New Advertisements;

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150.000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducied with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

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

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

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

Louisiana State Lottery Company Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposeswith a Capital of \$1,000,000-to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879 The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the

It never scales or postponse Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December) A SPLENDID CPPORTUITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A. IN THE ACADEMY MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY. JAN-UARY II, 1887-200th Monthly Draw Capital Prize,\$150,000.

Notice. - Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2 Tenths, \$1. LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000. 20,000 200 500 1,000 APPROXIMATION PRIZES. mation Prizes of

2,179 Prizes mounting to Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans. full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) ad-M. A. Bauphin

10,000

or M. A. DAUPHIN, Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee orabsolute fairness and integrity, that he chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parteis therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lolttery, or holding out any other aim to deceive and defraud the unwary

### SHILOTH'S CONSUMPTON CURE

ory, sold only in Chatham at the MEDICAL HALL where every PATENT MEDICINE mentioned

Department Prescription

is very complete and always in charge of a qualified person. PRESCRIPTIONS sent to our address will be carefully packed and sent to any part of

J. D. B. F. Mackenzie. Dispensing Chemist. Medical Hall, Chatham, N. B.

## SHOP

Japanned, Stamped WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT AND

Plain Tinware. would invite those about to purchase, to call

nd inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Perless Creamer. ROCHESTER LAMP,

The Success OIL STOVE --- Also a nice selection of-

Parlor and Cooking Stoves with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as s the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having any claims against the estate of the late Catherin McGraw, late of the Parish of Glenelg, widow are required to present the same immediately to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required

to make immediate payment to

ROGER FLANAGAN, PATRICK O'DONNELL, Executors

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS Malaga Grapes, 1 CAR LOAD

CHOICE WINTER PPLES 1 MIXED CAR

CANADIAN APPLES ONIONS, CHEESE.

ETC. ETC BOTTOM PRICES

D. CHESMAN

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PA TENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MA INE, to any parties requiring the same, apply drawings, etc., toenable parties to ma re it for themselves. The above is in use in several Mills on this River. nd perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Sub-

ROBERT McGUIRE

General Business

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

--- Offering cheap-DAMAGED CORN MEAL BAGS and BARRELS,

will sell at low price. W. S. LOGGIE

# Groceries.

Groceries and Provisions New and Fresh goods at lowest rates. J. Ferguson & Co., Hawbolt Store. -- Water St. Chatham

CONFECTIONERY FRUITS ETC.

Fresh Goods of Superio. Quality Always to be found at

M J STAPLES'S

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and

CALL AND INSPECT. These and al other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel, CAST STEEL, IRON AND CHAIN,

> always on hand. J. R. GOGGIN

of Assignment. Notice

Arthur W. Purdy of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, curniture dealer, has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his Creditors are requested to file their claims within one month The trust deed lies at my office where it can be executed by the creditors Dated at Chatham, the ninth day of November

GEORGE STOTHART.

# SAMPLES DOMINION

Liniment TIPE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swellen and Stiff Joints. Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will .ure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chillblains and Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie at

LIBERAL ASSUCIATION.

The PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION of NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH -IN THE-

LIBERAL HALL, Hennessey's New Building Newcastle. Meeting open at 7 30 p. m Newcastle E. P. WILLISTON, (Sgd.) P. HENNESSEY.

Harris & Son's

Smokers' Emporium,

Country by Mail or Express. We make a speci- WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B AND

1604 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL Have now on hand a complete Stock of

SMOKERS' GOODS.

Leading Brands of Cigars, Cigar-

BOTTOM PRICES.

-Our Stock of-

WATCHES and JEWELERY is complete and will be sold low. -Balauce of Stock of-

Ready Made Clothing.

Hats, Shirts and Gents furnishing goods must be cleared out and will be sold at great reductions,

I. HARRIS & SON Water Street, Chatham.

Assignment. Notice of Hugh P. Marquis of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Tin-Smith, has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to us, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors. Creditors are requested to file their claims with in one month. The trust deed lies in the office of L. J. Tweedie, Esq. where it can be executed by

Dated at Chatham, the sixteenth day of November, A. D., 1886. WILLIAM T. CONNORS, Trustees.

## 1887. **NEW YORK**

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. Greatest and Cheapest FAMILY JOURNAL

In the UNITED STATES. ALWAYS BRIGHT AND RELIABLE. Every Number an Epitome of the

News of the World. The Foreign Department is unequalled. Latest and most accurate

Cable Specia's by the COMMERCIAL CABLES. Fullest Telegraphic Reports Of All
—CURRENT EVENTS—

Special Features.

Practical Farming; articles on Science; Art, Literature, the Drama, Music, Religion, Fashions and Chess. Address, JAS. GORDON BENNETT, New York Herald,

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

---FOR THE---Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons-

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance, CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 16, 1880

Voters' Lists.

We begin, this week, the publication of the voters' lists for the County, as prepared by the Revising Of. ficers, giving three of the Newcastle district lists. Our readers who are acquainted with these districts wil no doubt, in some cases, be puzzled, in others, surprised and, in others, amused over the glaring inaccuracies that are manifest. Dead men, absentees, runaways and imaginary people are there, while names are repeated, without individuals to re present them. The official list, howover, is to blame. We have not presumed to alter it in any way though non-residents are denoted by an asterisk (\*) in some cases where the official lists put them down as residents-although almost every. body in Newcastle and Chatham (always excepting the officials and politicians) knew they were out of the country and, in many cases not en titled to a vote. It is, we think, safe to say that, in the whole of Canada. more confusing and ill-prepared voters' lists cannot be found than those for the five Newcastle districts. If anyone doubts the statement shall be glad to show him the officia handiwork in proof of our statement. If, when the Franchise Act was be ing passed, those five lists could have been shown in parliament as specimens of its results, it is doubtful even Sir John's obedient majority | phernalia, had to be secured. would not have refused to sanction the measure. Bad as they are, however, they are the official lists

### The Political Situation.

ceived as such.

voters, and must be taken and re-

For the information of those w may not be informed of the progress made by the factions of the "Liberal -Conservative" party in Northumberland, we feel justified in stating that it is nil. They meet and part without being able to decide upon anything. The more sensible of them, however, seem to agree that Mr. Snowball ought to go to Ottawa unepposed, because the "Mitchell men" recognize that their leader's abandonment of Sir John A. Macdonald's party proves that the Liberals of the County were always in the right. Many of the older men say that they were sorry to have been led out of the liberal camp, after confederation, and are glad to find Mr Mitchell now opposing his late Tory allies, because it shows his experience has taught him the danger to the country of such association. They will support the man and party who have been right for years, and let the fer who are struggling to keep the "Si John-Tory-Mutual-Benefit organization" alive work their plans for all they are worth. What interest the people of Northumberland can have in a Government that both the "Mitchell" an "Snowball" party condemn, it is no easy to understand. In the formation of the few so-called Liberal Conservative clubs that have been organized. and at which are present all who can by various means, induced to attend, the organisers are frequently asked why they don't abancon a party that was always condemned by the Liberal lead-As I have now on hand a larger and better ettes and Tobaccos, Meerschaum er of the county and is now abandoned of goods than ever before, comprising and Briar Pipes of all descriptions, and condemned by the gentleman organized and maintained is for years There is no reasonable answer, given this important question, for none ca hard and seem to be the last to realis from their ranks are so numerous that they are beginning, themselves, to ask the strength of the belief that Mr. -County he will have successful opposi the Liberal party must be required, in

that they stand alone. The desertions what they are fighting for, and, hence, Snowball, the Liberal nominee for the next House of Commons, will be unopposed. If Northumberland is a Tory tion. It ought to be thoroughly understood, however, that Toryism, with all it implies, now seeks to assert itself against the traditions of the County, and, whatever side-issues may be raised, the man who seeks to put down behalf of himself and those who back him, to prove that both of Miramichi's political leaders—the Liberal candidate and Mr. Mitchell-are wrong in their views of the policy, principles and

Just So.

platform on which the Dominion should

be governed.

We knew that our friend, Mr. Ed ward Sinclair, had undertaken far to large a contract when he entered the financial arena as a defender of Sir John A. Macdonald. We endeavored to get from him some data for the political faith he professes, but after a few pleasantaries, in which he evades our

in the following fashion:to fifteen hours a day for a living and have not had the time or opportunities to fit myself for a controversial contest with such an able writer as you are, besides, this is the season for sweetmeats, turkey, etc, and I don't want any mud pie in mine Your national debt item convinces me that the old theory has exploded, "Men

may lie but figures cannot." With reference to the debt of New Brunswick, I hope you will not think I fulsome flattery we have yourself and your paper as assets and if you will only acknowledge your political sins and join the isfied with the capital.

We confess to a little disappointment over Mr. Sinclair's acknowledge-INFORMATION ON ALL SUBJECTS. ment of his position. It was in the THE STANDARD, the new St. John daily hope that he would attempt to justify evening paper, has come to hand. Its

arguments, that he was on the right the pages are embellished with small illus- the privilege of age, he had snatched a side. Believing him to be honest, we trations of the stories etc., of which they assumed that his error was due to er- are made up. Patrons of the Standard roneous information, which we expected him to produce, when it was our purpose to take him kindly by the hand and show him how his credulity had led him astray. In that way we expected to effect his reform and make his path to the Liberal camp easy, and sanctioned by his conscience and convictions. But it turns out that, like many others of our Tory friends, he can't justify his party or position, still he will not repent. In his attitude towards the Liberal party he is like the maiden and the doctor-

The reason why, I cannot tell I do not love thee, Doctor Fell. It is, we suppose, "original sin"nevertheless we wish Mr. Sinclair the fullest enjoyment and compliments of the season, and plenty of "sweet-

meats, turkey, etc."

Government by Commission. (Halifax Chroniele.) Our rulers at Ottawa have within the last year developed a surprising power of delegating commissions to do work which should either be done by themselves, or can be of no possible utility when it is done. The only supposable reasons for their conduct are the desire to make an appearance of activity, and so provide places for their needy politi-

There was first the railway commission. What work was there to do that could not be done by the minister of railways? That functionary is little better than a fifth wheel to a coach. His place is little better than a sinecure. One would suppose that he would be glad of an opportunity of doing something. All that the commission did he could have done. The information obtained by the commissioners he could have obtained-the most of it without leaving his office at Ottawa. If he did have to travel a little that would have done him no harm. But instead of doing the work himself all the expense of commissioners at high salaries and big travelling expenses, with a short hand reporter and all other para-

Then Mr. John T. Wylde was a Tory or whom something had to be done. So, accordingly, he was sent off on a pleasure trip to the West Indies at not less, we presume, than \$10 a day and expenses, to teach our West India merchants how to do their business. There is not a West India merchant in the province to day who has not in his office, in the shape of prices current and reports from agents in all parts of the West Indies and in other material, all the information which it is possible to obtain about West India trade. There is not one of them but laughs at the idea of Mr. Wylde teaching him how to do his business. But, as we have said, something had to be done for Mr. Wylde, and a show of doing something for the West India trade had to be made. So Mr. Wylde wili have a pleasant jaunt at the public expense, will dine and wine through the islands, and hob-nob with the governors and other big wigs. When he returns he will make a report containing perhaps half the information which any one of our fish merchants could have given him before he left. And by and by, if the West India trade improves, as we suppose some day it must, and the Tories are then in power, they will be able to point to Mr. Wylde's mission

and his report, and claim that they were the cause of the improvement. Then there is the labor commission. A retired West Indian judge and some half dozen gentlemen from different parts of Canada are set to work as commissioners to report on the relations of labor and capital. We suppose a fair amount of information as to rates of wages, hours of labor, and so forth, in the different cities of Canada can be ed just as well from Ottawa. The most of it is known already. What possible good can come of it when obtained no man can suggest. An opportunity will be given for a good many cranks to ventilate their opinions and have them printed at the public expense. Places will be found for a good many of the be given. But the old war-horses die faithful, and the minister, on the stump will point to the commission as a proof of their fatherly care and solicitude for the laboring man. But does any sensi ble workingman expect that any or all of the new commissioners will be able to propound any scheme to raise his wages and better his condition? The personnel of the commission does not encourage any such belief. The Mon-

treal Herald states it to be as follows "Hon. J. Armstrong, C. M. G., late chief justice of St. Lucia, W. I.; A. T. Freed, editor of the Hamilton Spectator John Armstrong printer, of Toronto S. R. Hicks, boatbuilder, of Toronto; Jules Helbronner, journalist, of Monand J. A. Clark, builder, of Carleton, N. B., with such other persons as may be appointed by order-in-council. As far as we know them, the gentlemen named are political friends of the government. Mr. Helbronner, of this city, was, we believe, a supporter of Mr. Gravel for the Quebec legislature: ne is, at the same time, on the staff of La Presse, and La Presse is a Chaplean paper. The Gazette alleges that there are four workingmen on the commission, meaning Messrs. Armstrong, Hicks, Walsh and Clark. If the others are as little like .workingmen as Mr. Clark, of Carleton, St. John, N. B. the workingman feature of the commission is a farce. Mr. Clark is a rich mill owner, and is only a workingman in the

sense that every business man is a work-Mr. Walsh of this city is probably the best specimen of a workingman on questions, he "acknowledges the corn" the commission, and however worthy a gentleman he may be, we fancy that For thirty years I've laboured from ten | most people will concur with us in smil ing at the notion of his contributing anything new on the great question of capital and labor, the discussion of which has taxed the brains of the profoundest economists of Europe and America for half a century. Every man on the commission is a strong partisan, and there is not the least dan am jaunty over debt when I say without ger of their making any other report than such as the government desiresnamely, that the condition of the Party of Progress, I for one will be sat- "working classes" throughout Canada is highly satisfactory, and that the great N. P. is the cause of it all.

his support of the Tory Government appearance is creditable, the form being 8 ing they were a little older, as he saw the New York City that we asked him to show, by financial pages of six columns each, and three of feeling of envy on there faces when, taking

cannot justly complain that its readingmatter columns are trespassed upon by advertising, for between stories, pictures and general electrotyped matter, the young tolks-and some old ones too-can and much to interest them. In the news department the Standard is fairly up to moderate expectations. The first number is, perhaps, not a sufficient basis on which to form judgment of the editorial strength of the new paper, which will, no doubt, improve in that particular, as well as in the matter of its proof-reading. That the Standard is a political paper, notwithstanding its attempt to convey a different impression, is quite evident. It won't be a "very terrible" opponent of those who don't agree with its party, however.

The Winter Solatice.

(Providence Journal) During December the days continue to decrease until the 17th. They then remain of the same length until the 25th. when there is an increase of one minute. On the 1st the sun rises 6h. 44m. a. m. and sets at 4h. 16m., p. m., making the day 9h. 22m. long. On the 31st the sun rises at 7h. 14m. a. m. and sets at 4h. 22m. p. m., making the day 9h. 9m. long. Thus on the last day of the month the day is 13 minutes shorter than it was at the commencement. The days shorten slowly until the 17th, then remain without change for the eight following days, and then the programme changes. The sun turns his face northward, his extreme point of southern declination, 23deg. 27min, has been reached, and the first proof of his returning steps is given by the three additional minutes that mark the increased length of the daylight on the last day of the year.

This joyful time mark accounts for the new state of events. It receives its name, as is well known, from the two Latin words meaning the sun stands still. On the 21st at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sun enters the sign Capricornus, and the astronomical winter begins. The sur just grazes the tropic of Capricorn and his southern progress is stayed. Henceforth, the nights will grow no longer, the suarise and the sunset points will no longer move southward, and the sun's meridian altitude will no longer decrease in the north temperate zone. Henceforth storms may lower, tempests rage and cold congeal us, but the sun has turned his face northward, the dominion of ice and snow is conquered and every revolving day draws us nearer to the hour when winter and spring will embrace each

The winter solstice does not herald the advent of the Christian year, neither i its record accepted on the annals of th civil year, but it is none the less the com mencement of the natural year. In th olden times and in the poetic ages of ruder civilization the nations of the north lived nearer to nature. Their year began when the sun had reached his greatest southern declination and turned its course to bless the northern nations with increasing light and heat. It was the jubilee of the year to their simple natures, the long anticipated hour when with music, dancing and festive offerings they paid homage to the rude deities they worshipped. The venerable yu'e log was drawn from the depths of the primitive forest. Every wayfarer bowed reverently as it passed, for he knew that in its fires all old wrongs and heart-burnings would be consumed, and that it would cause the liquor to flow in the wassail bowl. Th Druids gathered the mistletoe from th sacred oak. Bards sang their rude songs and from every land of the semi-civilized world arose a universal thanksgiving; in every heart was aroused a feeling of de pendence upon a higher power, whose

auspicious care was invoked for the com ing year with votive offerings and propitiatory sacrifices. In the strong blending of Christian and pagan rites which make the heterogeneous elements of our Christmas and New Year's festivities, our thanksgiving for vastly greater privileges are no more heartfelt, our religious vows are no more sincere, and our modern conventionalism no nearer to nature than were the simple collected. It would have been collect- faith and trust symbolized in the obser-

(Montreal "Witness.") The Kiss Political

There see .n to be some delightful perquis tes of high position in the service of one's country. The other day the Globe told how Mr. Blake received flattering favors at a public meeting in one of the towns of

"A cordial address of welcome was next presented to Mr. Blake, and Miss Kate Beaton and Miss Sophia Robinson came orward and gracefully presented to Mr. Blake a handsome bouquet and a banner bearing the legend: "Welcome to our future premier." Mr. Blake took advantage of the occasion and kissed each the little ladies, an act which was marked by a roar of applause by the audience."

Mr. Blake has been accused of cold blooded severity, and of freezing and repelling people. The Mail once remark\_ ed concerning a dinner given by Mr.

and manner of recording it. for we all remember the famous contest between the Bluffs and Blues of Etanswill, in which Mr. Fizkin and Hon. Sam Slunkey were pitted against each other. "He has patted the babies on the head."

A roar of applause rent the air.

A third roar.

"He had kissed one of 'em," exclaimed origins, the delighted little man. A second roar. "He has kissed another," gasped the excited manager.

"He is kissing 'em all," screamed the

enthusiastic gentleman. And hailed by the deafening shouts of the multitude. the procession moved on. Mr. Blake is fitted to play the Etanswill candidate, just as his henchman Mr. M C Cameron is the counterpart of the editor of that historic journal, the Etanswill Gazette. The Gazette will have to lash another sinner now that it has its whip out, or else people will want to know the reason why. It appears that Sir John Macdonald heard of Mr. Blake's little manœuvre and was determined not to be outdone. So on his visit to Coburg there was a repetition of the incident which was so distasteful to the

Gazette. The Mail records: The Premier entered the hall during the progress of the speeches, and was received with prolonged applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Foster's address, Sir John was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Lannan on behalf of the weavers of the Coburg wollen mill, the veteran Chieftain signifying his appreciation of the gift by kissing the little lady. Speaking to the young men, he remarked

Some of them, he thought, were wish-

pretty kiss from the young lady who had presented him with the bouquet. (Roars of laughter)-and there might be reason for that envy, and the learned principal of a great educational institution had reminded him that the motto on the wall read, "One law for all." (Great laughter.) Now, Sir John, you are going to catch it and the Mail also need not think that is going to escape. We trust that everybody will stand well back so as to let the

Gazette swing well the virtuous lash.

London 'Timber." Liverpool Spruce Market.

be much firmer. It was thought that duty has been to be comparatively few vessels were loading at years, and with a better monthly consumption than in 1884 and 1885, made it appear that the prophets of an advance had a good and sound basis for their calculations. However, their expectations have scarcely been realized, although to ome extent the market is stronger. The arrivals have been namerous, over sixty vessels with deals having come to the Mersey since the 1st October, and the cry 'still they come.' It is true that the consumption has continued good, that a large proportion has gone into the country, the stock is still moderate and not at all ments of the winter; but it shows how the quantity coming forward, and how anreliable statistics are in connection with and how easily it bears an inflx which haps well supplied for the time being, that there must be a cessation for consumption: whereas it appears, that when one source fails, another springs up; and in spite of

> (Toronto Globe, 6th Dec.) Equal Rights for All.

MR. BLAKE AT WELLAND.

evening meeting at Welland, said;-While speaking at the meeting this morn. ing I could not but remember the last time I addressed a meeting in Welland. It was nearly fifteen years ago, and we spoke from 12 at noon to 12 at night. (Laughter.) It was the nomination for that election in which Welland for the first time in many years made a break its Conservative record for the Dominion. and elected our lamented friend. W. A. Thompson. [Loud cheers.] That is a long time ago. Children of that day have | tion by a law which modified certain cus the social world. I remember that on the if the Legislature had the power, the ac side of the Conservative Government there Governor of Manitoba; Dr. Tupper, now High Commissioner for Canada: O'Connor, now a Judge, and Mr. William Macdongall and Mr. Peter Mitchell. These five gentlemen I was called that day to meet. (Applause.) Of the five. the first three are no longer in active political life. I have described their situation. But amongst the changes in political life are these-that the remaining two are NO LONGER IN THE RANKS OF THE PARTY on whose behalf they spoke that day.

Though perhaps not occupying the position of absolutely enrolled members of the Liberal party, they are of us. they are with us; they are against the ernment of Sir John Macdonald, they are outspoken and pronounced in opposition to that Government, and they agree in the bulk of the positions taken by Liberal party; they avow their anxiety to the Liberals returned to power-floud cheers]-and what has happened in these cases has happened in many other cases also. I am glad to knew that throughout the whole of Canada, and particularly throughout Ontario, there are to be found men of mark in their own localities, faithful, intelligent, independent men who have become alarmed at the condition. moral and material, of the country, who have become satisfied that the Administration has not redeemed its promises. that its conduct has not been to the public advantage, and that it ought to be replaced by another government acting up on other lines. Therefore, I take it as a good omen that, when I come here, almost at the close of a very long series of great meeti gs, to resume my relations with the people of Welland, I should be able to tell them that, of the distinguish. Blake that it would be a cold one, or else ed public men who appeared before them the effect of Mr. Blake's temperment fifteen years ago to support the Tory treal; M. Walsh, carpenter, of Halifax, would be lost upon it. Mr. Blake cannot Government, those who speak in public please everybody, no matter how hard he life to-day speak against that government it was going to the very verge. But it is tries. Concerning the above evidence of and range themselves in opposition we forsooth who are charged with injusreformation, the Gazette most unkindly to its course. [Tremendous applause.] tice, and hostility; and the people are Amongst the issues raised on that There is a familiar sound in the incident occasion was the relation of the Liberals to one portion of our population. have always discouraged and discounten anced, so far as I could say, any appeal to considerations of race or creed. [Ap- | (App!ause.) plause.] My earnest desire has ever beeu said Mr. Perker, trembling with anxiety.

> IRRESPECTIVE OF OUR CREEDS, as Canadian brethren, as Canadian fel low-citizens, whether we be English French, Scotch, Irish, or Germans whether we be Protestant, Catholic, Jew, sinking all these distinctions in the political arena, and uniting and dividing, not upon questions of origin, not upon questions of religion (I think we might as a rule almost as well divide upon the number of our inches or on the color our hair) but rather upon honest differences of opinion with reference to current politics of the country. newed applause.) But while that been my view, I have been obliged from time to time, in the discharge of my auty. to combat appeals to race, to combat appeals to creed, and to explain and vindi-

ject before passing to the discussion of general politics.

intosh and Mr. Costigan, and by some Tory pamphleteers and pressmen, charge Some six or seven weeks ago, about the | me with great injustice to these same men, the remainder of the year would be very ly false. In all cases I have done my light, and that consequently prices would | duty according to my lights; and that

TRUE TO LIBERAL PRINCIPLES the deal ports, and that not many were irrespective of creed or race. The ques chartered, or could be taken up in time to | tions upon which these discussions have oad before the end of the season. This turned are not numerous. I will touch fact in the face of a stock considerably them briefly. I opposed the incorporation lighter than it had been for five previous of the Orange Order for reasons which were fully declared in Parliament, and which have never been answered to this day. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the Orange Ministers, were there. They had promised their support to the bill; but they sat dumb. They dared not speak, they could not answer the reasons which I adduced. I supported the cause of Home Rule for Ireland for reasons which I fully declared in Parliament and which were never answered there, believe these reasons to be unanswerable (Cheers.) I knew perfectly well that in comparatively few have been yarded, that | both cases I was opposing myself to the passions and prejudices of a large body of likely to be too much for the require- my fellow countrymen, and that I was, what I more regretted, also running coun difficult it is to form any estimate as to ter to the apprehensions of a considerable number of men, honest, although, I think, misguided in their judgment. But I bespruce. At the same time it must strike | heved both these causes to be just, and, so all engaged in the trade, what an aston | believing, I advanced regardless of what I ishing market Liverpool is for this article, knew would happen and what has since would utterly swamp any other port in the insults, the imputations, and the misthe Kingdom. Many consumers imagine, conceptions to which I have been constantbecause their own particular trade is per- ly exposed. (Cheers.) These matters I am not going to discuss to-night, because they have come fully before you already. They are large and general questions on which I trust you are informed. I would dull trade and bad times, spruce always like to say something of them, but there are questions of another kind with which I wish to deal. So much, then, for the causes of offence which are paraded before my Protestant fellow-countrymen as reasons why I am unworthy of their confidence. Now allow me to pass to the attacks, I may say the petty attacks, made to injure me in the eyes of my Catholic Hon. Edward Blake, speaking at the fellow-countrymen, They require me to spend some time in recalling details which have been grievously distorted.

After dealing at length with his treat ment of the case of W. B. O'Donohue. who was connected with the Red River re bellion. Mr. Blake continued :-

The next matter of attack is THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION Legislature of New Brunswick had overstepped its powers in dealing with educa become voters now; young men are middle- toms and practices which had long existed aged; and many of the older men have in the Prevince with reference to Roman passed away. The changes have been Catholic education. The question was great in the political arena as well as in I doubtful. The Liberals thought that ever was regrettable. But the Liberals could appeared on that platform five public men. | not agree to what a few persons proposed There was Mr. Alkins, now Lieutenant- namely, that we should ask that the rights of the Local Legislature should be curtailed, and in this, Sir John Macdonald took the same view that we did. The Liberals, however, proposed and obtained facilities for the decision of the doubtfu constitutional question. They went further, and, against the earnest protests of Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party, they addressed the Governor General with a view to an ad interim dis allowance of some tax Acts, whose validity depended upon that of the main Act, and which they thought ought to be held in abeyance until the decision of the question on the main Act, That was going a long way; possibly it was going too far; I was not in my place at the time. Had I been there, I could have voted for that propos al only upon the ground, which I understand the Liberals took, that it was a temporary disallowance under the special circumstances, disclaiming all intention of the extreme verge. The House passed the address, Sir John Macdonald opposed and refused to advise compliance with it; and the Acts were not disallowed; and now Mr. Costigan says it was the Liberals and not the Tories that were to blame (Loud applause and laughter.) The question was ultimately decided in favor of the right of the Local Legislature by the Privy Council, and then it was proposed to take steps towards overriding the valid Acts of the Local Legislature by altering its powers. To this neither Liberals nor honest Tories could agree. The principle of Home Rule was in question. (Applause,) We did what we could. We sent an address to the foot of the Throne, praying Her Most Gracious Majesty to use her influence with the Local Legislature for an amendment of the Law and redress of the complaint. That motion I prepared and seconded in Parliament. Once again asked by Mr. Costigan to support the Tories who did nothing to condemn us who did as much as we could and. as the Tories said, more than we ought! There is the New Brunswick school question. The third and last question, is "the

that we should mingle, irrespective of our | tempest in the teapot," of my alleged impropriety towards Mr. John O'Donohoe, I am charged with showing prejudice and hostility against Roman Catholics because it is said, I refused to speak for Mr. O' Donohoe when he was Reform candidate for East Toronto, and this on the ground that I was not a voter in the district. I can call this nothing but an absurd and ridiculous misstatement. I had spoken a hundred times for Reform candidates in ridings where I had no vote. I hope to speak a hundred times more as I am do. ing to-night. (Applause.) I hope to be. (Loud applause.) Thank God do it as long as health and strength allow. ing then a member of the Government, French, Scotch, English, or German, Prodone everything I could for him. On this testant, Catholic, or Jew on grounds of occasion Mr. O'Donohoe was not the can- race or creed, on grounds of prejudice or didate. A convention had been called to passion, on grounds of ancient quarrels, or cate the relations of the Liberal party and choose a candidate. I being then only a long-dead issues, But I do desire, and I myself, sometimes as an humble member, private member of Parliament, having no believe I will receive, a fair share of supsometimes as its unworthy leader, to- authority to speak for the Government or port from all origins and all religious wards various portions of our population; for the party at large, and not having a among my fellow-countrymen, based on and I have thought it would be an unfit- vote in the riding, was asked to attend this their belief in the policy I set forth, the ting time, considering the circumstances convention, and speak so as to influence principles I hold, the political faith in of that former meeting, and having regard the delegates in favor of Mr. O'Donohue which I hope to live and die. (Loud and to the attempts which have been lately that he might be chosen as the Reform prolonged applause.) made to raise these questions and misrep- candidate. I acted on my general views. resent the position of parties, and particu- I said it was my opinion that the choice larly of myself, toward a class of the community, to say a few words upon that sublarly of myself, toward a class of the com- of the standard bearer should, as much

form electors of the riding who had to fight the battle. (Cheers.) I said that I had no title to interfere in that choice; that Now a word on my relations to those of outside interference generally did more my fellow-countrymen who happen to be harm than good; and that I thought it bet-Irish Roman Catholics. I am sorry to ter for these reasons not to attend the take up time with personal statements, but | convention; but I added that M. ODonoit seems proper that I should do so now. hue had my best wishes for his success, The bulk of the Tory party sedulously and to all who came to me I expressed charge me with pandering to the Irish | these wishes. I believe my course helped Roman Catholics in an unworthy effort to him; at any rate he got the nomination. curry favor with them. The charge is (Applause.) Then, and not till then, he false. But another wing of the Tory pa . became the Reform candidate. A great ty, represented, for instance, by Mr Mack- public meeting was soon after held in his interest; I attended that meeting and spoke as warmly and as strongly as I could for him. (Cheers.) So much for the beginning of October, the opinion became and declare me, in consequence, unworthy O'Donohue story. (Loud laughter and general that the import of spruce deals for of their confidence. That charge is equal applause.) It has pained me to see these false statements made. Whatever I am

I STICK BY MY FRIENDS,

and that, too, even after they have left me. (Applause.) Mr. O'Donohue had been a well tried and hard-working Reformer. I did what I could in his interest, as I did also for Dr. Bergin in 1874. Afterwards both these gentlemen changed their views, and both of them have attacked me very bitterly with great frequency, and, as I thought, with great injustice. I have never replied to them or retorted on them. I have preferred to remember the old times when we worked together. I have preferred to remember too, that they were my fellow-countrymen: and I have borne in silence their unjust attacks rather than retaliate. I have chosen to recollect their acts of friendship and co-operation rather than those of hostility and animosity. I have hoped that the day might come when they, or, if not they, at any rate my fellow-eountrymen of their race and creed, would do me justice -(Applause)-and I wished to put no obstacle whatever in the way of a reconcili. ation in which I have nothing to withdraw, nothing to apologize for, nothing to excuse. (Renewed applause.) I frankly say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have never forgotten the days of my boyhood in 1848, when my father was a leader in public life, and spoke for justice and iberality towards those involved in the rebellion of 1837. I have never forgotten that there was then in the ranks of the Liberal party a great phalanx of Irish and French Roman Catholic Liberals. (Cheers.) I have always regretted the circumstarces which led to the withdrawal of many of those warm friends. I have deemed them still the natural allies of the Liberals and Reformers. (Great cheering.) I have hoped that the clouds of prejudice and distrust would roll away; that the hostile feelings engendered by misconception and misrepresentation on one side, as well as by errors on the other, would and that we should find ourselves once more in accord with our former friends. (Cheers.) I have hoped it, not for the sake of my party only, but for the sake of my country too. I have felt that it was not well that there should be an enormous preponderance of one nationality or of one faith upon one side of the political field, marshalled there not on living issues, or on questions of principle, but

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT PREJU-

misconceptions, and mistakes. (Loud Cheers.) I have felt that it would be for our country's good that we should be divided upon intelligible issues and current differences of opinion, and not be old quarrels or by lines of nationality or reigion. To this end have I striven, not by pandering to cries of origin, or faith. not by exciting passions or projudices, but by discountenancing such efforts, and doing my humble best to remove all grounds. for misconceptian or alienation; by acring justly as between all races and all creeds. and by conducting the Liberal party on true liberal lines. (Renewed cheering.) I described our course in the last session of Parliament in the presence of my assembled fellow-countrymen. Let me read it. so that you may know what I said in that great arena before the representatives of

Canada at large: -"Then the hon, member for Gloucester Mr. Burns) said that I was trying to catch the Irish vote. I have been in pubhe life a good many years. The Irish population of my Province is, of course, pos d of the Irish Prote-tant populaon and the Irish Catholic population. I have endeavored to do my duty and to act upon what I believe were sound liberal principles towards all classes of the population. I have found myself opposed by a solid body, by the great majority, by the vast bulk, of the Irish Protestants overriding any ascertained rights of the of Ontario. They are my strongest, and Local Legislature. But the step went to sternest, and fiercest political opponents to-day. I have found myself opposed by the great bulk of the Irish Catholics of Ontario. They also, with some noble exceptions, were amongst my opponents when I was defeated in South Bruce, during my absence from the country through ill health. It was the Irish Catholics of that riding that rejected me; that deprived me of my seat in Parliament and obliged me to stand for another constituency at a subsequent date. I have endeavored notwithstanding all that, to do my duty, and to act, according to my lights, honestly, justly, and fairly, towards the Irish Catholies and towards the Irish Protestants, towards all classes, I make no distinction whatever in consequence of class or creed, and I extend no bid for the support of any class or creed. The position of the Irish Catholics and the Irish Protestants is this:-They know that from the Liberal party they will obtain all they can justly claim, whether they wil give or refuse their support to that party. They know that the Liberal party will always act on the principle of justice, freedom, and equal rights, because that is the plank upon which we stand. They know they have nothing whatever to gain in supporting us, because they will not gain one jot or tittle beyond what those principles of justice, freedom, and equal rights require. They know they have nothing to lose by opposing us, because they know, however strenuous their opposition may be, it will not make us one whit less earnest or less active in the promot:on of their interests and of the common interests according to the same principles of justice, liberty, and equal rights. And, therefore, there is no need for them . to turn their votes one way or the other in order that they may obtain from the

> I say to you then, that I have striven to reunite all our old friends of whatever origin or faith. I have striven to arouse the indifferent to their public duty. I have striven to enlist in our forces new adherents from the ranks of the more independent and thoughtful men of the conmunity; I have striven to gain recruits amongst the young, the hope of the Canada

Liberal party their meed of justice and

I HAVE MEASURABLY SUCCEEDED. (Renewed applause.) In Mr. O'Donohue's And the good work goes on. I do not candidature in January, 1884, I had, be- desire the support of any man, Irish or