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	LIST OF PRIZES	
s	1 PRIZE OF \$300,000 is	\$300,00
E	1 PRIZE OF 100,000 is	100,00
S	1 PRIZE OF 50,000 is	50,00
8	1 PRIZE OF 25,000 is	25,000
	2 PRIZES OF 10,000 are	20,00
	5 PRIZES OF 5,000 are	25,00
d	25 PRIZES OF 1,000 are	25,00
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y	200 PRIZES OF 300 are	60,00
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	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
	100 Prizes of \$500 approximating to	
	\$300,000 Prize are	50,00
	100 Prizes of \$300 approximating to	
t	\$100,000 Prize are	30,00
	100 Prizes of \$200 aproximating to	
7-	\$50,000 Prize are	20,00
-	TERMINAL PRIZES.	
3.	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by\$300,000	
	Prize are	100,00
	1,000 Prizes of \$100 decided by \$100,000	,
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Tea Teacher Wanted.

W. B. STEWART, Sec. to Trustees District No 5 Upper Neguac, Alnwick. Upper Neguac, April 18th

Miramichi Advance,

- - MAY 26, 1887. Imported Troubles. A great dear of interest is mani-

fested in the visit to Canada of Mr. Wm. O'Brien of Dublin, who came over for the avowed purpose of creating public feeling here against Lord Lansdowne, our Governor General, as an Irish landlord and representative stitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular of the Queen. Mr. O'Brien's coming Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Grand Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and Decemand they seemed to think that it would adversely affect the Governorthe arrangements for all the Monthly and General's position here, both personally and officially. Indeed, it is a matter of debate whether the purpose of the visit was not intended as much to weaken the Governor-General in his representative capacity as to make him personally unpopular. The great majority of Canadians, while earnestly desirous of seeing as large a measure as possible of home rule accorded to Ireland by the Imperial parliament, resent the importation of the purely domestic troubles of people of that country into the Dominion. We have our own affairs to create differences and dissensions enough for one country, and Mr O'Brien in coming to Canada and parading the differences between Lord Lansdowne and his tenants displayed

bad manners and worse taste. We Pres. New Orleans National Bank. | are of those who believe that Orangeism is a mistake in Canada and that it has no more business here than O'Brien and the domestic troubles he has come to represent and magnify. foreign origin have combined to dis grace two of our Canadian cities-Toronto and Kingston-and, through them, the whole Dominion, as the press despatches show. While we invite people of all nationalities to our shores and offer them such homes and protection as the country and its laws a fford, it is with the im become good citizens and leave their home troubles behind them. We do not ask or expect them to make Canada a rat-pit or Donnybrook. When they do so they become impertinent intruders. Mr. O'Brien well knew the ignorance and temper of the Toronto and Kingston rabble, and he did just what he knew they required to arouse the brutal instincts which the

decency of Canada manages to suppress. He knew all about the effect his presence and mission would have on his fellow-aliens to Canadian interests and good order and he deliberately placed himself in the position of the fool who wraps himself, about with a red flag and stalks into a pasture where a bull is quietly feeding.

If the bull could only be punished, as well as the fool it would be much more satisfactory. If anything could add folly to Mr. O'Brien's madness in visiting Canada for the purpose of having the Governor-General boycotted, a circular leter of the Town Clerk of Dublin does it and illustrates the self-importance

of the body for whom he speaks. The council of that city must imagine that not only the eyes of the world are on them, but that the pyramids and Sphinxes of Egypt look on with interest and admiration when they stir. The circular came to each member of the Canadian parliament just as the agitator, O'Brien, reached this side of the Atlantic, and embraced the following resolution of the corporation of Dublin.

RESOLVED-"That this Council anxious to put on record the earliest condemnation of the barbarous character of the clearances of the Luggacurran Estate of Lord Lansdowne, Goy- knocked off. ernor General of Canada, especially in view of the fact that those tenants are driven from their homes at this inclement season because they seek for re missions of rent less than half of those granted by the Land Commissioners on adjoining properties. The Council is desirous to denounce the repudiation by the Governor General of Canada of the solemn engagement made on his berepresentative, Mr. Denning.

"That we hereby call upon the Canadian people to vindicate the cause of the oppressed tenants, by marking their sense of the conduct of the Governor General of their dominion, by and making his visit to Canada a triumphant success."

The following press despatches in dicate the kind of good Mr O'Brien's visit has done for Canada and the cause of Ireland :-

the N. Y. Herald's correspondent says: Toronto heaped disgrace upon itself towere stoned in the streets and one of the the head with a missile and severely cut. the Irish National League, and Mr. D. P. students from Ottawa College, 300 large a crowd was at the depot. Young

in the throng. When Mr. O'Brien, his friends and the New York correspondents left the hotel spoken, other speeches followed, and reon the York street side, the mob outside solutions of sympathy for O'Brien and Goods Sold Strictly For set up a yell. "Down with O'Brien!', his cause were adopted. When Mr. "Hurrah for Lord Lansdowne!" "To hell O'Brien and his friends reached the hotel with O Brien!" were the cries the party at 11 o'clock they were given a banquet, were saluted with. As they turned into and made other speeches. A great growd King street, a fine, broad thoroughfare, outside the hotel cheered for O'Brien, at half-past eight, the yelling thousands America and the stars and stripes. When followed them. Three policemen went a man tried to groan for O'Brien a Boston

cries increased in intensity, and the police made a show of keeping back the mob, tree.' which at once scattered; but, as the three policemen could not follow them, the crowd closed in again. There were loose cobble stones laying near by, and they were picked up by scores. First Mr. Mulligan was struck in the middle of the back with a rotten egg, and a hundred yards further on the stones began to fly.

TWO MEN WOUNDED. Mr. Wall was struck on the head, and dropped in a lane.

"Down with O'Brien! Down with the bloody Irish Land League," was shouted. "Give it to him! Give it to him!" He and his friends tried to get into a laundry, but it was closed. A few yards further they found a bicycle shop open into which they dashed and closed the door. A volley of stones followed them, smashing the whole glass front in. Several policemen now rushed up to aid their three comrades in calming the angry passions of the crowd. One of the policemen saw a young man throw a stone. He made grab for him. "Let him alone! Let him alone!" cried the hoodlums as they gathered around the policeman, and the young ruffian escaped.

The police never attempted to draw their short sticks. The only persuasion was the tongue, and this had its effect, Three thousand men now stood around the shattered shop expecting to see O'Brien come out. They waited for an hour and then their number gradually decreased Masses were around the hotel waiting to see what would turn up. Mr. Wall had meanwhile been picked up and taken to drug store, where his cut was dressed.

Mr. Cahill was wounded severely. He was struck three times; one wound was on the side of the head, another at the back. His hat, a thick felt, was cut clean through. Nevertheless, he turned up smiling at the hotel, as did also Mr. Wall.

MR. O'BRIEN'S STORY.

When Mr. O'Brien, with Cahill, Mulligan and a Mr. King, got into the bicycle shop they made their way to the back yard and thence into an alley which led to the

rear entrance of the hotel. "Well," said the Herald correspondent to Mr. O'Brien, "what do you think of Toronto now?' Mr. O'Brien laughed. "A lot of members of the Land League." said he, "followed me a little distance from the hotel shouting, 'Three cheers for O'Brien.' I was afraid there would be trouble, and I said to them, 'Boys don't do that: you had better leave.' They did plied understanding that they shall | so, and then two or three policemen followed us. We were hooted, rotten eggs were thrown at us, and then stones. I stumbled several times and thus escaped a blow. My hat was knocked off, but you see it's still good; it is a charmed hat. The police made an excursion into the mob, among which were several big, ugly looking fellows, and did not return. In fact, they just handed us over to the ruffianly mob. If we had not got into the bicycle shop I think we would have been done for This is not the first time I have fared so well. I am deeply grieved for the sake of

Mr. Teefy, treasurer of the League, was one of those who picked up Mr. Wall Mr. Teefy said to a couple of policemen, 'This man is cut! Take him to a drug, store. 'Take him yourself,' said the brutal policemen. 'We have nothing to

Immediately after the assault Mr. Mulligan telegraphed to the League officers in New York, Chicago and other places that O'Brien was mobbed in the streets of Tor-

NURSING FURTHER TROUBLE. Part of the mob was drawn off later to see the parade of the Rifle Volunteer Corps headed by a band, through the principal streets. Up to twelve o'clock groups o rowdies para led the by streets cheering Lord Lansdowne and execrating O'Brien. All through the affair the gallant editor showed remarkable nerve. He and his party will leave to-morrow morning on the 8:50 train for Ottawa, where a meeting will be addressed in the evening. Further trouble is expected at the depot in the morning, where Mayor Howland's volunteer police protection will, quite probably, prove a farce. Mr. King said he noticed in the crowd in the park yesterday

masters of Orange Lodges inciting their One arrest was male, John M. Crowley, a type-writer, who was caught throwing twice with stones, once on the head and once in the side. His helmet was also

MR. O'BRIEN AT OTTAWA,

OTTAWA, May 19. The Ottawa people took time by the forelock. A train carrying a deputation composed of the most prominent members of the citizens' committee and of the National League went out to Moberly, a distance of 175 miles, and welcomed Mr half with the tenants by his accredited O'Brien and party. When the train slowed up at the Grand Union station on Queen street, Ottawa, at 5.30 o'clock, an immense crowd had assembled. The throng set up a tremendous cheering as Mr. O'Brien stepped on to the platform, giving an enthusiastic welcome to the and this enthusiasm was manifested again tenants' advocate, William O'Brien, and again. On leaving the station, the party was driven in carriages to the Rus-

When O'Brien entered the rotunda of ation of the reason why there is little the hotel, an attempt was made by some persons in the surging throng to cheer the Queen, but the storms of cheers for O'Brien and groans for Lansdowne rose Of Mr. O Brien's experiences in Toronto above everything else. At the Royal roller rink, on Slater street, where O'Brien was to speak, 5,000 persons were packed. night. Mr. O'Brien and some of his friends | Large pictures of Gladstone and Parnell were placed in front of the platform, with reporters from New York-Mr. J. M. Wall, an Irish, an American and a Canadian of the Associated Press-was struck on flag, and the motto in large green letters, "God Save Ireland." In one corner of the After dinner Mr. Mulligan, president of hall was massed a solid body of young Cahill, its secretary, called upon Mr. number, and mostly Americans, who O'Brien to take a walk. It had been pub- | shouted in chorus, "O'-B r-i-e-n," amid lished in the Toronto papers that the thunder of applause from all parts of the O'Brien party would leave for Ottawa on house. Chief McVeity, of the police the eight p. m. train, although Mr. O'Brien force, said to Mr. Egleson as he entered had decided not to leave until to-morrow | the hall that two suspicious-looking mer morning. Several thousand people assem- were seen emerging from the vaults bebled around the Rossin Hotel in expecta- neath the building, but on a search being tion of seeing the party go. Almost as | made no dynamite bombs were found. The crowds around the hall sang "God Save men and hoodlums were in the majority, the Queen," but they got tired early in though hundreds of well dressed men were the evening. On the platform were several Catholic priests and other prominent men.

After Messrs. O'Brien and Kilbride had

"We'll hang O'Brien to a sour apple body, and have confused their policy to the cause which led to the misery of that bark from their canoes.' On the 18th of MR. O'BRIEN AT KINGSTON. KINGSTON, May 20.

The reception of O'Brien and Kilbride was cordial. There was some opposition but only in the way of cheers for Linsdowne and the rendering of the national anthem. A big reception was accorded to the visitors at the Burnett house, crowds of ladies mingling with men to get introductions. There were about 500 at the roller rink. A surging crowd outside cheered and shouted in a vigorous way, but created no other disturbance. O'Brien received a bouquet from the Catholic children and an address from the Irish National League. He spoke for an hour. He is suffering from a severe rib injury which was caused by a Toronto brick bat. He feels satisfied that while no public utterances will be made, yet the people of Canada will reprobate the conduct of Lord Lansdowne, and make his stay here very unhappy. He lauded the intelligence of Kingstonians, for he had feare 1 brick bats and stones by the reports in the pub lic prints. He vigorously attacked Lord Lansdowne's methods at Luggacurran. He was loudly cheered, his mention of mighty ovation.

Kilbride followed, and said that he had expected the arguments that would meet him in Kingston would be cobblestones, but this had not occurred, and it proved that Kingstonians had more common sense than the hoodlums of another place. In the audience were many ladies and large sprinkling of prominent Protestants.

When O'Brien came out of the roller rink, after his lecture to-night, he been groaning for him and cheering for Lansdowne. "Here he is" was the cry and the crowd surged ahead and several stones were thrown. Sergt. Nesbitt was struck on the head and R. J. Gardiner, merchant, and police officer Craig had their hats knocked off. In a twinkling O'Brien was rushed around a corner disappeared, no one knows whither. The crowd then moved down to the Burnett House and awaited O'Brien's arrival but he came not. Several windows in the

hotel were smashed. was in a friendly house. When he the hall his hat was changed, and he was rushed into a gateway and escaped. He is unhurt, but much agitated. He says his escape was miraculous-that it was deliberate murder. When his hat changed, he was about to receive a blow from a bludgeon. He was struck on the head by one stone. The mayor offered him military protection after the row. but he declined it. He leaves in the morning for Niagara Falls via Cape

KINGSTON, Oat., May 21. Mr. O'Briens departure to-lay was very quiet. Police nen accompanied him to the ferry where he embarked with his followers on the steamer "Maud" for Cape Vincent. He said nothing, only farewelling with his friends. He felt sore, the rib injured at Toronto being very painful. He feared serious trouble from it. He goes via the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg railway to Niagara for rest and on Monday will go to Hamilton. The citizeus deprecate the row and say it was caused by hoodlums of the city. There was no serious injuries inflicted on

Restigouche. Geo. Moffatt, Esq., was elected by acclamation on Sturday last, member of the House of Commons for Restigouche, in place of the late member Robert Moffatt, Esq., deceased. The attendance at the Court House, Dalhousie, was small, owing to the belief that there would be no opposition being generally entertained throughout

The Timber Trade.

The London Timber Trades Journal of 7th inst., in its Liverpool notes,

"In the absence of any public sales during the past week the trade has been most apathetic, and although the stocks of all kinds of goods are now within an exceptionally low compass, there is little or no disposition shown to go into

future contracts. "This condition of affairs is difficult stones. Police Sergeant Adair was hit business in the great manufacturing districts is not unfavourable. Added to this freights are low from all ports, some charters have recently been effected at unusally low prices. A glance at the statistics given in monthly return of the import, consmption, and stock shows how depleted the latter has become; yet, notwithstanding this, there is not the slightest evidence

of any improvement in prices. "One of the most remarkable items in the list is that of spruce deals, of which the total stock on hand is estimated at only 6,114 standards, that is, about one-third of the usual quantity of this abnormal position, prices do not rise, and sales are still made in small

quantities only." The same paper reports steam deal and batten charters from St. John the United Kingdom at 35/ and from the Baltic at 25/-a difference of 10/ in favor of the latter, which is one indicor no profit in wood goods from this side of the Atlantic.

Ottawa Notes. The past week has been taken up, mainly, with tariff discussions into the merits and demerits of which it were wearisome to travel. They are not entertaining and as the proposals are all likely to be adopted with little amendment or modification it is useless to criticise what cannot be cured, but must be endured with such philosophy as we can command. Necessity is the mother of invention in revenue as well as in other things. But the present administration is the parent of all our public necessities, which, like the progeny of poverty are more numerous than desirable or advantageous to a small purse, and the government must be assigned the duty of feeding all the hungry mouths which its fertility in ation and justice. I have investigated wants has produced.

It is said that there has been between six and seven hundred changes made in the the tariff schedule since the National Policy was inaugurated. In trying to fit square plugs into round holes, and vice versa, there must be much paring and filing and never a fit after all. The varying conditions and differences of circumstances incident to such a country as Canada make all at-O'Brien then turned into Bay street intend- jail. After O'Brien's friends had gone not an utter impossibility. It is clear tice and oppression - are also false. His an abyss, creates a fog which conceals the ing to go back to the hotel by way of home, the Lansdowne crowd came out that the Government have abandoned estates were depopulated and his revenue river from view and makes such a noise as *5.12 Wellington street. Just at the corner the and sang "God Save the Queen" and the idea of endeavoring to please every- affected seriously. Yet, notwithstanding | v . rn navigators, when far off, to disein.

ficient votes. This is the "be all the end all" of their ambition. this consists their sense of justice,

statesmanship and their patriotism.

It is well known that financial capa-

city is not one of the gifts with which Sir John A. Macdonald is endowed, but that he does possess the faculty of employing the right sort of laborers for his vineyard. Whether lovingly or not cannot be said The same necessity which compe's and which knows no law. pointed out Sir Charles Tupper as the only man whose prestige, pluck and elasticity were sufficient to describe the annual phantasmagoria and transformation of the budget to a curious and wonder-seeking public. The difficul ties of the financial situation are such as to defy clearness or simplicity and, so, to occupy the attention of parliament and the country a shuffle was necessary which would confuse and divert people's minds from the main questions of debt and expenditure, to an endless and hopeless discussion over infinite details. Gladstone as the Irish leader calling forth | To say that there is any method or bad or good principle running through the puzzle-headed involutions of the tariff, would be to affect a knowledge of the sublime little short of the ridiculous. Now it is one interest and again it is another until the national policy, like some great stratified rock, is piled up on the country, and which might be classified into the cotton, sugar, coal, iron. etc., periods. Sir Charles Tupper having done his professional work and parconfronted by a great crowd, who had liament having as good as accepted the inevitable, adjourned from the 18th inst. to the 25th. Whether the short recess will work any change in the views of a sufficient number of members after meeting the people in the conport but much doubt. If the government has no convictions needing courage, it has determination of mind to admit no error which to repair might argue weakness and self-suspicion in its expressed decision. Besides, it ex O'Brien was seen at 11.30 o'clock. He pects from its supporters that loyalty which never wavers and that fidelity which trusts without sight and believes

without evidence. The Hon. Peter Mitchell, in discussing the tariff, entered a strong protest in a speech of much force and expressed the views of the Maritime Provinces in regard to the aggravated and disasterous effect which an ultra protective policy has wrought on that section of the Dominion. Rational freedom trade is as natural and essential to its prosperity as the air the people breatl and the sea that washes its shores, which invites their business and enterprise. Mr. Mitchell regretted the past confidence he had in the administration and warned it that as it sets no bounds to its taxing career and expending mania the result will be that the attention of the Maritime peeple will turned more fully to the question their political situation and the discuss. of alternatives of revolutionary

Winnipeg.

Winnipeg appears to be suffering relapse, after the booming times it has enjoyed for years. A correspondent, a former resident of Miramichi, writing a few days ago says times are very dull there and but little employment is found outside of the Canadian Pacific shops and about the railway yard. Men are leaving the place every day for St. Paul and other points in the Western States as wages are so low in Winnipeg that working men cannot support their families, even by what the C. P. R. people pay. The Com pany is employing immigrant labor and paying therefor \$1.25 per day, which is less than the old hands can afford to take, hence the oxodus. Winnipeg has ceased to be an attractive place to either young men or others who are seeking

to better their condition.

Lord Lansdowne Talks. ELECTION TO PARLIAMENT.

(New York Herald.) TORONTO, Out., May 17. Your correspondent called early at the Lieutenant Governor's residence and sent in his card to Lord Lansdowne. His aidewith the comp'iments of the Governor-General. His Excellency was just then very busy as he had to attend a reception at half-past two. Captain Streat field, a very courteous gentleman, said His Excellency returned his thanks to the correspondent of the New York Herald; held at this time of year. Yet, in spite | that he had never yet been interviered on the Irish question, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, but he desired to refer your correspondent for a fair statement of the case to the files of the London Times of March 23,24 and 25 and of May 5. He thought those were the

"It has been stated," said your correspondent, "that the Governor General's | red. see!" presence in Toronto at the present moment

element to Mr. O'Brien. Captain Streatfield smiled and said it was not so. "The Governor General." said the aide-de-camp, "has never been here before except in an official capacity. Long before it was known that Mr. O'Brien would come to Canada His Excellency had arranged for a series of private entertainments to his friends here, and he is now

carrying out his plans, that is all." LORD LANSDOWNE BREAKS SILENCE. Your correspondent called a second time and was fortunate enough to see the Governor-General. Lord Lansdowne is about the medium heigth, wears a dark mustache and side whiskers and has a quick military

When asked what he thought of the charge Mr. O'Brien had made he replied substantially: Mr. O'Brien has been wrongly informed. I have always been disposed to treat my tenants with moderevery complaint that has been made as far as I could. I should have continued to do

"It is also charged, Your Excellency, ernment to lend your tenants at an exor-

satisfy as many as shall give them suf- unhappy year, he paid the costs of the May, families who emigrated to America, and

paid them out of his own pocket. Those who remained were supported nearly or wholly at his own expense." "What does Your Excellency think of Mr. O'Brien's mission to Canada?"

in any way, so far as his mission to Toron. THE LUGGACURRAN EVICTIONS. red to by Lord Lansdowne, contain accounts of the proceedings attendant upon the eviction of tenants on Lord Lansdowne's Queen's county property. The evictions began at Luggacurran on March The first to be evicted was Mr. Den. nis Kilbride, one of the largest tenants in the neighborhood, who was looked upon as the leader in the "plan of campaign." Mr. Kilbride had two holdings, both under lease, making together 768 statute acres. The rent was £760 and valution £424. He was offered, the Times states. a reduction of twenty per cent.

THE CASE OF MR. DUNNE. The eviction of Mr. J. W. Dunne took

place March 24. Of Mr. Dunne the Times "Mr. Dunne is the principal tenant on the Lansdowhe property, Mr. Kilbride who comes next to him in importance, having been first evicted because he had been the chief promoter and leader of the plan of campaign on the estate. Mr. Dunne holds five contiguous farms, comprising 1,281 statute acres, the total rental being £1,367 and the valuation £942. The writ which has to be executed is only in respect of three holdings, the half year's rent due last May amounting to £4\$7, which Lord Lansdowne was willing to take, less an abatebook shows an expenditure of £2,625 on acy of the landlord's figures, but do not positively contradict them. Mr. Dunne has also expended a large amount of capital both on the dwelling house and offices and in building cottages on the land"

Early New Brunswick History.

BY EDWARD JACK. The St. John River is remarkable as well for for its past and present beauty as for the historic associations which cluster around the name. Discovered on Saint John's day, 1604, by Champlain, who a few years later was destined to found the city of Quebec, it was visited from year to year by men whose names are now illustrious, not only in the past history of New France, but in that of the continent. There was evidently a misunderstanding between Champlain and the Indians whom he met at the mouth of the St. John as to the name of the river which he gives as Ouiguidi, which only means a camping ground. Champlain's error was followed by Marc L'Escarbot, who visited the place a few years later. The In lian name of the St. John was and Wol-los-took, the river, the great river.

Nine years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. Pierre Biard, Jesuit missionary, ascended the St. John for a distance of about 18 miles, to an island which he calls Emenenic and which was probably the larger island below Oak

Point. Father Biard, who with Eunemone Masse, had been sent out from France by pions lady, were the first of the self sacrificing band of French missionaries which was to effect the christianization of the savages of North America, for which purpose they were always ready to do and dare everything.

Father Biard had accompanied Biancourt, who was at that time making tour of the district which had been granted to him by the king of France and which included the lower St. John. He had heard that there were trespassers on his seigniory who had taken up their temporary residence on this island. As they came near it, and while the shadows evening were darkening on the forest covered hills of the Saint John, Father Baird relates that the

NORTHERN SKY BECAME AS RED AS BLOOD This red little by little spread out int points and spindle, until this appearance rested over the house where the tresresiding. The redness was so bright he says, that all the river was colored by and glowed with its effects; it lasted for a period of about seven minutes. After the appearance of this phenomenon, it was succeeded by another, a similar one which de camp, Captain Streatfield, came out lasted for the same length of time. The two Indians who accompanied the party exclaimed : "Gara! Gara! Maredo! which he translates, "we shall have war, there will be blood."

> Marc L'Escarbot had noticed previously that the Indian of the sea-shore made frequent use of Basque words with which to convey their ideas to their new friends. an evidence that these hardy fishermen must have been frequent visitors to these coasts prior to the date of Champlain's ar rival, and there is no doubt but that this was the language they were then using. the word 'Gar' in Basque meaning red, and 'Miratu' see, so that this expression of theirs should have been translated : 'Red,

Mass was celebrated by the Father or was part of a plan to stir up an opposing | this island the next morning. Nine years later, in 1620, the Recollet Fathers, who had followed the Jesuits, had an establish ment on the river for the instruction of the Indians, and in that year one of their number Father Germain, perished in the woods from the effect of cold and exposure. as he was making his way from Nepisiguit, on the gulf of St. Lawrence, to his charge on the St. John.

THE INDIANS AT THE FRENCH VILLAGE. about 12 miles above Fredericton, have preserved with the most scrupulous care, an ancient Missal which, no doubt, was given them by these worthy men.

Forty-six years later, good Bishop St Valier, early in the month of May, crossed from River du Loup to the St. Francis, a branch of the St. John, which the party descended in canoes to the latter river. Of this journey, the bishop says:- 'The second day of our navigation on the St. John we found for the first time, a camp of christian indians from Sillery mission who, in order to hunt, had taken up a position at the mouth of a river called Madawaska, You so had not the land league interfered in eannot tell, says he, how joyful these poor christians were to see us, and we to see them; they gave up part of their food at that you borrowed from the British gov- a time when ours failed. The same day we found more of them in three camps, who treated us in the same manner, earnest'y "So it has been said, and under the asking us for a missionary to instruct them Lan I Improvement Act of 1881. That The day following (17th May, 1686), we allegation is untrue and without the slight- came to a place which is called the Grand est foundation. Furthermore, the charges Falls of Saint John the Baptist, where the Wanted at once Second Class Teacher. Male or beyond the party. Gradually the mob pugilist, named Connolly, knocked him tempts at a uniform system of artificial that have been brought against my grand-river Saint John falling in a terrible catar-Female, capable of teaching both French and Eng-lish for School No.5, Alnwick. Apply to the un-lish for School No.5, Alnwick. Apply to the un-

THE BISHOP SLEPT AT MEDOGTECK (just above the mouth of Eel river), the first fort of Acadia, where, he says, he greatly comforted a hundred Indians by telling them that he had come expressly to establish a mission in their country for their benefit.

"I must decline to discuss Mr. O'Brien Six years subsequently to the Bishop's visit, the river was honored by the presence of a young man, then thirty-four years of The copies of the London Times, refer- age, who was afterwards destined to be the founder of Detroit, De La Mothe Cadilliac.

He ascended it to its source, and so charmed was he with the scenery which adorned its banks, that he said time would have failed him in which to a scribe it. He mentions having met on his way up, 30 leagues from the mouth, a Micmac fort, at a place called Nachonac, and 20 leagues beyond this, at Medogtec, one belonging to the Melicites, whom he describes as warlike, well built and good hunters, who also, he says, clear land and every year

GROW FINE FIELDS OF INDIAN CORN, beans and pumpkins. Forty-four leagues higher up, he found another fort to which. he says, Canabas (Kennebec Indians) ordinarily retreat when they fear anything in their country. This was at the mouth of the Madawaska.

Shortly after De La Mothe Cadilliac's

visit, Fort Nashaak, of which he speaks. became the capital of Acadia, and the resi. dence of De Villebon, its governor, who had been formerly captain in the French dragoons, and subsequently major of the brigade commanded by M. de la Barre, in the war against the Senecas, So much was De Villebon dreaded by the people of New England, that Governor Phipps sent three armed vessels and 400 men to St. John river to catch him but the attempt ment of fifteen per cent. The landlords's failed; as did that of Hawthorne in 1696, when French grape-shot proved too much these farms within the last twenty-five for New England valour. The writer has years, in respect of which £66 was added | seen both round and grape shot which to the rent, being interest at the rate of ! were fired by De Villebon at that time, at stituencies, is a question of some im- two and a half per cent on the money ex- Hawthorne's party, and which were dug pended. The tenants quest on the accur- cut of the bank at the mouth of the Nashuaak, a few years ago. That the Indians of St. John river were at this time a warlike race, may be gathered from the fact mentioned in the Paris manuscripts at Ottawa, in which De Villebon asks. August 5, 1694, from Ponchartrain, the following presents for them: 2,000 to of powder, 40 barrels of bullets, 10 barrels of swan shot, 400 lb of Brazillian tobacco. 200 tomahawks, for which M. de Bona. venture was to furnish the pattern, 60 selected guns, 200 Mulaix shirts, 8 to of Vermillon, and 200 tufts of white feathers, to be given them in order to distinguish, them during the night in case of attack,

A Ready Fire-Extinguisher.

[Monetary Times.] In small places where fire-extinguishing appliances either do not exist or are very inadequate, a ready means of putting out fire at an early stage is of great import. ance. In villages, public institutions, and private houses, provision is rarely if ever made, and when a fire unfortunate'y occurs, the excitement and alarm are often so great that everything of use in such emergencies seems to be in places where it is most difficult to be found. Buckets or other suitable vessels are no where within ready reach, water is not as accessible as is desirable, delay takes place at the moment when promptitude is of most urgent consequence, the fire all the while making rapid progress and getting beyond

Even in towns that possess fair facilities

for subduing conflagrations, something more might and should be done, for, with fires, nothing is so so serious as delay. A fire in its infant state may often be easily extinguished; but let the infant develop into the powers of the giant, and the dread element runs riot almost at will. Hence it is the dictate of common prudence to provide means of checking a fire in its earliest stages, and what is required in this direction applies with more force to small places that have little, if any, provision for such warfare, than to towns and cities which are fairly well equipped with fire-combatting resources. Most persons are familiar with the so-called hand-grenades, usually claimed as filled with some mysterious, highly efficient fire extinguishing liquid; and judging from the high prices at which they are sold it is not nnreasonable to expect in them some expensive or difficult preparation. Now, what is suggested is an imitation of this system in an economic and effective way, and the following recipe produces a composition which is very efficacious :- Common salt 194 parts; sal-ammoniac 9 parts, water 711 parts. The cost of sal-ammoniac is not much greater than that of common salt, so that the contents of each quart bottle should not cost more than two or three cents. Take, say 20 lbs of salt and 10 lbs of crude sal-ammoniac and dissolve in 70lbs. (7 gallons) of water. Or, the salammoniac may be omitted without serious lessening of efficiency; in which case, dissolve 30lbs, of salt in 70 lbs. of water, The glass bottles or flasks which are to be nearly filled with this liquid should be thin, so as to break readily when thrown in the fire upon any hard substance. Ordinary beer bottles are too thick, resisting fracture when thrown even with force against wood. Or, if preferred, the fireextinguishing liquid may be kept in suitable vessels (of galvanized iron) having with them either a small hand-pump or

other handy method of throwing the liquid Our recommendation therefore, is, that every householder or proprietor of a large building, should thus provide his own fireextinguisher whether in glass bottles or otherwise, putting the fire-subduer in convenient places all over the house or factory, and such property will be secured against the ravages of fire as well as if the outlay were ten time as great. Should a fire occur use the fluid as freely as may be necessary and serious disaster will probab-

ly be averted. When this anti-fire appliance or missile is home-made, the cost is but little, and consequently can be more freely used than when purchased in the usual way. No factory or large building should be without something of the sort, especially hotels, asylums, hospitals, &c., in which persons sleep in the upper stories, and where loss of life or bodily injury is the more likely

Since the above was written, proof has come to our knowledge of the value of a practical application of just such means as are here recommended. A woollen mill in Guelph and a furniture factory in Hanover were saved, according to the acknowledg. ment of their proprietors, from serious loss by fire, if no stread burning, by the use of a similar mixture kept in pails upon the

THOROUGH-BRED mi-olima D

J. B. SNOWBALL