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.

Chatham No. 5.

Boundaries:—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham lying West of the old St Andrew's Church Road and the old Napan Road and East of the Steam Ferry Slip and East of King's Street and the Great Road commonly known as the Richibucto Road to the Southerly Boundary of the said Parish.

Armstrong, David
Ahern, Neil
Armstrong, John
Armstrong, Thomas
Ahearn, Daniel
Allan, James
Arseneau, Jerome 2
Anderson, Gustof 2
Arseneau, Marshall
Arseneau, James
Anderson, Charles
Ahearn, Robert
Arseneau, John 2
Brown, John
Bell, John
Bergin, James
Bain, Robert
Brown, Robert *
Brown, George
Benson, Joseph B
Burbridge, William *
Benson, Mich'l Samuel
Benson, Culverhouse P H
Barry, Richard
Buckley, Angus
Brown, Andrew
Burr, Alexander
Brown, Alexander
Blake, Dudley
Boyle, Bernard sr. 2
Bell, John jr 1
Bullick, John
Betts, Robert
Burke, Edward
Buckley, John 2
Bernard, Samuel 2
Brown, Robert
Coughlan, Thomas
Coleman, John
Coleman, James *
Copping, Isaac sr
Crosby, John
Cassidy, David
Connors, John
Curran, James
Crumley, John
Cassidy, Francis
Cantley, Alexander
Crosby, William
Copping, Isaac jr
Copping, William
Cassidy, George
Cameron, John
Cripps, John jr
Cunningham, Nicholas
Clark, Robert
Cowhig, Michael
Copping, Thompson 1
Conway, John jr
Coughlin, Walter 2
Currie, John S. 2
Cameron, Archibald 2
Carruthers, David 2
Cantwell, John 2
Crosbie, Walter
Cadey, George 2
Crosbie, George
Cuthill, John
Carruthers, Charles
Dee, Michael
Delaney, Michael
Desmond, Daniel
Dick, William
Degrace, Alexander
Doyle, Michael
Danville, F. E.
DeVeber, L. B *
Donahoe, Michael
Desmond, Patrick
Doyle, Thomas
Dick, Robert
Dee, James 1
Dee, Michael jr.
Dunn, James 2
Daley, Anthony
Desmond, James jr.
Duplacey, David 2
Duplacey, William 2
Dower, James A. 2
Dower, John J
Duplacey, Benjamin 2
Dower, James sr. 2
Dower, James jr
Duplacey, Docity 2
Dick, Lewis 1
Dougan, Romain 2
Dickeson, Isaac
Daley, Thomas
Dougay, Placid 2
Elkin, Daniel W 1
Eddy, Henry M.
Foley, George
Flanagan, John
Flett, Enoch *
Fennety, William
Flood, James
Ferguson, Daniel
Foley, John
Ferguson, John
Fleigher, John
Fleigher, Augustus
Forsyth, Rev David
Fotheringham, John
Fraser, George B
Ferguson, James
Fleigher, Archibald
Frost, Sheppard
Foley, Patrick
Foley, William
Fisher, James A.
Fleigher, Howard
Flett, Marshall
Fennety, William jr.
Fleigher, Arthur J.
Fleigher, John 2
Gillespie, Thomas F
Gordon, Robert

[No. 5 Continued.]

Gunn, William
Goodfellow, David *
Godfrey, D R
Gorman Peter
Green, Thomas
Gillis, James 2
Grott, George
Gallian, John 2
Griffin, James 2
Goupie, Rennie 2
Harris, Isaac
Harris, Aaron
Hickey, Thomas
Hocken, Richard
Hall, John
Hocken, Michael S
Holland, James
Hayden, John
Haley, Michael
Haley, William
Haley, John
Hickey, Albert 2
Harris, Samuel
Hay, Henry
Haskett, John
Handley, Daniel
Johnston, David
Johnston, George (carp.
Joyce, Richard P B
Johnston, William
Johnston, James 2
Johnson James (D's son.)
Johnson, John B. 2
Kerr, Charles
Kirby, Patrick
Kirby, John
Keenan, James
Keenan, John
Kerr, James
Kerr, William
Keoughan, Michael
Kingston, Thomas
Kerr, William
Keenan, Mathew
Knight, James
Kirby, James
Kirby, Philip
Kerr, Charles
Kingston, Donald
Kingston, Samuel
Kerr, Joseph sr. 2
Kerr, Joseph jr
Kerby, Michael
Kerby, Patrick jr
Kerby, Edward
Leonard, Christopher
Loggie, James
Lawson, David sr
Loggie, Alexander J
Loggie, William S
Legere, James *
Latour, George B
Loggie, Alex. J. jr.
Lyons, Nathan
Legier, Lanzo 2
Lobban, Edw. Nelson
Lacey, William
Meriner, Patrick
Mills, Luke
Martin, Maxime
Meriner, Walter
Murray, Robert sr
McLean, William
McLean, Alexander
Marquis, Hugh
Maher, Dennis
McLaughlan, John M
McCulley, Samuel U
McQuinn, Thomas
McDonald, Allen
McGuire, Robert
McEwen, Robert
McLaughlan, Nicholas
McDonald, John (joiner
McKinnan, Alexander
Murray, Robert jr
Mersereau, Jacob Y
McDonald, Alexander
McLellan, Alexander jr
McCarthy, Patrick
McCullum, John
Murray, Patrick
Martin, Mitchell
Murray, Michael
McFarlane, George B
McEachern, John jr
McInnis, John (teacher
Martin, John
McGary, Charles
Morrell, J A
Moran, Michael
McKay, Alexander J
Murray, Thomas
Martin, Michael
McAllister, Charles M
Mahoney, Michael
Melancon, Maxime
Morris, George
Maher, John 2
Murray, John
McDonald, John W.
McMahon, James
McMahon, Edward
Murray, Peter
Maher, William
McFarlane, John 2
McMillan, Malcolm 2
McDonald, Murdock
Marquis, Hugh P.
McEwen, James 2
McEachern, Daniel 2
McGuire, W. Wallace
Morris, Charles 2
Morrison, John
Muzerall, Peter
Myers, John T.
McLean, John 2
McDonald, John
Marquis, Thomas 1
Moar, John 2
McMahon, Lewis
McArthur, Neil
McDonald, Edward 2
McArthur, Robert 2
McLellan, Kenneth
McMahon, William 2
McArthur, Alex. 2

[No. 5 Continued]

McDonald, Benjamin
Nowlan, Simon
Nowlan, Pierre
Nowlan, Joseph
Nowlan, Reuben
Nowlan, James A
O'Keeffe, John jr
Oulton, Dixon
O'Brien, Joseph
Olson, Daniel
O'Connor, Thomas
Peck, Sherwood
Purcell, William
Paterson, John
Pallen, Dr. John
Pallen, James
Pierce, James J
Purcell, Richard
Peck, William
Paterson, Arthur
Paterson, James
Pallen, Robert 1
Power, Daniel 2
Perry, Charles 2
Robinson, George *
Ryan, John
Ryan, John
Rundle, John T
Rigley, Joseph
Rigley, Samuel
Snowball, Jabez Bunting
Searle, James
Stapledon, Richard
Sheehyn, Michael
Smythe, William C
Shields, Archibald
Sinclair, John
Stapledon, William
Stephens, James W *
Smith, Abraham D
Snowball, William B
Shanahon, John
Sheehyn, Joseph *
Stapleton, James
Stapleton, Thomas
Simmons, Abel
Steel, John,
Stewart, John
Sheridan, Michael
Smith, David
Shields, William
Shannahan, Charles
Thompson, J A
Traer, George A
Templeton, John
Thomson, William J 2
Tait, James
Theriault, Paul 2
Venadestine, John
Vericker, Stephen *
Valley, John 2
Venadgestine, Herbert
Whalen, James (joiner)
Walker, George
Wilson, John
Woods, Archibald
Woods, James
Whittaker, George
Whitten, Thomas
Wilson, William
Wilson, George I
Walls, Dudley P
Walls, Robert
Whitehead, Asa
Wallace, John
Waddleton, Ruby F *
Walker, Richard
Wilson, Thomas S *
Wedge, John
White, William jr
Whalen, James
White, Patrick
White, Michael
Wilson, William
Wilcox, Samuel
Wood, William 2
Wedge, Alexander 1
Whitty, Patrick 2
Wedge, Peter
Wedge, Fidele
Wilson, William
Wambold, Israel 2
Walsh, Michael
Walker, James
Young, Thomas 2
Young, James 2

Chatham No. 6.

Boundaries:—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Chatham bounded Easterly by the Steam Ferry Slip and East of King Street and the Great Road known as the Richibucto Road to Napan River or the Southerly Boundary of the said Parish, and by the Public Slip at the Benson Block and Water Street to its intersection with John Street at the Canada House, and Westerly by John Street to the Southerly Boundary of said Parish.

Anderson, William
Allan, Capt. James
Anderson, James *
Archibald, William
Alcorn, Archibald
Adams, Richard B
Ahern, William
Anderson, Robert
Allan, Robert
Anderson, George
Aker, George
Blair, George A
Bernard, Charles
Blake, Richard
Buckley, James
Benson, John S
Baxter, Dr, James
Burbridge, Richard
Burbridge, Henry
Brown, Capt John J
Burr, Andrew
Boysten, Carl
Barker, James McD
Bannon, Rev Ed J *
Benson, John Stafford jr
Bowser, Henry 1

No 6 Continued.

Bassett, James
Bassett, John
Bernard, Robert 2
Brown, William
Bridges, Joseph 2
Blane, John
Burbridge, George
Bremner, Alexander
Betts, Henry
Burbridge, Joseph
Blakely, John
Connors, William T
Carter, James
Clowrey, James
Coleman, Patrick
Cripps, John
Cherry, William
Carman, Richard
Crimmen, Daniel
Connors, Patrick
Conway, James
Crimmen, Thomas
Currie, John
Conway, William
Curry, Samuel
Chapman, Rev. Douglas *
Curry, John
Connors, William
Creighton, Henry
Cripps, William M
Cassidy, Michael
Cormick, Mathew J
Dick, George
DesBrisay, Theophilus
Delaney, Thomas
Dunn, John
Dunbar, Robert
Dick, Alexander
Dickson, Daniel
Dick, John M.
Dickson, Wm. jr.
Dick, George 1
Edgar, James
Ellis, Robert E. 2
Edgar, George
Fitzpatrick, Thomas H
Flett, Lyman
Fitzpatrick, John
Firth, James
Flanagan, Thomas
Flanagan, Roger
Fountain, Thomas H
Fraser, William J
Fleigher, Thomas H
Fernands, Emanuel
Fitzpatrick, William J
Forrest, Anthony
Flood, Patrick
Fitzpatrick, Denis
Fitzpatrick, James
Fisher, John A.
Flemming, Charles 2
Goggin, Joseph R
Gunn, Charles
Gray, John H D
Gray, John H
Gaynor, Edward
Griffin, Thomas J
Griffin, John B
Griffin, Francis
Greenlease, Richard I
Girvan, J W
Gambel, Archibald
Gallivan, Edward
Greenlease, John A.
Hickey, Michael
Henderson, George E *
Hogan, Joseph *
Haviland, John
Howard, William B
Hickey, James
Hickson, William A
Hogan, John sr
Hoz, John
Hay, George
Hogan, John jr.
Hardy, Albert H.
Harris, George

Henderson, John
Hacket, Owen
Holstead, Alfred E.
Harris, William P.
Hughs, William
Harrison, Rev. F. W.
Irvine, William
Johnston, John
Johnston, Arthur jr
Jackson, Stephen
Johnson, Andrew H *
Johnson, Edward
Jardine, Robert
Jardine, James
Jardine, Joseph
Jardine, Archibald
Johnson, Samuel
Johnstone, David T jr
Johnstone, John R (Adam
Johnston, George M *
Johnston, Charles
Johnstone, David T
Jardine, William W.
Jenkins, Frederick
Jardine, Samuel *
Kelly, William M.
Keary, Thomas F.
Killam, A. E. *
Kane, Walter 2
Leonard, Philip
Lawlor, William
Lynch, Thomas
Lahey, John
Loggie, Peter
Landers, Thomas
Landers, Pierre *
Lahey, Thomas
Lynch, Michael
Lawlor, Richard A
Loggie, Peter
Loggie, William A
Lahey, John, jr.
Lynch, Patrick
Laird, George
Lyder, James A. 2
Mowatt, James
Mills, William
Martin, Francis
Murray, William
Marshal, Alexander
Marquis, Hugh P
McEachern, Angus
McEachren, John
Muirhead, William
Muirhead, Henry A
Morris, George
McLean, Angus
McAdam, Anthony
McKenzie, J D B F
McCarthy, John
Morrison, Andrew
McCullum, James
McEachren, Allan jr
McLean, Archibald
Minard, Robert
McDonald, Dr. John
McNaughton, William *
Moss, Myer
Miller, John C *
McKinnon, Alexander
McMillan, Eben
Matthews, Charles
McDonald, Donald
Mann, Patrick
McEachern, Daniel
Monahan, Charles
McIntosh, David
Moar, James 1
McLean, Owen
McNamarra, Patrick
Mills, James 1
Mills, Michael 1
Mills, Charles 1
Moar, Peter S. 1
Mills, James 2
Morris, William
Marquis, Andrew
McDonald, James 2
Morris, Henry
McMillan, James
Mowatt, James jr.
McIntyre, George
Mitchell, George
Mitchell, John 2

Mowatt, William
Moar, William 2
Mathews, Charles H.
McDougall, Alexander R.
Mills, James
Mills, Joseph 1
Nealis, Simon *
Nichol, James
Noonan, Patrick A
Nicholson, Rev Thos *
O'Keeffe, John sr.
Pallen, Herbert
Petterson, F. O.
Pallen, Frederick A.
Pine, Alfred
Palmer, James M.
Purdy, Alfred
Perry, Alexander
Pitts, James
Pallen, William
Peterson, Thomas
Pine, Samuel W.
Pine, Oswald Smith
Purdy, Arthur W.
Ruddock, Joseph M
Ross, Alexander
Redmond, Ignatius
Reid, John *
Ross, Simon *
Ready, James *
Robinson, Alexander
Ross, Daniel
Ryan, Thomas
Royal, John
Stothart, George
Searle, Geo P
Shank, John
Shirreff, John
Strang, Ephraim A
Savoy, George
Stapledon, Bartholomew
Stapledon, Richard D
Staples, George
Stewart, J L
Scott, William
Stewart, Robert A
Shirreff, Harry
Simpson, William
Sinclair, William
Smith, John F.
Steel, Joseph
Steel, Ephraim
Searle, Watson
Stewart, William 2
Smythe, Wycliff K.
Sullivan, John 2
Simpson, William 2
Stewart, John
Stothart, William jr.
Steel, John jr.
Tait, William
Troy, William
Tingley, Zenus
Tait, George
Thomson, Harvey
Turner, Peter
Tingley, William *
Tweedie, Joseph 2
Trevors, William
Taylor, Oliver
Traer, George jr
Thomson, Howard
Tibidean, John
Vondy, Thomas
Vanstone, Thomas
Vanstone, James
Vanstone, David
Wyse, William
Woods, John
Wall, Robert
Winslow, Francis E
Wilson, Samuel T
Ward, John A
Waits, Rev E W
Winslow, Warren C
Wigmore, Hazen
Wyse, Clifford
Whitty, Thomas
Wilson, Turner, P.
Watling, Alexander jr 2
Waters, Allan W.
Whalen, Edward
Whalen, James F.
Ward, John 2

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 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

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			$535,500

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FOR SALE BY
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SHILOTH'S CONSUMPTION CURE

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

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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

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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.

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

A NEW INVENTION.

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LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

——FOR THE——

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

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 30, 1886

Crowded Out.

A large quantity of news and other matter crowded out this week will appear in next issue.

On a Low Level.

In some of our County election campaigns, in which Mr. Park M. P. P. has been an active participant, he received the credit of comparing favorably with his associates of the time in the noticeable freedom of his speeches from objectionable language. Judging him, however, by some reports we have received of his effort at Derby a short time since, we fear that "evil communications" have corrupted his "good manners." If he chooses to champion the fortunes of the prospective Tory candidate, whose boast it is that he has made a strong man of "this little friend, Park," can he not do so without applying nicknames to the candidate of the Liberal party? We have heard of Mr. Adams' friends expressing the hope that the campaign would be conducted without the disagreeable and unnecessarily offensive elements which have not been unknown in by-gone times in the county. It is therefore a disappointment to find one who has been heretofore comparatively blameless in this respect, and, withal, a prominent member of the party, breaking that part of his political record which was his chief recommendation. It will occur to most people of good taste that strong epithets or nicknames applied by gentlemen in Mr. Park's position to another of the standing and character of the Liberal standard-bearer for Northumberland, are not calculated to do any good to any one, and especially to those who offend in that particular. We hope Mr. Park will learn, before he goes much further in the direction indicated, that nothing is to be gained for either himself or the person he is so desirous of serving, by such undignified and unworthy language as he employed at Derby.

1886.

The year that will close to-morrow began with the political affairs of the world in an unsettled state, and ends with them in no better order, no matter in what direction we look.

Naturally, we turn to the United Kingdom, as first in importance, round which the greatest events revolve and radiate.

The Conservative Government of Lord Salisbury remained in power until shortly after the opening of Parliament in February, when it was defeated on an amendment to the Address relating to farm labourers' allotments, which bore a strong likeness to "three acres and a cow." It was enough, however, to show that Mr. Parnell and his friends had repassed back to Mr. Gladstone, who had thrown out hints that he was "the man for Galway." From this forward the Irish question swallowed all others.

Mr. Gladstone soon formed a ministry, although it was known that dissensions were rife in the cabinet in regard to the policy for Ireland, resulting in the secession of Lord Hartington, Messrs. Chamberlain, Goshen and Trevellyan, who carried away with them a distinguished following, now called Union Liberals, acting independently and effectively between the extremes of parties. Their places were soon filled by inferior men, but devoted adherents of Mr. Gladstone, the most eminent being Mr. John Morley, whose literary and political studies may be supposed to have supplied what he lacked in practical statesmanship. The arduous duties of the Irish Chief Secretaryship were delegated to him, which he assumed with ill-omened alacrity.

After much deliberation in so short a time Mr. Gladstone introduced his Home Rule and Land Purchase bills in several speeches of great power and ingenuity, in which he developed "the history of an idea." This he had kept within his breast for fifteen years with remarkable secrecy—an age for one who has both a ready pen and fluent tongue. The Land Bill was withdrawn. The money asked staggered wealth—£150,000,000 was considered an enormous sum to buy out the landlords of Ireland.

The Home Rule Bill, after a long debate, in which it appeared to please no one in detail was eventually offered to the House on the second reading as an abstract resolution affirming the principle. But it was thrown out by a majority of 30.

The necessary routine business having been disposed of, Mr. Gladstone's ministry resigned and appealed to the country, the appeal resulting in defeat owing to a combination of the Conservatives and Union Liberals, on the ground of the Irish policy. Lord Salisbury returned to power seconded by the audacious and brilliant Lord Randolph Churchill as chancellor of the Exchequer and leader in the Commons with a conditional majority of about 120.

Parliament met again on the 5th August, to complete the unfinished business, of the previous House, the Government refusing to enter upon new legislation or indicate their policy regarding Ireland till February 1887. So things remain, with the Government trying to enforce the ordinary law in Ireland, which the nationalists are trying as hard to evade and defy.

The humiliating disappearance of Sir Charles Dilke was a loss to the ability of the Commons and to his party, as was the retirement of Sir Erskine May from the Chief Clerkship to the staff of the House. His death a few days after being raised to the peerage added sorrow to regret. His name will always be associated with the laws and precedents of parliamentary procudure. In this connection we may also deplore the death of Mr. W. E. Foster, whose place in the liberal party was, at one time, next to Mr. Gladstone. His name will ever be remembered with honor in relation to public education in England. His firm administration of law in Ireland was not so esteemed by a generation that did not know or had forgotten his energy and benevolence during the famine of 1847 and 1848.

The extension of local self government has lost no ground during the year. Scotland is coquetting with that fickle and fascinating goddess, Home Rule, and Wales, also. The latter, peppery and antique little principality is bound to make a row, both in church and state, and well illustrates the fact that size is no measure of self-consciousness.

The Queen entered on the jubilee year of her reign, but in accordance with her wish it is not to be celebrated till 1887. Various plans have been suggested for the purpose, most of them being a combination of the useful and artistic. An Imperial Institute is proposed for London—an outgrowth of the Colonial Exhibition—a sort of emporium of colonial products and evidences of progress in all departments. Nothing definite has been done in Canada but doubtless the event will be marked in many fitting ways, as it deserves to be, nor is the United States to be idle in the matter.

Imperial Federation has not advanced beyond the suggestive stage, where it is likely to remain for a long while, except in its only practical form of commercial relations, mutual national goodwill and, perhaps, some reasonable arrangement in regard to the employment and expense of the navy.

Socialism has kept the authorities of London on the alert through the year, but except in gathering the idle, curious and vagabond classes periodically into a crowd, has failed to develope into a danger in England. The broad liberty, if not license, which the people enjoy allows revolutionary fads and ideas to explode harmlessly in the air, although in Chicago and Milwaukee, socialism expressed itself in dynamite and resulted in serious loss of life. This may be attributed to a rash contempt for the loose administration of law and police which, however, the anarchists have reason to regret in the results of the late trials. France, with customary political eccentricity, has made intercessory representations to President Cleveland on behalf of the scoundrels, but Mr. Bayard well knows how to deal with those who embrace the privileges of liberty to violate her sense of justice.

The cost of subduing Burmah has been increased by the death of the brave General Macphersen. The Commander-in-Chief of India, General Roberts has assumed the duty of putting the Dacoits down, which has proved a more tedious undertaking than anticipated. Jungle and climate are strong defences to eastern barbarism, and are too often treated with imprudent contempt.

India is quiet and prosperous under Lord Dufferin's rule. In some educated quarters the natives are asking for more say in the government of the country through representative institutions. They admit the excellence of the administration, but, even at more cost, they crave a taste of Western political life. They should send a commission of observation to New York and Ottawa, or import a few "boodle" professors to enlighten them in reference to some of the luxuries of responsible government.

The Afghan boundary has been fixed and it only remains for Russian ingenuity to find some gap in it when a favorable opportunity arises. In the meantime "all's well that ends well."

In foreign affairs there has been a season of uneasiness, want of confidence and suspicion, more than of actual menace. The pride and ambition of potentates still direct the impulses of national antagonisms. Liberty is still an abstract idea in the old world—Great Britain excepted of course. Public opinion remains yet in chaos and has found no safe outlet for its sense of manhood and justice, so that when peace depends on caprice and war on opportunity and readiness, no reliance can be placed on the cabals of mere statesmen who are without responsibility. When Europe is not fighting it is both drilling men and rifling cannon.

The Russian rat has been again gnawing at the partition which keeps him out of Constantinople. The intrigue of the Czar's advisers which resulted in a *coup de etat* in Bulgaria and the expulsion of Prince Alexander, his return and final departure and in whose stead a regency was established, gave a sharp shock to the maintenance of peace. The insolent conduct of General Kaulbars, the Russian Commissioner, was too candid and characteristic not to awaken disgust at so outrageous an attempt on the treaty of Berlin to continue long without challenge. The gross hypocrisy displayed in compilating the relations of the principalities towards each other and with Turkey, and the inflammatory conduct of Greece, whereby Russia endeavored to create a pretext for an armed intervention on behalf of law and order, forsooth, was too bold and brazen a move not to require invincible resistance. England spoke by Lord Salisbury at the Lord Mayor's banquet on the 9th November last with no uncertain sound, Austria echoed the voice, Italy unmistakeably joined the chorus, while Germany waited in silent approval. Thus the war cloud became a vapor and passed away for a time. The vacant footstool of Bulgaria—it cannot be called a throne—is seeking an occupant about whose inauguration there is much ado.

The reckless ambition of Greece to collide with Turkey and take advantage on every occasion of trouble in the Balkans, this year required to be taught by a combined naval demonstration of the great powers on her coast and the blockade of her fleet, that a general European war was too high a price to pay for her national desires and extension of territory. Doubtless the time is not far distant when she will no longer stand on the hills of Othrys and view the classic heights of Pelion, Ossa and Olympus with envy, but as her own once more. Then, modern Greece will have won back some of her ancient glory.

Notwithstanding French protest and irritation, England still occupies Egypt for that country's good. The army is reduced and the finances are in such a satisfactory shape as to warrant visions of early prosperity and punctually paid interest. Germany and Italy being content with the present status, France grows hot and cool again in her intermittent fashion. The Republic retains all the vices as well as the virtues of the Empire, except the name. A huge standing army confronts universal suffrage. Bills of pains, penalties and exile cast suspicion on faith in the democracy, and the wars of the Empire awaken the thirst for glory and revenge. General Boulanger is polishing up the army and may be like Le Boeuf in 1870, too hot to use it. Germany, in some alarm and in defence, calls upon the confederation to meet the menace to its existence with men and means. Moltke is imperative and Bismarck not to be denied, so that in the present strained relations, an insult to a German on the streets of Paris or the reverse in Berlin might fire a train that would set Europe in a blaze. As we write, rumors and predictions of an imminent war of races and revenge between Tueton and Frank are rife. Nothing but a faithful and resolute alliance between England, Italy, Austria and Germany in the interests of peace, will avert Russian aggression or French national fanaticism from plunging the old world in a hecatomb of slaughter. For what? Echo answers what? Mark how these christian nations love each other! No wonder Count Tolstoi denounces modern christianity as civilized heathenism, and after refreshing his soul at the fountain of primitive truth abandons diplomats and ecclesiastics to a game for temporal advantage, in which God is little and man so very great.

Spain has passed the year with only a slight flurry of revolutionary fever and is making much progress under the gentle rule of her young widowed Queen.

The visit of a British fleet during the summer to Norwegian ports, served to indicate the homely goodwill that still exists between us and the hardy descendents of our hoary Norse Conquerors.

Holland and Belgium are both devoted to sensible things and are progressing. No demonstrations against their integrity have been offered by either France or Germany, who, doubtless, are fully occupied with each other. The enterprise of Antwerp in the question of being the great port between America and Northern Europe is exciting attention.

The year has not been eventful in the United States. President Cleveland has graced the White House with a wife. His marriage gave an opportunity for a display of newspaper enterprise in a ridiculous extreme, which he resented. His administration is giving general satisfaction to the country, if not to partizans, and his re-election is one of the predictions of the year. With exception of the Fishery question our relations continue on a friendly basis. Our Government cannot be congratulated on its management of this matter, and particularly on the conduct of some of its over-zealous schooner men, who aspired to fame in doing dishonor to a friendly flag. It is with our neighbors' nets that we have a quarrel and not their flag.

The state elections last November made little change in the relative strength of parties. The labor candidature of Henry George for Mayor of New York and his poll of nearly 70 000 votes, developed a new element in American politics which is causing confusion among wire-pullers and caucuses. As an offset, the organization of an "American Party" in California and its growth eastward, is offering to the thoughtful citizen an opening to contest, with the boss and socialist, the idle and impudent foreigner and the professional politician for the right to control the affairs of the country. An appeal is made to all respectable native and foreign-born honest men, to combine on this platform of law, order and just administration. "Loyalty to American institutions first, then think and act as you please afterwards" is the sacred liberty assured.

The inauguration of the Bartholdi Statue of "Liberty enlightening the World" marked a mixed historic event. Louis XVI never dreamed that the seed he put into the hands of Lafayette and Rochambeau to assist the colonists in their struggle for their inherited rights, against the blockheadism of a stupid party in England, would not be sheathed before his head dropped into the Republican basket under the shadow of a dismantled Bastile. To wound an ancient enemy, monarchial France perished with the sword she drew in hypocrisy, not in the cause of liberty, but in the religion of hate. France to-day is better pleased to imagine an offence to Britain, by paying homage where she thinks envy exists—than in promoting peace which is the child of freedom. But the time has passed. Britain and America are too wise and free, to be caught with historic chaff. Nevertheless "Liberty" in New York Harbor and the Brooklyn Bridge are in immense proportions and become a "great country." The elections in New York, with Henry George at the head of 70,000 men preaching the gospel of plunder, and the simultaneous inauguration of "Liberty enlightening the World" were in strange contrast. The exclamation of the charming Madame Rowland, as she ascended the scaffold of the guilotine during the Reign of Terror "Oh, liberty! what things are done in thy name!" flashes on the mind as singularly apposite.

The duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, are the reverse of those connected with most other national exchequers. His difficulties are with increasing surpluses, theirs with alarming deficits. Yet Congress refuses to reduce just the revenue even in the [illegible] of internal taxation. The p[illegible] is a vice which the pulpit has not turned its attention to. When it makes the world sober it might try and preach it honest.

Charleston, S. C., suffered from a terrible earthquake. Some scientific m[illegible] including Mr. Wiggins, say that it was not of volcanic origin, but a vast land-slide, as the seaboard of the Middle and Southern States is a mass of earth and gravel lying on a rock shelving seaward. This may be reassuring, but the disastrous effects are the same. The event gave birth to a school of prophets of evil, predicting all sorts of "moving accidents by flood and field," including weather, earthquakes, epidemics and what not. In fact, these people have invented a new crime for which a novel punishment should be devised. Mr. Wiggins, we are glad to understand, has been advised, that prophecy and the civil service are incompatible professions. If he could work miracles in finance no doubt his far-seeing faculty would find a function in that department.

It may be remarked here that 1886 has been prolific of quacks, cranks, and charlatans and the craze for running rapids in barrels, jumping off suspension bridges, fasting thirty, forty and even fifty days and the prominence given to such asinine freaks, betokens a vulgar public entertained with vulgarity.

Ex-president, General Arthur's death removes a respected and modest public character, whose accidental elevation did not throw him off his balance.

Of all countries the United States can contemplate 1887 with courage, if material prosperity constitutes true progress.

The past year has not been particularly remarkable within the Dominion. The session of Parliament was more routine than distinguished for new legislation. A dull calm followed the Northwest debates and the effort in the Franchise Bill of last year, exhausted its reproductive functions. The penchant for government control of public and private enterprise, and the creation of more scope for patronage, showed itself in the appointment of a roving Committee, to take evidence and report as to the need and advantages of a Commission to 'handle' all the railways, in regard to freight and tariff—another example of that interference with individual and corporate liberty, which seems to be the spirit of the age.

The results of the local elections beginning with New Brunswick last spring, indicate a change in public opinion not favorable to the government of Sir John A. Macdonald. It is doubtless not advisable that Dominion and Local issues should be mixed, nevertheless they are and will be, so that we may gracefully drop the correct theory and face the fact. The local streams flow into the general current of political opinion and accelerate its movement in one direction.

This Province sent Mr. Blair back with an almost unanimous Assembly behind him. The opposition was worse than annihilated. It is *caput mortuum*. Its versatile