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
Prizes mounting to		$622,500

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

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. In 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, N B

Will 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

Legal Notices.

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.—

30 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 else where —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 Superior 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 Merchan
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 he Nort hore 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.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - NOVEMBER 18, 1886

Enthusiastic Liberals!

NORTHUMBERLAND'S CANDIDATE FOR OTTAWA.

The Liberal Association of Northumberland assembled on Thursday evening last at Masonic Hall, Chatham, for the purpose of making choice the party's candidate for the County in the pending Dominion election. Under the Association rules the duty of selecting a legislative candidate is placed in the hands of delegates from the several parishes—one from each polling district—thus securing an equitable representation of the whole County. It was not expected that many besides the delegates from the several parishes would be present, although there has been most gratifying evidence, ever since the Association was formed, of the growing strength and enthusiasm of the party; there is, therefore, no ordinary significance in the fact that instead of there being simply the required County delegation, there was, accompanying the delegates, a solid backing of other leading men from the different sections of the County, constituting the most thoroughly representative and influential gathering ever assembled on a like occasion in Northumberland—all enthusiastic in the cause of the party and unanimous in their determination to present for the choice of the people a trusted, uncompromising and undoubted Liberal.

Before the meeting was called to order there was, of course, some talk over the important matter to be decided by the delegates, but there seemed to be only one name uppermost in the minds of those present. Others were spoken of—and Mr. Burchill's name, as that of a strong man, fully the peer of the best the conservatives could select, was the most prominent next to the general choice—but it was clear that the party felt as but one man in the matter, and had fixed its mind on Mr. Snowball. Mr. Burchill, who was prevented by other business from reaching town that night, had been heard from and instructed his friends to loyally support Mr. Snowball, so that there was nothing in the way of the most cordial unanimity.

Under such circumstances, the duty of the delegates was one easily performed. When they retired from the assembled Association—which was so ably presided over by Wm. Kerr, Esq,—to deliberate, they found that they represented ten parishes; those from three, Ludlow, Northesk and Hardwicke—which are the most distant from Chatham—having not arrived. There was little discussion, for the Chairman, Thos. Gaynor, Esq., voiced the sentiment of all present, when, in calling the meeting to order, he spoke of the considerations which should influence the delegates in their selection and their duty regarding the one man who seemed to be the popular choice of the County. Those who spoke did so, either heartily approving of Mr. Snowball as the standard-bearer of the party, or making enquiry in reference to the course the convention should pursue in the event of it being obliged to make another choice.

The nomination of Mr. Snowball, being unanimously carried, the Chairman so reported to the general meeting on the return of the delegates thereto, and on motion being made for the ratification of the nomination Mr. Snowball spoke. What he said was plain and satisfactory to everybody who understands the important business concerns which demand his attention, and which are also of no small moment to the County at large. After expressing his appreciation of the honor done him by the delegates' choice, and stating that he could not do otherwise—were that choice ratified—than to accept the position of the party's candidate in the election, he was bound to tell his friends that he must make his usual winter trip to the United Kingdom and Continent. If the election came off—as many believed it would—between the present and the time of his departure, he would go personally into the canvass, and had no fear whatever of a grand victory for the party. Or, he would even defer his departure for the the other side of the Atlantic for a fortnight or more if that were necessary to enable him to be in the County to run the election. Should he be away, however, when the election came on they could not count on his returning in time to make a personal canvass, and it was, therefore, well that they should carefully consider whether it would not be best to select another candidate upon whose presence in the County they could count, whenever the contest might be brought on. He referred to Mr. Burchill's excellent position, abilities and influence as commending him to the party, and said he had been spoken to, also, in behalf of Mr. Mitchell, to whom the Liberals of eastern Ontario and Quebec felt themselves much indebted for the gallant fight he was making against Tery corruption and misgovernment. While he, Mr. Snowball, was in the hands of the party and ready to stand by them loyally and to do everything possible in behalf of their candidate, whoever he might be, he felt it his duty to tell them of his contemplated absence at the usual season, and if they still adhered to their choice they might be assured that he was with them. Further, should they think it best to select another in the event of his absence when the election was brought on, he would leave them free to do so, for he was earnestly and solely desirous of promoting the success of the party and leaving it entirely free in its action to that end.

Quite a number of gentlemen addressed the meeting, some of them having partially misunderstood Mr. Snowball's remarks, but all were satisfied when they were made clear.

When the question was called on the motion to ratify Mr. Snowball's nomination it was carried unanimously and with great applause.

Mr. Snowball again thanked the Association and said that if the election were brought on in his absence he would feel that he had an enthusiastic majority of the electors working for his return. He was sorry that he could not meet the views of some of his friends and go further than he had gone respecting the probability of his being on this side or the Atlantic should the election come on in the winter, but he believed it would take place either before his time for leaving or not until after he came back. He then left the meeting, saying he would not be far away were anything further required of him.

The probabilities of the election coming on in Mr. Snowball's absence and the effect thereof on the party's chances were discussed, there being no doubt expressed that Mr. Snowball—even were he in Africa—could be elected over any candidate the Tories could produce in Northumberland.

A motion expressing the Association's satisfastion with Mr. Snowball's candidature, whether he should be in the County or out of it, was then carried and the Meeting adjourned with three cheers and a tiger for J. B. Snowball, the next representative of Northumberland at Ottawa.

An Important Question.

The question of "Canada for the Canadians" is assuming a practical aspect just now in connection with the proposed contract for carrying the Dominion transatlantic mails. The Dominion Government has advertised for tenders for the service and instead of stipulating that the steamers shall be run to Halifax or St. John in winter, have substituted Portland, Maine, for the latter port. This, having been published in St. John, naturally caused both astonishment and indignation, and the Board of Trade of that city entered its protest, quickly followed by the holding of a mass meeting in the Institute at which men of all shades of politics were present and united. That the gathering was thoroughly representative in its character is shown by the fact that among those on the platform were Sheriff Harding, George McLeod, J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., C. W. Weldon, M. P, C. A. Everett, M. P. Dr. Barker, M. P., Robert Reed, Solicitor General Ritchie, G. G. King, M. P. for Queen's county, Charles Burpee, M P for Sunbury, Kennedy F. Burns, M P for Gloucester, Wm Pugsley, M P P., Jas. F. Robertson, Dr. James Christie, G G Gilbert, Silas Alward, A A Stockton, M P P., Mayor Sturdee of Portland, George Stewart, Dr. Wm Bayard, Arthur Everett, Rev Dr. Bennet, Jas Fleming, Ald Robertson, D. Patton, F. McCafferty, Ald. Vanwart, J de W. Spurr, T. A. Rankine, Ald Peters, Ald. Allan, Ald. Smith, Gilbert Murdoch, Elvin Fisher, W. W. Turnbull, C. H. Fairweather, I. Allen Jack, Ald. Harris, Ald. Quigley, and others.

Sheriff Harding gave briefly his reasons for calling the meeting. He then asked the meeting to elect a chairman. On motion of C. A. Everett, M. P., the Sheriff was appointed chairman.

The Sheriff said the present agitation was the result of the publication of an advertisement in certain papers, mostly Canadian, asking for tenders for the carrying of trans-Atlantic mails, the summer ports being Quebec and Montreal and the winter termini to be Halifax and Portland. This matter was ventilated in one of the city papers, and having thus been brought before the St. John public, a meeting of the Board of Trade was held, at which it was deemed prudent to have the advertisement before them before taking action. Such information having been obtained, a requisition was presented to him, asking him to call a public meeting to consider the matter. Mr. Harding read extracts from the advertisement, and said he would give credit to the government for being plain and honest in their statements. There was no question whatever what was meant by the advertisement. It remained now for the people of St. John to be equally as emphatic in their determination and to request that the name of St. John be substituted for that of Portland wherever it appeared in that advertisement. There was nothing, he contended, which would justify the government in taking away this line of steamships from the port. Such actions as these would not tend to increase our loyalty to the Dominion. (Applause.) For years the people have looked forward with intense eagerness to the consummation of the short line scheme, and now, to receive this dash in their faces, it was more than they can stand. A grievous wrong would be done this country if the winter terminus was taken to Portland. That city is no better situated than St. John for such trade. It had not the country at the back of it that St. John had, and its facilities were not to be compared with those of St. John. (Applause) He could look back years ago when large steamers were expeditiously loaded at St. John, and now, there are better facilities than then. There was no reason under heaven why Portland should be made the terminus, in preference to St. John. He drew a vivid picture of old days, when business was flourishing in the city, and when the Black Ball line of steamers was doing a rushing trade between St. John and Liverpool. He spoke of the advantages of the harbor for the purpose of a winter port and contended that it was a far better harbor than that at Liverpool, which is a bar harbor. He maintained that with a little dredging St. John harbor could be made so that the largest vessel could enter at all times of tide. In closing, he urged the citizens to consider the matter calmly and dispassionately.

Sheriff Harding was followed by G. G. King, M. P. for Queens; Chas. Burpee, M. P. for Sunbury; K. F. Burns, M P for Gloucester; Chas. A. Everett, M. P.; Dr. Barker, M. P; C. W. Weldon, M. P. G G Gilbert; J, V Ellis, M P P; George McLeod, C N Skinner, and others. Senator Boyd attempted an apology for the postmaster general, but his remarks were coldly received. One speaker declared that if New Brunswick did not receive her rights in this matter in half an hour there would only be one party in New Brunswick, and that the New Brunswick party. Resolutions condemning the granting of a subsidy to steamers to Portland, and strongly urging the claims of St. John, were adopted and Sheriff Harding was appointed, together with the local members of parliament to proceed to Ottawa forthwith to enter New Brunswick's protest against the proposed injustice not only to St. John but the whole province.

A significant feature in connection with this matter was the suppression in St. John by Mr. Everett, M P, of a letter which he received on the subject from Sir Alex. Campbell, Postmaster-General, while he permitted its being made use of at a meeting held in Hampton, Kings county. The letter threw cold water on St. John's claims, chiefly on the ground that that port would not offer "profitable freight traffic" for the subsidized steamers,—as if this province which has contributed so heavily to the construction of the Pacific Railway is not entitled to some consideration in return, even though it might involve the outlay of a subsidy larger than would have to be paid, were Portland to be practically made the ocean terminus of that road. The time has come when we are to ascertain whether our Ottawa rulers intend to perpetuate their trifling with our interests. The North Shore is heartily with St, John in this matter.

[St. John Globe of 12th inst.]

We are glad to find men heretofore active in the Conservative ranks coming to the front in the interests of New Brunswick. Last night's meeting afforded strong evidence of the fact that there were men ready to abandon Toryism for country. The awakening is late, but it well.

The matter now before the people directly is an old one in a new shape. In January, 1884, the Halifax City Council passed a series of resolutions, including the following:—

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of the Council that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have it in contemplation to locate their Atlantic winter terminus at an United States port.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of the Council the projected location of the Atlantic winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at a foreign port would be a direct violation of the principles enunciated and acted upon by the Government and parliament with respect to the road around Lake Superior, and an irreparable injury to the people of the Lower Provinces, and that it is the imperative duty of the Government of Canada to take such steps as may be found necessary to secure the location of the eastern winter terminus of our great inter oceanic railway at a harbour within our borders.

This was sent to St. John, and the matter was discussed at the Board of Trade here. Indeed, if we remember aright, the Common Council itself took some action on the subject, and there was a delegation to Quebec. On February 22 Mr. Weldon, in the House of Commons, when the Pacific Railway extra aid resolution was under consideration, moved—

That the said resolutions be referred back to the committee of the whole, with power to provide, as a condition of the proposed advance, that so long as any part of such advances or interest thereon remains unpaid, none of the resources of the company shall be expended towards acquiring interests in the United States *with a view to an Atlantic Ocean terminus in United states territory.*

Mr. King, of Queen's County, seconded the resolution and after a debate there was a division, the Liberal party voting with Mr. Weldon and the Conservatives against him. How did the New Brunswick members vote on this question that none of the public money should be spent in acquiring an Atlantic Ocean terminus in the United States? For Mr. Weldon's motion:—

Yeas.	*Nays*
Burpee, (Sunbury),	Burns,
Gilmor,	Costigan,
Irvine,	Foster,
King,	Landry,
Weldon.	Mitchell,
	Temple,
	Tilley,
	Wallace.

[Mr. Burpee's seat, St. John, was not occupied, and Mr. Wood was seemingly not present.]

This action of the Conservative members of New Brunswick in their blind adhesion to party has had its influence in bringing about the very condition of things which exists now, and it has emboldened the Postmaster General to make the reply which he made to Mr. Everett's letter of remonstrance, and to take the stand he has taken against our interests. On February 27, 1884, this journal, discussing this question and the vote of the House, said:—

There are just two ports in the Dominion of Canada, that, at the present moment might have any well grounded hope of being the winter ports, viz., St. John and Halifax. Whatever the future may have in store for places like St. Andrews and Louisburg neither of these could expect now to be considered in competition with the places first named. Mr. Weldon's motion, offered in the House of Commons, was for the special purpose of insisting that the public money of Canada should not be used for the purpose of building up a foreign port, until the impossibility could be established of carrying out the winter port idea in Canada, It is a significant fact that not a single member of the Conservative party from New Brunswick voted with Mr. Weldon. Mr. Mitchell, who represents the County of Northumberland, who had made in St. John, when it suited his purpose to do so, strong and vigorous speeches declaring that here would be the shipping port of Canada; that here would ride the navies of the world, that here would come the commerce of India for transshipment to Europe, now simply laughed at the idea that trade could be controlled by national boundaries, or that national interests should, or could, be made subservient to commercial interests, and he was not willing to give St. John a trial. Sir Tilley, the representative of this city in the Dominion Parliament, seems to have said nothing, the Fosters and the Woods, who could talk glibly enough when the interests of the North West were to be advanced, sat like dumb dogs, until the moment of voting came and then gave their votes not merely against St. John, but they declared practically, that it was not worth while to try and develope the maritime interests of this Dominion so far at least as the Atlantic seaboard is concerned. Do these gentlemen, in thus voting, represent the feelings of their Counties? Are the people of Northumberland fully satisfied that it is useless to try to do anything to make St. John and Halifax winter ports? Are the people of Westmorland, who are allied in so many ways to St John, content that no effort shall be made to give to St. John the western trade that has been promised. In St. John many sons of Kings county have made their homes, and they are to be found among our merchants, our professional men, our mechanics. Has St. John no sympathy to get from Kings in this matter? Can it be possible that it is more to the interest of Kings and Westmorland and Northumberland, and other counties that Portland shall be built up by Canadian money than that St. John shall be so built up? When the New Brunswick Conservatives vote with their party against the interests of St. John are they not really voting against the interests of the whole Province? Do party exigencies demand this vote of them? If so, then, that party can no longer be a party serving the interests of New Brunswick. We have nothing to hope for from that party.'

As we have said above, Mr. Wood's name is not in the division list. After discussing the attitude of Mr. Mitchell, the article went on to say:—

If we are told that it was absolutely in the interests of the Conservative party that their votes should be given in this way, then we conclude as we have already said, that the interests of the Conservative party are against the interests of St. John and Halifax, and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. We ask our Conservative friends in this Province, at least, to calmly think this matter over for themselves, and ask whither their party attachments are leading them. They see that Tilley and Foster and Wood and other representatives are forced to vote directly against their own Province; they must see that this vote really shuts out the last ray of hope we had as to benefits that might be derived from the large railway expenditure. What ought to be done? In appearance at least the Liberal party is more in sympathy with our interests. The representatives of that party voted with Mr. Weldon; and, on many occasions it has shown itself animated by a sincere desire to do what was best for these Provinces. In the Conservative party of this Province there are many who were of the Liberal party, whose political leanings and whose political principles are in the direction of Liberalism, and who would be Liberals were it not for their personal attachments to Conservatives. We invite these, all of these, to review the situation. To which of the two Canadian parties ought they belong? Are they doing right by the country in remaining longer in the Conservative ranks when that party cannot do what is just to the whole country? The times demand the exercise of the highest patriotism, and to all moderate men who are capable of patriotic feeling and action, we appeal. If we are told that the Liberal party is no better than the Conservative party, that nothing more is to be expected from that party than from the other, we still ask them to earnestly review the whole situation and say what is best to be done. This journal, ever influenced by the feeling that what is best for New Brunswick and for the Maritime Provinces is best for all Canada, is desirous to give aid and help to those who will earnestly work for the Province. If both parties are unable to help us; if we must add enormously to our debt, imposing directly a burden of two and a quarter millions of dollars to hasten the building of a railway whose terminus it is conceded must be in a foreign country, what then remains to be done?

Messrs Everett and Barker last night spoke out patriotically and they ceased to speak like Canadian Tories. Although they are members of the same Parliament as Senator Boyd they did not think it necessary to write their speeches. Mr Burns, of Gloucester, was present, and he, too, assured the people of St. John that he now sympathised with them. In all this there is some encouragement at least, and we can only hope that the good example thus set will have its influence on the ministers, and particularly on our own representatives in the Cabinet.

Since the above was in type we learn that the pressure brought to bear on the government has had the effect of causing it to withdraw the advertisement. Whether this is only a temporary movement and a blind to influence the pending elections, or a step towards remedying the wrong attempted against New Brunswick remains to be seen. Knowing that expediency and not justice, is the motive of the government's course now—as it has been in the past—there should be no relaxing of energy, vigilance and the pressure of every available influence to extort from our unwilling rulers a definite settlement of our rights in this matter. The time is an important one, when over-confidence in promises, or the acceptance of anything short of an officially-sanctioned arrangement would be a crime against the whole province.

The Greatest Deficit.

The country is astounded over the long-suppressed fact that the Dominion is face to face with the greatest deficit of its history. The official statement of the revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1885 1886, ending 30th June last shows that the total expenditure for the year was $39,176,973, and the total revenue $33,311.419, leaving a deficit of $5,865,554. But for the large disbursements improperly charged to capital the ordinary expenditure would have been over forty million dollars, and the deficit nearly seven millions. Compared with the returns of the preceding year the expenditure for 1885-86 shows an increase of $4,139 632, while the revenue increased only $514,419, notwithstanding the increased taxation imposed during last session. The deficit of 1885-86, added to that of the preceding year, makes a total deficit in two years of $8,105.614. Of the expenditure for last year $2,900,000 went to meet claims connected with the Northwest rebellion and we all know how that was brought upon the country.

The General Elections.

An Ottawa special to the St. John *Globe* says "there can be little doubt that the elections will be held about the middle of January. A prominent Conservative member of parliament, who visited Ottawa at the request of Sir John, stated to your correspondent that while Sir John would not tell him positively at what date the elections would be held, from what he knows and learned through his interview with the premier, the elections will be held before the 20th of January.

"Another indication of the approaching elections is the sanguine way in which several prominent Tories, who are in the confidence of the government, are offering to bet that a dissolution will take place before another session is held.

"Nearly the whole cabinet is out of the city doing missionary work.

"Sir John Macdonald, Hon. Thos. White and Hon. Mr. Thompson are in Owen Sound. Hon. Mr. Carling went West last night. Sir Hector Langevin will return from Quebec this morning. Sir Adolphe Caron is in Quebec, Mr. Chapleau is in Montreal, Sir Alex. Campbell is absent from the city, Mr. McLelan will probably return from Montreal to-day, Mr. Bowell left yesterday for Belleville."

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.—The Ontario Legislature is dissolved. Nominations in that Province will take place on 22nd and polling on 29th December.

THE LIBERALS of Prince Edward Island have made a clean sweep in the Legislative Council elections. Despatches indicate that the Tories are greatly depressed, as there is not now a single province, large or small, that can be relied upon to support Sir John Macdonald at the next elections. The returns show that the Liberals carried everyone of the seven seats contested, although it was at first stated that they had carried only six. Two members of the Provincial Government are defeated, and the Legislative Council will now contain eleven Liberals and only two Tories.

State Secrets.

Fifteen of twenty years ago, a well-known and old-time editor in the southern part of the province made his uneventful life happy and, at the same time, afforded amusement to many of his neighbors, by pretending to be the custodian of "state secrets." If anybody started a rumor relating to any possible, probable or improbable action of the great ones of the empire—from Downing Street to Fredericton—the old gentleman would draw a paper, or package of papers from his breast pocket and solemnly declare that if he only dared he could lay the whole scheme bare. He always had letters from the lords temporal, keeping him fully informed on all secrets of state, while the lords spiritual never presumed to know anything outside of the Book of Common Prayer concerning which our old friend was not consulted or informed. We believe the old gentleman is still in the flesh and, if so he is, no doubt, enjoying pleasant recollections of former greatness, unmarred by the fact that the "state secrets" of which he used to boast were "all in his mind." If he is in the region of Fredericton, however, he will, perhaps, envy his successor and rival "near the throne"—the redoubtable editor of the *Capital*—who, the other day, published the following,—

During Mayor Howland's late visit to this city, His Worship addressed the Infantry School Corps in the Drill Hall. Sir Leonard Tilley was also present, and addressed the Corps. During the course of his speech, His Honor stated that the reason this Province was the last called upon to furnish troops for the suppression of the late rebellion in the North-West, was owing to the fact that Great Britain was then on the verge of war with Russia, and it was, therefore, deemed unwise, at that critical time, to withdraw troops from this Province, with the certainty of an attack on our seaport towns from Russian privateers, and an invasion of the Province by the Fenians. Sir Leonard stated that this had been a State secret, the necessity for the observance of which had ceased to exist. *We were well aware of this all along*, but withheld the publication of it until what we deemed would be a proper occasion. The Lieutenant-Governor—at the time of the rebellion a member of the Dominion Cabinet—now makes the matter public property.

Now, we submit that the Minister of War has been guilty of gross favoritism in having caused that startling secret to be imparted exclusively to the *Capital*. It don't make much difference, even though the whole scare was purely imaginary. Its mythical character don't affect the cold-blooded, deliberate slight put upon papers just as worthy as the *Capital*. It may be that had the ADVANCE been entrusted with the secret we would have discretely said nothing about it, even after we had discovered that it was a sell; still that doesn't excuse the War or State authorities for their exclusiveness in the matter. Besides, such treatment will encourage the kind of imposture which our old friend indulged in. Newspaper men will not be "left," as everybody but Mr. Cropley seems to have been in this matter, and they will not see him strutting along in the conscious pride of a state secret repository, while they are obliged to wait for something to happen before they find it out. They will be impressed with the necessity of giving rein to their imagination on the slightest provocation, lest the pampered Cropley should get ahead of them. They will realise the importance of fitting out privateers and setting hostile hordes in menacing motion on our borders just to prevent the State and War departments from forestalling them and giving it all away to the *Capital*. And, then, in the end, if the wolf comes in earnest, the press generally will be in a position to say they knew all about it and the editor of the *Capital* will have to take a seat with his fellow-journalists and not lord it over them as he does in the above-quoted paragraph. This is a democratic country and the age of the family compact and privileged classes has passed. When the St. Andrew's *Standard* flourished the rest of the press were content to take a back seat, but the pampered *Capital* shall never be allowed to have the exclusive custody of State information, though, in the words of the Toronto *Mail*, "we smash confederation into its original fragments."

PROFESSOR FOSTER is the latest weather prophet. He dates his predictions from points in the United States. The telegraphers do not say that it is the temperance professor who gained the position of Minister of Marine and Fisheries by his "professions," but as Wiggins seems to have been sat upon and silenced and nothing has been heard of the hon. Geo. E. for some time, it is possible that he may have gone into the prediction business.

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To the Electors of the County of Northumberland and of the other counties of the North Shore of New Brunswick:—

Gentlemen:—Political events that have recently transpired in the Dominion impress me with the idea that it may not be out of place for me to address you at this time. The Chambly election was, no doubt, a genuine surprise to many of you, while that in Haldimand seemed to still further complicate the situation, so much so that even our wisest politicians cannot now predict with any precision whether we shall or shall not have a Dominion election this fall In the midst of such uncertainty it is well that at least one of your fellow-citizens should give no uncertain sound, for whatever may be the existing doubts surrounding the issues of the great political contest that is pending or not pending, whatever may be the opinions you hold respecting the N. P., the administration of the fisheries, the justice of the stumpage policy, secession, maritime union or annexation, there can be no doubt whatever that with the splendid facilities I now have in both machinery and men, I am safe in saying that I can manufacture Office, Church and School furniture—such as Desks, Bookcases, Counters, Show cases, Pulpits and School Desks—both in solid workmanship and style, equal and, in some features, superior to anything that can be bought in any other town in the Maritime Provinces. On the strength of this assertion I invite any persons in want of such articles to inspect my work and give me a call before going elsewhere.

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