Newcastle, we are Office, Lower Water Street not told. In view of Boutelle's resolutions on the subject in the American Senate some persons may venture to differ from the Consular-Colonel's Miramichi Advance,

A rich portion of the interview, Kings, N. S., however, is that which the 'great organizer" delivers himself on the subject of local railways. He says the railway from Chatham to Fredericton will affect the business on the International (probably a misprint, meaning Provincial organization, was made at the Intercolonial) as it will save the Chatham on Tuesday evening. John necessity of sending freight round by P. Burchill, Esq., Vice-President for Moncton and St. John, "but," he adds, this County of the Provincial Associa-"the Indiantown branch, which is also tion, presided, and the work of organi-"nearing completion will partially, if zation was effected as far as could be 'not wholly counteract the harm that done at a first meeting. This consisted "may be cone by the Chatham Branch. in the election of a President of the It must have cost the Colonel some thing to be interviewed and it is to

Association, and a Vice-President for each parish, a Secretary and a Treasur feared that things began to get ve er. A committee on by-laws was a's much mixed up by the time the rail appointed; and, at a meeting to be held way question was reached. You never on 15th July, they are to report, when can tell by a man's appearance the organizing of the different parishes will be proceeded with. The choice of knows deal or not, but, as a rule, physical a President in the person of Wm. Kerr, development generally accompanies Esq., of Chatham, will be recognized that of the mental faculties. Those, as an excellent one, Mr. Kerr being one however, who fail to remember that of our best known citizens, an uncomthere are exceptions to all rules are promising Liberal, and while a represenoften misled, and we fear that our tative of the substantial farming interphysically-gifted Newcastle Colonel has est, he is no less identified and acquainted with the general business and industravelled on his titles and personal appearance so successfully as to give the tries of the county. Mr. John Fotherreaders of the Star-through that ingham, who was chosen Secretary, will paper's anxious interviewer-rather bring to the position the industry necessary to success, and the experience | cranky ideas of Miramichi affairs. he has had in business here for many is only under such circumstances and through such peculiar personages that years, and having been a county coun-Northumberland could be advertised as cillor for several terms, he is no novice a "pure conservative" county, Mr. R. to | in politics. Mr. Roger Flanagan, who R. Call as its "John Kelly political is elected to the position of Treasurer is one of the Municipal Councillors for organizer" and the Chatham branch as Chatham and widely known as one of a railway doing "harm," which it reour best citizens and most substantial quires the Indiantown branch to "partially if not wholly counteract." men of business. The other officers are the vice Presidents-one for each Par-Mr. Call's posing in Montreal as a great political organizer and railway author-

> and examining it, entered upon the following dialogue with the driver, who was looking out the cab window,-Mister be this a locomotive ? Yes, sir. Who makes it move? The engineer. He must be a mighty smart man. Yes, he is. Could we see the engineer? Yes. I'm the man.

ity suggests the old story of the two

country lads who saw a locomotive for

the first time, and, after walking around

I say, Bill, It don't take much o man to be an engineer, do it?

The Agricultural Station.

The subject of a location for the proposed Dominion Agricultural Station in the Maritime Provinces is, no doubt, t, be quite a bone of contention, and as a contribution to the discussion, we make room for a Chignecto Post article | the question, and thereon. The Post presents Sackville's claims very fully and strongly and we shall wait, with interest, to hear what rival claimants may have

### [From the Chignecto Post.] The Agricultural Station

RE-EMINENT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY

SACKVILLE. Parliament has voted the sum of \$30. 000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Station for the Maritime Provinces. It is reasonable to presume that the Government would aim to secure such a location as would be most central to all as most accessible by modern means of travel, and that it would not ignore the advantages to such a station is being located in a prosperous agricultural dis- haust their strength, and then, en masse, to do itself justice, whenever it may trict. These two considerations are ful at a concerted signal, they set up a loudplease the Ottawa Government to bring filled to a degree in Sackville, as they are cheers for the Grand Old Man," and the nowhere else in the Maritime Provinces. House seemed to rise at the call. It was eral rally to the support of the party A glance at the map of the Provinces will an historical scene, the greatest since the show any one that Sackville, on the Isthmus of Chignecto, possesses the most central situation of any town in the Eastern Provinces. During the last of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, Fort Cumberlandon the borders of this parish—was a prize constantly struggled for by the two great nations that contested for supremacy on this Continent. It was accessible to Quebec; from it Louisburg in Cape Breton will no doubt go in again for the Do- and Port Royal in the Bay of Fundy, were alike within striking distance; the Colonel Call-lest some of us should New England traders never felt themselves safe while it was in the possession of the French and made several attempts to dislodge them, and when it finally fell, the last hope of French rule in Acadia expired. The commanding natural situsession of these Provinces in the past, renders it to-day a no less important van tage point, in the more peaceful avocations

of the arts, agriculture and commerce. A radius of 100 miles takes in Halifax,

Georgetown on the other. land is in the exact centre of Acadia, it to her lengthy despatches. being 235 miles from East Point in Cape Breton, the most easterly point of Nova Scotia, 235 miles from the settlement of St. Francis, in the extreme west of New Brunswick. It is also 180 miles from Cape Sable, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, and 180 miles distant from Dalhousie, the most northerly point of New Brunwick. Within a distance of 140 miles are embraced the orchards of Annapolis Valley, the splendid upland farms of Antigonish, the productive marsh and intervales of Colchester, and in New Brunswick the dairying farms of Kings, the great shore farms along the Gulf while adding another fifty miles to the political annihilator at a safe distance radius, the magnificent island of Cape Breton is included on the one side, while on the other come in the no less valuable

Thus Sackville is not only the geograph ical centre, but, located on the I. C. R., it is fairly in the centre of the various Rail way systems that ramify Acadia from Cape Breton and Yarmouth on one side, to Carleton and Restigouche on the other. the hallucination can be squared with \_by railway and ferry-of the P. E. I. his well established reputation for ver- Railway. The Short Line or any other cision.' acity is the belief peculiar to the great line of Railway, that has for its object 'organizer" that Newcastle is the quick connections through these Provinces whole County and especially that por- to Europe, would necessarily have to pass tion of it which it is the Colonel's pride within a few miles of this town.

The true test of the agricultural value of any section is the quantity of food it is capable of producing for man and beast. Judged by this standard. Westmorland County makes a good showing and compares favorably with any other county in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The yield of the leading hay counties in the two Provinces in 1831 was as follows: -

Kings, N. B., 62,846 60,019 In potatoes, Westmorland takes second place, the figures for the leading counties

being as follows: 1,461,813 bushels. 1,005,802 " Westmorland, 975,680 757,708 Westmorland produces more horses and

sheep than any other county in the Pro-

vince, in cattle other than milch cows it

takes the lead, and in cattle killed or sold it is far ahead of the others. Auother important reason for the location of the station here is, that the estab ishment of an agricultural school for the Maritime Provinces would most probably at once follow, because such an educational enterprise could be started on a very

satisfactory basis here at a less cost than elsewhere, the library, museum labratories and class rooms of Mt. Allison, already provided, would allow the promoters of it to devote their energies to securing such other educational aids and facilities as are required in efficiently teaching theoretical science, pure and simple. This would immensely simplify the design and cheapen the first cost, as well as the yearly expenses of an agricultural institution, and would provide one somewhat on the scale of Guelph school in Ontario, at a me ely nominal cost to the general public.

#### Great Britain and Ireland.

The defeat of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons on its second reading and the events following have occupied the despatches.

LONDON, June 8th.—The majority against the Home Rule Bill surprised even

THE SCENE IN THE COMMONS. The scene in the House last night was one never to be forgotten. The House was crowded from floor to ceiling. The Peers' gallery was filled to overflowing. In the serried ranks of spectators stood many foreign ambassadors. The strangers' gallery was full to suffocation. Mr. Gladstone rose to speak at 11.30, and was received with loud and continued cheering. Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley were on his right and Messrs. Childers and Mundella on his left, with Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dilke immediately behind. Mr. Chamberlain occupied a corner seat on the second beach below the gangway, close Churchill nervously twirled his moustache; Mr. Parmell sat between Mr. Sexton and Mr. Thomas O'Connor, and Messrs Dillon, Healy and O'Brien were near by. Mr. Gladstone spoke with great energy. His thrusts at Mr. Chamberlain were keenly relished, and excited roars of laughter. Mr. Chamberlain sat with his head resting on his left arm, not moving a muscle until Mr. Glad stone finished at 1.07 a. m., having spoken one hour and

forty minutes. The Speaker tinally put A TREMENDOUS SHOUT arcse when he asked those in favor to say 'aye," and an equally loud cry when he asked for the "noes." The Speaker requested the "ayes" to go to the right and "noes" to the left. Messrs. Morley and Majoribanks were appointed tellers for the "ayes," and Messrs, Brand and Caine for the "noes." The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a. m. they returned to their seats, and the space below became crowded. Way was made for Mr. Gladstone. The Irish members cheered at the Premier and howled at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter paid no attention to the derisive yells of the Irish contingent. When Mr. Brand announced the result, pent-up excitement culminated in loud, long, triumphant unionist cheers. parts of the Maritime Provinces, as well | The Conservative rank and file shouted themselves hoarse. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Caine sat immovable. The Ministers appeared resigned. The Parnellites waited patiently for the Conservatives to exer shout. A voice cried out, "Three passage of the Reform Act in 1832.

citement throughout the country over the every other. outcome of the contest. The Conservatives and Whigs are everywhere making the day one of jubilee, ringing bells, lighting bonfires, firing cannons and singing the National Anthem. Despatches from Ireland state that in Belfast, Londonderry, Lurgan, Armagh and other towns the loyalists have been stoned during their parades and demonstrations. but up to a late hour this afternoon no

DUBLIN, June 8 .- There is the wild-Home Rule bill, Rockets were sent up result of the vote to the adjacent towns. and soon the news was known throughation that made it the key to the pos- out Ulster. Ten thousand Loyalists par- hand. You will now understand how and aded at Lurgan this morning in hon r of their victory.

LONDON, June 8.-The Cabinet was at first divided on the question of resigning or dissolving Parliament. Mr Annapolis, St. John, Chatham, North Gladstone was emphatic for dissolution. Point on one end of P. E. Island, and and the Cabinet's decision in favor of a dissolution was ananimous. Mr. Gladstone had frequent telegraphic commu-Singular as it may seem, Fort Cumber- nication with the Queen, and has mailed

John Morley in a speech at the Eighty | feat, that Home Rule would become spected Lord Hartington and his follow- give her. ers, and the other Liberal dissentients Among the benefits I anticipate from who would have to answer to the coun- your acceptance of our policy are these try for their conduct. He impressed up- Consolidation of the united empire and a is hearers the importance of not for etting, in case of an election, that u ess the Liberal majority exceeded 85. the Parnellites would have complete con- abatement and gradual extinction of trol of Parliament.

PRESS OPINIONS. LONDON, June 8 .- The News (Minis terial) says:-"Dissolution has been rendered inevitable by last night's vote. Parnell's emphatic declaration that Ireland would accept Gladstone's bill as grain producing counties of Restigouche final settlement, will have a wider influence with the nation to-day, than all the astute and minute criticism of Goschen. Considering the democratic spirit the Nationalists, Parnell's declared oninion that the provision creating a first Order in the proposed Irish Parliament

was a salutary provision, was significant. Hicks Beach doubtless spoke the truth, on far as he knew it, but we need not The completion of the Cape Tormentine suppose that Churchill always takes his which they used their carbines, drove the inferior as I am at many points, I hope I Pier will place it within two hours travel advice. Gladstone's speech was worthy mob away in disorder. The rioters re- shall not be so far behind as usual. of himself and the occasion. The whole assembled with increased strength and ("Hear, hear!") Without intending to case is now before the country for de- again attacked Duffy's, this time over-The Telegraph (Conservative) says: the place. In the first assault Chief of thinking while listening to his speech that

British Parliament on the closing night large number of factory girls, who goaded The unity of the kingdom has been pre- or shamed the men on to battle, and served by the great declaration of the formed a most dangerous element. When British Democracy come to power."

clear issue. This must be taken be- tavern. It was at ouce thoroughly sacktween the policy of Hartington and the ed. All the taps and spiggots were set policy of Gladstone. The country must running and everybody was invited to low decide the question.

result remained doubtful to the last moment. It was even feared that Glad- let fall until they broke and liberated stone's eloquent appeal would cause their contents. All the furniture was enough abstentions to save the bill. carried out, piled in the centre of the After the announcement of the vote was roadway and burned in a bonfire to made in the Commons last night mem- furnish the rioters with light during their bers rushed to telegraph wires to inform debauch. Men, youths and girls drank their electors of the result of the di- until they fell helpless in the gutters, vision. Great crowds remained outside the girls acting with greater fury during the House until the vote was taken. the earlier stages of the orgy than the men. The majority received the result with The noise, the profanity, the disorder enthusiastic cheers.

The Standard says: The Commons by here by flring the tavern itself, and it defeating the Home Rule bill has saved burned to the ground. Then the stronger itself from degradation and the Empire men, who had become infuriated and not from disruption. It has also read a les- overpowered by their potations, ran son to Ireland which after the first irri- through the streets, wrecking and pillagtation has subsided will, we trust, be ing wherever they went and increasing duly appreciate i by the quick-witted in- their following the further they proceedhabitants of that Island. Gladstone, ed. These rioters after a while congregated Parnell and Morley may rest satisfied that what the present house has refused to do no house returned on an appeal to the constituencies to decide between unity and separation can ever be attempted to protect the property, but

Irish National League and its paymasters in America. Mr. Gladstone exerted mystification and persuasion in favor of his bill. We rejoice that the majority who had fallen away in drunkenness-and against it was decisive and crushing. extinguished the flames before they could and practical agriculture, and veterinary This speaks well for the independence gain control of the structure. But the and courage for the House of Commons. Its strong testimony is in faver of encouraging the belief that Englishmen and dominated it until morning, Scotchmen are not yet ready to submit themselves to the levelling influence of machine politics of America. The point is, if the Government had been granted a second reading, they would have reintroduced the same bill; so this issue was taken, and the bill was condemned in both present and future.

DUBLIN, June 8, 1886.—The Freethe past week. The following are among ative votes cast last night for Mr. Glad- ing order. stone's measure virtually commit Par-liament to home rule. Who should say day gives the following description of the the matter rests there?" The Express (onservative) says; "It is

yet too soon to trumph. The constitution, it is true, has won the first pitched battle, but the campaign has only

The Cook Herald (nationalist) says; 'Let the friends of Ireland be dignified, patient, forbearant. The English denocracy will rally and scatter the false liberals. When England finally rejects Irishmen to nerve themselves to struggle | house.

The Cork Examiner (nationalist) says. been choked, but only at a point which five years ago it seemed impossible for it to reach. The Irish question is now in the forefront of politics. Defeat cannot relegate it to a minor place." calamity to Ireland and a crowning dis- both sides, when they were re-inforced grace to England has been averted in by the arrival of 70 fresh officers. The beside Mr. Maine. Sir Michael Hicks. plot against the Queen, and Mr. Gladbeach looked confident; Lord Randolph stone has been disgraced and dishonored."

Belfast, June 7 .- Rioting was renewed here this evening. A mob of Orange. men wrecked a number of houses Catholics and threw stones at the police, severely injuring some of them. Riot Act was read and the police fired upon the mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides The police finally triumphed. GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

London, June 13.—Gladstone issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian, in which he says In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised, and her majesty was pleased to sanction, a dissolution of parliament for decision by the nation of the gravest, and tikewise the simplest, issue submitted to it for half a century. It is only the sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view your confidence. At the last election I endeavored, in my addresses and speeches. to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had a great advangovernment would have received warm and extensive support from within the in check. Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the with the multitude of questions it in- missal of the Catholics. cludes. My earnest hope was to support Belfast, June 11.—An associated press On the 26th of last January, an opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share

Ninety-four Liberals and Radicals vot- in it. The Irish question was thus placed ed against the bill. There is intense ex- in the foreground to the exclusion of The hour, as all felt, had come. only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than by coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for, and to be found. I, therefore, viewed with regret the fall of the late case of fighting or extreme violence has cabinet, and when summoned by her majesty to form a new one, I undertook, on the basis of anti-coercion, a policy with est enthusiasm among the Loyalists in the the fullest explanations to those whose aid North of Ireland over the defeat of the I sought as colleagues when I proposed to grant Ireland a domestic legislature at Coleraine last night announcing the and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed, and work was at once put in why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside

every other subject, and adjourned our ltopes of useful and progressive legislation. Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland m nage her own affairs? There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world : There is the plan of our government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions. transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for 20 years, burning buildings laden with loot. It is Goschen does not seem to have made up his law very shortly. The Conservatives by the end of which time, he assures us, Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, on disorder at Westminster. Every one re- repeal of coercion laws, you may wish to

> great addition to its strength; the stoppage of a heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of the public treasury; the ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience to enquire into the causes of the whole shows to be a natural consequence of a free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world: and lastly, the restoration of parliament to its dignity and efficiency and regular progress of business of the country. RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

mob of Orangemen made an attack upon the tavern kept by a Catholic named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during "We are persuaded that the voice of Police Carr was wounded. He was in all the lost causes wherewith I have the Commons faithfully reflects the carried away and now lies in a critical opinion of the country. The debate has condition. When the Orangemen returned sustained the historic reputation of the to the fight they were accompanied by a past, he was never so little effective as

the officers abandoned Duffy's the mob The Chronicle says we are left with a at once took complete possession of the help himself according to his taste. All The Post (Conservative) says: "The the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted up high and were terrible. The mob ended their work around the police station and stoned the place until they were tired. Then they marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and they were overpowered and driven away. The Times says; The decision will en- The mob, left in possession, treated the courage Loyalists in Ireland to hope that tavern as they had treated Duffy'stheir kinsmen here will never abandon turned on all the taps, broke the full them to the uncovenanted mercies of the | barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture and finally set fire to the building. The police returned and this time all his marvellous powers of intimidation, got the better for a time of the mobwhose ranks were depleted by the scores

from the locality and they remained and During the rowdyism of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a drummy corpse labelled "Home Rule" was cremated. BELFAST, June 10.—At a meeting of Protestants living on the Shank hill road, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the police from 'outlying districts man's Journal, Mr. Parnell's organ, says: citizens," and demanding their withdrawal moment defeated, but it is not killed. Belfast this afternoon was 1300. A

pokers pried up paving stones and broke them into suitable sizes for the use of the rioters when they ran short of missiles. Women and young girls desperately entreated the men to continue the fighting whenever they flagged, offering them aprons full of fresh stones, and when entreaty failed the women and girls drove the men on by savage threats. The police a settlement it will be time enough for station is a moderate-sized dwelling-When the mob attacked the building the police responded with volley fired from the doorway, but the The progress of Irish nationality has rioters soon drove the officers in, and they retreated up stairs, and thence maintained the fight on their side by shooting from the windows of the front bedroom on the second floor. They held their position for a half hour, during it. The Cork Constitution (tory) says; "A | which the battle was hot and savage on the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's seditions increased energy of the police warfare served but to aggravate the mob, and they became downright ferocious. They were actually maddened by the sight of their comrades shot down, writhing and howling with agony, in the street.

battle ceased only when 250 soldiers came to the aid of the police. A waitress belonging to a tavern adjacent to the Bowers Hill police station was shot through the brain. A youth standing at a bar in a tavern opposite the station was shot. A girl named Minnie McAlister, who was out to buy a pair of shoes, was shot in the cheek. A boy named Kale was shot in the breast. barmaid named Kelly was shot through the skull. A strange boy was found dead

in a house, in which he had evidently run to witness the riots. The people living in the neighborhood where the rioting began say it was caused by the police, under a mistaken impression, molesting and cudgeling some or. derly workmen leaving a foundry According to this story, the populace got angry at the police for their cruel and unjustifiable conduct, and attempted to make them desist. The out-of-town policemen have been withdrawn from the streets of the city in consequence of the hostility manifested toward them by the

Belfast workmen. The funeral of Thomas Gallagher, the Orangeman who was shot and killed during the riot at Lurgan on Tuesday, took place to day. The funeral procession was protected by 100 soldiers and tage for dealing with that crisis. A com- 200 policemen. A mob of Catholics prehensive measure proceeding from that | jeered the mourners and threatened to stop the hearse, but the police held them

The political and religious excitement is leading to dangerous quarrels among present session, and have left the parlia- the women in the factories at Lurgan. ment of 1885 free to prosecute the now At one factory, the Protestant females

the scene of riots, at 5 o'clock this morning reported as follows: "I remained looting was done along the Shank Hill and the York Roads. The tighting in both thoroughfares was desperate and continuous. The mob was composed of the lowhad no terrors for them, and in many cases I saw the mob, in overwhelming numbers. press up against the bayonets of the police and drive them back. The only instances in which the police drove the mob at all, so far as I observed, were those in which the officers, in compact lines; fired at close range, rapid volleys of buckshot. These the ricters could not stand against and they were driven back. But even under such galling fire, the rioters would drop to the pavements and rush upon the police while they were reloading. Fighting of this kind at such close range as to be practically hand to hand was continued until two o'clock this morning, when twilight began to dawn and so many of the riote:s disappeared as to leave the mob of insufficient strength to cope with the armed police, who succeeded in dispersing it. My observation shows that the mob of last night was composed of the very scum of Belfast. I saw numbers of it throw paving stones weighing fifteen and twenty pounds. I even saw fiends hurling rocks at the galhelpless inmates from horrible deaths. If under which the respectable Catholic try. The bravest of them hardly dare to renture out of doors in daylight even. I hospitals this morning. It is feared that

### Parnel's Speech on the Home Rule

(N. Y. Herald.)

every funeral of a victim of the riots may

provoke a fresh outbreak. The law-abid-

Mr. Parnell was the next speaker. He was loudly cheered by his followers. He said: "I should ordinarily have lacked Belfast, Ire., June 9.- Last night a confidence in following so able and eloquent a speaker in this contest of giants but I think 'thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just'-(cheers)-and unequal, powering the police and driving them from offer any disrespect, I could not help seen him connected during many years

Mr. Goschen sought I think very unfairly, to cast a lurid light on the situation by his allusion to those unhappy our ges in Kerry. I join in the expression of contempt for those cowardly, disgraceful practices. I join him to the fullest extent. ("Hear, hear!") But neither do I say that, because evictions have been more numerous in Kerry than in all the rest of Munster put together during months past, they constitute an excuse for these outrages or any excuse for outrage, though it may supply us th the cause of them. But when I denounce outrages I denounce them in every part of Ireland, whether in Ulster or in Kerry. ("Hear, hear!") Mr. Goschen is certainly free from reproach. He has not joined Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain in the use of reckless language with reference to the affairs of a country which is not their country-(cheers)-an interference for which they have not the paltry excuse that it is any business of theirs or that they had any interest there My colleagues have in times past been reproached because they have not been careful in looking at the .effect of their language, and the doctrine of indirect responsibility has been employed against them to the extent of imprisonment. If that doctrine of indirect responsibility were employed against Lord Randolph Churchill or Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Randolph Churchill ought to plead the excuse that he believes in nothing and nobody but officers were unable to drive the rioters himself, so that he could not expect any great importance to be attached to his declarations-(cheers and laughter)-while Mr. Chamberlain might have said, and said very truly, that he was absolutely ignorant of all the circumstances of Ireland. His celebrated projected visit there last autumn not having come off, he really coming to Beifast and attacking peaceful | could not know what would be the effect of his language. (Cheers.) However, we "The principle of home rule is for the The number of policemen on duty in have the result now in one murder already The bill has been lost, but the principle | number of troops from Newry have alse | committed in Belfast, and I trust that in n) little of the world's attention during of home rule traumphs. The 311 affirm- arrived to assist the police in maintain- the future members will remember the mportance and gravity of occurrences which may follow in Ulster. These ocscenes attending the mob's attack on the currences cannot go further at the outside Bowers Hill police station: "Women with | than outrage and assassination, but they will depend very much upon what is said on this subject and the amount of importance given to the doing of Ulster men. We do say and admit that these occurrences are to be condemned and should be stopped. But while Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Goschen say they must be put an end to by resorting to the coercion which he and his friends have been using for the last eighty-six years, we would say, with Gladstone, try the effect of self-government. (Cheers.) Then if Kerry men resort to outrage they will very soon find that the rest of Ireland will put a stop to

when contending against the bill we hope

to read a second time to-night. (Cheers.)

ACCEPTED EVERYWHERE. We have had this measure accepted by all leaders, of every section of the national

feeling in Ireland, also outside of Ireland, in America and in every country where Irish people are found. (Cheers.) We have not heard a single voice raised against the bill by an Irishman-(cheers and cries of "Oh!")-certainly not by any Irishman of nationalist opinion. Of course there are sections among the Irish nationalists just as there are sections in the great conservative party. In fact, as far as it is possible for a nation to accept a measure cheerfully, freely, thankfully and without reserve I say the Irish people have shown that they have so accepted this measure. (Cheers.) Even the terrible Irish World. a newspaper which has not been on my side for the last five or six years, says that the Irish race at home and abroad has signified its willingness to accept the terms of peace offered by Mr. Gladstone. (Cheers.) I say that as far as the Irish people can accept this bill they have accepted it without reserve as a measure

which may be considered the final settle.

ment of this great question. I leave the question of the sovereignty of parliament to go to another point which Mr. Goschen touched upon. He very fairly told us his fears as to the abuse of power by the Lish priesthood regarding education. He had not followed the example of other illustrious speakers by indulging in extravagant language regarding this Catholic-Protestant question. I may say I am quite sure his apprehension is genuine, so far as it goes, and that he stignant work of ordinary legislation, have struck work, demanding the dis- does not desire to see anything in the shape of religious discord in Ireland. Indeed, I will not say that, as a Protestant reporter who was detailed to remain on myself, if I had not had abundant experience of the feeling in Ireland I might not. among the rioters all night. The great- perhaps, be inclined to share his fear. But. est damage in the way of wrecking and as it is, I certainly have not such fear. It is rather remarkable, in regard to this question of education, that Mr. Chamberlain proposed to give the central council est ruffians. The bayonets of the police in Dublin executive control over education in Ireland without any reserve whatever in regard to Protestants or Catholics. (Cheers.) It is, however, very hard to please everybody. And if we were to please Mr. Chamberlain by agreeing to give education to the control of the body which Mr. Gladstone proposes to establish we would be unfortunate in running foul of Mr. Goschen; but I think I can assure him that we shall be able to settle this question of education very well among

ourselves. (Cheers.) THE "LOYAL MINORITY."

We come now to the question of the protection of the loyal minority. It is a question upon which great attention has been bestowed. One would think that Protestant Ireland was going to be handed over to the tender mercies of thugs and bandits. Major Saunderson-(Cries of "Hear hear!" lant firemen who were imperilling their and cheers)-I only wish I was as safe in lives in attempts to save dwellings from the North of Ireland when I go there as destruction by incendiary fires and the Major Saunderson would be in the South. anything else were wanting to prove the (Home Rule cheers.) What do these gentlecharacter of the mob it would be furnish- men mean by protection of the loval minored by the dozens of ruffians I saw during ity? In the first place, I would ask what the night sneaking away from wrecked or they mean by "loyal minority." Mr. mind even at this late stage of the debate people of Belfast are now living, in conse- what the loyal minority is. When asked quence of the pravalent anarchy and bigo- he said he meant the same loyal minority as the one Mr. Gladstone referred to, but know that scores of people were shot dur- he would not commit himself by telling ing last night's riots. I saw ten taken to us what significance he attributed to Mr. Gladstone's statement. I have examined Mr. Gladstone's references since then, and ing citizens demand of the Government find that Mr. Gladstone referred to the whole province of Ulster. He did not select a little bit of the province, because the opposition had not discovered the point at the time. Consequently I suppose that I may assume that Mr. Goschen also refers to the whole province of Ulster when he asks that special protection should be given. He has not told us how he would specially protect it, but we may take it from the plans of his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain has supplied a plan. He has claimed for ter-and I suppose Mr. Goschen, when the proper time comes, will support him in that claim-he has claimed a separate legislature for Ulster You would not protect the loy al minority of Ireland even supposing you gave Ulster a separate legislature, because there are out. side of that province over four hundred thousand Protestants who would still be

(Continued on 3rd page.)