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New Advertisements

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the Company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
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Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

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The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

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CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$5000	10,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
9	do	do 500	4,500
9	do	do 250	2,250
1967	Prizes, amounting to		$965,500

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For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

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PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA SUGAR

and a full line of choice family Groceries, Crockery Glass and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Ties and Scarfs, and ready made Clothing.

At lowest cash prices.

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CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS,
CHEESE,
ETC. ETC
BOTTOM PRICES.
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THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Spratus, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the Head and Neck of Cattle; will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also, Frost Bites, Chilblains and Salt Rheum.

Sold wholesale by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie and he retail trade.

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE

DRUGS
AND
PATENT MEDICINES

of all kinds, go to the

Newcastle Drug Store.

DRUGS sold at the lowest possible figure and PATENT MEDICINES at their regul rices.

Flower Pots, Sponges,
Toilet articles and Fancy Soaps
—ALWAYS IN STOCK—
EE STREET
Proprietor.

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., toenable parties to manufacture it for themselves.

The above is in use in several Mills on this River, and perfect satisfaction is guaranteed.

Full information given by application to the Subscriber

ROBERT McGUIRE.

Hatheway & Co.

General Commission Merchants,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON,

Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Meach exchanges

CARDING.

—(-)-(-)—

The subscriber's CARDING MILL at Derby is now in full operation. All Wool left at the Mill will be promptly attended to. Wool left with E. A STRANG, Chatham, WM. STOTHART, Moorfield, or M. M. SARGEANT, Newcastle, will be taken to the Mill, carded and returned within one week.

June, 1 1886. R. D. WILSON.

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JUST ARRIVED!

per

a large lot of plain and fancy

GLASSWARE
and EARTHERNWARE,
HANGING LAMPS,
PLAIN FLOWER POTS,
Fc'y. HANGING FLOWER POTS,
MILK BASINS,
BUTTER CROCKS,

—which Goods we will sell at extremely low figures.

A. H. & H. Marquis,
opposite Golden Ball, Chatham

—FOR—

BOSTON

—via the—

PALACE STEAMERS OF THE

International S. S. Co.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MAY 10, one of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 8 a. m. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

Commencing MAY 1st, a steamer will leave ST. JOHN at 8 o'clock every SATURDAY NIGHT for

BOSTON DIRECT!

For tickets and all information apply to E JOHNSON, AGENT, at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

B. COYLE, JR., Gen. Mgr. } Portland { E. A. WALDRON Gen. Pass. Agt

400 M. SHAVED CEDAR SHINGLES.

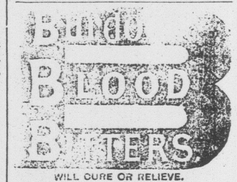
Will sell in Car Load Lots or small lots to suit Purchasers.
AT LOWEST PRICES
FOR CASH ONLY
ROGER FLANAGAN

FLOUR FLOUR

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

To be sold Low FOR CASH.

E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham



WILL CURE OR RELIEVE.

BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,

And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

T. MILBURN & CO., Manufacturers, Toronto.

WHIPS! WHIPS.

I have just received from Boston the largest and best assortment of Whips ever imported to Chatham. They are very superior in quality and finish.

CALL AND IN SPECT.

These and al other goods in the Hardware line will be sold at BOTTOM PRICES.

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,

always on hand.

J. R. GOGGIN
General Hardware Merchant
Chatham, N. B

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Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

Is a work of nearly 200 pages, colored plates, 700 illustrations, with descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, prices of Plants and SEEDS and how to obtain and grow them. Price only 10 cents, which may be deducted from the first order. ALL ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.

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Fresh Goods of Superior Quality

Always to be found at

M. J. STAPLES'S
Vondy Building, Chatham
tf.

The "Imperial Wringer,"
AND
Wash-tub Stand.
Clothes Forks, etc.

New devices for convenience on Wash day—save labor and lighten the work left to be done.
H. P MARQUIS,
Cunard Street.

Removal.

The ADVANCE office is removed from the old stand Upper Water Street, to the building next (east) to Messrs. Guy, Bevan & Co's Office, Lower Water Street Chatham.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 17, 1886.

The Liberals Organizing.

The first move towards the formation of the Northumberland County Liberal Association, in connection with the Provincial organization, was made at Chatham on Tuesday evening. John P. Burchill, Esq., Vice-President for this County of the Provincial Association, presided, and the work of organization was effected as far as could be done at a first meeting. This consisted in the election of a President of the Association, and a Vice-President for each parish, a Secretary and a Treasurer. A committee on by-laws was also appointed; and, at a meeting to be held on 15th July, they are to report, when the organizing of the different parishes will be proceeded with. The choice of a President in the person of Wm. Kerr, Esq., of Chatham, will be recognized as an excellent one, Mr. Kerr being one of our best known citizens, an uncompromising Liberal, and while a representative of the substantial farming interest, he is no less identified and acquainted with the general business and industries of the county. Mr. John Fotheringham, who was chosen Secretary, will bring to the position the industry necessary to success, and the experience he has had in business here for many years, and having been a county councillor for several terms, he is no novice in politics. Mr. Roger Flanagan, who is elected to the position of Treasurer is one of the Municipal Councillors for Chatham and widely known as one of our best citizens and most substantial men of business. The other officers are the vice Presidents—one for each Parish—as follows.—

Newcastle, Allan A. Davidson.
Chatham, Patrick Connora.
Nelson, Thos. Ambrose.
Alnwick, Alex Loggie.
Southesk, James Somers.
Northesk, Robert Adams.
Blackville, Scott Fairley.
Blissfield, John L Murray.
Ludlow, Wm. McCluskey.
Derby, Richd. Wilson.
Glenelg, John Johnstone.
Hardwick, T. H. Fleiger.
Rogersville, Raymond Lavway.

The above named gentlemen (including the President, Secretary and Treasurer) are the Managing Committee of the Association.

The political situation in the County was discussed by the meeting, the speakers, including Mr. Snowball, Mr. Burchill, D T Johnstone, sr., E P Williston, D G Smith, A.S. Ramsay, J.D. McKay, J. J. Pierce and others, and the following was unanimously adopted—

Resolved that this Association pledge itself to support no candidate for the House of Commons who is not unreservedly pledged to and heartily in accord with the Liberal party of Canada and its recognised leader.

The meeting was a most enthusiastic and satisfactory one. It was not at all large, for the call was not a general one, the business to be done requiring a few workers rather than a large representation of the party. The outlook for the Liberals throughout the Dominion was shown to be bright, for there are unmistakeable signs of constantly increasing party vigor, while discontent and discord prevails on the other side, the situation of the Conservatives in Northumberland being no exception to the rule. With the headquarters of the Northumberland Liberal Association at Chatham and its associated organizations in every Parish, the party will be in excellent position to do itself justice, whenever it may please the Ottawa Government to bring on a general election. Let every Liberal rally to the support of the party and take a personal interest in perfecting the organization in response to the call for the general Meeting of July 15th.

Greatness on Its Travels.

The Montreal *Star* says,—

Colonel Call of Miramichi thinks that although Northumberland County, N. B., is "pure Conservative," the Hon Mr. Mitchell, should he wish, will no doubt go in again for the Dominion Parliament.

Colonel Call—lest some of us should not realise the fact—is the gentleman we all know as Mr. R. R. Call of Newcastle, who, when he travels, apparently does so "on his military title," having, no doubt, learned the trick from our American cousins. What such a titled personage thinks at home may not count for much, but when abroad, and expressed with the unction and dignity befitting full regimentals, it is a different thing. Colonel Call has proclaimed in Montreal that Northumberland is "pure Conservative," and that city, as well as the whole Province of Quebec will expect to find his words verified. It doesn't count for anything, in the Colonel's estimation, that in the last contest between a Liberal and Conservative in Northumberland, the Liberal won by two hundred majority, for a nod of the Colonel's helmet or a wave of his martial hand would, of course, annihilate not only the majority, but the whole party. Hereafter we shall have to consult the Colonel and throw ourselves upon his clemency when we want to demonstrate our existence as Liberals, or, perhaps, send him off to Montreal, where he can enjoy life as a military prodigy and political annihilator at a safe distance from those who might be irreverent enough to laugh at his attempt to pose as a judge in matters political.

The *Star* says, "Colonel Call is the John Kelly political organizer of the Miramichi," but the gentleman who interviewed him does not inform us how he discovered the fact, so we must conclude that it was the gallant colonel, himself, who vouchsafed the information; and the only theory on which the hallucination can be squared with his well established reputation for veracity is the belief peculiar to the great "organizer" that Newcastle is the whole County and especially that portion of it which it is the Colonel's pride to think that he "holds in the hollow of his hand."

The Colonel also condescended to inform the *Star* interviewer that the fishery question did not affect us at all on the Miramichi, but whether he arrived at that sapient conclusion in his military capacity, or in that of American Consular Agent at Newcastle, we are not told. In view of Boutelle's resolutions on the subject in the American Senate some persons may venture to differ from the Consular-Colonel's opinion.

A rich portion of the interview, however, is that in which the "great organizer" delivers himself on the subject of local railways. He says the railway from Chatham to Fredericton will affect the business on the International (probably a misprint, meaning the Intercolonial) as it will save the necessity of sending freight round by Moncton and St. John, "but," he adds, "the Indiantown branch, which is also "nearing completion will partially, if "not wholly counteract the harm that "may be done by the Chatham Branch."

It must have cost the Colonel something to be interviewed and it is to be feared that things began to get very much mixed up by the time the railway question was reached. You never can tell by a man's appearance whether he knows a great deal or not, but, as a rule, physical development generally accompanies that of the mental faculties. Those, however, who fail to remember that there are exceptions to all rules are often misled, and we fear that our physically-gifted Newcastle Colonel has travelled on his titles and personal appearance so successfully as to give the readers of the *Star*—through that paper's anxious interviewer—rather cranky ideas of Miramichi affairs. It is only under such circumstances and through such peculiar personages that Northumberland could be advertised as a "pure conservative" county, Mr. R. R. Call as its "John Kelly political organizer" and the Chatham branch as a railway doing "harm," which it requires the Indiantown branch to "partially if not wholly counteract." Mr. Call's posing in Montreal as a great political organizer and railway authority suggests the old story of the two country lads who saw a locomotive for the first time, and, after walking around and examining it, entered upon the following dialogue with the driver, who was looking out the cab window,—

Mister be this a locomotive?
Yes, sir.
Who makes it move?
The engineer.
He must be a mighty smart man.
Yus, he is.
Could we see the engineer?
Yes. I'm the man.
I say, Bill, It don't take much of a man to be an engineer, do it?

The Agricultural Station.

The subject of a location for the proposed Dominion Agricultural Station in the Maritime Provinces is, no doubt, to be quite a bone of contention, and as a contribution to the discussion, we make room for a Chignecto *Post* article thereon. The *Post* presents Sackville's claims very fully and strongly and we shall wait, with interest, to hear what rival claimants may have to advance.

[From the Chignecto Post.]

The Agricultural Station.

PRE-EMINENT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY SACKVILLE.

Parliament has voted the sum of $30,000 for the establishment of an Agricultural Station for the Maritime Provinces. It is reasonable to presume that the Government would aim to secure such a location as would be most central to all parts of the Maritime Provinces, as well as most accessible by modern means of travel, and that it would not ignore the advantages to such a station is being located in a prosperous agricultural district. These two considerations are fulfilled to a degree in Sackville, as they are nowhere else in the Maritime Provinces. A glance at the map of the Provinces will show any one that Sackville, on the Isthmus of Chignecto, possesses the most central situation of any town in the Eastern Provinces. During the last of the seventeenth and the first half of the eighteenth century, Fort Cumberland—on the borders of this parish—was a prize constantly struggled for by the two great nations that contested for supremacy on this Continent. It was accessible to Quebec; from it Louisburg in Cape Breton and Port Royal in the Bay of Fundy, were alike within striking distance; the New England traders never felt themselves safe while it was in the possession of the French and made several attempts to dislodge them, and when it finally fell, the last hope of French rule in Acadia expired. The commanding natural situation that made it the key to the possession of these Provinces in the past, renders it to-day a no less important vantage point, in the more peaceful avocations of the arts, agriculture and commerce.

A radius of 100 miles takes in Halifax, Annapolis, St. John, Chatham, North Point on one end of P. E. Island, and Georgetown on the other.

Singular as it may seem, Fort Cumberland is in the exact centre of Acadia, it being 235 miles from East Point in Cape Breton, the most easterly point of Nova Scotia, 235 miles from the settlement of St. Francis, in the extreme west of New Brunswick. It is also 180 miles from Cape Sable, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, and 180 miles distant from Dalhousie, the most northerly point of New Brunswick. Within a distance of 140 miles are embraced the orchards of Annapolis Valley, the splendid upland farms of Antigonish, the productive marsh and intervales of Colchester, and in New Brunswick the dairying farms of Kings, the great shore farms along the Gulf, while adding another fifty miles to the radius, the magnificent island of Cape Breton is included on the one side, while on the other come in the no less valuable grain producing counties of Restigouche and Victoria.

Thus Sackville is not only the geographical centre, but, located on the I. C. R., it is fairly in the centre of the various Rail way systems that ramify Acadia from Cape Breton and Yarmouth on one side, to Carleton and Restigouche on the other. The completion of the Cape Tormentine Pier will place it within two hours travel—by railway and ferry—of the P. E. I. Railway. The Short Line or any other line of Railway, that has for its object quick connections through these Provinces to Europe, would necessarily have to pass within a few miles of this town.

The true test of the agricultural value of any section is the quantity of food it is capable of producing for man and beast. Judged by this standard, Westmorland County makes a good showing and compares favorably with any other county in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. The yield of the leading hay counties in the two Provinces in 1881 was as follows:—

Westmorland,	67,957 tons.
Kings, N. B,	63 330 "
Cumberland,	62,846 "
Colchester,	60,019 "

In potatoes, Westmorland takes second place, the figures for the leading counties being as follows:

Kings, N. S.,	1,461,813 bushels.
Westmorland,	1,005,802 "
Kent,	975,680 "
Cumberland,	757,708 "

Westmorland produces more horses and sheep than any other county in the Province, in cattle other than milch cows it takes the lead, and in cattle killed or sold it is far ahead of the others.

Another important reason for the location of the station here is, that the establishment of an agricultural school for the Maritime Provinces would most probably at once follow, because such an educational enterprise could be started on a very satisfactory basis here at a less cost than elsewhere, the library, museum laboratories and class rooms of Mt. Allison, already provided, would allow the promoters of it to devote their energies to securing such other educational aids and facilities as are required in efficiently teaching theoretical and practical agriculture, and veterinary science, pure and simple. This would immensely simplify the design and cheapen the first cost, as well as the yearly expenses of an agricultural institution, and would provide one somewhat on the scale of Guelph school in Ontario, at a merely nominal cost to the general public.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The defeat of the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons on its second reading and the events following have occupied no little of the world's attention during the past week. The following are among the despatches.

LONDON, June 8th.—The majority against the Home Rule Bill surprised even the Unionists.

THE SCENE IN THE COMMONS.

The scene in the House last night was one never to be forgotten. The House was crowded from floor to ceiling. The Peers' gallery was filled to overflowing. In the serried ranks of spectators stood many foreign ambassadors. The strangers' gallery was full to suffocation. Mr. Gladstone rose to speak at 11.30, and was received with loud and continued cheering. Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Mr. Morley were on his right and Messrs. Childers and Mundella on his left, with Lord Hartington and Sir Charles Dilke immediately behind. Mr. Chamberlain occupied a corner seat on the second bench below the gangway, close beside Mr. Maine. Sir Michael Hicks Beach looked confident; Lord Randolph Churchill nervously twirled his moustache; Mr. Parnell sat between Mr. Sexton and Mr. Thomas O'Connor, and Messrs Dillon, Healy and O'Brien were near by. Mr. Gladstone spoke with great energy. His thrusts at Mr. Chamberlain were keenly relished, and excited roars of laughter. Mr. Chamberlain sat with his head resting on his left arm, not moving a muscle until Mr. Gladstone finished at 1.07 a. m., having spoken one hour and forty minutes. The Speaker finally put the question, and

A TREMENDOUS SHOUT

arose when he asked those in favor to say "aye," and an equally loud cry when he asked for the "noes." The Speaker requested the "ayes" to go to the right and "noes" to the left. Messrs. Morley and Majoribanks were appointed tellers for the "ayes," and Messrs. Brand and Caine for the "noes." The members filed out rapidly. At 1.15 a. m. they returned to their seats, and the space below became crowded. Way was made for Mr. Gladstone. The Irish members cheered at the Premier and howled at Mr. Chamberlain. The latter paid no attention to the derisive yells of the Irish contingent. When Mr. Brand announced the result, the pent-up excitement culminated in loud, long, triumphant unionist cheers. The Conservative rank and file shouted themselves hoarse. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Caine sat immovable. The Ministers appeared resigned. The Parnellites waited patiently for the Conservatives to exhaust their strength, and then, *en masse*, at a concerted signal, they set up a louder shout. A voice cried out, "Three cheers for the Grand Old Man," and the House seemed to rise at the call. It was an historical scene, the greatest since the passage of the Reform Act in 1832.

REJOICINGS.

Ninety-four Liberals and Radicals voted against the bill. There is intense excitement throughout the country over the outcome of the contest. The Conservatives and Whigs are everywhere making the day one of jubilee, ringing bells, lighting bonfires, firing cannons and singing the National Anthem. Despatches from Ireland state that in Belfast, Londonderry, Lurgan, Armagh and other towns the loyalists have been stoned during their parades and demonstrations, but up to a late hour this afternoon no case of fighting or extreme violence has been reported.

DUBLIN, June 8.—There is the wildest enthusiasm among the Loyalists in the North of Ireland over the defeat of the Home Rule bill. Rockets were sent up at Coleraine last night announcing the result of the vote to the adjacent towns, and soon the news was known throughout Ulster. Ten thousand Loyalists paraded at Lurgan this morning in honor of their victory.

DISSOLUTION.

LONDON, June 8.—The Cabinet was at first divided on the question of resigning or dissolving Parliament. Mr. Gladstone was emphatic for dissolution, and the Cabinet's decision in favor of a dissolution was unanimous. Mr. Gladstone had frequent telegraphic communication with the Queen, and has mailed to her lengthy despatches.

JOHN MORLEY'S SENTIMENTS.

John Morley in a speech at the Eighty Club said he believed, in spite of the defeat, that Home Rule would become a law very shortly. The Conservatives certainly would never consent to coercion, which meant misery in Ireland and disorder at Westminster. Everyone respected Lord Hartington and his followers, and the other Liberal dissentients who would have to answer to the country for their conduct. He impressed upon his hearers the importance of not forgetting, in case of an election, that unless the Liberal majority exceeded 85, the Parnellites would have complete control of Parliament.

PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, June 8.—The *News* (Ministerial) says:—"Dissolution has been rendered inevitable by last night's vote. Parnell's emphatic declaration that Ireland would accept Gladstone's bill as final settlement, will have a wider influence with the nation to-day, than all the astute and minute criticism of Goschen. Considering the democratic spirit of the Nationalists, Parnell's declared opinion that the provision creating a first Order in the proposed Irish Parliament was a salutary provision, was significant.

Hicks Beach doubtless spoke the truth, so far as he knew it, but we need not suppose that Churchill always takes his advice. Gladstone's speech was worthy of himself and the occasion. The whole case is now before the country for decision."

The *Telegraph* (Conservative) says: "We are persuaded that the voice of the Commons faithfully reflects the opinion of the country. The debate has sustained the historic reputation of the British Parliament on the closing night The unity of the kingdom has been preserved by the great declaration of the British Democracy come to power."

The *Chronicle* says we are left with a clear issue. This must be taken between the policy of Hartington and the policy of Gladstone. The country must now decide the question.

The *Post* (Conservative) says: "The result remained doubtful to the last moment. It was even feared that Gladstone's eloquent appeal would cause enough abstentions to save the bill. After the announcement of the vote was made in the Commons last night members rushed to telegraph wires to inform their electors of the result of the division. Great crowds remained outside the House until the vote was taken. The majority received the result with enthusiastic cheers.

The *Standard* says: The Commons by defeating the Home Rule bill has saved itself from degradation and the Empire from disruption. It has also read a lesson to Ireland which after the first irritation has subsided will, we trust, be duly appreciated by the quick-witted inhabitants of that Island. Gladstone, Parnell and Morley may rest satisfied that what the present house has refused to do no house returned on an appeal to the constituencies to decide between unity and separation can ever be induced to sanction.

The *Times* says; The decision will encourage Loyalists in Ireland to hope that their kinsmen here will never abandon them to the unconvenated mercies of the Irish National League and its paymasters in America. Mr. Gladstone exerted all his marvellous powers of intimidation, mystification and persuasion in favor of his bill. We rejoice that the majority against it was decisive and crushing. This speaks well for the independence and courage for the House of Commons. Its strong testimony is in favor of encouraging the belief that Englishmen and Scotchmen are not yet ready to submit themselves to the levelling influence of machine politics of America. The point is, if the Government had been granted a second reading, they would have reintroduced the same bill; so this issue was taken, and the bill was condemned in both present and future.

DUBLIN, June 8, 1886.—The *Freeman's Journal*, Mr. Parnell's organ, says: "The principle of home rule is for the moment defeated, but it is not killed. The bill has been lost, but the principle of home rule triumphs. The 311 affirmative votes cast last night for Mr. Gladstone's measure virtually commit Parliament to home rule. Who should say the matter rests there?"

The *Express* (conservative) says; "It is yet too soon to triumph. The constitution, it is true, has won the first pitched battle, but the campaign has only begun."

The Cork *Herald* (nationalist) says; "Let the friends of Ireland be dignified, patient, forbearant. The English democracy will rally and scatter the false liberals. When England finally rejects a settlement it will be time enough for Irishmen to nerve themselves to struggle anew."

The Cork *Examiner* (nationalist) says. "The progress of Irish nationality has been choked, but only at a point which five years ago it seemed impossible for it to reach. The Irish question is now in the forefront of politics. Defeat cannot relegate it to a minor place."

The Cork *Constitution* (tory) says; "A calamity to Ireland and a crowning disgrace to England has been averted in the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's seditious plot against the Queen, and Mr. Gladstone has been disgraced and dishonored."

MORE RIOTING.

BELFAST, June 7.—Rioting was renewed here this evening. A mob of Orangemen wrecked a number of houses of Catholics and threw stones at the police, severely injuring some of them. The Riot Act was read and the police fired upon the mob, which replied with revolvers. Many were injured on both sides. The police finally triumphed.

GLADSTONE'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, June 13.—Gladstone has issued the following manifesto to the electors of Midlothian, in which he says:

In consequence of the defeat of the bill for the better government of Ireland, the ministry advised, and her majesty was pleased to sanction, a dissolution of parliament for decision by the nation of the gravest, and likewise the simplest, issue submitted to it for half a century. It is only the sense of the gravity of this issue which induces me, at a period of life when nature cries aloud for repose, to seek, after sitting in thirteen parliaments, a seat in the fourteenth, and with this view to solicit for the fifth time the honor of your confidence. At the last election I endeavored, in my addresses and speeches, to impress upon you the fact that a great crisis had arrived in the affairs of Ireland. Weak as the late government was for ordinary purposes, it had a great advantage for dealing with that crisis. A comprehensive measure proceeding from that government would have received warm and extensive support from within the Liberal party, and would probably have closed the Irish controversy within the present session, and have left the parliament of 1885 free to prosecute the now stagnant work of ordinary legislation, with the multitude of questions it includes. My earnest hope was to support the late cabinet in such a course of policy. On the 26th of last January, an opposite policy of coercion was declared to have been the choice of the government, the Earl of Carnarvon alone refusing to share in it. The Irish question was thus placed in the foreground to the exclusion of every other.

The hour, as all felt, had come. The only point remaining to determine was the manner in which it was to be dealt with. In my judgment the proposal of coercion was not justified by the facts and was doomed to certain and disgraceful failure. Some method of governing Ireland other than by coercion ought, as I thought to be sought for, and to be found. I, therefore, viewed with regret the fall of the late cabinet, and when summoned by her majesty to form a new one, I undertook, on the basis of anti-coercion, a policy with the fullest explanations to those whose aid I sought as colleagues when I proposed to grant Ireland a domestic legislature and maintain the honor and consolidate the unity of the empire. A government was formed, and work was at once put in hand. You will now understand how and why it is that the affairs of Ireland, and not for the first time, have thrust aside every other subject, and adjourned our hopes of useful and progressive legislation.

Thus, gentlemen, it is that this great and simple issue has come upon you and demands your decision. Will you govern Ireland by coercion or will you let Ireland manage her own affairs? There are two clear, positive and intelligible plans before the world: There is the plan of our government and there is the plan of Lord Salisbury. Our plan is that Ireland should, under well considered conditions, transact her own affairs. His plan is to ask parliament to renew repressive laws and enforce them resolutely for 20 years, by the end of which time, he assures us, Ireland will be fit to accept any government in the way of local government, or repeal of coercion laws, you may wish to give her.

Among the benefits I anticipate from your acceptance of our policy are these: Consolidation of the united empire and a great addition to its strength; the stoppage of a heavy, constant and demoralizing waste of the public treasury; the abatement and gradual extinction of ignoble feuds in Ireland and that development of her resources which experience shows to be a natural consequence of a free and orderly government; the redemption of the honor of Great Britain from the stigma fastened upon her almost from time immemorial in respect to Ireland by the judgment of the whole civilized world; and lastly, the restoration of parliament to its dignity and efficiency and regular progress of business of the country.

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED.

BELFAST, Ire., June 9.—Last night a mob of Orangemen made an attack upon the tavern kept by a Catholic named Duffy. The police were promptly on the scene, and after a stubborn contest, during which they used their carbines, drove the mob away in disorder. The rioters reassembled with increased strength and again attacked Duffy's, this time overpowering the police and driving them from the place. In the first assault Chief of Police Carr was wounded. He was carried away and now lies in a critical condition. When the Orangemen returned to the fight they were accompanied by a large number of factory girls, who goaded or shamed the men on to battle, and formed a most dangerous element. When the officers abandoned Duffy's the mob at once took complete possession of the tavern. It was at once thoroughly sacked. All the taps and spiggots were set running and everybody was invited to help himself according to his taste. All the barrels of liquor found in stock were carried into the street, lifted up high and let fall until they broke and liberated their contents. All the furniture was carried out, piled in the centre of the roadway and burned in a bonfire to furnish the rioters with light during their debauch. Men, youths and girls drank until they fell helpless in the gutters, the girls acting with greater fury than the earlier stages of the orgy than the men. The noise, the profanity, the disorder were terrible. The mob ended their work here by firing the tavern itself, and it burned to the ground. Then the stronger men, who had become infuriated and not overpowered by their potations, ran through the streets, wrecking and pillaging wherever they went and increasing their following the further they proceeded. These rioters after a while congregated around the police station and stoned the place until they were tired. Then they marched down to another tavern. The police hastened thither in advance and attempted to protect the property, but they were overpowered and driven away. The mob, left in possession, treated the tavern as they had treated Duffy's—turned on all the taps, broke the full barrels in the street, made a bonfire of the furniture and finally set fire to the building. The police returned and this time got the better for a time of the mob—whose ranks were depleted by the scores who had fallen away in drunkenness—and extinguished the flames before they could gain control of the structure. But the officers were unable to drive the rioters from the locality and they remained and dominated it until morning.

During the rowdyism of the night Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell were both burned in effigy, and a drummy corpse labelled "Home Rule" was cremated.

BELFAST, June 10.—At a meeting of Protestants living on the Shank hill road, resolutions were adopted denouncing the action of the police from outlying districts coming to Belfast and attacking peaceful citizens," and demanding their withdrawal The number of policemen on duty in Belfast this afternoon was 1300. A number of troops from Newry have also arrived to assist the police in maintaining order.

An eye witness of the riots on Wednesday gives the following description of the scenes attending the mob's attack on the Bowers Hill police station: "Women with pokers pried up paving stones and broke them into suitable sizes for the use of the rioters when they ran short of missiles. Women and young girls desperately entreated the men to continue the fighting whenever they flagged, offering them aprons full of fresh stones, and when entreaty failed the women and girls drove the men on by savage threats. The police station is a moderatesized dwelling-house. When the mob attacked the building the police responded with a volley fired from the doorway, but the rioters soon drove the officers in, and they retreated up stairs, and thence maintained the fight on their side by shooting from the windows of the front bedroom on the second floor. They held their position for a half hour, during which the battle was hot and savage on both sides, when they were reinforced by the arrival of 70 fresh officers. The increased energy of the police seemed served but to aggravate the mob, and they became downright ferocious. They were actually maddened by the sight of their comrades shot down, writhing and howling with agony, in the street. The battle ceased only when 250 soldiers came to the aid of the police."

A waitress belonging to a tavern adjacent to the Bowers Hill police station was shot through the brain. A youth standing at a bar in a tavern opposite the station was shot. A girl named Minnie McAlister, who was out to buy a pair of shoes, was shot in the cheek. A boy named Kale was shot in the breast. A barmaid named Kelly was shot through the skull. A strange boy was found dead in a house, in which he had evidently run to witness the riots.

The people living in the neighborhood where the rioting began say it was caused by the police, under a mistaken impression, molesting and cudgeling some orderly workmen leaving a foundry. According to this story, the populace got angry at the police for their cruel and unjustifiable conduct, and attempted to make them desist. The out-of-town policemen have been withdrawn from the streets of the city in consequence of the hostility manifested toward them by the Belfast workmen.

The funeral of Thomas Gallagher, the Orangeman who was shot and killed during the riot at Lurgan on Tuesday, took place to day. The funeral procession was protected by 100 soldiers and 200 policemen. A mob of Catholics jeered the mourners and threatened to stop the hearse, but the police held them in check.

The political and religious excitement is leading to dangerous quarrels among the women in the factories at Lurgan. At one factory, the Protestant females have struck work, demanding the dismissal of the Catholics.

BELFAST, June 11.—An associated press reporter who was detailed to remain on the scene of riots, at 5 o'clock this morning reported as follows: "I remained among the rioters all night. The greatest damage in the way of wrecking and looting was done along the Shank Hill and the York Roads. The fighting in both thoroughfares was desperate and continuous. The mob was composed of the lowest ruffians. The bayonets of the police had no terrors for them, and in many cases I saw the mob, in overwhelming numbers, press up against the bayonets of the police and drive them back. The only instances in which the police drove the mob at all, so far as I observed, were those in which the officers, in compact lines; fired at close range, rapid volleys of buckshot. These the rioters could not stand against and they were driven back. But even under such galling fire, the rioters would drop to the pavements and rush upon the police while they were reloading. Fighting of this kind at such close range as to be practically hand to hand was continued until two o'clock this morning, when twilight began to dawn and so many of the rioters disappeared as to leave the mob of insufficient strength to cope with the armed police, who succeeded in dispersing it. My observation shows that the mob of last night was composed of the very scum of Belfast. I saw numbers of it throw paving stones weighing fifteen and twenty pounds. I even saw fiends hurling rocks at the gallant firemen who were imperilling their lives in attempts to save dwellings from destruction by incendiary fires and the helpless inmates from horrible deaths. If anything else were wanting to prove the character of the mob it would be furnished by the dozens of ruffians I saw during the night sneaking away from wrecked or burning buildings laden with loot. It is impossible to describe the state of terror under which the respectable Catholic people of Belfast are now living, in consequence of the prevalent anarchy and bigotry. The bravest of them hardly dare to venture out of doors in daylight even. I know that scores of people were shot during last night's riots. I saw ten taken to hospitals this morning. It is feared that every funeral of a victim of the riots may provoke a fresh outbreak. The law-abiding citizens demand of the Government the appointment of a special commission to enquire into the causes of the whole disorder."

Parnell's Speech on the Home Rule Bill.

(N. Y. Herald.)

Mr.