

General Business.



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...

J. H. OGLESEBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. CARL KOHN, Pres. Union 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...

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

A SPECTACULAR OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE IN THE GRAND DRAWING CLASS IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1887, 2:45 Monthly Drawing. Capital Prize, \$150,000.

1. CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$150,000... 2. GRAND PRIZE OF \$20,000... 3. LARGEST PRIZES OF \$10,000...

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes of \$200... 100 of \$100... 100 of \$50...

2,179 Prizes amounting to \$250,000. Application for prizes to Chatham should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans...

MA. A. Dauphin, Orleans, La. or M. A. DAUPHIN, Washington, D. C. Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER! That the presence of Early, who is in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity...

REMEMBER! That the presence of all the Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans and the tickets attached to the President of an Institution whose charters rights are recognized in the highest Courts...

WIN more money than at anything else, by taking an agency for the best selling Book. Beginners succeed gratifyingly. Terms free. HALL'S BOOK CO. Paris.

JUST ARRIVING. 125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star... 50 Oatmeal... 50 Quaintal Coffee...

ROGER FLANAGAN, Chatham, N. B. Dr. J. S. Benson, RESIDENCE: Duke Street, - Chatham FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent, 125 " PARAGON, patent, 125 " TRIUMPH, 125 " FOUNTAIN.

To be sold LOW FOR CASH. E. A. STRANG, - Chatham Dr. J. A. Thomson DENTIST.

All kinds of Cloths, suits or single Garments, inspection of which is respectfully invited. F. O. PETERSON.

Hunters & Trapper: Read for PRICE LIST of RAW FURS & SKINS. W. GOULDSPEE, BOSTON, MASS.

LANDING 1 Car Granulated Sugar... 100 Yds Blue Canvas... 40 Cases Sugar Corn...

Tea! Tea! On Hand and to arrive from London. 100 HALF CHESTS TEA. E. A. STRANG, Chatham

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. ROOM PAPER. WINDOW SHADES. B. FAIREY has received the largest and best assortment of ROOM PAPER, PAPER BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES ever shown in this county.

OVER 7,000 ROLLS. From 5c. to 75c Per Roll. Window Shades with patent Rollers made to order or sold separate.

SPECIAL NOTICE. On or about the 1st April I will move my stock of Furniture and Dry Goods to the store at present occupied by Mr. Geo. Stables...

B. FAIREY, Newcastle Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

General Business.

BOSTON

via the

PALACE STEAMERS

OF THE

International S. S. Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

One of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, for BOSTON, KENTVILLE and PORTLAND, and at 7 o'clock every SATURDAY for BOSTON DIRECT.

For tickets and all information apply to E. JOHNSON, AGENT, Chatham, or to your nearest Ticket Agent.

LIME ARRIVED!

IN CASKS

AND BARRELS

NAMELY, ONE CAR WOOD BURST LIME.

GEORGE WATT.

Chatham, April 6, '87

LEAKY SHINGLE ROOFS Made Tight.

New flat and steep Roofs made, and Shingles, Asbestos, Gravel, Slate, Tin and Metal roofs well and permanently repaired, by using the well known

"SPARIAN" FireProof Roofing Cement.

BACK WATER and DRIFT on Shingle Roofs can be stopped and the shingles made FIRE PROOF by cementing with our cement. It is cheap, durable, gives a tight surface, and it stops all cracks and cracks and repairs, and stops all leaks and repairs, and stops all leaks and repairs, and stops all leaks and repairs...

For sale by JOHN J. MILLER, Manager Maritime Province "Sparian" Roofing and Paint Co., Established 1870, P. O. Drawer 305, Newcastle, N. B., Newcastle, March 12, 1887.

DAVID DICKSON, Montreal.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - MAY 12, 1887.

Trade Relations

When the Canadian National policy was advocated in the interest of certain classes of manufacturers, who are largely in the West, those who were most anxious for its adoption, sought to overcome opposition in the Maritime provinces by arguing that it would, in a very short time, result in securing reciprocity. Against the protest of the Maritime provinces the policy was adopted and is now in the tenth year of its existence. The result is that the condition of our people generally is not only not bettered, but worse than it ever was before. The record of the larger manufacturing enterprises, into which people were induced to put their money, in Nova Brunswick as well as Nova Scotia, has been one of almost uniform disaster. Meanwhile, the protective tariff has caused prices of the necessities of life to remain higher than they are relatively in other countries, and the dulness of trade, by causing a scarcity of employment, has led to the removal of large numbers of our people from the country—not only the young men and women, but whole families.

We, in the Maritime provinces, have struggled along under these disabilities with patience sustained by the hope of a change by which our natural market in the United States might be opened to us, but it is becoming plain that the manufacturers of the larger provinces, having saddled the national policy upon us, so that there is no prospect of our being relieved of its burdens, are now determined that we shall be forced to pay the tribute it secures to them by keeping the doors of the United States markets shut against us. The "Canadian Manufacturers' Association" is the organized interest that proposes to dictate the terms of any commercial arrangements contemplated by the Dominion Government with the United States, and at a meeting held at Toronto on Wednesday of last week, that body declared itself unanimously against reciprocity. There is, also, no disguising the fact that the Conservatives are, as a party, opposed to reciprocity, for their chief organ, long since, declared that only cranks and annexationists desired it. We may, therefore, assume that earnest work must be done, or the people will be, for years to come, at the mercy of monopoly.

It is becoming more and more the fashion for the manufacturers and those inspired by them to work up the idea that reciprocity and annexation mean about the same thing, and the ordinary Canadian commercial travellers are most point agents in this kind of political missionary work. They assume that they can impress their doctrines fairly well upon the merchants and shopkeepers with whom they have business and that these, in turn, will influence the farmers, laborers, fishermen and others as they wish. In this way the people's eyes are being kept shut and their ears closed to their own interests and when they do occasionally show signs of opening them the cry of "disloyalty," "Canada for the Canadians," "Imperial federation," or some other "herring is drawn across the trail" until the purpose of the monopolists is accomplished, and the status quo of public indifference restored.

The situation is just this—The prime commercial necessity of the Maritime provinces is the most full and unrestricted trade with the United States that is possible. Anything and everything that stands in the way of such trade is opposed to the best interests of our people. If we cannot secure reciprocity or a commercial union without, at the same time, accepting political union as well, let us have even that, for if we can go into a union with the French, English, Irish, Scotch, Chinese, Indians, etc., of one part of the continent, why should we not do so with a no more polyglot and better governed people of another part? We all love the dear old mother land. We are proud of our position as a portion of the empire. We glory in the fact that we are of the generations of those who, on the wings of her commerce, have carried her conquests around the earth; and we are not by any means ashamed of our big brother to the south of us, who, rather than suffer under the tariff exclusions which our common mother sought to force upon him, recognized the fact that he was of age, and, in his conscious strength and inherited independence, burst and threw off the paternal fetters. It is true that we—the remainder of the family on this continent—have been set up in an establishment of our own, but the bigger ones are coming it a little too strong on the small ones and the latter feel the need of being "let up on." They realize that they must be given a chance to resume some of the old family relationships with their big kinsman and near neighbor. The present arrangement is an unnatural one. It cannot long continue to exist between people of the same race, language and traditions. The people of the United States are much more the kindred of those of the Maritime provinces than are the people of the upper provinces, and if the latter will insist on keeping us from enjoying free relationships with neighbors so necessary to our commercial and general prosperity, there can be but one result. It may not come in this generation, but it must come at some time. The desire for closer relationships with the United States is not the outcome of disloyalty to Great Britain, but of broken pledges, disappointed expectations and unjust restrictions forced upon us in a union that makes us poorer, in order that our partners in it may reap the advantage.

If "loyalty" means that we shall remain satisfied with such conditions, we are disposed to abandon it. As Mr. Welsh of Prince Edward Island said in the House of Commons the other day:—"I'm as loyal a man as there is in the country, Sir John, but if you send us to the poorhouse you cannot expect us to whine 'Rale Britannia!'"

Timber Notes.

It will be seen that our Octava correspondent says it is understood that the lumber crop of the past winter in that part of Canada is twenty-five per cent below the expectations of the operators, owing to the deep snows. He also refers to the increases of timber-dues, which are strongly protested against.

Restigouche Election.

A Restigouche correspondent wants to know what kind of people the Telegraph thinks they are in that County, that the public should be made to think they would, for a moment, look outside of it for a candidate to fill the late Mr. Moffat's place. He says that the interest of a few persons was enlisted in behalf of Mr. Adams, but the idea of his candidacy was only mooted to be most unmistakably rejected, while his personal visit to the constituency, no doubt, convinced him of the hopelessness of any attempt that might be made to mend his political fortunes by a test in that quarter. It is very well understood that Geo. Moffat, Esq. is the man favored by the local conservatives, while, so far as we have learned, the liberals do not feel themselves in a position to run a candidate. Nomination is to take place on the 21st—Saturday of next week—and there is every probability that it will be an election by acclamation. There were many who, at first, did not favor Mr. Moffat's candidature, on the ground that his presence at home, as manager of the largest business concern in the County, seemed to be a necessity, and it was proposed that Win Montgomery, Esq.—the Collector of Customs at Dalhousie and an ex-M. P. P.—should be asked to offer. It was understood that were he to do so Mr. Moffat would aid him in the election, but Mr. Montgomery could only offer a considerable personal sacrifice, while Mr. Moffat's popularity at home and the favor with which he was looked upon at party headquarters decided the matter in his favor.

The Queen's County Case.

A good many people who have heard of the Queen's County election case, hardly yet understand exactly what the facts are in connection with it. The following summary thereof gives them in concise form.

Queen's County, in this Province, has been represented by a Liberal in the Dominion Parliament since Confederation.

At the last election Mr. George G. King, who was elected in 1878 and again in 1882, was the Liberal candidate. Mr. Baird was the Tory candidate.

The Government, abusing the power given to them by one of the Acts of Parliament passed as a preparation for the election of 1878, appointed as Returning-officer a Mr. Dunn, who was Secretary of the local Conservative Association.

Both candidates were nominated by the prescribed number of electors. The \$200 deposit required by law was made in each case; the Returning-officer gave his receipt for Mr. King's deposit to that gentleman's representative.

The Election Act declares that such receipt shall be proof that the nomination has been duly made and that the law has been complied with. A poll was granted. A poll was held. Mr. King, by the Liberal candidate, was elected by a majority of 61.

No decision as to the marking of the ballots or as to any real or supposed irregularity at any polling-places could destroy his majority.

The Returning-officer, acting, he alleged, on legal advice, stated on declaration day that Mr. King's nomination was irregular, because the deposit of \$200 was not made by his agent duly appointed according to law, and must therefore be treated as not having been made at all, and that Mr. Baird, the minority candidate, was duly elected.

He returned Mr. Baird as elected by acclamation.

On application of Mr. King, County Court Judge Steadman appointed a day for taking evidence and determining who was the member-elect. A Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. Tuck, who had long been known as a very active Tory partisan and whose appointment to the Bench is quite recent, on application, issued an injunction forbidding Judge Steadman to hear the case and forbidding the Returning-officer to obey Judge Steadman's order to produce the papers, ballots, etc.

Judge Steadman disregarded the injunction and opened Court at the time appointed, but Returning-officer Dunn refused to produce the papers, etc., and nothing could be done.

Mr. Baird, the minority candidate, the man who was not elected, has taken the seat in the House of Commons which belongs to Mr. King.

The Tories in the House of Commons, with one honorable exception, voted against a resolution declaring Mr. King the duly elected candidate, by voting for an amendment refer-

ring the matter to the Committee on privileges and elections.

The Committee on privileges and elections, notwithstanding all the facts clearly proven, again refused to do justice and decided to keep Mr. King out of his seat and the people of Queen's represented by the usurping minority candidate.

Meanwhile, Baird, the candidate rejected by Queen's County, is so mean-spirited as to sit in a back seat in the House of Commons, without daring to address the House. He knows he has no business there, and should be attempt to speak will, no doubt, be hissed down.

Esquimaux Point Reports.

On Wednesday of last week Mr. Mitchell placed on the notice papers in the House of Commons the following enquiry:—

Whether the Government have issued instructions to the proper officer of the Port of Miramichi to report ships and vessels arriving off Point Esquimaux, as well as general shipping news, over the Government Telegraph Line between Point Esquimaux, as was done last year? And if not, whether they intend to give the necessary order to report such vessels and shipping intelligence, between the said Point Esquimaux and the Towns of Chatham and Newcastle, in the said Port of Miramichi; and if not, why not?

Last season the reports referred to were duly sent to Chatham and posted at the office of the Shipping Master, which is located very conveniently for the purpose, and we observe that the reports are being made in the same way this season. So far the government does well—thanks to our efficient representative, through whose instrumentality the telegraphic line was secured.

It is, however, a matter of equal importance that these telegraphic reports of shipping should be sent to Newcastle also, for a proportion of the vessels arriving off Esquimaux are consigned to that port, and the reports, of these vessels might as well not be sent at all unless they reach those interested in them. Last season a private concern had the reports repeated to Newcastle at its own expense, which is not a fair way of dealing with such matters. It is a discrimination against Newcastle which the government should remove. It may be urged that the government wire ends at Chatham, but the cost of transmitting the reports—which are very brief—over the Company's wire cannot be very great, and the arrangement thereof should be made.

Our Ottawa Letter.

[The first portion of this correspondence should have appeared last week, but was crowded out.]

OTTAWA, 2nd May. THE QUEEN'S CO. CASE.

Mr. Skinner, in the absence of Mr. Weldon, moved in the Queen's County, N. B. case on the 28th. He asked the House to instruct the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to amend the writ returned by Returning Officer Dunn, by inserting the name of G. G. King, instead of that of Mr. Baird. Mr. Skinner recited the circumstances of the case with much clearness, quoted precedents of "just striking application, and briefly stated on the simple fact which the House had only to consider, viz, which candidate had the majority of votes. This, according to the statute, was all that the Returning Officer had to do, but what he had failed in doing, yet he had assumed a judicial function which expired after the nominations were made and a poll granted. His duties, from that forward, were only of a ministerial character, about which there could be no question. They are laid down in the statute in the most unequivocal English which a school boy could understand and perform. To add up the ballots and declare the candidate who had the greater number elected, does not require much ability, but it does require honesty and this is all that is needed. Mr. Skinner's calm and explicit statement to the House created a favorable impression. He did not attempt a speech, or throw a taint of partial feeling into his remarks.

THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE followed, and he had not spoken long before it was plain that he was preparing the way for the expected amendment, that the matter be referred to the committee on privileges and elections, which is only fair to say of the Minister of Justice that he is a pleasing speaker and that he made the best of the worst case that he ever had the honor to advocate. His natural candor could not conceal the heartlessness of his arguments, or the palpable inconsistency of his amendment. To argue that as parliament had delegated its authority in controverted elections to the judiciary and that, therefore, it had no jurisdiction, was, at least plausible, but to ask, in almost the same breath, that the case be sent to a Committee of the House to investigate and make a report, upon which the House would finally have to act, defied description, in view of the apparent object which the government had decided to attain. This was TO DELAY ACTION AND TEST THEIR STRENGTH.

On a question which would try the backbone of their support. Both the debate and the decision turned out to be as was expected—a strict party contest, in which principles and independence were flung to the winds.

THE WASHINGTON TUPPER. Master Tupper from Pictou, with his inherited assurance, and in debating style, dashed into party politics in a wanton, waspish manner, which was more than enough to irritate the sensibilities of the opposition. From this out all disguise was thrown off, reason abandoned, arguments wasted and the speeches became parizan. The question at issue was too simple and self-evident to be disputed or to spend words on in order to carry their point and score a victory, so the spirit of faction was aroused by the government.

PARTY INTERESTS vs. JUSTICE. Mr. Mills referred to the Minister of Justice with great force and completely answered and rolled him up in his own

arguments and authorities. It is quite surprising to mark how the plainest proposition, supported by the best authority and backed with almost parallels of precedent, can be dragged with verbal quibbles and word-splitting refinements, in order to cause mental confusion and moral insincerity. This was eminently such a case, and the more it was debated, the more evident did it appear that time and talk were wasted as the result was foregone and decreed in the despotic councils of party discipline.

LANDY'S ABSURDITIES.

Mr. Edgar supported Mr. Mills' argument, while Mr. Landy of Kent- not satisfied with the weakness of the position taken by the Minister of Justice—actually asserted that the returning officer's conduct might not only be defensible but legal, and he eventually involved himself in a maze of absurdities.

MR. ELLIS from St. John contributed a short maiden speech to the discussion, in which he said that Mr. Baird, himself, on or shortly after the polling-day, confessed to the illegality of the transaction, and said he would not sit under such circumstances. But the pressure of political machinery had changed all that and part of that machinery might be seen in the conduct of the government which was tempting, if not actually condoning nefarious fraud.

A DIAMOND FOUND IN THE MUD. Mr. Patterson from Essex denounced the Returning Officer and all such practices as his, which drew a volley of applause from the opposition.

Mr. Popp, who sits near Mr. Patterson, ventured to taunt the latter with fishing for alien prey, which received a warm and stinging rebuke that emptied every gun in the opposition ranks in jubilant response. This member was alone in his independence and stood up faithful and solitary among the faithless, and voted for the resolution.

MR. MITCHELL, in a few remarks showed that he did not consider the subject fit for discussion in the House. It was too disgraceful and the proper punishment for such conduct was tar and feathers. If people would treat such men as Dunn with the summary judgment of social ostracism, parliament or the Courts would not be occupied with attempting to give injustice the color of law, or reduce swindling to mere selfish cleverness and thus flatter the intellect at the expense of conscience. Mr. Mitchell did not exactly use these words but they are a mere corollary from his premise.

POSTER AT HIS CONGENIAL WORK. After Mr. Lister, who delivered an energetic party speech from the opposition side, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries rose and made one of those caustic, sarcastic special pleas in favor of the amendment. It was such a nice question of law, he said, that really laymen should not express themselves on it. Only minds of great legal training, etc., could grasp such a matter. Mr. Dunn was a gentleman—a man of education, good family and high character, and so on. Mr. Foster demonstrated that when Dunn was to be outdone he was the man to do it, and "took the cake" for moral obliquity—that judicial and official blindness which truth dazzles so that it cannot see—because it cannot—beyond the ephemeral advantage of the hour.

VAIN APPEALS TO HONOR. Sir Richard Cartwright, and Mr. Patterson from Brant both appealed to the House to keep itself from this dishonor—to be separate and not touch the unclean thing, but to no purpose. Mr. Patterson's stentorian tones and mainly language in a few timely sentences swept the Minister of Marine and his automatic chatter into a small contemptible heap of rubbish, only fit for the fiery fates of weeds and brambles. Several of the rank and file continued, pro and con, until nearly one o'clock in the morning of the 29th inst., when the division took place. An examination of the vote gives an accurate classification of the position of parties. It shows the government to have a majority in every province except P. E. I.

A RELIABLE TOTAL OF ABOUT 30 The following analysis may be interesting:

Gov't. Opp. Gov't. maj. Ontario..... 48 31 17 Quebec..... 29 28 1 Nova Scotia..... 14 7 7 New Brunswick..... 7 5 2 Manitoba..... 3 1 2 P. E. I..... 3 0 3 British Columbia..... 5 0 5

Total..... 109 77 32 Less Prince Ed. Island 0 5 5

Quebec..... 29 28 1 Nova Scotia..... 14 7 7 New Brunswick..... 7 5 2 Manitoba..... 3 1 2 P. E. I..... 3 0 3 British Columbia..... 5 0 5

Now, that suspense is over and the Government have gained their point with loss of some credit, they can afford to push the case through the Committee and to some extent, release their candid and a show of sincere and politic honor. In all probability Mr. Baird will sit in his cuckoo's nest for the rest of the year, if not the whole session. It is notorious that the great majority of the House privately condemn what they publicly have not shrunk from coquetting with. To such base uses may naturally honest men come who enter on a course of party servitude.

THE FRANCHISE ACT. Mr. Laurier has given notice of a resolution to repeal the Franchise Act and to return to provincial and municipal machinery to carry out Dominion elections.

THE LATE MR. MOFFAT. The sad and sudden death of Mr. Robert Moffat, M. P. from Restigouche, at Tesseur, Ontario, brought much sorrow, sympathy and regret. His early and unsignalled departure from the scene of those warm desires and unpledged hopes fondly remind others, as well as politicians, of "that shadow we are and what shadows we pursue." Those who have visited Ottawa from the North Shore of New Brunswick on public or private business or on pleasure during the sessions of parliament, will miss the at times, unselfish kindness and unaffected good nature of the late lamented member from Restigouche. He did not

magnify his position by supercilious presumption or empty promises, vain as forgotten, but, in a modest, silent and effectual way, he did the state and the country he represented some good service, which will be their best epitaph on his tomb.

Sir John A. Macdonald made a touching reference to the sad event, which was sincerely echoed by the Hon. P. Mitchell and Mr. Burns. The House sympathized in momentary silence, and then proceeded with the orders of the day. The actors disappear and the scenes shift on the political stage as on others from hour to hour and day to day, again reminding us that the swift business of life grinds time for the bare necessities of death.

SIC TRANSIT, ETC. It is said that Mr. Ostigan is to make a crass advance backward and downward into one of the new contraptions, which is to be called the minister of Trade and Commerce, who, it is also said, will be the "differential calculus" man, Mr. McKenzie Burrell.