

New Advertisements.

INCAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.00. Tickets only 85. Shares in proportion. Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Commissioners. Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison are to address the electors at Masonic Hall, Chatham, to-morrow, Friday, evening.

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

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes with a Capital of \$1,000,000 to which a reserve fund of \$500,000 has since been added.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DRAWING OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1886.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 1 do \$25,000. 1 do \$10,000. 2 PRIZES OF \$5,000.

1967 Rates, amounting to \$250,000. Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

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

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

ATTENTION! THE advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year two advertisements for Jeremiah Smith, a former of Lewiston, Me., Scotland, who settled in Granville, Nova Scotia, about the year 1877.

F. W. RUSSELL. is now offering PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR.

FOR SALE. The Lot of Land Cornering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property. This lot has a frontage of 292 feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St.

J. B. SNOWBALL. In one breath our ticket friends preach the doctrine of Mr. Blair's all-pervading influence over his associates in the Government and supporters in the House.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Curative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

Steam Tug for Sale. STEAM TUG ALIDA, (now running in Halifax Harbor) built in Halifax, N.S.

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

BOTTOM PRICES. D CHESMAN SAMPES' REMEDY Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scalds, Cracked and Itchy Feet, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fists, Pail Evi, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

WHAT IS IT? A special arrangement with the publishers of "The Advance" and "The Chatham Chronicle" has been made in connection with our paper.

Give all the above, worth \$5.00, for \$2.00. Subscribers for Peck's Sun at once and secure them all.

Address PECK'S SUN, Milwaukee, Wis.

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. - APRIL 15, 1886.

Electors' Meeting.

Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill are to address the electors at Masonic Hall, Chatham, to-morrow, Friday, evening.

Notes of a Political Meeting.

Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison, after a good deal of skirmishing, at last consented to try their political fortunes together, and have opened their campaign. In some of the country districts they have attempted to hold meetings, a few electors turning out in some places and none at all in others.

Mr. Park was the first to speak and he appeared in good form and voice. He speaks pleasantly and with a good cause would, no doubt, be quite effective on the platform.

One of the ticket's interesting inconsistencies is in reference to the abolition of the Legislative Council. They claim that Mr. Blair is to be blamed for not wiping that body out of existence. He leads the House which passed a bill to abolish it.

The ticket, through Mr. Park, admitted that the Blair Government "reduced their own salaries and saved on contingencies," but, in order to show how very wicked they are, he said "They never would have done it, had they known they were going to be so strong in the House."

Mr. Park was particularly anxious to have the electors understand that Mr. Burchill didn't know what he was about when he gave notice of his resolution on the subject of the stumpage. He said Mr. Burchill gave the notice after the lumber deputation went to Fredericton, which was an incorrect statement.

Each of the gentlemen composing the ticket declared themselves in favor of a lien law. So far as we can learn a very large majority of our legislators in the past, including Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill, have favored a lien law.

The bill was finally agreed to, notwithstanding Mr. Adams' opposition. He has, no doubt, seen the error of his position since that time, and come round to Mr. Gillespie's views.

The Legislative Council's alleged attempt to "reform" the administration of Provincial affairs and its cool request made to the Assembly to stultify itself by recognizing the upper House's unconstitutional "check" were dwelt upon by Mr. Park in his blandest terms of patriotic regret.

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representative "patriots out of office," the ticket "hangs Bannager."

Mr. Park was bold enough to tell the electors that his unfortunate amendment to the address in the legislature last session, on the subject of the stumpage was not a want of confidence resolution. What kind of a man did he suppose he was talking to? He knew it was a want of confidence resolution and that the result of the vote would not really be whether the stumpage should be reduced or not, but whether Mr. Blair and his supporters, or Mr. Wetmore and his followers should have the management of Provincial affairs.

Great stress was laid by all the speakers on this lumber question, and a stranger, listening to them might imagine that the lumbermen and lumber trade generally looked upon them as friends. As a matter of fact the leading lumbermen justly claim that they are injuring their chances for proper consideration by making a cry of their interests in order to promote their own political fortunes.

Wm. Richards, who, according to the Crown Lands Report for 1884, paid \$2,212.98 stumpage, will not support the ticket.

Scott Fairley, who paid \$2,624.09 will not support the ticket.

R. A. & J. Stewart, who paid \$8,208, will not support the ticket.

Burchill & Sons, who paid \$1,288.56, will not support the ticket.

J. B. Snowball, who paid \$12,816.68, will not support the ticket.

John McLaughlin who paid \$3,862.57 does not support the ticket.

Guy, Bevan & Co., who paid \$976.98, will not support the ticket.

Jas. S. Fairley, who paid \$700, will not support the ticket.

Mr. Park was particularly anxious to have the electors understand that Mr. Burchill didn't know what he was about when he gave notice of his resolution on the subject of the stumpage.

Mr. Park has not been happy in his methods when interfering with the lumber interest. He has, unfortunately, injured the lumbermen's cause, while Mr. Burchill has taken a wiser, but less ostentatious course for securing the consideration they are entitled to.

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Messrs. Jones and not connected with the Branch.

Mr. Park admitted he had fought against the Northern & Western Railway being built from Chatham Junction, but claimed he did it in the interest of the place he lived in, although he didn't attempt to show how having the junction with the L. C. R. between the Bridges, or the terminus at the Tickle, would benefit Newcastle any more than having it where it is now.

Mr. Adams wanted to know whether the southern part of the province was to be allowed to walk over us, and claimed Northumberland was relegated to a back seat, "while Gillespie at without voice or power."

He also came down heavily on Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie on account of a vote they gave when the franchise bill was under discussion, blaming them for opposing universal suffrage.

"No more corrupt Government has existed for twenty years than that led by Blair," said Mr. Adams; and yet Mr. Tweedie said the Hanington-Adams Government was an improvement on the one that preceded it.

The travelling expenses of the members of the Executive, coach hire, etc., in which Messrs. Turner, Harrison, Ritchie, McLellan and others came in for some good-natured criticism, was quite a theme for Mr. Adams, who was quite severe on Surveyor General Mitchell, who he declared to be "incapable and incompetent to manage his department and simply a child sent round the country."

We were next interested and amused by Mr. Adams' way of conveying to his auditors the idea that the dreadful blunders the House filled with his relatives and friends and no less than one hundred and forty people at work for him at Government House, depleting the treasury, etc.

Messrs. Gregory, Crockett and Blair came in for a passing notice in the matter of money-grabbing from the country, but Mr. Adams having got thoroughly under way was expected to roll up big figures—and he did.

He next undertook to prophesy what the Provincial debt would be in a short time, placing it at \$2,000,000 by the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Tweedie presented the Provincial debt as something enormous and said among other things that he had opposed the Government in buying the St. John Suspension Bridge, for which they paid \$200,000.

Of course Mr. Tweedie did not say that the Suspension Bridge was a toll bridge in the hands of a private company and the Government's object was to make it free to the people—a policy approved of by all enlightened public men.

Mr. Tweedie said, very properly, that the large grants of land made to the Riviere du Loup Railway Company lay at the bottom of our high stampage troubles. He also said he had opposed the making of these grants, as he did the giving away of lands in the Northwest of Northumberland to the same company, but as all this was done some time before Mr. Tweedie was a member of the legislature he, of course, could not have influenced such matters one way or the other.

He claimed credit for having done much to smooth over school difficulties and in support thereof mentioned the fact that he was elected soon after being returned on the School bill ticket, a trustee in district 8, Chatham, together with Messrs. Connors and Lawlor, two Roman Catholics, with whom he worked in perfect harmony.

Mr. Tweedie here sketched a history of events connected with the Railway, in which quite a number of gentlemen in both York and Northumberland were, at one time, thought to have been active participants, but, according to Mr. Tweedie, it was he, single handed and

alone who did the whole business, put Messrs. Adams and Park "and all the hosts of them" to the right about and won a signal victory for Chatham.

Mr. Tweedie, we know, being the personal, professional, and political friend of Mr. Blair did good service for the Railway as its attorney, but it was rather too much of a good thing to hear him take all the credit and say that it was "gall, pure and simple" for Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill to claim that they assisted the promoters of the work.

Mr. Tweedie claimed that the railway matter being settled, and he being again associated with Mr. Adams, Chatham should also fall into line. Messrs. Adams and Park had only done what he did, viz., fought for their town. When he and they disagreed he won, and under similar circumstances he would again do so.

He appealed to the electors of Northumberland on the ground that the policy of the Government was all for York and against the South of the Province. He quoted the ADVANCE's criticisms of a speech by Surveyor General Mitchell and read from Mr. Snowball's lumber circular and claimed that if these two authorities were right that the ADVANCE was right, but he forgot to add that the principal men in the ranks of the lumber trade resented the ticket.

Mr. Gibson was represented by Mr. Tweedie as netting \$180,000 out of his lands, though we did not see any statement or the facts in support of "cash on the object for which it was made, further than the peroration which assumed that "he wouldn't run for the post office," at which the boys, as in duty bound, laughed.

Mr. Tweedie explained that the reason why the ticket didn't accept the requisition procured for it, at an earlier date was because the gentlemen composing it wanted to give the Government a chance to reduce the stumpage and give Northumberland fair representation in the Government.

After putting the plank of bison seals of the legislature in his platform Mr. Tweedie said that he would come when there would be a combination of representatives from Restigouche to Kent against the time and south of the Province, and the ticket did not get down to business by declaring for the ticket, sink or swim, live or die, and predicted its success.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman moved by Mr. Tweedie and seconded by Mr. Adams was unanimously passed and the meeting quietly dispersed. Indeed it was one of the most quiet political meetings ever held anywhere.

The proposals of Mr. Gladstone, clearly display that the great Liberal leader has determined that now is the time to make the attempt to settle the question once for all, and he has honestly made the attempt.

For over half a century Ireland has been going from bad to worse. No people can engage for generation after generation in such fierce struggles as those which have been witnessed almost continuously for a century in Ireland without suffering, not merely in prosperity but also in character and disposition.

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local affairs must be committed to her own people. To this length Mr. Gladstone proposes to go. He must be a wretched creature, indeed, who does not wish every success to the new system in Ireland, who does not hope and pray that the last great reform in which the veteran leader has engaged may in its results prove the most beneficent and wise of all with which he has ever been connected.

That Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor, in spite of Tory, Whig and Radical opposition, to carry his Irish scheme, is fully assured by the skillful manner in which he presents it. He displays some of the wisdom of the serpent in the way in which he has associated home rule and the land scheme. Home rule pure and simple could not carry. A land reform pure and simple could not carry.

Associate the two, and in addition to the Nationalist support, the support of the landlords is secured. These latter are not the altogether disinterested patriots they desire to seem to be. A scheme that will convert these unprofitable and unproductive Irish estates into profitable investments is certain of their support. It has been generally expected that the two schemes would be associated—in fact it seems difficult to separate the two in any measure having for its aim the restoration of social order in Ireland.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting on Mr. Gladstone's speech, says: "While the dialectical display will fill every body with admiration, the first thought to arise in all reflective minds will be: Can the orator himself expect success? He has proposed the most revolutionary step ever submitted to the British parliament. It was curious to note that a movement indicative almost of satisfaction pervaded the Conservative benches at the prospect of the removal of the Parnellites, while the Parnellites received the news with something like dismay, disguised by faint signs of approval, widely different from the rapturous reception given to other sections of the bill. The essence of the scheme is, Ireland is to be transformed into a colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be as much apart from Great Britain as Canada, but, unlike Canada, will have to pay her share of our debt and imperial expenditure. The Irish parliament will have every temptation to demand the removal of all restrictions and attempt the extension of all their powers. That was the story of the eighteenth century, and it will probably be repeated in the nineteenth. If we believed the Irish to be an easily satisfied race, we might expect smooth working of the system so cleverly constructed, so ingeniously dove-tailed and dovied.—With British and Irish natures what they are, we cannot, however, salute the new constitution with anything like hope. Englishmen cannot be expected to regard with anything like satisfaction this great capitulation, even when gilt with the glowing eloquence of their most brilliant orator."

The Times says: "It is not a metaphor to affirm that Mr. Gladstone's statement is without a parallel in our parliamentary annals in its mastery of complicated details and its command of dialectic and rhetorical resources. It is not only marvellous, but is lifted out of the region of political commonplace by the spirit of elevated purpose and the tone of self-imposed conviction.—With what fatal veins must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone's energy and influence are able to win no more cordial reception than that accorded his Irish scheme in the house of commons. In substance the measure proposes to place Ireland in a position not like that of a state of the American union but like that of Canada—a self-governing province. The separation is complete and absolute in principle and the restrictions by which it is proposed to secure the supremacy of the imperial parliament must in practice be worthless, since there is no sufficient sanction to which public opinion must be immediately directed. Is the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent political existence? We cannot suppose that there is any room for doubt on that point. It would be grossly unfair to assume that the house will consent to the second reading of a measure which cannot possibly survive the debates in committee."

The Standard says: "Not the least striking feature of the scheme is its omissions. The absence of any special provision for Ulster is the first thing that condemns the bill. Hardly less astonishing is the frankness with which Mr. Gladstone explained the grounds on which Ireland, though saddled with a portion of the imperial taxation, would have no representatives at Westminster. The whole argument is vitiated by incapacity in the face of plain facts. Mr. Parnell's speech is evidence that he would require the immediate instead of the ultimate transfer of the constabulary to the Irish executive. The abrogation of the checks which Mr. Gladstone would place on the proceedings of the Irish parliament, and the reduction of the very moderate sum which Ireland is to contribute for the expenses of the empire complicate matters. If the committee are unprepared to accede to his views on these points the bill will not satisfy the Irish separatists whom it was primarily meant to content. We cannot believe the measure will meet with the approval of any large section of the Queen's subjects. It is a measure of discord, not of peace."

The newspapers throughout Great Britain and Ireland comment at great length on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Irish government. The Liverpool Post says that whether Mr. Gladstone is successful or not in carrying his bill through parliament he has forever killed oppression and coercion in Ireland. Proposals so unexpected as those made by the premier, the Post says, require time to consider.

The Manchester Guardian says it is a scheme substantially for the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. If the bill is not rejected by parliament it must in its central feature be recast. Representatives of Ireland at Westminster must

be retained; then, with this modification, the measure may pass. The Newcastle Journal declares the scheme to be cumbersome and unworkable. Besides that it is cruel and dangerous, and is certain to be rejected. The Newcastle Chronicle, on the other hand, says that though the measure may admit of improvement in detail, it is the best scheme ever presented to parliament.

The Edinburgh Scotsman says the bill will not do as it stands. The exclusion of Irish members from Westminster will be fatal. Mr. Gladstone has approached the subject with heroic spirit, but his desire to be generous to Ireland has carried him too far. He was to give home rule, and he proposes to give home rule. It is safe to say that the country will not sanction the scheme.

The Edinburgh Daily Review recognizes Mr. Gladstone's pure and lofty and patriotic aims, but says it is disappointed at the exclusion of Irish members from the imperial parliament. The Edinburgh Scottish Reformer comments on the scheme, and pleads for Scotch home rule.

The Aberdeen Journal pronounces the proposals repulsive to every interest of the British people and fatal to Mr. Gladstone's reputation. Despatches from all over Great Britain and Ireland show that everywhere the popular interest was absorbed in the outcome of the Irish bill's proceedings in the house of commons. Extra editions of various daily newspapers were got in all provincial towns as rapidly as news could be obtained from London and printed, and the sales everywhere are reported as having been enormous. The country people went into the town everywhere in the United Kingdom and remained.

The Sectional Cry. The Advocate makes frantic appeals to the electors of Newcastle, especially, to support Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison, reminding them that Mr. Gillespie was no friend to them in railway matters. It raises a cry against Mr. Burchill because he assisted to get a subsidy for the down-river steamer and assisted in placing the Northern & Western Railway Company in the Northern & Western with that work. We have, thus, Mr. Park asking the electors in one part of the County to forget about the railway business, while it is being worked in behalf of Mr. Adams and himself for all it is worth in Newcastle. But how about Mr. Tweedie who says neither Gillespie nor Burchill did anything for the railway and that it was he, "single handed and alone" who did it all? The ticket advocates, like the ticket itself, seem to be a little mixed.

Those Northwest Lands. We thought the Advocate would have sense enough to continue its silence in reference to the Fishery land transactions of the ex-Surveyor General, which were the subject of enquiry by a legislative committee, as already well known to our readers. It however, attacks the ADVANCE, as if it had done something unusual in referring to the matter at all and claims that Mr. Adams was acquitted. If thought to know that the committee agreed to simply report the evidence, but that subsequently two members, one of whom was leader and the other a thick and thin supporter of the opposition, slipped in their opinion that the charges were not sustained. The evidence shows that Mr. Blair's indictment was fully borne out by the witnesses on oath. Why does not the Advocate refer to the evidence of Mr. Blair, Mr. T. G. Loggie, and others before it so lightly to pursue his position as Surveyor General to favor his personal friends, to the loss of the province and in the face of the declared policy of the Government, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

Mr. Mitchell on the Duty of Laying Public Documents on the Table. (Montreal Herald, 7th April.) Last night, owing to a misunderstanding of the programme intended, Mr. Mitchell happened to be out of the Chamber when the amendment of Mr. Hall was moved. On Mr. Cameron's amendment to the amendment being moved he said: "I had not an opportunity of speaking to the amendment as it happened to come in only in time to give my vote; and I therefore felt it my duty now to justify the course I intend to pursue."

Some hon. members—Order, order Mr. Mitchell—Better wait till you see if I am in order. Perhaps some of these hon. gentlemen would like to speak, if so I will reply to them. I believe I am in order, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker—Certainly; the hon. gentleman is in order. Mr. Mitchell—I hope these hon. gentlemen will keep quiet. I intend to justify the course which I have pursued and which I intend to pursue in respect to these motions. Hon. gentlemen in this House will recollect the course which I took on a similar motion moved by the hon. member for West Durham when he moved for a committee to enquire into the administration of affairs in the North-West. Sir, it will be recollect that he was followed and replied to by the right hon. Premier on that occasion, and that the third person who spoke in connection with that motion was myself. I stated then that while I believed that maladministration, arising out of the course pursued by the right hon. Premier, when Minister of Interior, and by his successor, Sir David McPherson, had led to a great deal of the trouble in the North-West, yet that the presence of a rebellion I would not vote to put a Government on its trial until after the rebellion was quelled, but that, if the hon. gentleman would move his motion after the rebellion was over, or would move it in the following session, the principle of his motion would have my support, and it has received my support. It is a conviction with me that there has been maladministration in that country. I speak of it with regret that it should be so, and I do regret that with regard to hon. gentlemen with whom I have acted so frequently on this side of the House, I should find myself compelled from a sense of duty—

Some hon. members—O! O! Hear, hear. Mr. Mitchell—O! O! these gentlemen say—men who are pulled up and down by a string. Sir, what I do do from a sense of duty and not with a desire to sever my connection with gentlemen with whom I have been associated. It is from no desire to do that.

An hon. member—Good-bye. Continued on 3rd page.