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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, chamber is a requisite to a well-balanced He went on to show that out of the the law forbidding the practice of the Hays' Building, facing the Public Square. This is owing to my in- national legislature may go without say- Consolidated Statutes of Canada he healing art without being duly licensed creasing business, my present stand being too small. To my ing, but that it should be in time with could call a "Crimes law" compared thereto, lawyers and witnesseso ccupied numerous friends I return my sincere thanks for their liberal the country, its circumstances and its with which that introduced into the the attention of the police magistrate

Miramichi Advance, Ausiness. General

GEO. P.SEAR LE

A grave Tory Charge.

The Sun, followed by the Times in this province and preceded by similar papers in Nova Scotia, is giving us an illustration of what "the party of gentleman" who rule at Ottawa think is high-toned political warfare. Mr. Robertson of Shelburne, N. S., who has represented that constituency for the last thirty or more years in either the local or Dominion legislatures chine, to any partles regulring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable parties to manulast successfully, although Colonel Laurie was sent into the old loyalist stronghold to wrest it from him.

There is nothing against his character, but, being a practical and somewhat prominent temperance man, he is assailed as a friend of wine biobers by the friends of Sir John, brewer pegan in the County of Gloucester and at Carling, Mr. Costigan, and Sir Charles Chatham in the County of Northumberland in Tupper of decanter and winc-glass

"Mr. Ryer of Shelburne, who

RICHARD BURBRIDGE. keeps the hotel" came forward and told the public that some five years at his house was guilty of conduct NEWCASTLE DRUG STORE unbecoming a friend of Professor Foster. To back up his grave charge a Mr. Bower writes a letter, in which he says that he heard Mr. Robertson tell Mr. Ryer to bring some brandy and some water to his room; that he to said room with a bottle of brandy of the cast. and a pitcher of water and some tumblers in his pocket; that Mr Robertson thereupon invited a man named McGill and another named Bower-evidently the "right Bower - to said room, after which hethat is the other or "left Bower"-

heard the noise of glasses as if the men were drinking in Mr. Robert son's room. No doubt the "left Bower" peeped through the keyhole although he doesn't say so. A case of this kind shows that Sir John's opponents are a shocking lot, but that so long as he has such faithful friends as "Mr. Ryer who keeps the hotel" -: | SPONGES, SOAPS, ETC and this "left Bower" in his "party of E. LEE STREET, Proprietor

Too Large an Expenditure.

of the enemy's movements.

pelled to raise its voice against the excessive expenditure of the Government.

"Summarizing the public accounts, a deficit for the fiscal year of over \$5,current year the result will be more consequence of the earnest endeavors heart may be, there can be no doubt Sir Charles Tupper is making to intro- about his head reposing on the bosom of duce economies, a still more satisfac- the government. tory statement will be produced. It is sincerely to be hoped that these promses will be fulfilled. Our debt is quite heavy enough, and as to the expenditure \$39 000,000, or even \$35,000,000 a year is too much.

Ottawa Notes.

(From our regular correspondent)

OTTAWA, APRIL 18.

The only reason Sir John A. Macdonald gave for the creation of a new department of Trade and Commerce and another Cabinet Minister, with all their additional waste and expense, was that the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce had repeatedly urged upon the government the growing necessity of such an office and official. Until we know more clearly what the particular duties to be assigned and the functions to be performed are, we shall have to postpone our objections and suspend judgment. We may, however,

question the desirability of this tendency to a multiplication of offices and consequent increase of patronage and expenditure; also this reliance on government nursing and control of matters in which politicians, as rule, are not matters Trade and Commerce are not-

ably conspicuous. The developement and conquests of commerce have been made both in spite of and against the policies and interfer- the 22nd. ence of governments, and by the free enterprise of individuals who, in pursu- quence of the member from Quebec he is they are, and this is their value as a ing their own interests, found that they threw no new light on the subject and factor in Dominion politics. Being were advancing those of the community only dressed his generous thoughts in tory by instinct they only become at the same time. It was a wise wish abstract phrases. His refrain was liberals when in a pet of rebellion about time when the chief business of parlia- by despotism, but he might have here ment would be going into committee of added the complementary truth that indulgence.

on rocking-horses.

ment. They seem to look upon that Several minor members indulged themaugust body as one of the props of the selves in talking grandly, but not state which needs strengthening rather thoughtfully-as those without inforthan regeneration. New blood is to mation or responsibility.

and prorogue parliament.

OTTAWA, April 25. The first week of parliament is usually not eventful, especially that of a new one, and the beginning of this session has not been an exception to the rule. After getting through with the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and Senator Glasier's annual motion in regard to his claims, etc., the Senate adjourned until the 11th May. It had exhausted its resources in week's effort fighting off the blues and struggling with ennui. Thus, it waits with folded hands and severe decorum till the Commons or the Government provide some grist for it to grind. So many eminent gentlemen might be put to some better use than to rust and The week has been a light one

in the Commons also. Short afternoon sittings put through some formal and routine work, giving the evenings to social purposes. The old members congratulated each other like soldiers after a heavy engagement and made the acquaintance of the new men who at first and require some rough riding to give them confidence. Some are not ve' comfortable on Russia leather, notably among whom is the proclaimed ago Mr. Robertson who was stopping "member for Dunn" of Queen's, N. B. but no one has seen him actually laugh, even at his own practical joke on the people of Queen's County. He maintains that the law is on his side, yet he does not assert that the testimony is not against him. But, being a lawyer, possession is nine points in his favor, saw Ryer , shortly afterwards, going and he seems bound to risk the hazard

an encounter of outposts which resulted in a smart skirmish along the whole lines of both government and opposition. It did not reach a test of strength however. Mr. Mills began the affair on a question of privilege. He charged in gazetting the members elected, to the disadvantage of the Liberal party. One thing brought on another in connection with the elections, Revising Barristers and other defects and disappointments in the elaborate costly and treacherous fancy Franchise Act. For a time quite a lively rattle of charge, taunt and recrimination was freely exchanged and proved that there is a good gentleman" he will be fully informed deal of potential passion in stock which only needs challenge or oppor-

tunity to convert into action. Mr. Curran moved his Irish resolutions on the 21st inst. His speech was feeble, owing to it being a rehash, nor Even the Toronto Mail feels com- did he rise to the dizzy height of an Irishman's ambition as one who was free and convinced of the propriety and efficacy of the course he was taking. It is too evident that the resolutions they show an increase of \$26,000,000 in | are more intended for people out of the debt; a net debt of \$223,000,000; an the house than in it, and therefore, annual expenditure of \$39,000,000; and lose all the flavor of patriotism in the taint of party politics. It is simply a 000.000. This cannot be called a favor- matter as to which side of the house able exhibit. It is claimed that for the | shall get to "Irishward" of the other, without regard to consistency precedent satisfactory, and that for next year, in or jurisdiction. Wherever Mr. Curran's

> Mr. McNeil moved an amendment in a well considered speech. It was moderate in tone and showed he was thoroughly informed and at times he was singularly eloquent in style. He, this country. in fact, astonished the House which was not expecting such a surprise from a member who has, hitherto, kept in the background. He both conciliated and impressed all who heard him with the seriousness of the position parliament was askel to take. Their resolutions, he argued, would do no good, but might

further embitter a difficult problem with officious interference. Col. O'Brien from Muskoka seconded the amendment with his usual courage and warlike words, which brought Mr. | interrogate the Government about the Burns to his feet who strongly favored Fishery papers and, at last, today, they the resolutions in a short speech. It are to be brought down. With them will may be noted that the Irish question | the real serious business of the session has as many sides as a polygon and begin. therefore as many points of observation, so that each is opposed to the other and all are right in their own eyes. Consequently it is as open to interminable discussion as the geography of the

resolutions in a temperate speech, but in | his policy are in for another term. The which he made an unhappy distinction French Nationalists, so called, have trustworthy advisers. Among these between the Irish and Protestants neither the courage nor the patience of

-not to say sadly misleading. of the debate, which was resumed on where the majority is, or that it is

when legislation will have exhausted its nounced coercion as he might with ity. A number of stories are going the invention to make new, amend old and equal justice and force have condenined rounds originating in the history of his repeal dead or bad laws. Our times the decalogue or the sermon on the St. Peter's Canal and Intercolonial are mostly distinguished for political mount, for do they not both expressly contracts. Mr. Purcell, however, may hobby-horse riding, or as Judge Skinner and implicitly demand that we do, not, laugh with the best of them, as he might describe it, political equestrianism as we like or follow our own sweet wills, always won at "the game he does those coming after. That abuse was but that we fear God and love our understand"--profit and loss. Senate reform is not one of the ob. neighbor? These are rather coercive jects which occupy the present Govern- injunctions on the mass of mankind.

be added from the Northwest to the At length Mr. Dalton McCarthy rose

would be assuming a false position in date of 25th says :expressing any opinion. To protest, as the resolutions did, against the Imperial

authority in a matter that did not affect us, was the height of ignorant assumption and vulgar pretension. | court, said that he had carefully con-Mr. O'Brien's visit to the country to incite illwill and boycot Lord Linsdowne, whose position prohibits him from defending himself, Mr. McCarthy strongly resented, as would the sound sense of the country. It was both a crime and a blunder which those who were abusing the freedom and hospitality of Canada may have just cause to deeply regret. Finally it was beneath the dignicy of the greatest parliament, next after the Imperial, to address anyone beneath the Queen in Council and it was an insult to Her Gracious Majesty to pass her by in approaching official or unofficial persons. In any case he would ignore Mr. Parnell till the clouds that were gathering about his character, antecedents

and associates were dispelled. Probably Mr. Mc Carthy's speech, pow erful as it was, would have been more effective if he had stopped when he had take their seats somewhat awkwardly disposed of "coercion." Up to this point he was judicial and unanswerable.

Mr. Davin from N. W. T. had just cut out a lot of windmill business for himself in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. Curran, when Sir John A. He may have smiled since he came up, Macdonald rose and suggested a further adjournment of the debate, as many members wished to catch the night train in order to spend Sunday with

The House gladly assented to this relief and the debate stands adjourned until today.

The vote may be reached to night and this question of chaff and straw On the 20th inst the drowsiness will be got rid of for another twelveof the House was disturbed by month. Both amondments will receiv considerable support; others may yet be moved but the resolutions, made more rational and less objectionable by the acceptance of Mr. Blake's suggestions, will, no doubt, pass with a majority reduced from those of former years. the Government with gross partiality If the vote were taken by ballot the result would be very different, and it toes seem odd that the independence of parliament should not be protected in the same way as that of the constituencies is supposed to be guarded, by secret

Mr. Costigan's speech in favor of the resolutions was an endeavor to show that he was a more consistent and bet ter Irishman than Mr. Blake. Mr. Costigan may be a man of Irish extraction, but we fear that all the fire and enthusiasm of the race has evaporated in the process. However that may be, his speech commanded neither attention nor remark and for all the sentiment and fervor that was in it his scarcely audible words might as well have been on the mysteries of illicit distillation. The oppression of seven centuries of English despotism is unequal to lift the prone weight of Mr. Costigan above his own political ends and official servitude. How can a man demand freedom for others who is a voluntary slave himself

to party expediency? Parliament is strongly in favor of "a measure of local self government for Ireland consistant with all her interests and the unity of the empire" but both it and the country are getting impatient and do not desire the subject to become "chestnut". Some of the best Home Rulers are seriously exercised as to where extreme and irresponsible men will eventually land a good cause in

Sir John A. Macdonald has intro duced the bill for creating a new de partment of trade and commerce.

The minister of Finance is applying the new broom to the rank and file of the public service. How far it reaches up into the higher grades of officials and expenditure cannot be known til he makes his budget statement. This and speculation.

Mr. Blake has missed no chance to

attend the funeral of the Maritime position in the House and sits among those who will govern the country when it has risen to their elevated opinions. Mr. Jones from Halifax favored the In all political probability Sir John and incline towards the treasury. They Mr. Laurier moved the adjornment never stand erect till they are sure their power to decide on which side Notwithstanding the graceful elo- will be. Wherever the administration

supply, voting the necessary money and only those are free who respect liberty. Mr. Patk. Purcell, member from reporting the result to the House. We Mr. Blake followed in his own logi- Glengarry affords the house considerbehold no signs of that happy time cil, learned and able way. He des able amusement by his shrewd simplic

The Case of the Christian Scientist.

Fredericton has been moved to no small degree for some time past by prothe Senate Chamber. There does not in which he simply tore all the sop- system which she calls Christian Science. Macdonald is dissatisfied with the ir- tion, stripped it naked and dissected thoroughly good cannot be ill and that responsible partizan senators or their it so that when he sat down the posi- all disease is due to sin and imagination. mission, or that their utility, as at pres- tion of a Canadian parliament discuss- She administers no physic and recoment constituted, should bear some rea- ing bills before the Imperial House of mends none, but prays with or kisses her sonable proportion to the expense of Commons appeared unreasonable and patients, some of whom have been curthat constitutional requirement. The and well-guarded measure. However, sympathy the ladies of the celestial city constitution of Canada at present might without full knowledge or the respon- and the fair defendant have the law had been flagrantly violated by ing in of his own return. (Cheers and gazetted as soon as possible, and even be described as composed of the Senate, sibility of asserting the supremacy of had the effect of bringing about a result the Commons and Sir John A. Macdon- the law in Ireland or in any other part adverse to the orthodox practitioners.

ald, with a Governor-General to open of the United Kingdom the House The Telegraph's correspondent under resulted in injury to the Liberal party. might fairly be taken as expressing most

ment. His worship, in addressing the sidered the evidence given. The case, physic, etc., unlawfully. The whole case depended upon the term physic. For a definition of this he had consulted the most important dictionaries and read different definitions given by Webster. Worcester and White. He said according to the meaning of the word, which meant the giving of medicine, etc., he could not find in any part of the evidence where Miss Whitlock had acted contrary to law; that a large number of witnesses had been examined. and they testified that, concerning the treatment consisted, so far as could be ascertained, of prayer; that she never ordered drugs of any kind, but rather acted to the contrary; that every thing was imaginary by her, and many testified that they had been greatly benefitted. After a few other remarks, he stated that he would not give judgment upon the case yet, but would wait till Saturday next so that, in the meantime, the question of appeal may be considered. His Worship's opinion, as delivered by him, seems to give general satis faction, among the female sex at any

The new treatment will, no doubt, become popular in Fredericton, and when our present legislators have relearned to reduce kissing to a science.

Deminion Parliament.

OTTAWA, April 19. Mr. Pope stated that the Government's liabilities for subsidies to railways already under contract were \$3,286,000, and annual subsidies in addition \$250,000. Liabilities for work already under construction, \$2,000,000.

THE FRANCHISE ACT. Mr. Landerkin moved for a return showing the expenses under the Franchise Act by electoral districts. He had look ed into the report of the Auditor-General, as suggested by the Government yesterday, and found it did not contain the in formation he wanted. He thought it would be a great convenience to members of the House to have this information by eloctoral districts.

Mr Mills said the return should cover statement of the payments made or to made to the Revising officers, and if the Government had not made up its mind what sums were to be paid to the Revising-officers, the return should show what sums these officers claimed.

Sir Charles Tupper said the information just suggested would be brought out by questions to be asked to-morrow.

The motion carried. THE VOLUNTEERS.

In a short discussion in reference to pensions, etc. for troops who took part in suppressing the Northwest rebellion, Mr. Weldon of St. John urged the claims of those companies ordered to prepare but not called out for active service.

The House adjourned at 3.55. OTTAWA April 20

THE JUBILEE. In reply to Mr. Amyot, Sir John Macdonald said it was not the intention the Government to contribute by a grant of money toward the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee or by a military demonstration or review, but leave would be given to corps to take part in celebrations in the Capitals of the several Provinces or

THE-FISHERY CORRESPONDENCE. Mr. Mitchell asked whether it is the intention of the Government to lay before the House the correspondence which has taken place in relation to the Fishery question between the Canadian and the British Government and the Government of the United States, and if so, when? Hon. Mr. Foster-The correspondence will be laid before the House on Friday. Mr. Mitchell asked :- Is it the intention of the Government to lay before the House is looked forward to with great interest copies of the instructions given to commanders of vessels for the protection of

the fisheries, as well during the past season as the present one and if so, when? Hon. Mr. Foster said these would form part of the correspondence which would be brought down.

Mr. Mitchell asked :- Is it the intention of the Government to lay before the House Mr. Weldon has left for St. John to the correspondence in relation to the seizure of British vessels in Behring's Sea and Bank. He has attained a well-merited other places on the Pacific coast by an armed United States vessel.

Hon Mr. Foster replied in the affirmative. THE GAZETTING TRICK. Mr. Mills rose to a question of privilege on the orders of the day being called. He said the question he had to bring forward, being one affecting the privileges of which is both invidious and incorrect conviction and their principles mostly the House, formal notice was not necessary. It was only necessary to look at the facts which had transpired since the elections. to see that the privileges of the House had been invaded by some of those who had been appointed by the Government as Returning-officers, or by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, either at the instance of the Government or upon their own mo tion. It was clear that abuses which people thought had been done away with of a statesman, who desired to see the that men can be ruled by freedom, not political sugar-plums-for which they were being revived in a new form. There have a morbid appetite vitiated by long | was no principle better settled in Britain than that it was a breach of duty on the part of a Minister of the Crown to nterfere with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery in the issue of writs for elections Yet those who recollected the elections of 1867 and 1873 in the Dominion knew that the Government had used its influence themselves with a view to affecting

ceedings in the case of Miss Whitlock having Returning-officers not appointed best position, because by that time susof St. Andrews, who has been treating by the Government. So far as he was picions would be allayed and the rumors cold and thin current which courses in and delivered the speech of the debate patients for various maladies under a aware, there were no abuses in 1878, when disproved on which a petition might be appear in this a sign that Sir John A. hisms and sentiment out of the ques- She proceeds on the theory that the trar was the Returning-officer. Those election. He had been gazetied early himthe establishment. That a second unconstitutional as it was ridiculous. ed. Being proceeded against under liable to mistakes as men who were not part of the Opposition in not making acquainted with the duties, and who held specific charges and glorified the Go vern- officer he had been illegally elected, and office for this purpose only, returning to ment for securing a majority. private life after the elections were over. Mr. Blake said the hon gentleman had properly, while a petition might be prepointed extreme partisans, whose connectit was of no consequence: second, that it equivalent to resignation, by appointing

(Cheers.) One would have supposed that nearly his views. Why did he do "The police court room was filled to the scandalous conduct of some Returning this? It could only be that he its utmost capacity this morning to hear Officers in 1882 would have been a warn wanted to be gazetted early. If this Magistrate Marsh, presiding magistrate ing to the Government against continuing was not the reason, would he tate in late Whitlock case, give his judg the system of appointment, but it had what it was? He insinuated that tem many cases were therefore simply political treated like their opponents in this matter which had been instituted against Miss janissaries employed to strangle those op- must have something to be as run al of, or Whitlock, was a charge of practising posed to the Government. (Cheers.) In they would not care how long they were fact the process of strangulation had been open to petition. Applying the same their places on the treasury benches be- If not, why did he insinuate such we were ried on. (Loul cheers.) He read the this the fair play the hon. gentleman deordered to attend at the table of the House forth with, with all the papers necessary to s'iow as to each electoral dis trict, the date of return made to the

> return was gazetted, with all correspondence between himself and the Returningofficer with reference to said return. would not oppose the motion if it was amended so as to read to-morrow instead of forth with. He did not see what difference it made whether a member was gazetted early or late. (Opposition laughpointed by hostile local governments.

officers because these officials were ap Mr. Ives defended the conduct of the

returning officers. time, while 27 Tory members for Quebec province were gazetted only four Liberals were gazetted. He was not surprised that Mr. Ives was satisfied with the present system as it had enabled him to bring in 200 men from the United States and vote them on agents' certificates.

Mr. Jones said that when the premier complained about the hostility of local governments he ought not to forget that such hostility was provoked; before the last provincial elections in Nova Scotia two or three dominion ministers stumped that province in opposition to the present provincial government. An effort had been made to strike a bargain with the sheriff of Halifax, who was returning officer, by which one-half of the deputy returning officers should be Tories, and the balance Liberals, who would be approved of by Tory members. The government had secured a return of a majority of their supporters in Nova Scotia by the most nefarious means adopted by any political

party, as would shortly be shown to the satisfaction of the whole country. Mr. Tupper of Pictou, said that a dominion minister had not visited Nova Scotia until provincial elections were over. He complained that the provincial legislature disqualified dominion officers.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) said Mr. Tupper owed his election to the votes of dominion officials, who had no right to vote in provincial affairs as they paid no taxes. Tupper owed his election to votes of dominion officials who were compelled to vote the Tory ticket on pain of dismissal. He pointed out that a New Brunswick official of the Tory association and other partisans had been appointed and the result was that gross frauds had been perpe-

Mr. Kenny defended the interference at nomination of ministers in provincial elections in June last on the ground that it was not an ordinary local election. The integrity of the dominion had been assailed by the repeal party and it was the duty of the Nova Scotia ministers to do what they could to put down a disloyal and dishonest cry. He knew nothing about any bargain with the returning officer for Halifax, but he (Kenny) owed his election to popularity of the present government and the national policy in Halifax.

A Voice-"Why did they elect Jones?"

(Laugh ter.) Jones-"I got more votes than you did." The debate was continued by Messrs. Casey, Madill and Sir Richard Cartwright

returning officer.

ment had no right to complain of hostility opposite were able to bring to bear. of provincial governments, since the prem- (Cheers.) He contended that the gazettunjustly to bring on first the elections | ier had been for years seeking to deprive | ing, on the face of it, showed that some which were likely to result favorably to the provinces of their constitutional rights. had been hurried forward and some kept Mr. Patterson (Essex) spoke at some back. The House was entitled to know length to show that he had recommended | who was responsible for this. terminated by the law which pro- the appointment of the Sheriff as Returnvided for simultaneous elections, ing-officer, as he would be ashamed to rebut an abuse hardly less serious was now | commend anybody but a Shariff or Rebeing perpetrated. The present Govern- gistrar. He did not see that there was Davin, Prefontaine and O'Brien, and was ment had repealed the law which gave to any grievance as to gazetting, or that this c'osed by Mr. Mills, who agree to the this country to some extent the protection | was an important matter. In fact, he which existed in the United Kingdom in | thought a member gazetted late was in the as to cause the papers to be brought under the law the Sheriff or the Regis | founded it gazetting followed quickly after officers were responsible men. They re- self, because he had requested the Sheriff | the Opposition that they would keep him mained in office after the election and to send down the return, being informed were amenable to public opinion. They | that the earlier the return was put in the | him till after that. were trained in some degree in the dis- earlier it would be announced in The Gazcharge of their duties and were not so ette. He complained of unfairness on the

In many cases the Government had ap- taken three views of this question. First, tion with the Conservative party was their was an advantage to be gazetted late; and him landing waiter, and now he had run only distinction. It was well known that last, that he had urged forward the send. | again: He (Mr Blake) hoped he would be many of these men-and it was known laughter.) The last view was that which then he hoped there would be time to also that these irregularities had uniformly he had endorsed by his own action and enter a protest against him.

been persisted in, and returning-officeg in bers of the Opposition in asking to be carried on to such an extent as to give thing to himself, had the hon. gentleman the Government a certain amount of se- anything to be ashumed of in urging his curity, and gentlemen opp site occupied own return to be sent in? (Loud cheers.) cause of the abuses which had been car- against members of the Opposition. Was list of returns in Ontario as gizetted, It man let of the Opposition? (Cheers) was known that a member might be pe- The hon, gentleman had spoken of the titioned against any time within thirty members of the Mowat Government as

days of his election. Members on the his (Blake's) satellites. They were the treatment received, none of it went to Government side were gazetted promptly, trusted men of the people of Outario, show that Miss Whitlock had done any- while those or the Opposition were de- members of a strong and able Government, thing not within the limits; that the layed, thus protracting the term during and the sate lites of no man. (Cheers.) which they might be appealed against. The Premier had made a sweeping charge On 5th March there were gizetted 8 that the Provincial Governments exerted Tories, 1 Liberal; March 12, 28 Tories, 5 unfair influences against the Dominion Liberals; on March 19, 14 Tories, 3 Liber Government. Especially was this chargals; total in the first three Gazettes, 50 ed against the Government of Oatario. Tories, 9 Liberals. On the 26th March, If the hon, gentleman would come downs 2 Tory, 18 Liberals; April 2nd, 1 Tory, to particulars and show that this had 6 Liberals; 9th, 1 Tory, 5 Liberals; total actually been done he (Mr. Blake) would! 4 Tory, 28 Liberals. Mr. Cargill was join in condemning the Government. One gazetted the second time for East Brace | the other hand, if he (Mr. Blake) gave on the same day that Mr. Mackenzie was facts sustaining the charges generally gazetted for East York. In his (Mr. | made, that Returning officers were in Mills') own case the returning-officer had many cases partisans, he would ask the certified that he had sont the return on the hon, gentleman to join with him in con-8th March, yet he was not gazetted until demning these appointments. (Cheers.) 25 days after. The return of Mr. Camp- The First Minister had stated that it was ceived a thorough course—as they no bell in Kent was male on the 9th March, necessary to make a change in the appoint doubt will-they will be formidable foes and yet Mr. Campbell was not gazetted ment of Returning officers, because the for opposing candidates who have not until the second of April. The hon. officers who were appointed under the law member for Northumberland, N B. (Mr. as it formerly was to perform these duties Mitchell) hal informed him that he was could not be trusted, being appointed by returned by the returning-officer on the hostile Governments. He (Mr. Blake) did 4th March, and was not gazetted until the got pretend the fact that a man held of-26th. There acts were inconsistent with | fice as Registrur or Striff was a guarantee. In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. the equality of members and with the that he would be importial as a Returning. privileges of the House. He moved that officer, but he contended that one holding the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery be such an office, practically for life, living among the people and, like other men anxions to keep their good opinion, would! be moral kely to be impurtial than a partisan specially appointed. He contended writ by the returning officer in the electhat no better plus than this had been proposed. There might be an odd case of toral district, the date the return reachmisconduct, or a grave mistake by a reed his office, and the date at which the gistrar or sher ff. acting as a Returningofficer. He could not recollect auch at this time, but he was sure that, generally Sir John A. Macdonald said that he speaking, their duties had been performed with conspicaous fairness and ability. What was the function of a Returningofficer? He had delicate and important duti es to perform, and he was clothed with very great powers. He had to perform ter and groans.) He was among the first i functions of both a ministerial and a ju .. batch gazetted, but a protest had been en- dicial character. Could it be fairly said tered against his return all the same. He | that such a man should be chosen, because said the government had refused to ap- of his well-known partisanship on one side? point sheriffs and registrars as returning The member for Richmond and Wolfe (Ives) said that in Quebec registrars and sheriffs were generally chosen. They were nearly all appointed by a Government friendly to the gentlemen opposite and Mr. Beausoleil showed that, up to this | they filled the bill. The Government might have gone further and fared worse. But this was not the rule followed in other places, and he would go into particulars as he had been challenged to do. In-North Ontario the man chosen was Secretary of the Conservative Association and acted for the party in the revision of the lists, and up to his appointment was closely connected with the Tory Committee. The member for North Essex (Mr. Patterson) said he would be ashamed to recommend for appointment anybody but a sheriff or registrar. There were some members who did not possess the same keen sense of shame. In Joliette a brother_ in-law of the candidate was appointed, and, unless he (Mr. Blake) was greatly mistaken, that Returning-officer not only returned, but elected the hon. gentleman. In Yamouska a man was appointed who was, he understood, notoriously disqualified by his habits for this office, which he exhibited in the most open and disgraceful

The Speaker interposed and ruled that the discussion of acts of special Returningofficers was not in order at this time.

Mr. Blake expressed surprise at the ruling, but said of course he would bow

Hon. Member - We'll, have it

Mr. Blake-Oh, yes. We'il have it another time. (Cheers.) He went into a discussion of the general subject, stating that he had facts to prove that there were many cases of the secretary of the local Conservative association being chosen Returning officer. Some of them had granted unlawful certificates to vote, some had placed the polls in most inconvenient places for Liberal voters. He had never known of an election where there were more irregularities, due doubtless, in part, to the lack of experience of returningofficers and their deputies. As to the statement that the member for Bothwell (Mr Mills) and the Opposition general'v had lost their temper because of defeat, he thought the loss of temper was on the other side. As to the boast of success he found the facts were, that 475,000 votes were polled in the older Provinces, except Quebec, and of these the Conservatives got 4,000 more than the Liberals. They had a majority of 21 on these returns in the House, but at the polls they hud what represented a majority of one. (Cheers.) He had not yet made up the figures for the other Provinces, but he believed it would be found when the figures were made up something like After recess Mr. Fiset said he had been three-quarters of a million of votes cast, cheated out of his election in 1882 by an and if the public will were fairly expressoutrageous fraud committed by a partizan ed the House would be balanced, and this notwithstanding the tremendous in-Mr. Lister said the dominion govern fluences in their own favor the gentlemen

> The debate was continued by White (Cardwell), Wilson (Argentenil) Daly (Selkirk), Watson, McMullen, Platt, suggestion that the motion be a ered so

The motion as amended was carried. Sir John, moving adjournment, said Mr Hudspeth had been elected in South Victoria, and if it were any satisfaction to on the gridiron 60 days and not gazette

Mr. Blake said he hoped the hon. gentleman would not treate s partisan, Hudspeth, in that way. As Revisingthe government had used its power imsented against him by giving him an

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