

New Advertisements.

ESCAPITAL PRIZE, 75,000 CENTS. Tickets to cost 50 cents. Shares in proportion.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. We have the honor to certify that we have arranged for all the Monthly and Quarterly Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery.

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery which may be presented to our counters.

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank. J. W. KILBERTH, Pres. State National Bank. A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE.

ATTENTION! FUTURE advertiser wishes to ascertain whether any newspaper in Canada has within a year published a notice of the Louisiana State Lottery.

F. W. RUSSELL. PORK, FLOUR, MEAL, MOLASSES, TEA and a full line of household Groceries, Crockery and Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and all other goods.

FOR SALE. The Lot of Land on Duke and Grand Streets and known as the Wesleyan Church Property.

J. B. SNOWBALL. The Ottawa managers have, it is said, arranged post office, as well as other matters of patronage and politics in Chatham and Northumberland.

JUST RECEIVED. 10 BARRELS. Maaga Grapes, 1 CARLOAD. CHOICE WINTER APPLES.

WHAT IS IT? This is the best external remedy before the world for Rheumatism, Gout, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Itch, Eruptions, Ringworm, and all other skin diseases.

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., APRIL 22, 1886.

TO THE ELECTORS.

The electors of the County of Northumberland have an important duty to perform on Monday next. Let every man take care possibly do so go to the polls. Let him consider well the purpose for which those who gave us responsible Government have entrusted him with the ballot.

That Requisition. When Mr. Muirhead nominated "the ticket" at Newcastle on Monday, he said it was seconded by "fourteen hundred others," meaning the electors and others whose names are on the requisition that was carried over the County for a month or two for signatures, and which appeared in an Advocate supplement a few days ago.

Attention. The friends of "our two members," viz., Messrs. Adams and Park, for whose need in Newcastle, "took timely steps to be prepared for the election." They are only items in the "timely steps," to be used for the convenience of "our two members," just like checkers or chess men.

Our Salmon Rivers. The following is from the Forest and Stream of April 8: The transfer of the salmon rivers from the Dominion or general, to the Provincial or local Governments, has proved very unfortunate as regards their protection and improvement.

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may think he has, in his present combination, within and without the County, the materials of the ladder upon which he will climb to the position he covets, but he will learn that there is a power to which Northumberland's forbearance will not be strained, and we are much mistaken if that point is not reached now.

An Adroit Plan to Secure Votes for Messrs. Adams and Park Exclusively.

The friends of Messrs. Hutchison and Tweedie must have been very much encouraged in the ticket business on Monday last week by the "Advocate's" few words to the electors of Newcastle, to which the signature "Spruce Gum" is appended. It is, of course, well known in Newcastle who "Spruce Gum" is, and how important and influential a paper in the hands of Messrs. Adams and Park's friends how much he will have to do with directing the ballots of the faithful in Newcastle on Monday next, and that for all practical purposes of the election he is the mouthpiece of the Newcastle paper in the matter.

Another reason why the Newcastle electors are appealed to especially in behalf of Messrs. Adams and Park and against Tweedie and Hutchison, is that a grant from the government to build a bridge at Nelson, with the intention and hope of diverting the river trade from Newcastle to Chatham. This is the bridge which Mr. Adams had in view in his long as he was in position to prevent it and which his files catches Mr. John Obrien, of Nelson, who is now engaged in trying to stop Nelson people from voting for Gillespie and Burdell, said the Nelson people could not expect to be benefited by the bridge.

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Millerton, he left the obstructions to their late and did what he could to help Messrs. Snowball and Gibson in their plans for the construction of the work. These Newcastle gentlemen flatter themselves to have the N. & W. Railway, after leaving Chatham and running through Derby, a little further back from the shore and by a better route than that of the Indianton Branch, and it became a question whether they were to be the eyes of the Government in the building of the N. & W. road by the present route and the Indianton Branch, also, which the ticket seems to have profited by rather more than any other of the tickets for the Dominion public accounts of last year, where we have—page XI part I, under the head of "legal expenses,"—

M. Adams, \$1,810.15
W. A. Park, 238.00
Total, \$2,048.15

nearly all of which, according to the same Report, page 229, part 2 was for the following services:—
Indianton Branch.
M. Adams, legal services and expenses of the ticket for the Dominion, \$1,769.65
W. A. Park, legal services and expenses of the ticket for the Dominion, 78.50
Total, \$1,848.15

That's all we find for legal expenses and land damages, although there is an account at Ottawa that is said to show that considerable sums were paid to certain gentlemen for land damages since the reference of the ticket to the Dominion. That's all we find for legal expenses and land damages, although there is an account at Ottawa that is said to show that considerable sums were paid to certain gentlemen for land damages since the reference of the ticket to the Dominion.

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them, as ex-Attorney General McLeod told Mr. Blair had done on the Northwest Miramichi for Mr. Adams' friends, just so long may we expect to find Forest and Stream reducing on such a government's management of the Fisheries.

The Irish Question.

MR. GLADSTONE PRESENTS HIS LAND BILL. LONDON, April 19. Gladstone proposed his Irish Land Bill to the House of Commons this evening. The House was crowded to its utmost capacity. Gladstone rose in his seat at 5.25 o'clock, and was greeted with cheers. He said the aim of the present bill was to secure the Irish tenant the right of purchase of the land he cultivated.

Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, zealous, careful, unbiased examination of all Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of a great, sanguine effort to amend the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been, and he (the speaker) hoped would ever be, under all circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of His Majesty's dominion. Mr. Gladstone spoke for one hour and thirty five minutes and sat down amid great applause.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in new three per cent, but of only £20,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new three per cent already authorized. Following Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read a letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone, tendering his resignation as a member of the cabinet. In his letter, Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt and probably an immediate increase of taxation, but to purchase Ireland with the history of Ireland was one long indictment against its landowners. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he had left the cabinet, still imposed a great burden on Great Britain with out sufficient security for the loan advanced. He opposed the bill on principle because it specially protected landlords. If the Irish parliament was to be entrusted with the protection of the tenant, the maintenance of social order why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords. The government was putting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair portion to repay.

Mr. Chamberlain said that, not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a seat in the cabinet, he was not prepared to express a too confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlain had insisted on the right to the island parliamentary terms of Mr. David, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the land purchase bill. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Chamberlain would not act on motives of personal spite or jealousy (Parnell's cheer), but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the present statement, the receiver would be a deputy of the receiver general in Ireland and would amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer. As the close of Mr. Parnell's speech, Mr. Chamberlain said that the bill would be in the members' hands on Monday. Permission was given to introduce the bill, and the second reading was fixed for May 13th.

The Government Candidates in Chatham. On Friday evening last Messrs. Hall Chatham was packed with one of the largest audiences ever assembled in it, the attraction being the announcement that the Government candidates in the Assembly election, Hon. T. F. Gillespie and John P. Burdell, were to address the electors. The audience was a most attentive one. The Government candidates in the Assembly election, Hon. T. F. Gillespie and John P. Burdell, were to address the electors. The audience was a most attentive one.

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Confederation, that which was ousted in the session of 1885 having continued along without interruption from 1867.

The Blair Government took office in March 1883 and none of its members had ever before held an Executive office, so it started out in a new way. He has enumerated some of the reforms it had brought about, such as the shortening of legislative sessions, which now lasted 35 and 40 days instead of 8 weeks, as under the old government and which a considerable saving in contingencies was effected. It had been thought that the Executive would be reduced, but it was found that it would be better, for a time at least, to let the different sections of the province be represented, but to effect the promised reduction in the cost of Government, the salaries of the heads of departments were reduced to the extent of some \$300 each and, likewise, allowing no travelling expenses to the heads of departments. By this some \$1800 a year were saved. Another thing this Government had done was to reduce the floating debt of the old government had a floating debt of some \$130,000—money borrowed at a high rate of interest from the banks to carry on the public services, because their liabilities had been exceeded their income. The new Government issued provincial bonds to the amount of \$200,000 at 4 per cent, which they paid off the debt at the banks on which the province had been paying 6 1/2 and 7 per cent, so that the Government had saved some \$100,000 a year.

The old Government used to deposit their funds—namely, the revenues from the Dominion Government and other receipts—in the banks, and let them lie there without interest, but this Government had an arrangement under which daily balances were credited for interest at 5 per cent in favor of the government, which, in return, when it required to temporarily overdraw to meet School warrants and similar expenses, paid 4 per cent. That, he claimed, was business.

His Government, he said, had been charged with being opposed to the Dominion Government, with being a "Grit" Government. It was composed of men belonging to both Dominion parties and what he understood as a Liberal-Conservative Government. There was an advantage in the independence of the Dominion Government, the loss and detriment of the province, this Government had insisted on the right to the island parliamentary terms of Mr. David, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the land purchase bill. Mr. Chamberlain said that Mr. Chamberlain would not act on motives of personal spite or jealousy (Parnell's cheer), but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a receiver general was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the present statement, the receiver would be a deputy of the receiver general in Ireland and would amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the Imperial exchequer.

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turn them to account for the people and it is in these things the ticket finds fault with.

Mr. Gillespie's speech referred to the decrease of expenses on account of Ottawa delegations, although his Government had secured the long-chimed \$100,000 on account of Ottawa delegations. The ticket found fault with the Government for not doing what could not be done and what the opposition had rendered it impossible to do—viz., abolish the legislative council. The devil himself would not get them out and it was one of the curses of Confederation that the council was allowed to remain in existence when that change was made. That measure was promised much as the Union of Ireland was in 1850, when promoters in favor of the scheme and were regarded by seats in the Upper House. Our legislative council cannot be abolished without its consent. After referring to attempts made during the last four years to abolish the Council he said Messrs. Adams and Park had shirked the last vote on the question, while the opposition had resorted to such obstructive tactics for two years, by convening the Council, as to force the Government to fill seats which they had intended to leave vacant until the Council ceased to exist by the death of its members.

Mr. Gillespie repudiated Mr. Tweedie's claim that he had done such wonders in building the Company placed in a position to build the Northern & Western Railway and said that gentlemen had only gone to Fredericton to see (Gillespie) had telegraphed to Mr. Snowball how to act and that Mr. Tweedie had looked out to get well paid for all he did. He (Gillespie) got the consent of the Legislature for the money under the present Government to go to other roads as even to cover seventy miles, which he himself secured for the Northern & Western, and he subsequently got the consent of the Legislature for the Government to give sufficient to cover the whole mileage.

When the gentlemen of the ticket talked of supporting public works in the western part of the province they forgot that it was Mr. Adams' government that passed the act authorizing a debt on the Province for the Fredericton Bridge, that the old Government built the Normal School and Parliament building in Fredericton.

Since he came to Chatham he had looked after its interests in every possible way, striving to keep its assessments below the level of other parts of the province. He had a monument in honor of his efforts to place the poor of Northumberland under proper and economical management, instead of being sold to the lowest bidder, and he had been here. This (Masonic) Hall was erected through his efforts and the fine School building in the Lower District would, he believed, not be there but for him. As he had done in the past, so would he do in the future—to promote the people's interests. Mr. Burdell and he had worked together to this end for four years, by means of raising and putting together and he hoped they on the 25th the electors would vote solidly for both of them.

Mr. Gillespie's speech occupied about 35 minutes and was frequently applauded. He received quite a storm of applause.

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Mr. Burdell now came forward and was received with great enthusiasm. He had addressed a Chatham audience that had, for the first time, nearly four years in opposition to the Government. He then took the position that the Government should be run on a more economical basis and he remembered that one of the "Ticket" candidates, Mr. Tweedie, told him he would find the working out of his ideas, in a practical way, difficult. It was true that all his expectations had not been realized during the last four years, but he had attempted to do his duty in the direction indicated, when he before asked the electors for their support and it was again before them to give his reasons and justify his course in supporting the Government in preference to giving them opposition, as the ticket gentlemen proposed, if elected, to do. These gentlemen published a card and requisition, setting forth a number of things they proposed to have united upon, but when the electors thought for a moment of their political records—of what each, when in the Legislature, had done—and compared it with these professions, sent forth on the eve of an election, and of the way in which the County had been managed from end to end and for signatures to the requisition—prepared as it was by the gentleman who stood at the head of the ticket—it would come to the conclusion that it was a gigantic sham and fraud, got up for the purpose of catching votes. How many names appended to the document were bogus? Of the fourteen hundred they talked of nearly 700 do not exist of that character. These gentlemen set their lists by parades, but where were the parades of Chatham, Nelson and Gilmel? Had they not failed in those important parades? And, moreover, they had not been in the County for all kinds of misrepresentation, and even resorted to tactics where they thought they could accomplish their purpose by that contemptible means. One of the ticket gentlemen had threatened with the loss of his office if he did not sign, others were made to believe that the requisition was for the four old men, and others still were for a reduction of the stamp duty. Such facts as these, taken together with the bogus character of many of the names published, stamped the whole affair as a fraud. The franchise guaranties to the electors of the County was not properly represented in the Government. Every County could not have a departmental head in the Government and a good many had no representatives at all. He had no department was only his own personal loss, but really a gain to Northumberland, for he had more influence in getting what he wanted for the County than if he were representing at all. He had no department was only his own personal loss, but really a gain to Northumberland, for he had more influence in getting what he wanted for the County than if he were representing at all.

These gentlemen of the ticket claimed to be "economical" as opponents of the North Shore. Where were the old Government when we wanted the Northern & Western Railway built and it was not the present Government that secured to us \$300,000 for that work. We had to do without that work Mr. Adams' Government gave \$450,000 to build the Grand Southern Railway in the south of the Province. And when the bonds were issued by the Government for that road—six per cent bonds that brought a premium—the old Government allowed the ten per cent thereon to go into the pockets of a member for Charlotte instead of securing it for the Provincial Treasury. No wonder the ticket "opposes" the policy of the present Government, for that policy is to secure all such benefits as these for the province. The Government's policy led it to reduce the salaries of its own members, to reduce excessive travelling expenses, and to protect fishery rights of the province and

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Continued on 3rd page.