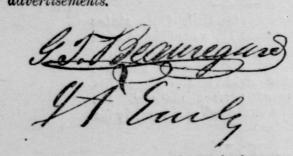
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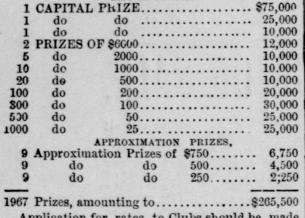
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WHAT IS IT? Bya special arrangement with the publishers of arm and Fireside, we can for a short time offer a free gift in connection with our paper. It is a MAGNIFICENT ENGRAVING entitled "HAM-LET and OPHELIA." Our offer is as follows: The price of Peck's Sun one year is \$2.00 The price of Farm & Fireside one year is .50

The value of the Engraving is fully 2.50 We give all the above, worth \$5 00, for only \$2 Rernoval.

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

Muramichi Advance,

- - 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, Tweedi

and Hutchison, after a good dea of skirmishing, at last consented to try their political fortunes together, and have opened their campaign. In some of the country Pres. State National Bank districts they have attempted to hold meetings, a few electors turning out in some places and none at all in others. As the canvass Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legis- proceeds, however, greater interest will no doubt be manifested, as people like to hear good speak. the average in that respect. In the election of 1882 an electors' committee invited all the candidates to speak in Chatham, but the ticket did not wait for that course to be again taken, so called a meeting of electors in Masonic body went, the friends of the Government candidates largely not thank, but repudiates them. We predominating and Masonic Hall being packed full. Mr. Wm. Hick- lumber concerns operating on the son was appointed Chairman and made some very appropriate open ing remarks.

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 th 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. He voted for it and used all his influence in its favor, although two of his associates in the Government-Messrs McLellan and Turner voted to retain

it. The ticket would, no doubt, have people understand that if the opposi THE Advertiser wishes to ascertain whether tion were placed in power the legistwo advertised for heirs of Jeremiah Smith, lative Council "must go." But the leader of the opposition, Mr. Wetmore, has always voted to retain the Council. So has the ex-leader, Mr Hanington. When Mr. Ellis' bill to abolish it was before the House last session, neither Mr. Park nor Mr. Adams voted for it. They resorted to the not over-plucky expedient known as shirking the vote. The ticket ought, therefore, to say as little as possible about abolishing the legis-

lative Council. The ticket, through Mr. Park, ad mit that the Blair Government "red duced 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 best business stands in town. The buldings are they known they were going to be so in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possesion Given on the first of June next. strong in the House." There's logic for you! Go up foot ob de class.

Massa Park 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, and in the next they show that, on account of differences of opinion between some of his colleagues and himself in matters favor of a lien law. So far as which he advocated when in opposi-

his views. Very logical, isn't it ? Government ought not to have given Mr. Tibbits the office of Deputy Provincial Secretary, made Mr. Flewelling a legislative Councillor or Mr. Leighton a registrar of | deeds. His objection was because these gentlemen had supported the Government acted sensibly in looking out for their friends and that's just what they will do after the present election. It may not be pleasant intelligence to the gentlemen of the ticket, but the Government's policy, we understand, will be even more pointed in that direction hereafter than it has already been. It has inaugurated a system of reform in the management of puball ways and the individuals and lows,-communities that fail to appreciate its efforts and who show a preference for the men and party who have opposed it, will be permitted to wait to have their little services attended to until the men they admire are in power. There will not be enough

The Legislative Council's alleged attempt to "reform" the administration of Provincial affairs and its cool Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long request made to the Assembly to stultify itself by recognising the House's unconstitutional "cheek" were dwelt upon by Mr. Park in his blandest terms of patriotic regret. He fully demonstrated the sincerity of the Legislative Council, which like the rest of the opposition, were desirous of compelling the Government to reduce salaries, abolish offices and generally shatter an administrative and legislative fabric

have to wait until the triends are

ticket "bangs Bannager."

Mr. Park was bold enough to tell the electors that his unfortunate amendment to the address in the ject of the stumpage was not a want of confidence resolution. What kind or men 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 ment of Provincial affairs. Mr. Park also said he had no opportunity to reply to the Surveyor General's absurdities on this subject, the Speaker informing him to that effect. He should not have gone to the Speaker at all, A well-informed parliamentary tactician would have endeavored to avail himself of precedents in the practice of the very House of which Mr. Park was a member to get in his reply to Surveyor General Mitchell. Our genial friend failed all round the matter and he, himself, no doubt, realises it as fully as any one.

Great stress was laid by all the speakers on this lumber question, and a stranger, listening to them ers and the ticket is fully up to 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 Hall last Monday evening. Every- order to promote their own political fortunes. The lumber interest does cannot speak positively for all the Miramichi, but we have yet to hear of more than two or three who do not squarely oppose "the ticket." For

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 McLaggan who paid \$3862. 57 does not support the ticket

98, will not support the ticket. will not support the ticket .-

And we might go on, ad infinitum. to show that the claims of the ticket as the friends of the lumbermen in this County are entirely repudiated by the gentlemen most interested in that industry.

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, but he omitted to state that Messrs. Burchill, Wheten, LeBlanc, McManus. Murray and Labillois had a conference with the Government after the deputation went away, the result of which rendered the discussion of the resolution practically unnecessary. Mr. Park has not been happy in his lumber interest. He has, unfortunately, injured the lumbermen's cause. while Mr. Burchill has taken wiser, but less ostentatious course for securing the consideration they are

Each of the gentlemen composing the ticket declared themselves in can learn a very large majority of tion, he has been unable to carry out our legislators in the past, including Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill, have Mr. Park seemed to think the favored a lien law. The journals of the legislature will show that there has been hardly a session for fifteen or sixteen years when a lien bill was to hear Mr. Adams in his fervent utterances on this subject, but all converts appear more earnest than in the House. The Government | those who have always walked in the Twelve years ago, Mr. Mahar introduced a mechanics' lien bill in the legislature and it was opposed by Mr. Hanington, Mr. Adams and others. Mr. Beckwith moved to postpone consideration of it for three months. which, of course, would choke off the measure for the session. This was opposed by Messrs. Gillespie, Ryan lic affairs and desires to economise in and others, the division being as fol- the Northwest fishing lots, stated he

Yeas-Messrs. McQueen, Tibbits, Mc Pherson, Blanchard, Adams, Beckwith, Humphrey, Williams, Girouard, Harrison and Irvine.

ford, Willis, Gough, Wedderburn, Alward, Montgomery, Landry, O'Leary, Gillespie, Donald, Napier, Coram, for friends and foes, so the foes will Palmer, Ryan, Maher and Covert.

The bill was finally agreed to, not-

withstanding Mr. Adams' opposition. He has, no doubt, seen the error of his position since that time, and come round to Mr. Gillespie's views. Mr. Gillespie hasn't changed, however. He still believes in a lien law. It did sound strange, however, to hear Mr Adams talk lien law on Monday evening with the fervency of a life-long champion of the poor down-trodden laborer

Mr. Park referred to the statement the Indiantown Branch and said it was He was one of the gentlemen, who incorrect, as he received only \$90 for when some of the large lessees talked of

the Branch.

legislature last session, on the sub- the place he lived in, although he didn't ered. Between the exigencies of the however, that the question was dead and "we don't want it resurrected"we, doubtless, meaning the ticket. It is believed, notwithstanding, that supporters, or Mr. Wetmore and his | Messrs. Park and Adams don't want followers should have the manage. the question to be forgotten in New- followed Mr. Blair it was because that castle, while Mr. Tweedie would have it remembered in Chatham, turedly allows them to settle among themselves, he being for the Storen's Gulch line, and that alone. Mr. Adams wanted to know whether he southern part of the proviuce was

to be allowed to walk over us, and claimed Northumbertand was relegated | been obliged to do before him-that he to a back seat. "while Gillespie sat Nelson bridge, the down river steam Railway are among the things which seem to suggest that Mr. A. allowed lespie and Burchill. He also came down heavily on

count of a vote they gave when the suffrage. These gentlemen will, no matter on Friday evening.

existed for twenty years than that led Government is an economical Government." Mr. Adams also talked 'the great crime" Mr. Blair had committed, and after reading a resolution moved by that gentleman in 1881, setting forth reforms that should be made in the management of provincial affairs said "I call on Gillespie and Burchill to know if he has fulfilled a single promise made by him." They will, no doubt, answer him on Friday night.

The travelling expenses of the members of the Executive, coach hire, etc., in which Messrs. Turner, Harrison, Ritchie, McLellen and others came in for some good-natured criticism, was quite a theme for Mr. Adams, who was Guy, Bevan & Co., who paid \$976,that the travelling expenses of the Executive of which he was a member cost, in 1822-their last year of power-\$2,046 while those of the present Executive for 1885 were \$1,172, while those of himself in 1882 were \$900, Mr. Mitchell's in 1885 being \$450. Mr. Adams should not invite comparisons in the matter of travelling expenses, to

say nothing of matters of departmental We were next interested and amused by Mr. Adams' way of conveying to his auditors the idea that the dreadful Blair had 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. When Mr. Blair's administration, however, shows that it has made a saving in legislative contingencies of \$2.150 a year and a reduction of expenses of Government House of \$4,000, what must have been methods when interfering with the the extravagance of Mr. Adams' Government and what the number of people at work for Mr. Fraser at Government House in the good days when the country was paying twice as much to Mr. Adams for travelling expenses and three hundred dollars more as

salary than his successor requires matter of money-grabbing from the not dealing fairly by the country, he country, but Mr. Adams having got acted consistently, 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 end of the present fiscal year. He they paid \$200,000. blamed the horrid Blair Government not considered. It was interesting for increasing the debt, but entirely omitted to say that the obligations under which it has been incurred were legacies of the Government of which he was a member, save, perhaps, the N. & W. Railway-and we can all understand ways of square-edged orthodoxy. why Mr. Adams feels so badly over that item appearing under the head of dobenture liability. In this connection it might be said that the attitude of Messrs. Adams and Park towards the N. & W. Railway would hardly increase the velocity of the cyclone which Mr. Adams said was sweeping over the upriver parishes in favor of the ticket.

Mr. Adams, referring to the charges made against him in connection with had declared that if they were sustained he would not ask for re-election. The three Government supporters on the Hanington, Philips, Robinson, Butler, investigating committee had merely reported the evidence to the house, while the other two members of committee Nays-Messrs. Fraser, King, Craw- also reported the evidence and said they had found nothing to sustain the

There are, however, statements in the evidence taken, and now in our possession, which show that Mr. Blair's indictment of Mr. Adams was quite fully sustained.

Mr. Hutchison expressed himself as strongly opposed to the high rate of stumpage as the other members of the ticket, and he presented the case of the trade and operators, as well as of the indirectly interested parties quite effectively. Many who listened to him, however, felt as they did in reference to Mr. Adams on the lien law question is, indeed, gratifying to the ADVANCE to find him returning to its views.

sentative "patriots out of office," the Messrs. Jones and not connected with lands en bloc and pay the government alone who did the whole business, as much for them as they realised last Mr. Park admitted he had fought year and even when the lumber depuagainst the Northern & Western Rail- tation was at Fredericton Mr. Hutchiway being built from Chatham junction, son said, in the Barker House, that the but claimed he did it in the interest of rate of stumpage ought not to be lowattempt to show how having the junc- trade and those of the ticket, however, tion with the I. C. R, between the Mr. Hutchison has come over to the Bridges, or the terminus at the Tickle, ADVANCE's views of the stumpage queswould benefit Newcastle any more than tion and we only hope he will steadily having it where it is now. He said, continue to think as he expressed himself on Monday night, and always say

what he thinks. Mr. Hutchison said that he had not changed his mind respecting provincial parties and politics. If he had gentleman had advanced views which he had failed to carry out when he came into power. His (Mr. Hutchison's) principles in this respect were now the same as when he was in the Assembly. We think Mr. Hutchison does not oc-

had entertained views respecting cerwithout voice or power." Our road | tain reforms, which, in the practical and bridge services, including the work of administration, he had found it impossible to carry out. Mr. subsidy and the Northern & Western | Blair and his associates in the government, however, have clearly shown that they have earnestly addressed his prejudices to get the better of his | themselves to the work of reform and judgment, while they disprove what he | economy. Under the latter head they would have us believe of Messrs. Gil- have made an annual saving of no less than \$26,000 a year in the controllable expenditure. The House, which is under his leadership has persisted in its endeavors to abolish the Legislative franchise bill was under discussion, Council, but owing to Mr. Wetmore, blaming them for opposing universal leader, and Mr. Hanington, ex-leader of the opposition, backed by Messrs. doubt, set Mr. Adams right over the Adams, Park and others, assisting the upper House in prolonging its exis-"No more corrupt Government has tence, that body defies the popular will and, with these gentlemen's sanction. by Blair," said Mr. Adams; and yet Mr. | refuses to go. Mr. Hutchison knows Tweedie said the Hanington-Adams all this, yet he deserts Mr. Blair because he has been prevented in tive council. Mr. Hutchison goes over to the side of the House he steadily opposed when in it deserts the leader who tries to abolish the upper house and enlists under the banner of one who has steadlly set his face against the abolition and whose leading supporters either voted with him or shirked the vote altogether. When Mr. Hutchison said "My late leader has changed, not I," and a few minutes, after declared that there hadn't been the slightest difficulty in getting up the ticket, and followed it up by intimating that "one local paper" had not treated him fairly, we could not help thinking of erring man's tendency to surround himself quite severe on Surveyor General Mit- with deceptions until his mind became Jas. S. Fairley, who paid \$700, chell, who he declared to be "incapable so inoculated with them as to treat and incompetent to manage his depart- | them as truths, to the injury of both ment and simply a child sent round the himself and others. Where are we to country." Mr. Adams forgot to state look for political truth, sincerity, independence and consistency if not to men of Mr. Hutchison's class? In view of what we all know, is he what he ought to be in these respects? Is he what his friends would have him?

> Mr. Tweedie, who was the speaker, made the usual appeal as "a Chatham boy" who had fought his way in life squarely and honestly and not unsuccessfully. He said he couldn't go to a man and promise him all the by, road money and a bridge at every door -a slap, no doubt, at Mr. Gillespies's well-known disposition to serve the people in that department of the public service. He deprecated the idea that he was anxious for the position of a representative, simply for any honors it might confer on him, and really seemed to think himself too good for it. Mr. Tweedie says he came out because 1400 electors have asked him to and he is, no doubt, offering on the ticket from purely patriotic motives and to save the country from the Blair Government, which, he confesses, is an economical one. He referred to the school bill election and said when he was nominated on that occasion he did not know it until told by a friend in Chatham. He accepted, promising to support the Government on that ques-Messrs. Gregory, Crocket and Blair | tion, so when he differed from them on came in for a passing notice in the others, in which he believed they were

Mr. Tweedie presented the Provincial debt as something enormous and said among other things that he had opposed the Government in buying the time, placing it at \$2,000,000 by the St. John Suspension Bridge, for which

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. We pass over his little error of \$135,000 in stating the cost of bridge, as lawyers are generally allowed a little latitude when they have a hard case. The cost of the bridge to the Province, however, was only \$65,000 instead of \$200,000.

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 stumpage troubles. He also said he had opposed the making of these gran's, as he did the giving away of lands in the Northwest angle of Northumberland to the same company, but as all this was done some time before Mr. Tweedie was a nember 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, In 1878 he was in sympathy with Mr. Adams and acted in concert with him in the clection, getting every vote he could for him in Glenelg where he, Tweedie, was personally at the poll. In 1882 he supported the same gentleman. After that the question of the Railway came up and they disagreed.

Mr. Tweedie here sketched a history of events connected with the Railway, in which quite a number of gentlemen in taken if it is determined to put an end both York and Northumberland were, at | to the present troublous state of the Britain and Ireland. If the bill is not one time, thought to have been active country. Irish grievances must be re-Subscribe for Peck's Sun at once and secure which they had, while in power, done them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all to participants, but, according to Mr. moved. The government of Ireland them all the participants are the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract the contract them all the participants are the contract them all the contract the contract them all the contract the contract them all the contract the contract Addres PECK'S SUN, Milwaukee, Wis everything to maintain. As representatives of Ireland at Westminster must

Messrs. Adams and Park "and all the host 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

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 Northum, berland on the ground that the policy of the Government was all for York and the south of the Province. He quoted the ADVANCE'S criticisms of a speech by Surcupy a very consistent position in this veyor General Mitchell and read from Mr respect. Mr. Blair frankly confessed Snowball's lumber circular and claimed in the assembly—as Mr. Landry had that if these two authorities were right the ticket was right, but he forgot to add that the ADVANCE, Mr. Snowball, and all

> the principal men in and friends of the lumber trade repudiate the ticket. Mr. Gibson was represented by Mr Tweedie as netting \$180,000 out of his lands, though we did not clearly "catch on" to the facts in support of this statement or 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,

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 waited to give the Government a chance to reduce the stumpage and give Northumberland | body with admiration, the first thought fair representation in the Government.

He read from the Gleaner part of an article on the subject of Mr. Blair's claims on York and said it showed that Mr. Blair was centralizing everything in that County. The items quoted were the Fredericton Bridge, the Marysville Bridge and the Northern and Western Railway. It will occur to most sensible people that each of these works is a necessity to and complement of the other and is designed to especially promote intercourse, business and general interests of the people of York and Northumberland. As well might a York County candidate complain of the Nelson bridge or this same N. & W. Railway. Out upon such empty sectional

"The expensive public buildings in York" were duly complained of, but as ticket could not gain much by reference

being made to them The picture Mr. Tweedie drew of a ship that had lost her reckening and, seeking land, was lured by wreckers, was a little mixed, nautically speaking, but when he brought out the point that Messrs. Gilles. pie and Burchill were the ship and the ADVANCE the false light of the wreckers, people of course instinctively realised and appreciated the true quadruple light of consistency, shining with more than dioptric brilliancy to attract tempesttossed electors towards that wonderful ticket

After putting the plank of biennial sessions of the legislature in his platform Mr. Tweedie said the time would come when there would be a combination of representatives from Restigouche to Kent against the centre and south of the Province, and the time had come when this County must dictate to the Government. He closed by declaring for the ticket, sink or swim, live or die, and predicted its success. A vote of thanks to the Chairman mov-

d 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 speaking was very good indeed, but apart from applause icited now and then by the witicisms of the speakers-Mr. Tweedie being quite happy at times in this particular-a spirit dulness pervaded the very large assem-

Gladstone's Irish Scheme. In spite of every kind of opposition, rom within and from without his party, Mr. Gladstone has persevered in his endeavor to devise a solution of the most perplexing question in modern British politics-how to pacify Ireland, how to restore order and prosperity to that unhappy country-and has finally presented his scheme to parliament, The great importance of the matters which Mr. Gladstone Jaid before the house of Commons appears to have the restrictions by which it is proposed been thoroughly realized. It seldom happens to a British statesman to be parliament must in practice be worthion as this more than once lifetime. The occasion was worthy of the man, the man was equal to the oc-

The proposals of Mr. Gladstone, political existence? We cannot supclearly 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. people can engage for generation after generation in such fierce struggles those which have been witnessed almost continuously for a century in Ireland without suffering, not merely prosperity but also in character and disposition. Imagine for one moment what effect it must have for and women to be accustomed from their earliest days to the horrors of boycotting and to the other incidents the bitter struggle in land for home rule. A regard for the moral as well as for the physical well

being of the Irish people demands that the causes of this state of affairs should be removed as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. A regard for the best interests of the empire demands that effectual measures be taken to insure quiet and order in Ireland. No statesman who earnestly desired a settlement of the Irish question would be justified were he placed in Mr. Gladstone's position, in stopping one step short i his proposals, of a scheme that would secure the object for which it was os tensibly framed. Half measures will no longer do. One of two alternatives must be selected. The present state of affairs in Ireland must not continue. Coercion, which is one of these alternatives, has been tried with varying degrees of severity almost continuously for fifty years. Coercion has utterly and completely failed. To return to coercive measures can accomplish nothing, unless such measures are so extreme as to involve a re-conquest Ireland by fire and sword. No English statesman dare suggest such a plan. The other alternative must then be

put local affairs must be committed to her be retained; then, with this modificahas ever been connected.

pure and simple could not carry. Associate the two, and in addition to 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 unsaleable 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 as warmly welcomed on this continent as in the United Kingdom. May it speedily be brought about.

The Daily Telegraph, commenting or Mr. Gladstone's speech, says: "While the dialectical display will fill every 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 colony with some disadvantages and many restrictions. She will be as much they were built by the Government of apart from Great Britain as Canada which Mr. Adams became a member, the 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 devised .-With British and Irish natures what are, we cannot, however salute the new constitution with anyexpected 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 meta-

> 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 vices must a cause be smitten for which even Mr. Gladstone s energy and influence are able to win no more cordial reception then 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 selfgovering province. The separation is complete and absolute in principle and to secure the supremacy of the imperial behind them. This is a cardinal point to which public opinion must be immediately directed. Is the nation prepared to give Ireland an independent pose 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

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. ings of the Irish parliament, and the expenses of the empire complicate matthe 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. Britain and Ireland comment at great length on Mr. Gladstone's scheme for Irish government. The Liverpool Post says that whether Mr. Gladstone successful or not in carrying his bill

a scheme substantially for the repeal the legislative union between Great

through parliament he has forever killed

own people. To this length Mr. tion, the measure may pass. Gladstone proposes to go. He must be a wretched creature, indeed, who scheme to be cumbersome and unworkdoes not wish every success to the new system in Ireland, who does not hope and pray that the last great reform in

That Mr. Gladstone is thoroughly in earnest in his endeavor, in spite of matter being settled, and he being again Tory, Whig and Radical opposition, to associated with Mr. Adams, Chatham carry his Irish scheme, is fully assured should also fall into line. Messrs Adams by the skilful manner in which he presents it. He displays some of the wis- spirit, but his desire to be generous to dom of the serpent in the way in which Ireland has carried him too far. He he has associated home rule and the was to give home rule, and he proposes land scheme. Home rule pure and to give repeal. It is safe to say that simple could not carry. A land reform the Nationalist support, the support of social order in Ireland. A complete settlement of the Irish question will be

thing like hope. Englishmen cannot be

phor to affirm that Mr. Gladstone's

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 Gladstone would place on the proceedreduction of the very moderate sum which Ireland is to contribute for the ters. If the committee are unprepared to accede to his views on these points The newspapers throughout Great

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

The Newcastle Journal declares the able. Besides that it is crude and dan-

gerous, and is certain to be rejected. The Newcastle Chronicle, on the other which the veteran leader has engaged hand, says that thoughthe measure may in its results prove the most ben- may admit of improvement in detail, it eficient and wise of all with which he 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 the country will not sanction the

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 nto 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 a position to go on with that work. We have, thus, Mr. Park asking the electors in one part of the County to forget about the railway usiness, 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 AD-VANCE, as if it had done something unusual in referring to the matter at all and claims that Mr. Adams was acquitted. If ought 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 berne out by witnesses on oath. Why does not the Advocate refer to the dence of Mr. Phair, Mr. T. G. Loggie. and others before it so lightly acquits Mr. Adams? We have no desire to pursue him in this matter, but that he used 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 Pablic 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 I happened to come in only in time to give my vote; and I therefore feel 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, and if so I will reply to them. I believe I am. in order, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. Speaker-Certainly; the hon. gen-

tleman is in order. Mr. Mitchell-I hope these hon. gentleman 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 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 recollected 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 mal-admintration, 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 in 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

Some hon. members-0! 0! Hear.

Mr. Mitchell-"O! O!" these gentlemen say-men who are pulled up and to sever my connection with gentlemen with whom I have been associated. It is

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