New Advertisements.

L.S.L.

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 conducted 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."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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 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

Its Grand Single Number Drawing will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution;

199th Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS.
Tuesday, December 14, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Lousiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

☞Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
600 "	100....	60,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200....	$20,000
100 "	100....	10,000
100 "	75....	7,500
2 Prizes mounting to		$522,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

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

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

SHILOTH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

is sold on a guarantee and money refunded if not satisfactory, sold only in Chatham at the

MEDICAL HALL.

where every PATENT MEDICINE mentioned in this paper is to be found.

Our Prescription Department,

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 Country by Mail or Express. We make a specialty of PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECEIPES. Address

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

TIN SHOP

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

I would invite those about to purchase, to call and 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 is 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,
ATRICK O'DONNELL, } Executors

HAGYARDS YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS,
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Write immediately and secure this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St. John, BN

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book Beginners succeed gradually none fail: Terms free. HALLET BOOK CO., Portland Mai

General Business.

London Teas Direct
per S. S. CLIFTON.

I can offer the Tea drinking Public the best qualities Tea at prices that will astonish purchasers

—IN STORE.—

36 Packages Tea, in ½ Chests,
60 " " in ¼ "

Wholesale and Retail.

—ALSO—

From MONTREAL by RAIL

2 Casks Boiled oil
2 " Raw "
2 Cases Turpentine
5 Cwt No 1 White Lead
5 " assd. Cols. in small packages

ALREADY MIXED FOR USE

In my Auction Rooms and othe places, on Commission.

—Farmers tools, Stoves, Mattresses, Furniture, Carriages, Waggons, Buggies, Harness, Hay, Codfish, Sewing Machines,
in fact almost anything that cannot be got elsewhere—GIVE ME A CALL.

WM. WYSE,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant
Golden Ball, Mart.
Chatham, 5th July, '86 7.29

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

—Offering cheap—
DAMAGED CORN MEAL,
very suitable for PIG FEED in
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
f. Vondy Building.

WHIPS! WHIPS.

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

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
General Hardware Merchant
Chatham, N. B

ANNUAL MEETING!

The general Annual meeting of the

NORTH'D AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

will be held at the CANADA HOUSE, CHATHAM, on

THURSDAY, 18TH INST.

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. ☞The Board of Directors are requested to meet at 11 o'clock a. m.

By Order
D. T. JOHNSTONE,
Secretary.

Notice of Assignment.

Arthur W. Purdy of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, furniture dealer, has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

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, A. D. 1886.

GEORGE STOTHART.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Tenders for the Stock in Trade, consisting of Parlor, and Bedroom Sets, Household Furniture of every description, etc, of Arthur W Purdy, carrying on business at Chatham as a Furniture dealer will be received up to the Twentieth November instant. Terms cash. Each tender to be addressed to William Wyse, Chatham, and marked "Tender for Stock." If the said stock is not disposed of in this way it will be sold at Purdy's wareroom at Public Auction on Tuesday the twenty-third November instant, the said stock having been taken possession of by the undersigned under a chattel mortgage.

At the same time the leasehold premises occupied by said A W Purdy will be offered at Auction for the unexpired term, viz two years from April next

AMOS PURDY
Mortgagee

ADVERTISERS
Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

WAGGONS! WAGGONS.

THE Subscriber has on hand thirteen (13) new waggons, comprising, Single and Double Piano Single and Double Concord Single Whitechapel etc. They are of the very best material, style and workmanship, and will be sold at the most reasonable rates. Inspection is invited by parties need of Waggons, as the lot on hand

Cannot be Surpassed
on the Nort shore for style and price

JOHN MOWAT

SAMPLES DOINION
Horse Liniment.

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

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and retail trade.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons—

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 25, 1886

The Coming Contest.

While the remnants of the Tory party in this County—the party against which the Liberals, under Mr. Snowball's leadership, have been contending for years against the false political doctrines, corrupt rule and sectional administration of Sir John A. Macdonald—are wrangling over the man who shall lead their forlorn hope in a losing contest, it is a matter of great satisfaction to us that we are fully authorized to place the name of the Liberal candidate before the electors of Northumberland. Mr. Snowball's acceptance of the position of the party's candidate will be received with enthusiasm, as a guarantee of assured success, and it will be a matter of interest to the people at large to learn that the Tories will have the fairness to put up, in this County, a defender of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration to squarely test the judgment of Northumberland as between the two great Dominion parties.

The Winter-Port Question.

The deputation sent by St. John to Ottawa to present the claims of New Brunswick, and particularly of St. John, in connection with the Ocean mail subsidy, had an interview with Sir Alexander Campbell on Thursday last. The delegation was composed of Sheriff Harding and Messrs. Chas. W. Weldon, C. A. Everett and F. E. Barker, members of Parliament for St. John. Sheriff Harding was the spokesman of the party, and he presented the case entrusted to him very fully and effectively, the other members of the delegation supplementing his remarks.

Sir Alexander Campbell said that he was much interested in the statements that had been made, and which had removed some impressions he had formed unfavorable to the Bay of Fundy and the harbor of St. John. He referred to the old advertisements for tenders for the mail service of previous years, and that naturally the form had been followed in the present advertisement. He also pointed out that the Postmaster-General had reserved the power to change the port of destination from Portland.

Mr, Everett stated that the impression in St. John was that this applied to another port in the United States.

Sir Alexander Campbell said it applied to any port where the steamers could get a freight. He said that he would lay the matter before the Privy Council and that every consideration would be given to it. The deputation must remember that Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba had also an interest in this matter in regard to the speedy transmission of mails and freight. The deputation then withdrew.

The feeling of the deputation seemed to be that the people of New Brunswick would require some definite action in the matter and not rely on mere promises. This was shown by the tone of the memorials and resolutions presented.

An Ottawa despatch says the Government has decided to substitute St. John for Portland in the advertisement.

MR. GREGORY has formally accepted the Liberal nomination for the representation of York County in the House of Commons.

ROBERT RITCHIE, ESQ. of Newcastle requests us to state that he was not at the political meeting held in the engine house of that town on Saturday evening last, and that the placing of his name on the list of office-bearers of the Newcastle "Liberal Conservative" association was entirely unauthorised and unwarranted.

RAILWAY BRIDGE.—The *Capital* says,—

The Dominion Government has granted a subsidy of $250,000 towards the building of the railway bridge across the river from the Northern and Western Railway Wharf at Gibson, to the river bank at Sunbury street, on the same terms as granted to the company which built the cantilever bridge at St. John. This work is to be commenced at an early date.

Will the *Capital* go a little further and explain how this has been done. It ought to know that the Dominion Government has not the power to make the grant referred to. Its promise to secure such a grant would be worth something however. Has it made such promise?

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.—It is, we believe, true that Mr. Donald Morrison of Newcastle repudiates the position the *Advocate* organization places him in. Very few true men will care to be associated with that concern when they look at what the position implies. There are very few men in this County bold or bad enough, politically, to affirm that they are supporters of Sir John A. Macdonald's administration. The man who takes that position courts defeat.

The latest joke.

The *Advocate* seems to have been organized as a party at last, and its friends will, no doubt, not be accused hereafter of slighting it as they have been in the past. A certain prominent member of its staff was accustomed to complain of the way in which he and the senior editor was treated, and he became so exasperated over both of them being long ignored that he took up his gripsack and left. As the party has been going from bad to worse and one of its factions still accuses the other of making a big mistake in starting another paper because the *Advocate* was so "wishy-washy," it was determined to encourage the long-discredited organ. There was no little amusement enjoyed on the quiet by the managers over a certain party being made to believe that he was just as much entitled to the collectorship as anyone, and to carry on the joke they determined to load the *Advocate* with the responsibility of heading the party in Newcastle. Whatever may be thought of the judgment which failed to guard our guileless friends of the press from allowing themselves to be used in this way, we must congratulate them. We do so because we know they think it is advancement within a party which has so long despised them and said they were weak, "not worth a continental," "imbecile," "wishy washy" etc. When they find, however, that so many of the old "war horses" refused to be inveigled and that others who were named for offices without their consent are angry over the liberty taken with their names, they will realise that they are being used to lead a forlorn hope—the old rats" hanging back because they see "breakers ahead."

The Post-Office Inspectorship.

The appointment of Postmaster King of St. John to the office of Post Office Inspector for the Province, vacated by the death of the late Hon. John McMillan, is gazetted at Ottawa. This must be a disappointment to quite a number of prominent politicians and prospective candidates for the Senate and House of Commons in different parts of the Province, including at least two North Shore counties. The political rodents must, however, stick to the doomed ship and still face the discouraging outlook of diminishing opportunities for the advancement they have worked so hard and through such dirty weather to secure.

Mr. King was understood, a short time since, not to be a candidate for the Inspectorship, but has, of course, been induced to change his mind.

The arrangement indicates that Mr. Everett has, at last, thrown off his apathy and asserted his position. Although the results may not be entirely approved by his party, as a whole, he has succeeded in clearing himself, to some extent, of the charge made by his political friends that he was without influence at Ottawa, for Mr. Edward Willis, who succeeds Mr. King in the St. John postmastership, is a life long friend of Mr. Everett, who has been induced to secure the appointment from personal rather than political motives. As a politician Mr. Willis' claims were not strong, for he never remained long enough in any political soil to take root. The qualities which led him to be so unstable as a public man will, no doubt, do him good service in his new position where the faculty of being "all things to all men" will no doubt gain for him the reputation of an affable and obliging postmaster, while the circumstances of his party, taken together with his usual changeful fate, cannot fail to suggest that his new position will be held but for a brief period. While he remains in the office, however, he will discharge its duties acceptably, and when he is relieved of it he will be kindly remembered by friends whom he has helped all he could and opponents who always esteemed him as one almost void of offence.

THE "TELEGRAPH", which came out last week in a new dress and somewhat changed in appearance is decidedly improved, mechanically as well as otherwise.

THE NEW ST. JOHN PAPER, the *Standard*, has issued its prospectus, and seems determined to make a place for itself in the commercial metropolis.

THE NORTHERN MAIL for Chatham did not reach its destination on Tuesday morning, but was, for some unexplained reason, put off the train at Newcastle. This is a time of year when such mistakes or practices should be avoided.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY arrived at Toronto on Saturday afternoon and was met by the Reception Committee of the local branch of the Land League and escorted to the residence of Hon. Edward Blake, whose guest he was. He and Michael Davitt held a reception in the afternoon at the Rossin house. On Saturday evening an audience of about 3,000 greeted Michael Davitt in the rink to hear his lecture on the Irish cause. During his lecture he was frequently and enthusiastically applauded, and at its conclusion there was a regular rush for the platform to shake hands with him. Justin McCarthy lectured on Monday evening.

New Brunswick's Display at the Colonial Exhibition.

The London Canadian *Gazette*, which has given so much of its space to the special work of promoting Canadian interests at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, comes to hand this week with a general sketch of the exhibits of each Province, together with observations on the results of the display made. Of the Province of New Brunswick it says that the chief feature of her display is her exhibit of woods and wooden manufacturers.

"The trophy in the Central Gallery has served to attract much attention to the forest resources of the Province, and many inquiries have arisen regarding some of the hardwoods not as yet known in this country. Among these unknown varieties is white cedar, useful for brewers' tanks, telegraph poles, and other purposes in which resistance from decay is required. Hemlock is another of the hardwoods of New Brunswick which is likely to find its way to Britain for railway sleepers and such-like uses. There is, it seems, in New Brunswick a large quantity of second-growth hardwood, and it is claimed that the density of the grain and general toughness are better brought out in the climate of the Province than in Britain under the same circumstances. Birch, beach and maple are among the chief hardwoods now brought to Europe from New Brunswick, though the shipments do not exceed two or three cargoes in the course of the year. They reach this market in the square log, and to some extent in dimension. Several leading timber merchants have, as a result of the display, been placed in communication with hardwood manufacturers in the Province, while the excellent state of preservation of one exhibit, a portable office made from hardwoods obtained along the route of the New Brunswick Railway after three years' wear, has led many English dealers to realise the desirability of bringing over the wood as "dimensioned stuff" rather than in the square timber. By the present system the wood is cut up in England, and more often than not it warps and gets entirely out of shape. New developments are also being found for the hardwoods of the Province. As one result of the Exhibition, samples of articles that can be manufactured from New Brunswick woods have been sent out to the Province, and it is only now for the manufacturers to undertake the work to find a profitable market here. Arrangements are also stated to be in progress for the shipment of some cargoes of New Brunswick woodenware to the Cape and to other Colonies. There is indeed no reason why a profitable trade should not arise between Australia and New Brunswick. Some of the extremely hard Australian woods are required in New Brunswick, and would take the place of woods now imported from other parts, while there are many manufactured and partially manufactured articles which New Brunswick can well supply Australian markets. New Brunswick also has a great advantage in the exceptionally favourable position of her seaports in relation to Boston and New York, whence Australian shipments largely take place. Among the various preparations from the wood of the Province, the wood fibre or "excelsior" is being introduced here for packing, upholstering, and similar purposes; while inquiries also come from Germany and France. A considerable trade is already done in hemlock bark extract for dyeing and tanning purposes, and agencies have been established. Many inquiries have also arisen as to the facilities for the manufacture of wood pulp in New Brunswick. Factories are now being established in the Province for its manufacture in the region of some of the great tracts of poplar in the Province, though in this as in other branches of the wood manufacture of New Brunswick, progress is often seriously hampered for want of capital.

"The principal mineral exhibits from this Province are excellent manganese and antimony ores, as well as large blocks of gypsum and most beautiful granite columns. The trade with New Brunswick in manganese and antimony ores has been directly benefited, and there is every probability that a considerable trade in red granite will in future be carried on with that Province.

"In general manufactures New Brunswick stoves have sold well, being manufactured specially for the English market, and burning soft coal.

"For the textile fabrics shown from the Province there has been some inquiry, chiefly relating, however, to the ball knitting cotton. In England the cotton is put up in skeins, and the ball cotton is therefore regarded as somewhat of a novelty.

"For brushes and brooms enquirers have been referred direct to the manufacturers. A large trade is already done in broom handles.

"As for the carriages and sleighs, nearly all have been sold, though, as a general rule the experience of the Exhibition shows it to be better to send gears, for which a more extended demand may be found than for the whole carriages and sleighs. The great English objection to Canadian carriages would seem to be the difficulty in turning them, owing to the position and large size of the wheels. Their lightness and neatness of construction has, however, elicited the praise of carriage builders here.

The agricultural products of New Brunswick are, for the most part, to be found on the agricultural trophy, and if the numbers of inquirers may be taken as a test there can be no question as to the beneficial results of the display upon the class of emigration which the Province desires—namely, agricultural laborers, or people with small capital who desire to purchase improved farms.

"The fish and game of the Province have also been advantageously illustrated in the Fisheries Court and on the Wood Trophy. Connected with the former is the boneless codfish from the Province, for which a market has been found here. There is also likely to arise a considerable trade in fresh fish brought from the Province by the refrigerator system which is now the subject of experiment and inquiry with every prospect of satisfactory results. In tinned fish and vegetables and various meats, an increased demand will, doubtless, also result from the Exhibition.

"In the display of Indian fancy work New Brunswick has also done something to add to the interesting features of the Exhibition. This is the product of the work of the Micmac, Amilicite, and Pasamaquody Indians, of New Brunswick; the Abenaki and Huron Indians, of Quebec; and Oka and Rice Lake Indians, of Ontario and comprises porcupine quill, sweet hay, basket, embroidery, and all kinds of work.

"Of the educational and art sections of the New Brunswick display we have already spoken in detail, though special mention should now be made, in view of the interest it has aroused, of the birch bark pictures in the East Quadrant, some of which have been sold for as much as £8. Among the New Brunswick crayons is one of the late Prince Leopold, done by a girl under fifteen, which has been purchased by the Princess Louise. The Province has been represented at the Exhibition by Mr. Ira Cornwall, jun., and also for a time by Mr. R. A. Payne."

The Ontario Elections.

In the course of an article on the dissolution of the legislature, the Toronto Globe says,—

In tendering to the Lieutenant-Governor the advice which he has accepted, Mr. Mowat has been actuated by a profound sense of the duties imposed upon him by constitutional usage. It has been the invariable rule for the British Parliament, after the franchise has been widened, to sit no longer than has been absolutely required for the transaction of indispensably necessary business.

In Ontario the franchise has been materially changed in two directions. On the one hand voting power has been conferred upon scores of thousands of hitherto voiceless citizens; on the other the franchise has been taken away from non-resident property owners, and the principle of "One man one vote" has been definitely and fully recognised.

In a double sense, therefore, the House which has just been dissolved, had ceased to represent the people, and Mr. Mowat, recognizing the fact, determined to act, as he always does act, courageously and promptly, and to appeal for a renewal of the confidence bestowed upon him.

The same paper continuing says,—

"We now call upon the people of Ontario to exercise with wisdom the power that has been placed in their hands. Their tried and trusty Premier, after more than fourteen years of services the importance and the faithfulness of which it is impossible to exaggerate, asks for a renewal of the trust he has so nobly performed. He can point to a record of achievements which cannot be paralleled in this or any other country where constitutional government prevails. Under his fostering care Ontario has taken a position at the head in many respects of all the Anglo-Saxon communities. Instead of the huge debts under which other communities labor, Ontario has a surplus of nearly seven millions. She has besides invested millions in aiding railways, and has returned to the municipalities millions in aid of local taxation. She has set on foot public institutions which are the admiration and envy of foreign experts. Thanks entirely to Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, she posseses one hundred thousand square miles of virgin territory which, if a traitorous Opposition could have had its way, would have been given over as a prey to the Dominion sharks. And thanks, also, to Mr. Mowat and his colleagues, her legislative powers have been maintained and have not been curtailed and mangled as they would have been had the same traitorous Opposition achieved its fell purposes.

"But because Mr. Mowat has governed wisely and well, and because this Province has become so rich a prize, it is all the more necessary that he should remain at the helm. Not only is the richness of Ontario a spur to Tory greed, but the happy condition of the Province is a standing reproach to the incapable and corrupt Tory gang who have brought the Dominion so near to utter ruin.

The question of the ownership of the mines and timber in the once disputed territory is still to be fought out. The same ignoble crew which would have sacrificed the territory itself would now sacrifice the minerals and timber therein.

"The Opposition is still hand and glove with Ontario's worst enemy.

"A desperate effort will be made to carry the Province for Sir John Macdonald.

"The Tory leader knows that the gage of battle which Mr. Mowat now flings in his face is the signal for the commencement of his last and bitterest fight.

"It behoves Reformers now or never to put forth their utmost ounce of strength.

"Let there be no supineness, no apathy, no trusting to the righteousness of our cause or the brightness of our leader's fame,

"Remember that we have a watchful, a vigorous foe—one better skilled than any other living man in the art of making the worse cause call out the greater number of votes.

"We have the majority!

"Let us use it!

"Let us show these Tories that their game is lost for a generation!

"There remain six weeks of earnest work to be performed.

"Let it be so unmistakably done that henceforth no party in Ontario shall dare to take sides with the Province's enemies."

[True Witness and Catholic Chronicle.]

The State of the Country.

Everything points to a speedy dissolution of the House of Commons and an early appeal to the constituencies.

There can be no doubt that this course was decided on by the Ministry as the only means open to them for avoiding the indictment in preparation for presentation should they hold another session.

But the opposition press and the Liberal leaders, who have been holding meetings throughout the provinces, have laid the questions of the day fully before the people.

The arguments in support of the demand for a change of government are unanswerable. In fact, the ministerial press and speakers have not attempted to answer them, for the simple reason that they are taken from the records of parliament. Never was such a damning record of governmental rascality and imbecility laid before the people. Four words contain the text on which whole volumes exposing the misdeeds of the government could be written. They are—

Debt!
Deficit!
Rebellion!
Secession!

The state the country has been brought to after eight years of Tory Government is depicted with terrible truth in Mr. Blake's speech delivered at Guelph:—"The situation of our country "is such as calls for an earnest struggle. "This is the time at which the people "exercise in act their power of self government. This is the time at which they "are enabled to decide what shall be their "policy, and who shall be their rulers for "the long term of five years; and there "is much for which to struggle. Look at "the situation of our country; weighed "down by an enormous debt; loaded with "a grinding and unjust taxation; groaning "under an appalling expenditure; staggering beneath a tremendous deficit; saddled with railway monopolies, with land "monopolies, with manufacturing monopolies; misrepresented through the infamous gerrymander Act, a vicious Franchise Act and a corrupt disposal of the "public resources; misgoverned by an "effete and irresponsiable Senate, a "corrupt and dependent commons, and a "false, incompetent, neglectful, and inadequate administration; all the bright "promises and glowing predictions with "which they gulled us are broken and "faded; the pledged term of ten years "unexampled prosperity hardly opened "before its evanescent glory faded into "gloom, its expansion became contraction, "its exaltation depression."

To this fearful indictment there is no answer. All that the chief organ of the government can find to say is abuse of the Catholic Church, insults to the Irish, threats against the French-Canadians.

It is cheering, however, to know that the end is near. The attempt to raise a religious war, in order to obscure the true issue of the campaign, has failed. The people see that to sustain the Tory party in these outrageous proceedings would be to strike a blow at the peace and prosperity of the country which it would take many years and much suffering to overcome.

But it is the solemn duty of all men, who desire to keep politics free from the acrimoney and danger of sectarian strife, to exert themselves as they never did before to crush this hateful monster of intolerant bigotry. Sir John Macdonald, through his leading organ and his colleagues, has declared war on one-half of the people of Canada, Let him get a counterblast in return that will wither up him and his party like a burned scroll, and put a stop forever to the machinations of those who would precipitate a dissolving conflict on the country they can no longer plunder with impunity.

We do not appeal to Catholics alone to do their duty at this most important crisis in the history of our country, but to men of all forms of faith who value the liberties we enjoy in common. Attacks made upon the rights of Catholics must recoil upon Protestants, for no class can be injuriously affected without all others suffering. And there is really nothing to justify the onslaught that has been made on the Catholics. No question has been raised in parliament to indicate that any evil arising from religious differences has disturbed the country of late. No wrong is complained of. All sections of the community are getting along amicably together, Yet we are forced by the incendiary action of the Conservative press and leaders of the Conservative party to put forth our best exertions in defence of religious freedom.

Other questions affecting our national and social welfare demand, and ought to receive, our best attention, but, till the issue forced upon us is decided, we are compelled to give them but scant attention. But we would ask all reasonable men to search the records, not to be led astray by false cries, and deliver judgment against a government that has made corruption a science and would make fanaticism a ruling principle. This country is as much Catholic as it is Protestant, and the two great sections can only get along together by mutual toleration and good will. In reality there is no quarrel between Catholics and Protestants in Canada. The whole cry has been got up by designing Tory partisans and must be silenced if the country is to be saved from destruction.

Mr. Blake on the Labor Question.

The full reports of Mr. Blake's speech show that his remarks upon the present condition and aspirations of the laboring orders were of more importance than the first brief statements indicated. It is clear Mr. Blake has given the subject his earnest thought, and there can be no doubt that when he returns to power at an early or later day, as he certainly will, this world-embracing question will not be among the last to which he will turn his attention. But, in company with the majority of thinking persons, Mr. Blake does not attach much importance to the recently established Bureau of Statistics as a proof, at least, of sincerity of purpose on the part of the Government. He very reasonably points out that the step was taken rather late; at an inopportune time, and, what is specially significant of the hypocrisy of the movement, on "the eve of an election." The Conservatives at Ottawa have always displayed very tender solicitude on behalf of the working classes at such a time. It was so in 1872, and has been so on subsequent occasions, and probably will continue to be so to the end of time if the electors are so false to the interests of the country as to continue to keep in power the present maladministration led by Sir John Macdonald.

Years ago, when in office, and just previous to the elections of 1878, Mr. Blake himself advocated the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics, but was unable to take steps for its establishment, owing to the cost. But, as he says:—

"Since that time—since the year 1880—we have had an overflowing treasury, and, it is said, a flourishing condition of affairs; the income was there, at any rate, though created by an enormous taxation. And during all that time, no talk, no thought, no proposal of a bureau; A deficit comes, an election approaches, and straightway the Bureau dawns upon the horizon."

Nor does Mr. Blake appear to be in any way impressed with the sincerity of his opponents by the appointment of a Royal Commission, and very reasonably so. We have already pointed out the uselessness of collecting a mass of evidence, the substance of which would be of a character to throw no light on the subject. Mr. Blake is more practical, and very reasonably points out that remedies for present evils must be sought from other channels. Representation of Labor on the floor of Parliament is the first step that he advocates, and he pays a high but not undeserved compliment to the advocates of labor, who appear in the ranks of the working men. It is true, unquestionably, as Mr. Blake says, the public could "find in the ranks of labor many a man who would put to the blush a good many more pretentious members of Parliament."

On the relations of capital and labor Mr. Blake is equally firm, and he expresses the profoundest regret that on this all important subject, Sir John Macdonald, while affecting to pose as the workingman's friend, had no suggestion to make, no hope of amelioration to hold out. At least, however, he speaks himself with no uncertain sound. He says:

"The power to rise is a great incentive to industry, frugality, and the orderly advance of humanity. It keeps us at work. But it should not be impaired by artificial advantages given to the few, and to capital, by watered stocks and unjust profits, by toil and tribute levied under law for the benefit of the real and fictitious capital, by speculative holdings of the public domain, by too burdensome a load of taxation, and by unjustly distributed taxation. I want to see this power to rise left and kept as unimpaired as possible. The problem of the division between capital and labor, of the fruits of their co-operation is a most serious one. That division has not been just in the past—and conflicts of a grievous character have arisen in the effort to readjust it. Combinations between employers, combinations between workmen, strikes by the workmen, lockouts by the employers—a state of affairs resembling nothing but civil war. Cannot some remedy be found for all this? Surely we must try! It is the question of the day. (Great applause.) Now, I frankly confess to you that I believe the complete remedy is largely out of the pale of law, I believe it is largely to be found in the growth and in the exemplification in our daily lives of the Gospel percept—"Love thy neighbor as thyself," and "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." If we believe these percepts to be realities, we must live them; and if they influence our lives we should see fewer instances of manufacturers grinding the faces of employes, and of the general consuming public grinding the face of the merchant and distributor of production.

The workingmen will probably arrive at the conclusion that from Mr. Blake and his friends they will be most likely to obtain that substantial justice at the hands of Parliament they so manifestly need, as far as Parliament and Ministers can afford it.

A Prophecy That Failed.

Mr. D'Arcy McGee told the people of Canada that Confederation would dry up the muddy slough of politics, and that we would live on cleaner ground hereafter. The Toronto *Mail* is proof that Mr. McGee was not a political prophet. Canada to-day is in a very dirty slough, and in the columns of the tory Toronto *Mail* is the best—and it is very bad—proof of this to be found. With no further claim upon the confidence of the country, Sir John Macdonald is seeking to retain power by exciting prejudice and awakening evil passions. He is appealing through his organs to those feelings which can be called most powerfully into action by exciting the demon of religious hate. He is not asking Ontario to support him on his record, but he is seeking for support by inflaming the lower passions of the populace, by deceit, untruthfulness, and malice. It is a sorry spectacle. The issue raised is not a Dominion issue. It is an Ontario issue artfully worked for the purpose of influencing the Dominion election. In the Maritime Provinces we have no direct interest in it. Our situation is rather like that of those unfortunate people who collect to witness a riot and are trampled down by the authorities. While in Canada the leading politicians are squabbling over affairs essentially theirs, our purses are being drained to the bottom. It is fun for the Upper Canadians, but it is death to us.—St. John *Globe*.

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