VOTERS' LISTS.

Beginning with the ADVANCE, of Dec. 16th, we are publishing the lists of Voters for Northumberland, as prepared by the Revising Officer under the Dominion Franchise Act, omitting, of course, some of the particulars given in the official list, such as the situation of qualifying property, names of relatives, where qualification is derived through them, etc. The order in which the districts will be placed, will be that in which they appear in the official list, as follows: —

Newcastle, Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3.——Chatham, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.——Ludlow, No. 9.——Blissfield, 10.——Blackville, 11, 12——Derby, 13.——Northesk, 14.——Parts of Northesk and Southesk, 15, 16.——Nelson, 17, 18.——Glenelg. 19, 20.——Hardwicke, 21.——Alnwick, 22, 23, 24.——Rogersville, 25.

We shall continue to publish the lists each week (in the order above given) until all are disposed of. It will, probably, take about six weeks to publish the whole. We shall print no extra copies of the paper, above those required for our regular patrons and to fill any orders that may be received a week in advance of publishing day, so parties who may wish to secure the numbers containing the lists will do well to order at once. The cost of the numbers containing the complete lists for the County will be 25cts.

The names which have no figures attached are those of voters who are qualified either as owners of real property or upon income.

The figure, 1, denotes that the voter is qualified as the son or other relative of owner.

The figure 2, denotes that the qualification is that of tenant.

An asterisk (*) denotes a voter who is a non-resident of the Parish, etc.

Newcastle No. 2½.

Boundaries: — Westerly and northwesterly by the Upper French Fort Cove Brook, Southerly by the Miramichi River and Easterly and Northerly by Lower Mill Cove Brook water mill reservoir and drain.

Anderson, David
Anderson, Alexander
Anderson, John
Adams, Thomas
Anderson, William 1
Anderson, James 1
Ahern, James 2
Alexander, John
Anderson, Richard 2
Burr, John
Barker, Charles H.
Bannon, Michael
Brennan, Michael
Brown, Samuel
Bunberry, Patrick
Bass, Jonathan
Brown, Samuel
Brown, John
Brooks, Charles 2
Barnet, Charles
Brennan, Michael
Curry, James
Casey, James
Campbell, Archibald
Campbell, Christopher
Carruthers, George
Carney, William
Creighton, George
Curry, William
Curry, Thomas
Colthart, James
Carruthers, Francis
Connolly, Cornelius
Connolly, Daniel 2
Connolly, John 2
Campbell, John 1
Campbell, William 1
Campbell, Alex. 1
Campbell, David 1
Carruthers, Matthew 1
Carruthers, William
Carruthers, Francis 2
Currie, Andrew 1
Currie, Amos 1
Currie, Andrew 1
Carney, Daniel *
Cunningham, Fred. 1
Cormier, Antonie 2
Cassie, James 2
Craig, John 2
Coughlan, James 2
Dempsey, John
Doyle, James
Dunavan, Denis
Dynan, John
Dynan, William
Daughney. Thomas 2
Driscoll, George 2
Dempsey, Thomas 2
Doyle, Lawrence
Ellis, John jr.
Ellis, John, sr. *
Edmunds, William 2
Falconer, Robert
Falconer, John
Fallon, Thomas 2
Falconer, Henry 1
Falconer, James 1
Grey, William
Grey, George
Grey, Andrew
Green, John
Gallagher, Michael
Gallagher, Eugene
Green, Walter 1
Gillis, Stephen 2
Goddard, George 2
Grey, Henry
Gullivar, James 2
Gullivar, John 2
Hutchison, Richard
Hutchison, David
Harvey, Alexander
Hay, James
Hay, William
Henderson, James
Haviland, Thomas
Hunter, Hugh
Howe, Richard
Howe, William
Howe, James
Hays, Patrick
Hennessey, Michael
Housten, John 2
Henderson, Wm. D. 2
Haggerty, James
Haggerty, John
Harvey, James 1
Hay, George 1
Haviland, George Thos. 1
Haviland, Harry B. 1
Hutchison, Ernest
Hutchison, John
Henderson, George 2
Hayden, Thomas 1
Irvine, William
Irvine, Robert 1
Irvine, Andrew 1
Johnston, Francis
Jessamine, Alexander
Jardine, John
Jardine, John jr. 1
Jardine, Charles 1
Johnston, William 1
Jessamin, Alex., jr. 1
Jessamin, Robert H. 1
Jardine, Randle 2
Kelly, William
Kelly, John
Kirkpatrick, Hugh
Kane, Michael
Kane, Patrick
Keoughan, Patrick
Keoughan, John 2
Kelly, Michael 1
Kane, John
Kane, James
Keenan, James 2
Kirkpatrick William 2
Kirkpatrick, Hugh, jr. 1
King, John 2
Lamont, Hugh

[*No. 2½ Continued.*]

Loggie, John U
Loggie, John U. 2
Lobban, Robert 2
Lobban, John 2
McDonald, James
Miller, William
Meahan, John
Morrison, James
McCosh, Robert
McCosh, John
McCosh, William
McDonald, David
McDermaid, John
McEwan, David
McKnight, Joseph
McKinnon, Colin
McLean, George
McLean, James
McMurray, Hugh
McMurry, Martin
McKenzie, Walter
McKenzie, David
McKendy, Jeremiah
McLeod, George *
Mather, John 2
Maloney, Michael 2
McKenzie, Thomas 1
McKenzie, John 2
McKenzie, Robert
McIntosh, James 2
McKendy, John 1
McCosh, Robert
Martin, Joseph 2
Mahoney, James
Mahoney, John
Manderson, John M 2
McDonald, James
McMurray, Wm 1
McEwan, Francis 1
McEwan, Arthur 1
McCosh, James 1
McKenzie, Walter jr 2
McCullam, Eubulus 2
McLellan, Robert 2
Norman, William
Norman, William
O'Donalds, John
O'Sullivan, Thomas
O'Donnell, John
O'Sullivan, Timothy 2
Porter, William
Petrie, Maxime 2
Petrie, Gilbert
Parrant, John 2
Russell, William
Russell, John
Rennie, Robert *
Rennie, John
Russell, William G.
Reid, Alexander
Ryan, George
Ryan, John
Reid, John 1
Roy, Alexander 2
Sinclair, John
Scott, John
Scott, Andrew
Scott, James
Stothart, John jr.
Stothart, William
Stothart, Robert
Stothart, David
Swanson, Peter
Stephenson, James
Stewart, William
Stewart, Duncan
Sullivan, John
Scott, William
Scott, Abraham
Sullivan, Patrick
Sullivan, Daniel, sr.
Sullivan, Cornelius
Sullivan, William
Stephens, George
Stewart, William
Stewart, Duncan
Stothart, John jr 1
Stothart. William 1
Stothart, James 1
Stothart, Richard
Simpson, Robert 2
Spencer, John 2
Stewart, Hugh 2
Scully, John 1
Sullivan, Daniel jr 2
Sullivan, John 2
Sullivan, Daniel jr 2
Sullivan, James jr
Sickles, David
Troy, John
Troy, Thomas
Taylor, James
Tower, James 2
Taylor, Thomas 2
Taylor, James jr 1
Tait, William
Troy, John jr 1
Taylor, John 2
Taylor, Wm R 2
Urquhart, Edward
Urquhart, Edmund
Wilson, George I *
Wilson, Robert
Williston, James
Williston, Charles
Wood, John
Wood, William
Wolf, Simon
Whalen, John
Whalen, David 1
Whalen, Stephen 1
Wood, James 2
Williston. James
Williston, Charles
Williston, Amos 2
Wood, Robert 1
Wood, James, jr 1
Yorston, William
Yorston, William
Yorston, William jr 1

Newcastle, No. 3.

Boundaries: — Known as Municipal Division, Lower District Newcastle, consisting of all that portion of the Parish of Newcastle lying Easterly of a line beginning at the mouth of the Lower Mill Cove Brook; thence following said Brook Northerly to the point where it intersects the Bathurst Road; thence North by the magnet to the County Line.

Brown, Robert
Brown, Henry
Barry, James
Barry, Thomas
Brennan, John
Barry, Alexander 1
Brennan, Dennis 1
Burk, Francis
Brown, John G. 1
Barry, James jr. 1
Connell, James
Connell, Michael
Connell, John
Clarke, Jonas
Clarke, David
Corcoran, John
Cassey, John
Curry, James
Curry, William
Curry, Thomas
Campbell, Stephen 2
Corcoran, John jr. 1
Connell, Bartholemew 1
Carroll, John
Clark, George
Clark, William 1
Clark, James 1
Duffin, Patrick
Davidson, George
Davidson, George
Doyle, Patrick
Driscoll, Michael
Delaney, John
Doyle, Daniel jr.
Doyle, John 1
Davidson, Harris 1
Davidson, William 1
Fox, James
Fox, Jeremiah
Flanagan, Patrick
Gegkie, Robert 2
Gordon, John, jr. 1
Gordon, Andrew 1
Gordon, James 1
Gordon, John
Gordon, William
Gordon, William, jr
Gordon, George
Grant, James
Hay, Andrew
Hay, William
Hay, Peter
Hay, James sr.
Hay, John
Hayes, Denis
Hayes, Thomas
Hay, Alfred 1
Hay, James jr. 1
Hay, Andrew jr. 1
Hay, Robert 1
Hay, George 1
Hay, Ambrose 1
Innis, Alexander
Innis, William
Innis, George
Innis, James
Innis, John
Innis, William
Johnstone, Thomas
Johnstone, David
Johnston, John M. 1
Loggie, William
Lyons, Martin
Lyons, Joseph
Lyons, John
Lahey, James
Lynch, John
Lynch, Michael
Loyd, Patrick
Lapham, F Bradsford
Lahey, Patrick 1
Lloyd, Patrick jr. 1
Lyons, Michael 1
Lyons, William 1
Lyons, Alexander 1
Lyons, George 1
Loggie, Peter
McMahon, John
McMahon, Denis
McMahon, John
McMahon, Michael
McDonald, James
McDonald, Peter
McHardy, David
Mormon, John jr
McLean, Dugald
McLean, William
McMahon, Thomas
McMahon, Edward
McMahon, Michael J. 1
McHardy, John 1
McHardy, James 1
Nugent, James
O'Keeffe, William
O'Keeffe, John
O'Keefe, Patrick 1
O'Keeffe, Wm jr 1
Petrie, Farnat *
Petrie, Moses
Petrie, Firman
Quigley, Michael
Quigley, Richard
Russell, Alexander
Russell, Alexander
Russell, James
Russell, Robert
Russell, James jr 1
Russell, Jas (James' son)
Russell, David 1
Russell, John 1
Stewart, Robert
Stewart, Samuel
Stewart, Alexander
Stewart, William
Stewart, John
Stewart, James
Sullivan, John
Sheehyn, Thomas
Simpson, Henry
Smith, William
Smith, George
Savage, Timothy
Savage, James 1
Sheahan, Michael 1
Stewart, Peter 1
Stewart, Wm jr 1
Simpson, Alexander
Wallace, Edward
Wallace, Thomas
Wallace, James
Wallace, John 1

Chatham No. 4.

Boundaries :— Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham lying East of the old St Andrew's Church Road and the old Napan Road and its continuation to Napan River.

Anthony, James Wm.
Buckley, Thomas
Bremner, James
Blake, John
Brimner, Alexander
Babkirk, Joseph W. S.
Buckley, James
Bremner, Philip 1
Bremner, Charles S. 1
Blake, Alexander
Clancy, Roderick
Cahill, William
Colthard, Richard
Creighton, John jr.
Cooper, John
Colthard, James
Colthard, Samuel
Campbell, Alexander
Colthard, George
Connell, David *
Craft, Charles W.
Clark, John D. 2
Clancy, Daniel
Currie, Joseph 2
Currie, Andrew
Cahill, Bernard
Currie, Joseph
Coltard, George
Dick, George
Dickson, James sr.
Dickson, Matt.
Dickson, James R
Dickson, Johnathan
Dickson, George
Dower, John
Daley, Stephen
Dickson, James
Dickson, William
Daley, William
Doyle, John
Dickson Jon. (J's son.)
Dickson, Alex. (J's son)
Dick, John 2
Damery, William
Drillen, Hiram
Dorsay, Henry W.
Dick, Alexander 1
Dickson, Clement 1
Dickson, James
England, John
England, George
England, William
England, Peter
England, John jr
England, Robert
Fraser, John
Fenton, William
Forrest, John sr.
Forrest, John B
Forrest, Archibald
Forrest, Joseph
Forrest, Benjamin
Flaherty, Francis 2
Forrest, Joseph jr
Forrest, Alexander 1
Forrest. James 1
Fenton, David G. 1
Fenton, Alexander 1
Grott, John
Galloway, John
Grey, William sr.
Gillis, William P.
Grey, William jr
Godfrey, Ronald 2
Gledden, Alexander
Grey, Charles 1
Groat, John jr
Gillis, Alexander 1
Gillis, John M. 1
Gilmore, Thomas

[*No. 4 Continued.*]

Hay, William sr.
Hay, Andrew (W's son)
Harriman, Phineas
Hughs, Edward
Hachey, Lawrence 2
Hachey, Edward
Irvine, Robert
Irving, John
Jardine, Joseph
Jackson, George R. 2
Johnson, William 2
Jeffry, Thomas 2
Johnson, Archibald 2
Johnston, Robert
Johnston, Allan
Johnston, Benjamin
Johnston, Albert
Jardine, John 1
Kerr, Thomas
Kelly, James
Kelly, Bernard
Kelly, William
Kelly, John 1
Knowles, John
Lyons, George
Loggie, Peter
Loggie, Alexander jr.
Loggie, Alexander sr.
Loggie, Philip
Loggie, William
Loggie, Andrew
Loggie, John
Loggie, Francis
Loggie, Robert
Loggie, George
Loggie, David
Loggie, Robert W.
Loggie, Robert
Lyons, Joseph
Lyons, George I.
Loggie, William G.
Lockerbie, Francis 1
Lockerbie, Andrew 1
Loggie, Peter 1
McFarlane, George
Miller, John
Miller, James
McLaughlan, John
Martin, William
McDermaid, Finley
McDermaid, Donald
Manderson, Alexander W.
McLean, Thomas
Manderson, William
Manderson, Peter L
Manderson, Robert
Manderson, Alexander G.
McEwen, David
McIntyre, George
McMurray, James
Murdock, George A.
McKnight, Alexander
McKnight, William
McKnight, James
Martin, Edward
McKnight, Samuel
Murphy, Philip
Murphy, James
Murdock, Alexander
McKnight, Sam. (W's son)
McKnight, Joseph
McDougall, Donald
Murdock, George
Murdock, John
Murdock, David
McIntosh, Andrew
McGrath, Michael
Murdock, James
McKnight, James
Murdock, John
McDiarmid, Stewart 1
McAully, George 2
McDonald, John 2
McIntyre, John 2
McFarlane, Thomas 2
Morrison, Alexander
McDiarmid, Robert 1
McFarlane, Alexander 2
Manderson, Francis 1
McFarlane, Robert
Manderson, James
McIntyre, John jr
McIntyre, Philip
McKnight, Thomas 1
Maynard, Herbert L.
McFarlane, John
McLean, William jr 1
O'Brien, Michael 2
O'Brien, John 2
O'Brien, Benjamin
Perley, Asa
Perley, Dudley sr.
Perley, Amos
Perley, Dudley jr
Pratt, James 2
Percy, James 2
Perley, Nathaniel 1
Perley, James 1
Perley, Alexander 1
Russell, Frank
Russell, Robert
Rice, John
Reid, Thomas
Rice, William
Robicheaud, Peter 2
Robicheaud, Frederick 2
Reid, William J.
Stephenson, Thomas
Shephard, Benjamin
Savoy, David
Savoy, William
Stewart, Charles 2
Stevenson, William 2
Sharp, John 2
Savoy, Alexander
Sheehan, John
Trainer, Peter
Tait, George 2
Trainer, John
Taylor, Alexander 2
Wilson, Robert
Walls, Andrew B.
Walls, John
Walls, William
Washburn, Joseph
Walls, Asa
Walls, William jr
Walsh, Thomas
Wedge, John
Watters, George

GENERAL BUSINESS.

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150.000

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi Annual 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 fac-similes 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

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1887—200th Monthly Drawing.

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	$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
500	"	100	50,000
1,000	"	50	50,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$300	$30,000
100	" "	200	20,000
100	" "	100	10,000

2,179 Prizes mounting to ... $535,000

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

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NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

SHILOTH'S CONSUMPTON 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.

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.

TIN SHOP

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

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Peerless 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.

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

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 Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M J. STAPLES'S
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 all 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

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.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

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

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 23, 1886

Christmas.

Before we again address our readers, Christmas will have come and gone, so we may now wish them, by a short anticipation, all the joy and happiness that are associated with this most human of religious festivals. It is a day on which the religion of sympathy finds a manifold expression. Its observance still defies chronology and has become entrenched in the christian year, superior to all the niceties of history or doctrine. Whether the day be chronologically the right one is of little moment, as it is the thoughts connected with it which give it true worth and meaning. It is enough that Christmas is the accepted anniversary of a great fact which has revolutionized man's ideas about man and raised his individual moral value to a divine height. The broad sentiment of universal benevolence—"Peace on earth and good will"—dulls the edge of controversy, so that both those who do not attach any religious importance to the day, and they who do and keep it in commenoration of the birth of Christ, combine to own that it is, at least, well to occasionally fan the tender flame of pity into the fervor of charity, which is the fulfilling of the law, constitutes true religion and is the essential enthusiasm of Christianity.

The known or acknowledged birthday of a great man is marked in red in our calenders, but the advent of a perfect man and divine mind is enshrined in the heart of the world, and no power can evict it. A perfect character came down among us and left His Spirit to remain, and it is so woven into our life and history, moulding and fashioning both, that His reality can no more be expelled out of our midst than one of the colors can be out of the light.

The Christmas season recalls us back to childhood to celebrate with children—for of such is the kingdom of heaven—a wonderful historic infancy, in which the moral and spiritual regeneration of the race was begun. Neither with power, nor observation, but in much weakness and great obscurity did the coming of a divine man take place—in a scene of simplicity, innocence and awful purity, yet with only the unadorned natural conditions of helpless humanity, and surrounded by the mere picturesqueness of individual poverty of those things which the world calls riches. It was fitting that He who was to be the righteous representative of the race should appear as an unconditioned man, destitute of every worldly accessory which appeals to sense, when it was the heart that was to be subdued. The extreme humility of body exalted and enhanced the dignity of an imperial mind whose sceptre and sway was to be over the souls of men, and not their possessions. His mission was first as teacher of the truth, then as a liberator from the slavery of error, ignorance and superstition and, finally, as a king in a kingdom of righteousness, which, when he had overcome the sharpness of an atoning death, he opened to all believers.

The acknowledgment of our gratitude to the great Giver of the best gift to mankind inspires us to bestow blessings on each other. In doing this we continue to renew our taste for the luxury of doing good and refresh our memory of Him who said "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

Therefore, let our Christmas festivities be seasoned with that mirth which is the offspring of generosity and rejoices to lift the average of life out of the pinch of want. Often has it been a day when the simple lesson of benevolence was first taught, never to be forgotten; on which some grinding "Scrooge" was plucked out of the torment of selfishness by the feeble hand of a "Tiny Tim," whose universal benediction—"God Bless Us, Every One,"—is evergreen and appropriate every day as well as Christmas.

Mr. Anglin

We make room for portions of a speech delivered at Halifax last week by one of the best and safest public men known to the people of the Maritime Provinces—Hon. T. W. Anglin. We say he is one of our safest public men, because he has always been brave enough to speak what he believed to be the truth, even to his own loss, while other politicians of inferior ability and less sensible of the responsibilities resting upon them, have pandered to popular prejudices in order to promote their own interests at the expense of those whom they have helped to delude. Mr Anglin, foresaw, years ago, what our Ottawa rulers would bring these Maritime Provinces to, for like many other experienced public men, he knew that Sir John A. Macdonald would not keep faith with the weaker members of the confederacy, any longer than it suited his interests to do so. He knew that those who were then leaders of our people in politics would, in the temptations of the larger arena in which their future lay, soon become indifferent to us, and consent to whatever the Canadian leaders might propose. He was one of those who foresaw that we, of the Maritime Provinces would have little chance for fair consideration at the hands of men with whom justice and honor and good faith were as nothing against power and self-interest. While many good men honestly differed from Mr. Anglin in relation to that important matter, because they were ready to take too much on trust, it is now evident that had there been more of his prudence, good judgment and criticising spirit prevailing in the country nineteen or twenty years ago—had we "hastened slowly" and been less anxious to rush into a union which has been so badly managed—we would all be better off and more satisfied to-day. The most ardent confederate will, we think, agree with us in this, and, in reading Mr Anglin's speech of last week, experience a feeling of regret that, like many others whom we could not well spare, he has been obliged to seek a home in another province.

The Difference.

Under the head of "Conservatives Organizing" the *Advocate* gives its views of what it pretends to think the Liberals have done and failed to do in the matter of organization in Northumberland, and then proceeds to give an account of a Tory meeting in Derby, in which the performance was opened by chief organiser Anslow from Newcastle, assisted by Messrs. Adams and Park of the same place. It will appear as a little inconsistent on the part of these Newcastle gentlemen and their organ for them to claim that the people of all sections of the County are acting, in each, for themselves, to promote the objects of Toryism, while the late Liberal convention was not at all a representative one. In the case of the latter the electors in each parish met and formed associations of their own in connection with the County organization, unaided by "purchased ingredients," or the few "manipulators." In other words, the Liberals of each parish had sufficient brains and enthusiasm to organise themselves and send their delegates to the general convention, which was the largest and most influential party gathering ever assembled in the County and whose choice of its candidate was unanimous and fully ratified throughout the constituency.

In the case of our Tory friends, however, they find that unless the Newcastle or Chatham organisers go into the other parishes, there is not sufficient interest taken by the electors there to organise. Indeed it is a notorious fact that these "manipulators" are obliged to go through the County hunting up just the men they want to carry out their views as to the proposed nomination. They went to Glenelg the other night in force, for they made no secret of their belief that an organization could not be effected without them. They had to go to Derby for the same reason and although the *Advocate* proclaims that "everything is lovely" within the party ranks it reports Mr. Adams—for whom the coming convention is being packed—as deeming it necessary to tell the assembled tories that "it was a time to throw aside personal prejudice and bickerings." We are not informed by the organ of the meeting of the Alnwick Tories. The Newcastle and Chatham organisers left that parish to itself and, although a local leader went about personally to solicit the attendance of all the party, there were only three electors present when the time of organization came. It was a solemn occasion, but, we presume, delegates was appointed to represent that vast assemblage. Then, again, Rogersville was left to itself in the organizing business and four members of the great party had a most uninteresting Sunday evening meeting. We might go on to show what the people are inclined to do for the Tories when left to themselves, but forbear as it is the Christmas season and it might be thought unkind to remind our opponents of the figure they are cutting. Indeed we prefer to say nothing about them, just now, and would not do so but for their injudicious comments on and misrepresentations of the happy, united and vigorous Liberal organization which seems to worry them very much.

New "Home Rule" Movement.

Those who have been in control of the Home Rule movement in Ireland have, of late, been operating what is called "the plan of campaign" which consists of certain members of parliament for Irish constituencies and their associates, acting as agents or trustees for tenants, and, as such, receiving, in trust, the moneys claimed by the tenants to be due for rents, but refused by the landlords on the ground that the tender is insufficient. This, of course, will, in many cases, lead to evictions, pure and simple, and cause much distress in places where the authorities are in a position to enforce the law in such matters. In places where the law officers are weaker than the trustees, the tenants, of course, have the best of it. The members of parliament who have ventured to become trustees under the "plan of campaign" are endeavoring to act, but several of them have been arrested and held for trial for conspiracy to defraud. Parnell, who has been ill and is now reported convalescent, claims to be ignorant of the new movement or "plan of campaign" and says he will not give any opinion on the subject until he has an opportunity to visit Ireland. As the matter presents itself on this side of the Atlantic, the question seems to turn upon the point as to how far the agency of the gentlemen who are working "the plan of campaign" are *bona fide* agents duly and legally representing the tenants who assume to break their leases with the landlords.

The New York *Tribune's* Dublin correspondent says. The proclaiming of the anti rent campaign is accepted by the leaders of the National League as a step on the government's part toward the suppression of the League. The funds of the League have already been transferred to France in order to prevent their seizure by the authorities and the rent money deposited with trustees will also be secreted to guard them against government designs. The proclamation warns all persons that the inciting of tenants to refuse to pay or to withhold rents is an illegal act and that the anti-rent movement by whatever means carried out is a criminal conspiracy. In addition it says that all moneys, receipts or documents given or received for the purpose of such conspiracy are liable to seizure, and that persons in whose possession the same are found shall be arrested. This sweeping measure is the production of Lord Ashbourne, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and assent to its promulgation was obtained at yesterday's cabinet council. It is hoped that the English and Irish home rulers will now rest until the meeting of parliament, when early action can be taken in opposition to evictions and to restrain the government's coercive activities. In the meantime, however, the unionist papers clamor for the immediate suppression of the National League, and even demand that trial by jury be suspended in Ireland if the juries refuse to convict the advocates of the anti-rent movement.

N. Y. Sun's correspondent says; The tory press and people gloat over what is called the firmness of the government. At the same time the Irish are not without their causes for self-congratulation. *United Ireland*, while moving part of its plant to some spot where the tories are unable to find and confiscate it, is urging Irishmen on and is reminding the leaders that it will be easier to try them for conspiracy than to find a jury that will convict them. Dillon fights every step of the way toward the prison with a degree of gameness that drives even the tory press to acknowledge he has the courage of his fanaticism. Everybody feels that the tories in spite of their energy have bitten off a good deal more than their teeth can take care of. First, they will have to put in jail the entire bunch of patriots in parliament. Then there will be hundreds of priests ready to take the places of the political leaders. Finally, there is the body of the people which much prefers fighting to starving, and which may be driven, in spite of the desire of the leaders, to renew those acts of criminal violence which at times have weakened sympathy for the Irish, but which of late have been virtually unknown. A telegram from Hugh McFarrar, announcing the manifestation of Pennsylvania's sympathy to the extent of $30,000, brings the cheering news that America's financial support may still be counted upon. Patriotic Irishmen who see ahead are quite as much pleased as the Tories possibly can be, and predict the inauguration of a jubilee year by the restoring of Gladstone to power as the only loophole by which England can find it possible to creep out of the Irish business. Should that come about, and Gladstone's friends believe he anticipates it, he would be premier for the fourth term, beating all previous records in that direction, and would have a fitting recompense for a public life that has been considerably longer than that of the Queen.

"THEY MUST GO."

Great Liberal Demonstration at Halifax.

Speech by Hon. T. W. Anglin.

The Lyceum at Halifax was not large enough to contain the crowds that went to hear Hon. Mr. Anglin speak on Wednesday night of last week and the meeting was in every way a great success. Mr. W. C. Silver, merchant, presided. Mr Anglin, who spoke for more than two hours, explained that he was in Halifax on private business, and that business he hoped to have finished on Monday last and to have started for Toronto on the next morning, but he was appealed to on Monday, and was told that it was the intention of some of the leaders of the liberal party to

OPEN THE GREAT CAMPAIGN

which, he hoped, will result in a great liberal victory within a few weeks, and he was told that they would desire much that, being in the city of Halifax, he would take part in the proceedings of that meeting. "In the present emergency we all have a common duty to perform and I felt that if I could by anything I might be able to say render service to the great Liberal party in this province, it was my duty, as a sincere Liberal and as one who held a somewhat prominent position in the ranks for some years, to endeavor to discharge that duty to the best of my poor ability." The time has come, he said, when

THE TORIES "MUST GO."

Mr. Anglin referred to some of the promises of the Government which have not been fulfilled, and he exposed the duplicity of the administration, and their misgovernment in the Northwest, which led up to the rebellion there. On subjects of more importance to the lower provinces people he said: I said that the national policy was a sham and

A FRAUD AND A FALLACY,

as far as the mass of the people of this country are concerned. The advocates of the national policy promised that the farmers would get better prices for their produce, that cities and towns would spring up all over the country; that factories would spring up and population increase, and that all the beef and pork and mutton and other produce which the farmers could raise would be profitably sold at home. I remember that when the growth of the cattle trade with England was spoken of on one occasion Sir Charles Tupper said that it would be better if we had the people here to buy the meat and eat it. In order to realise that purpose he imposed

DUTIES ON FLOUR

grain and vegetables, and he said, now I have kept my promises, see what the effect will be. It so happened that next year there was a good crop and good prices prevailed and the government claimed credit, not only for the good prices, but for the good crops as well. In the speech from the throne, while they recounted the benefits which the farmers had enjoyed, they excluded God Almighty altogether from any share in the credit of bringing about the better state of things, and wanted all the credit for themselves During the last two years the prices of wheat have gone down. Now they say that though they were entitled to the credit when the prices of wheat advanced, when they decrease it is wholly owing to causes over which they have no control. Such a plea as this coming from them is absurd. It convicts them of deceiving and misleading the people of the country, and of doing it deliberately and wilfully. To

THE WAGE EARNERS OF THE COUNTRY

they promised constant and abundant employment at a high rate of wages, The wage earners I think have had their eyes opened. I cannot tell how they have got along here, but I know how they were doing in St. John before I left the country. Labor was becoming scarce. The factories were throwing numbers of hands out of employment and wages were slipping down. For a year or two after I went to Toronto the complaint was universal that laborers and mechanics were without employment, and that factories which had been stimulated into existence under the national policy were shutting down and turning hundreds of poor people into the streets to starve or do the best they could. Things are somewhat better to-day, but the people have not forgotten what they suffered during the years when the national policy was supposed to be most successful in its operation. Complaints were made that the government spent a million dollars at this time in paying the passages of workingmen, who came into the country to complete with workingmen here, who could not find employment for themselves. The effect of their coming was to increase the competition and reduce the rate of wages, and so strong a cry came up against it that the government felt it necessary to say something in self-excuse. They had to confess that they had deceived the working people when they said that by act of parliament they could secure employment to all. Sir Leonard Tilley had to confess in his budget speech that the rate of wages was regulated by the rate on the other side of the line in the United States. This was a confession that the government deliberately deceived the working people when they made these promises. So they deceived every other class.

THE INCREASE OF TAXATION

But the only thing they did was to pile on the taxes. They commenced in 1867 with a taxation of $13,000,000 and an expenditure equal to the taxation. They continued in office from 1867 to 1873, and during these years the expenditure increased over $10,000,000, very nearly $11,000,000. Year after year they increased the expenditure. As fast as the revenue increased they increased the expenditure, and the last year of their tenure of office the finance minister proposed a further increase of the expenditure of nearly $4,000,000.

Mr. Anglin showed the great difficulties Mr. Mackenzie labored under when he got into power on account of the burdens left by Sir John's government. He then referred to Sir John's return to power, and the promises that were made by him and for him.

The exodus was to be stopped—that exodus of which they talked so much, and which they had always described as a terrible drain on the country, and the figures for which they accepted from the United States. If you look back carefully you will find that the year after they returned to office the exodus was greater than was ever known before and that in some periods three and sometimes five times the number were going away that had ever left the country before during a similar period. I remember in the city of St. John observing, week after week, and almost day after day, trains and steamers filled with passengers who were leaving this country and going to the United States. Although the government have spent two or three million dollars in promoting immigration for the benefit of their favored monopolists, who want to have labor at their disposal just as they please, although this money was spent for this purpose, a return from the Province of Ontario shows that in many places in that Province the natural increase in population is not as great as it would be if all the people had remained in the country, and taking the whole Province into consideration it does not show the natural increase. The population of Ontario has not increased, and if all accounts given me are correct concerning Nova Scotia you have lost, and you have great numbers of your friends, relatives and old acquaintances, in many thousands, in the United States, who, under a better system of government, would have remained in Nova Scotia, prosperous, contented and happy.

* * * We of the Liberal party say today that it is not fair to increase the taxation unnecessarily, and that the politician who takes out of the pockets of the people a single dollar unnecessarily is an enemy of his country and does all in his power to blast and blight its welfare. (Applause.) We are opposed to additional taxation—they on the contrary boast of having imposed additional duties, as if thereby they had rendered some great service to the people of the country, because increased taxation enabled them to boast of a surplus. And you would imagine by their talk that the surplus was something due them—that they had created it in some almighty and mysterious way, and that it was not taken out of your pockets to be used as they thought best—to be used indeed to the interests of their, party, which they sometimes called the interests of the country. (Applause.) And so the increase went on. From $23,500,000 under Mr. Mackenzie, it has run up to $35,000,000 under Sir John A. Macdonald. They increased the taxation the session before last and again increased it last session

RESPONSIBLE FOR WAR EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending June 30th, 1885, they had to admit a great deficit, notwithstanding all the taxation, and they pretended to say it was because of the war expenditure. Sir, they were responsible for the war expenditure, as, but for their shameful pandering to the monopolists in the North West, there would have been no rebellion, and we would have saved all this blood and all these millions. (Applause.) But let us admit for a moment that these ought to be charged to capital account, yet you will find that there was a deficit last year.

DEFICIT! DEFICIT!!

Coming to this year again, on the 30th of June, 1886, they were compelled to acknowledge a deficit of $6,000,000. Six millions dollars in one year! These men who sneered at deficits, but who wrung from the people every dollar that could be wrung from them by taxation, so extravagant were they, so corrupt were they, and so determined were they to maintain themselves in power, for that is the aim of all their acts, that they found themselves with a deficit of $6,000,000. They say that part of this deficit was war expenditure. Take that away and still there is a deficit of $2,000,000. They boast of having money from the people through savings banks, which they used towards paying the subsidies to the Canada Pacific railway. They took the savings of the people to the extent of nearly $20,000,000 in addition to all the money that they extorted from the people by means of taxation, and sunk in works in the Rocky Mountains which must be unproductive for many years to come.

HIGH DUTIES.

* * * Before confederation the average duty did not exceed 7 or 8 per cent., whereas to-day from the public returns you will find that the average rate of duty on free and dutiable goods is about 19 per cent. Yet these gentlemen come among you and say you are not taxed more than you were before confederation. They say to be sure the total is larger, but the population is larger. But you are taxed more. The increase from 1878 to the present date is almost 50 per cent. All this money is taken out of the country