"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

Hemorrhage Five Years. "I have been ill for "about five years, "have had the best "medical advice, "and I took the first "dose in some doubt. This result-"ed in a few hours easy sleep. There "was no further hemorrhage till next "day, when I had a slight attack "which stopped almost immediate-"ly. By the third day all trace of "blood had disappeared and I had "recovered much strength. The "fourth day I sat up in bed and ate "my dinner, the first solid food for "two months. Since that time I "have gradually gotten better and "am now able to move about the "house. My death was daily ex-"pected and my recovery has been "a great surprise to my friends and "the doctor. There can be no doubt "about the effect of German Syrup, "as I had an attack just previous to "its use. The only relief was after "the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide Australia.

SALESMAN Wanted—Salary and expenses paid. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Toronto, Ont.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER ONE-QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

To Continue Until January 1st 1895.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual 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.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. Walmsley, Pres. Louisiana Nat. Bk.
Pierre Lanaux, Pres. State Nat'l Bank.
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THE MONTHLY $5 DRAWING, WILL TAKE PLACE At the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, November 8, 1892.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$75,000 is	$75,000
1 PRIZE OF	20,000 is	20,000
1 PRIZE OF	10,000 is	10,000
1 PRIZE OF	5,000 is	5,000
2 PRIZES OF	2,500 are	5,000
5 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	5,000
25 PRIZES OF	300 are	7,500
100 PRIZES OF	200 are	20,000
200 PRIZES OF	100 are	20,000
300 PRIZES OF	60 are	18,000
500 PRIZES OF	40 are	20,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$100 are	$10,000
100 do	60 are	6,000
100 do	40 are	4,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 Prizes of	$20 are	$19,980
999 Prizes of	20 are	19,980
3,434 Prizes,	amounting to	$265,460

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at $5; Two-Fifths $2; One-Fifth $1; One-Tenth 50 c; One-Twentieth 25 c.

Club Rates, 11 Whole Tickets or their equivalent in fractions for $50.

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we will pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the Supreme court of U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force until 1895.

In buying a Louisiana State Lottery Ticket, see that the ticket is dated at New Orleans; that the Prize drawn to its number is payable in New Orleans; that the Ticket is signed by PAUL CONRAD, President; that it is endorsed with the signatures of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, J. A. EARLY, and W. L. CABELL, having also the guarantee of four National Banks, through their Presidents, to pay any prize presented at their counters.

There are so many inferior and dishonest schemes on the market for the sale of which vendors receive enormous commissions, that buyers must see to it, and protect themselves by insisting on having LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY TICKETS and none others, if they want the advertised chance for a prize.

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Liberal commission to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Exclusive territory. Largest growers of Nursery stock in Canada, and only growers in both Canada and United States. Clean, hardy stock true to name, and fair treatment guaranteed. No extra charge for extra account of tuition at our orders. No low prices and competition competent. We can interest any one not earning $75 per month and expenses. Don't hesitate because of previous failures in this or other lines. We can make you a success. Outfits free. Address for particulars, BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries (This house is reliable.) TORONTO, ONT.

CANVASSER

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

All persons indebted to the subscriber, are notified that they are required to pay their accounts on or before October 20th, to his agent John Robinson, Jr., as at that date all outstanding claims will be sued.

JOHN ROBINSON

Newcastle, Sept. 29, 1892.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

—ON—

Piano and Pipe Organ.

Miss Carter, organist of St. Luke's Church, Chatham (Graduate of the Toronto College of Music) is prepared to receive pupils for instruction in the above, in primary and advanced grades.

Terms on application at the residence of E. A. Strang, Esq., Duke Street, Chatham.

For Sale or To Let.

The house on St. John St. owned by Mrs. Sarah Desmond.—It has a large yard, a good barn and an excellent well of water. For further particulars apply to Mrs Desmond, at Newcastle, or D. G. Smith, at Chatham.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - - OCTOBER 27, 1892.

The Government's Victory.

The triumph of the Blair government at the polls throughout the province on Saturday last was great, although its completeness was marred by the defeat of the premier and his colleagues who were running for York County. The fact that, notwithstanding the unlooked for reverse in York, the government has carried two-thirds of the seats all over the province, and that only three out of the sixteen constituencies have returned full opposition tickets, is a triumphant and unanswerable rebuke to the opposition, who, by a policy of slander in the legislature and of treachery and fanaticism in its press and counties, has endeavored to win its way to power. Had the opposition not won in York by the desperate and dangerous tactics it employed there, it would have been practically annihilated. Its day of reckoning, however, is yet to come, and that soon, for no party that builds upon such political quicksand and quagmire as that on which the Stockton-Pitts-Phinney combination is based, can hope for ultimate success.

Premier Blair and his associates on the government ticket have been sacrificed by the treachery, ingratitude, bigotry and indifference of a County that should be one of the most intelligent in the province, but has proved itself susceptible to influences that could not possibly move an enlightened people.

We sincerely hope that the disgust which he must naturally experience over the unmerited bad treatment he has received in York, will not cause Mr. Blair to decline one of the several seats proffered to him in constituencies which know how to appreciate the leading statesman of maritime Canada. It will be a source of satisfaction to the province at large to see him again in his accustomed places in the Government and Assembly—the envy of his political enemies and the pride of all who respect high character and qualities of leadership, which so admirably serve to show, by contrast, the inefficiency of his opponents. In any case, the province is now assured of a four-year's period under the continued rule of one of the best governments we have ever had, but its people will not soon forget the true character of those who have sought to drag New Brunswick politics in the mire of slander and fanaticism and to place the direction of its affairs in the hands of a party composed of such men as the leaders of the St. John and York revolt against a leader whose chief offence seems to have been faith in the principle of justice to all interests and classes under his rule and a patriotic determination to keep the province abreast with the progress of the day.

Declaration Day at Newcastle.

Tuesday was declaration day at Newcastle and it was a very quiet one. The High Sheriff reopened his court at twelve o'clock and after reading the statutory directions as to his duties, proceeded to record and declare the official returns, which were as follows:

No.	Parish	Burchill	Tweedie	Robinson	O'Brien	Morrissy
1	Newcastle, Court House,	149	134	138	113	267
2	" Douglastown,	52	51	59	24	138
3	" Sullivan's	37	39	30	39	64
4	Alnwick, Oak Point,	21	18	16	17	38
5	" New Jersey,	83	48	80	78	59
6	" Tabusintac,	157	157	152	150	91
7	Derby,	105	105	123	99	56
8	Northesk, Trout Brook,	41	27	24	28	33
9	" Whitneyville,	43	37	37	23	40
10	" Matchett's,	36	30	33	46	23
11	Blackville,	137	111	112	87	196
12	Blissfield,	119	114	118	89	58
13	Ludlow,	71	72	77	63	67
14	Nelson, Kirk's,	75	62	75	78	61
15	" Village,	148	115	115	146	90
16	Hardwicke,	121	113	65	71	89
17	Rogersville,	107	116	23	106	152
18	Southesk, Scott's,	20	16	21	15	17
19	" Redbank,	63	66	68	62	33
20	Chatham, Elk Brook,	78	80	75	68	32
21	" Town,	502	525	474	470	269
22	Glenelg,	178	173	151	157	58
		2342	2239	2036	2020	1883

The sheriff having declared Messrs. Burchill, Tweeedie, Robinson and O'Brien duly elected, speeches were made by those gentlemen, as well as by Mr. Morrissy.

MR. BURCHILL.

Mr. Burchill, who was the first speaker, said that after the rounds of eloquence to which the county had listened during the campaign now ended, he would not make much of a speech, but simply thank the electors for the high compliment they had paid him by electing him at the head of the poll. However, such a result was gratifying to him, after his comparatively long service as a representative, but he could not help feeling also that it carried with it a great responsibility—a responsibility which they might be assured he would not forget.

The election had been conducted throughout with good feeling, so far as his observation and experience went, and if there had been any ill feeling, of which he was not aware, he hoped it would clear away with the smoke of the battle. He closed by thanking the electors, in behalf of both himself and his colleagues for the renewal of their confidence.

HON. MR. TWEEDIE.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie said he heartily endorsed what Mr. Burchill said. In an election such as that just ended, he and those associated with him cared not who of them was on top or underneath in the voting, for each fully realised the duty of standing by the whole ticket, and having stood by one another and the voters having stood by the ticket and returned it as a whole, he had pleasure in thanking them in behalf of himself and colleagues. Northumberland had shown that her people understood their own interests in sustaining the government.

A voice:—What about York?

Mr. Tweedie:—York has done what constituencies sometimes do, and that has happened in York which has before happened in other constituencies.

A voice:—What about Blair?

Mr. Tweedie:—While the province, as a whole has most hansomely sustained the government, Mr. Blair has lost his election. It has before happened that, while the government has been triumphant at the polls, the premier has fallen, but Mr. Blair will rise again, greater than before. As premier he was in the fight in other counties, helping his supporters, and that prevented him giving necessary attention to his own interests in his own county, where certain improper canvasses and influences contributed to his defeat. Other constituencies have been offered to him.

A voice:—Northumberland!

Mr. Tweedie:—I'm not aware that Northumberland is one of them, but, in any event, the people are assured that the government is strong, and even if Mr. Blair should decide not to take his old place, the affairs of the province are in the safe and competent hands of men who will conduct them successfully. His (Mr. Tweedie's) belief was that Mr. Blair would not be allowed to remain out of the House, but would be in his old place when it met and lead this government as before (Applause.) Other men as great as he have fallen, but they came up again, stronger than ever; his defeat was on false issues, for the returns from all over the province show that the government stands well with the people, who have sustained it with a larger majority than that in the former Assembly. Northumberland and the North Shore have stood by the government. Gloucester, yesterday, returned the government ticket, Messrs. Sivewright and Blanchard, by nearly 800 majority. (Applause.) No man likes to be defeated, but it was necessary that four out of the five only should be successful, and it was not for the successful ones in this contest to say a hard word concerning their opponents in the campaign now ended. He hoped that at the end of his term he would be able to come back to the people of Northumberland and say he had represented them faithfully in return for the confidence reposed in him. (Applause.)

MR. ROBINSON.

Mr. Robinson expressed his thanks to the electors for the manner in which they had stood by the ticket. They realised that it was in the interest of the County for them to do so, and he himself had felt very strongly in that way all through the campaign. That was why he said on nomination day that he wanted his name on no ballot that did not also contain the names of his colleagues. Some of his friends had found fault with him because he made that declaration and had since told him that he lost a good many votes by it, as they would have plumped him. He could not, however, help that and he did not care personally whether he was at the head or foot of the poll, so long as every member of the ticket was elected. The battle had been fairly fought and he thanked them all kindly for the victory gained. (Applause.)

MR. O'BRIEN.

Mr. O'Brien appeared to be in a particularly good humor, and after thanking the electors for the handsome manner in which they had stood by the ticket in the county's interests, expressed his regret that it would be a long time before Mr. Morrissy and he would shake hands. He said that he met Mr. Morrissy on the wharf at Newcastle soon after the dissolution of the Assembly and as that gentleman had just returned from a trip abroad, he offered him his hand. Mr. Morrissy, however, refused to take it, saying that he would not shake hands with him until he had defeated him. There was, therefore, no prospect of a hand-shaking between them for some time to come. A governor seemed to be wanted for the province and it might be well to have Newcastle represented in that important office. He would suggest that the position be given to Mr. Perley Williston, who would, of course, want a secretary, and for that position Mr. Williston might have Mr. Sandy Burr or Mr. Geo. Watt, who seemed to interest themselves very much in political matters. (Applause.)

MR. MORRISSY.

Mr. Morrissy said that not being elected, he could not say that he would serve the electors, as the successful candidates had promised to do, but he would say that he supposed it would make little difference to the County whether he and Mr. O'Brien ever shook hands or not. He would promise this, however, that he would beat some man running for the local legislature yet. He could not, in looking back upon the election, think that any disrespect was shown to him in the vote he received, and he felt that no man on that ticket could beat him single handed in the County. The influence of the big lumber merchants was against him and it was not the poor man or the laboring men, but these half dozen or more of big lumber men's interests that the four men elected would represent. The people would receive no benefit from the representatives of these men and it was an unfortunate position for the County to be in. The fiat had gone forth, however, and we must bow to the verdict. He was as well satisfied with the result as some members of the ticket, who, in view of the honors heaped upon them, he expected to find receiving a better vote than had been given to them. He thanked the people of Northumberland for the honor they had conferred upon him by the large vote he received. He was sorry to find Mr. O'Brien using certain circulars in the canvass, which he had received from Fredericton, stating that someone was coming here to kill Rev. Father Richard. He had also hoped for better treatment from a young speaker against him in Napan who falsely represented him as being at the Rogersville poll in the anti-Scott Act interest in the late Scott Act election. Considering the respectability of the young man's parentage and his opportunities for learning better things he ought to have been more fair and cautious than that, as it might, at some future day, come against him. On his side they had tried to fight the battle out fairly and well and he hoped soon again to get a chance at some member of that ticket or at Blair himself if he came to this County. He again thanked the electors and moved a vote of thanks to the Sheriff, seconded by Mr. Burchill, which was passed unanimously.

THE SHIRREFF.

John Shirreff, Esq., in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said it was particularly gratifying to him to receive it especially as it was moved by the losing candidate and was therefore a proof at least of the desire he had in this and all other elections to act with fairness by all parties. He appreciated the compliment very much.

This closed the proceedings.

Election Echoes.

MR. BLAIR.

Tuesday was declaration day in York. Mr. Blair in his speech stated he had not yet come to a decision regarding his future course and that he would not be hasty in doing so, but that if he should determine to seek election in another constituency and be successful he proposed to demonstrate—as he had already demonstrated that it could be run without St. John—that the government could be run without St. John and York combined.

Mr. Blair has, we understand, been tendered opportunity to be elected in several constituencies. Should he accept in any one of them—as we hope he will—he would be only following numerous precedents. Sir John Macdonald, was once defeated in Kingston, but soon ran for and was elected, as premier of Canada, in another constituency, and instances of a similar kind are numerous in Great Britain and the colonies.

The people of Northumberland will read with surprise, perhaps, Mr. Morrissy's declaration that he intends to run elections in the County until he beats somebody. In other words, he has determined to intrude himself upon the electors without regard to whether they want him or not. Most men in his position would, we think, realise that he has made grave mistakes in choosing his times for becoming a candidate as well as in the selection of his political sponsors. His first great mistake was in the by-election of 1890, when he intruded himself as a candidate to prevent a government office being held in the County and a reduction of scrimpage being effected. The whole north shore is glad that he did not succeed on that occasion. His second mistake was his again associating himself with his St. John and York friends and sympathisers for the purpose of opposing a strong government that has continued, since 1890, to treat Northumberland and other north shore counties fairly. People are beginning to ask themselves what is the bond of sympathy between Mr. Morrissy and his friends here, and the men of St. John and York whose work they appear to be so strangely ready to do? It is not the first time in political history that men have lent themselves to the promotion of interests and designs foreign and injurious to the welfare and advancement of those amongst whom they live, and it is satisfactory to know that the electoral franchise places in the hands of those interested, the means of passing judgment upon such men, and preventing them from reaching positions in which they may work the mischief they intend. Mr. Morrissy cannot be prevented from being a candidate whenever an election takes place in Northumberland, but he will pardon us for making the suggestion that it would be better for himself and the County if he would be guided in such matters as other men are, otherwise he may make even his best friends tired of him.

GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester has done honor to itself and the North Shore. Its electors have given a rebuke to the factionists of the province in the choice of Messrs. Sivewright and Blanchard, who will represent the best and most progressive elements of that important county. Mr. Sivewright, although a new member, is well equipped by education and experience in public affairs for the position he takes, while Mr. Blanchard has a former legislative experience, as well as the advantages of a liberal education, which guarantee that he will do credit to himself and those who, in an especial manner, he will represent. Well done, Gloucester!

RESTIGOUCHE.

Restigouche remains in line with Northumberland and Gloucester, and has made a most admirable selection in choosing Albert Mott to share with Hon. Mr. Labillois the distinction of representing the northermost of the northern counties. What we have seen of Mr. Mott justifies the prediction that, although a young man, he will materially contribute to the strength and dignity of the north shore contingent.

KENT.

While we urge nothing personally against Messrs. Phinney and Gogain, who have been chosen in Kent, it seems an unfortunate thing for that county that it should place itself out of line, as well as prove out of sympathy with the other counties of the North, as it is also with the great majority of New Brunswick constituencies. It shares with York and the St. John city constituency the unenviable distinction of furnishing an unmixed opposition delegation to the Assembly, and we venture the prediction that its representatives will be both afraid and ashamed to consort and show sympathy openly with those who have soiled and cheated York with the taint of one of the most disgraceful canvasses ever employed by desperate men in a political campaign. Kent, York and St. John are not to be congratulated on the "happy family" menagerie that they have chosen to represent them.

A SAMPLE OF THEIR METHODS.

The last effort of Mr. Morrissy's Chatham managers to leave the impress of their campaign methods upon the public mind, was in connection with the meeting of the government's friends in Masonic Hall on Friday evening, into which they intruded themselves and, after being decently treated instead of being shewn out through the door, went away complaining, and issued one of their characteristic circulars misrepresenting the whole matter. Under ordinary circumstances, the contempt invited by their conduct would suggest that it be allowed to pass in silence, together with much more of the same class of treatment received by the government's friends during the campaign, but as a landmark for future guidance, it is worth while to place the facts on record.

The meeting in question was intended to be a kind of political family gathering on the eve of the election. If Mr. Morrissy's friends had desired to hold a similar rally amongst themselves, we are quite sure that no self-respecting government party worker or supporter would have intruded upon it. Mr. Morrissy's managers in Chatham, however, have peculiar views of their own in regard to propriety and decent taste in such matters; hence their attempt to take charge of the government meeting and the issue of the characteristic circular referred to.

The hall was engaged and paid for by the Chatham government committee. On Friday afternoon five hundred circulars were distributed in town. They were as follows:—

"GRAND RALLY!

A Grand Rally

OF THE FRIENDS AND SUPPORTERS OF THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES IN THE PENDING ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM, THIS FRIDAY EVENING, beginning at eight o'clock.

The meeting will be addressed by members of the government ticket and other speakers."

Senator Snowball was moved to the chair and was making his opening remarks when Mr. Thomas Sullivan, one of Mr. Morrissy's most active supporters broke in with the announcement that Mr. Morrissy would soon be present to address the meeting. Mr. Winslow and Mr. Watt also subsequently intimated that Mr. Morrissy intended to come to the meeting. It was intimated to Messrs. Sullivan, Watt and Winslow and the dozen or more other oppositionists who were present with them, that the meeting was intended only as a government rally, but both the chairman and Mr. Tweedie asked that in the event of Mr. Morrissy coming, he be given a fair hearing. Mr. Tweedie, in his remarks, said that although fair treatment had not been given to him in a certain place where Mr. Morrissy's friends were numerous, Chatham had the reputation of treating all public speakers fairly, and he said that if Mr. Morrissy came to-night this audience would, by hearing what he had to say and treating him well, show an example to other places less fair to speakers to whom the local majority was opposed.

After the speeches of Messrs. Snowball, R. B. Adams and Tweedie had ended, Messrs. Watt and Winslow wanted the audience to wait for Mr. Morrissy, and there were cries from their friends for them to speak. In the confusion which their singular conduct gave rise to, some thoughtless person turned the gas off at the metre, and the hall was in darkness for perhaps a minute. On the lights being restored these gentlemen, without taking the platform as they were invited by the chairman to do, insisted on the now departing audience waiting for Mr. Morrissy. Mr. Tweedie said as Mr. Morrissy was not there he did not propose to wait on the contingency of his coming. He and his friends had already paid for halls all over the County for opposition speakers, and if Messrs. Watt, Winslow, and others wanted this hall they were welcome to it, but for his part he was too tired to wait longer.

The meeting then dispersed with cheers for everybody, but the Morrissy men went around amongst the crowd pretending that their candidate had been "refused a hearing."

It is said that Mr. Morrissy put in an appearance about half an hour after the meeting was over.

On Saturday at an early hour the following, which had, meantime, been printed on a sheet at the World office, was circulated about town and also in Newcastle:—

WHITE FEATHER!

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN MASONIC HALL, CHATHAM. SURVEYOR GENERAL TWEEDIE

AFRAID TO MEET MORRISSY.

GOVERNMENT SPEAKERS REFUSED OPPOSITION SIDE A CHANCE TO SPEAK, SAYING "THEY HAD THE HALL HIRED."

Chairman Snowball threatened to vacate the chair if any opposition speakers offered to mount the platform.

Tweedie claimed that they had paid for the hall, and none but speakers on the government side had any right to speak

Government heelers turned out the gas and the audience were compelled to leave the building. The meeting broke up with three hearty cheers for Morrissy.

Chatham electors will teach the scared monopolists that Tweedie and his chums cannot be forced down their throats by any such contemptible trickery.

The result of Tweedie's cowardly conduct will be a gain of many votes in Chatham for Morrissy.

None but dishonest politicians need fear discussion.

VOTE FOR MORRISSY AND FREE SPEECH!

Lovers of fair play and honest Government

VOTE FOR MORRISSY.

Chatham, N. B., Oct. 22.

The facts may well be left to the fair judgement of the people. The contemptible work of issuing printed circulars containing misstatements of fact for the purpose of exciting and prejudicing electors is quite worthy of the sympathisers of the Stockton - Pitts - Morrissy combination. Northumberland, however, is too level-headed to be misled by such tricks.

The election returns from all the counties of the province are not yet officially declared, but the following will be found substantially correct:

[Opposition candidates are in italics.]

		Gov.	Opp.
NORTHUMBERLAND.			
Burchill,	2342		
Tweedie,	2239		
Robinson,	2036	4	0
O'Brien,	2020		
Morrissy,	1883		
GLOUCESTER.			
Sivewright,	1935		
Blanchard,	1899	2	0
Venoit,	1219		
Poulin.	1207		
RESTIGOUCHE.			
Labillois,	724		
Mott,	604	2	0
Murray,	602		
Barburie,	394		
KENT.			
Phinney,	1819		
Gogain,	1797	0	2
Legere,	1604		
Barnes.	1349		
WESTMORLAND.			
Smith,	3495		
Killam,	3480		
Powell	3362		
Wood. Wells,	3327	3	1
Richard,	3318		
Summer,	3241		
Wilber. Wells,	3213		
Melanson,	3171		
ALBERT.			
Lewis,	1275		
Emmerson,	1221	2	0
Jonah,	764		
Steadman,	378		
ST. JOHN CITY.			
Shaw,	3476		
Smith,	3405		
Stockton,	3353		
Ackard,	3346	0	4
Allan,	2657		
Truman,	2633		
Carleton,	2611		
Hetherington,	2534		
ST. JOHN COUNTY.			
McKeown,	984		
Dunn,	981	1	1
McLeod,	971		
Rourke,	941		
CHARLOTTE.			
Mitchell,	2156		
O'Brien,	1944		
Russell,	1906		
Hill,	1846	4	0
Grimmer,	1247		
Murchie,	991		
Maxwell,	850		
McGowan,	807		
KINGS.			
White,	2042		
Flewelling,	1903		
Scovill,	1851	3	0
Fowler,	1642		
Keirstead,	1587		
Gilchrist,	1330		
QUEENS.			
Ferris,	1216		
Hetherington,	1093	2	0
Woods,	942		
Pearson,	932		
SUNBURY.			
Perley,	725		
Harrison,	652	1	1
Glazier,	633		
YORK.			
Allen,	3044		
Howe,	2954		
Pitts,	2891		
Pinder,	2880	0	4
Blair,	2533		
Wilson,	2435		
Anderson,	2418		
Colter,	2386		
CARLETON.			
Connell,	2096		
Atkinson,	2067	1	1
Dibblee,	2065		
Jones,	1874		
VICTORIA.			
Baird,	578	1	0
Lawson,	362		
Tweedale,	346		
MADAWASKA.			
Theriault, (accl.)		1	0
		27	14

It will thus be seen that the government stands stronger than before in the House, notwithstanding the unexpected loss of four seats in York County.

A WORD OR TWO IN SEASON.

Electors! Stow away in your records of the campaign a few facts.—

You all remember that the noisy and bustling people who were induced by outside influences to work for the defeat of some one of the government candidates, tried to make you believe that the ADVANCE was not to be relied upon as a guide in the election.

Ask yourselves which of the papers of the province has given a better forecast of the general result. The government has been sustained and is stronger than before the election, and the full Northumberland ticket is elected.

A speaker in the St John and York interest who went out to some meetings with Mr. Morrissy, and addressed meetings in his behalf, told you that the editor of the ADVANCE was the "Jonah" of the government party, a failure, etc. In view of the relative positions of the editor and the St. John-York emissary in the Tweedie-Morrissy election of 1890, the Adams-Mitchell election of 1891 and the election just ended, make a note on the "Jonah" business.

You, who were induced by the impositions and bluster of the "cheap and noisy' persons whose tongues were loosed and cheek hardened by their share of St. John and York remittances, to make you believe that their candidate would be elected—you who would have made bets that way had you also had money put in your pockets for the purpose—remember the experience of Saturday's election and don't be fooled "next time."

Don't forget, also, the efforts made by the demagogue class to prejudice you against the lumber operators and merchants who, against adverse circumstances of the lumber industry, because of the depression of the trans-atlantic markets, are doing their best to give employment to laboring men and others of the community. The interest is a mutual one and those who endeavour to array the working-man against his employer is the friend of neither and only seek to promote their own interests, or those of their St John and York opposition friends. Beware of the demagogue, who gives you advice on such matters, gratis, as a basis on which to swindle you out of your votes in a contest based on "outside cash."

The Home Rule Programme.

(New York Press.)

With a majority of only thirty-eight, composed of elements that are not altogether accordant on all questions, Mr. Gladstone may find it difficult to carry his government through the session and to keep his numbers compact and well disciplined. The most definite and decided programme which has yet appeared for accomplishing this object is laid down in an article in the *Fortnightly Review* by Mr. Frederic Harrison. Mr. Harrison is not in politics himself, but he is intensely interested in the Home Rule scheme, and he is a most dramatic and vigorous writer. His programme has at least the merit of courage and earnestness; and should it be adapted, it might prove effective. He perceives that the Home Rule bill is likely to be delayed at every stage by the obstruction of the Unionist members, and that, even after its passage through the House of Commons, it will be thrown out by the Lords.

In view of these facts, Mr. Harrison proposes that the bill shall be prepared in a large and general spirit so as to be entirely satisfactory to the Irish members. The English, Scotch, Welsh, metropolitan and labor groups on the Liberal side are to be kept in line for the home rule scheme by definite assurances that the bills in which they are most particularly interested are well in hand and await only the passage of the home rule bill. He thinks that six weeks would be time enough for the consideration of the bill, followed by one full debate on its principles; lasting not more than four nights. After the division there should be no second debate on the principles. In the committee stage the bill should not be allowed to consume more than two or three weeks at the maximum, and in order to cut off obstruction and dilatory amendments, he would have the closure used every hour if necessary. Finally a debate of two nights on the bill as revised in committee should be allowed and then it should be passed.

The conditions of despatch, Mr. Harrison says, are these: "Rigid time limits for debates and separate speeches; constant hourly resort to closure; no compromise or mangling of the original scheme; but the bill, the whole bill and nothing but the bill." Such energy as these measures would disclose would, he believes, give heart to the majority and would keep them close as a phalanx. Home Rulers of every shade would feel that the battle of Armageddon was at hand and would strain every nerve. In this way the bill could be passed before Easter, and the rest of the session could be devoted to the satisfaction of the claims of the various sections of the Liberal party already mentioned.

So much for the House of Commons. With the House of Lords Mr. Harrison would deal in a very summary fashion—very much as his namesake, the progenitor of our own President Harrison, dealt with Parliament in Cromwell's time. He would make it part of the Liberal programme to follow the rejection of the bill by the Lords immediately with a movement for the suppression of the upper chamber. He would send the bill back after rejection without debate and with new and harder terms each time. He would make it clear to the peers that, if necessary, enough new peers would be created to swamp the adverse majority in the Upper House. By these means it would be made clear to the aristocrats that the acceptance of the bill would be for them only one horn of a dilemma, the other horn of which would be the abolition of the House of Lords.

This, of course, is a revolutionary programme. The author recognizes the fact, and admits it; but he declares that England is already in a state of revolution—not revolution by force of arms, but revolution by peaceable and legal progress—and that the immediate abolition of the House of Peers would only be an anticipation of a step that is bound to be taken before many years have passed.

Canadian Logs for the U. S.

A Toronto despatch of 18th inst. says:—James Moiles is one of the firm of Moiles Bros., lumbermen, whose mills are located at St. John's Island in the North Channel, Georgian Bay. Mr. Moiles has lumbered all over Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and his opinions are worth listening to. He says: "Few people understand the extent to which the business of exporting logs from Canada has attained. While the export duties were in force Saginaw lumbermen were towing logs from the American side of Lake Superior as far west as Marquette and from Green Bay in Lake Michigan. These points are both further from Saginaw Bay than Georgian Bay is. The Menominee district on Green Bay is exhausted and Saginaw dealers are consequently obliged to look to Lake Superior and Canada for their supplies.

"The extent to which Canada is being drawn upon is shown by these figures: The Saginaw Lumber Co., is putting in over 20,000,000 feet in the Spanish river; Libby & Barringer, 15,000,000; Spanish River Lumber Co. for Polson & Arnold, at Bay City, 17,000,000; Nelson, for his Cheboygan mill, 8,000,000; Parks, Woods & Co., for Lauble, Mich., 15,000,000, and E. Hall, of Detroit, for his Bay City mill, 16,000,000. On the Mississagua river, Gilchrist, of Alpena, has let contracts for 80,000,000 to stock his mill, and Howry & Sons will take out 25,000,000. On the French river and Wahapite there are heavy operators. The Emery Lumber Co. are taking out over 50,000,000 for Tawas and Bay City; Hart & Fisher are going to get out all the logs they can this winter and next summer they will take out over 50,000,000 feet; Capt Bliss will take from French River for his Saginaw mill 16,000,000 and the Moore Lumber Co. about 10,000,000. Further east William Peters will take out 17,000,000 and Merrill & King about 12,000,000.

"All these figures represent the quantity of logs being taken from Canadian limits to furnish work for American mills. But even this is not all, as I have not included the large quantity taken out by Canadian jobbers for American dealers. A prominent operator told a Saginaw audience not long ago that they would make the waves of Lake Huron smooth by the enormus rafts of Canadian pine towed over them, and the figures given justify the boast. A conservative estimate places the export of logs for the coming season at 400,000,000 feet and the business has onely fairly started."

A Medical Criminal to be Hanged.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The jury in the case of Neill, the poisoner of Matilda Clover and other women, this morning returned a verdict of guilty. Justice Hawkins at once sentenced Neill to be hanged.

The following is a resume of the events which led to Neill's arrest, trial and sentence:

On the night of April 11 last, two girls named Alice Marsh and Emma Shrivell, aged respectively twenty-one and eighteen years, received a man in their apartments at No. 113 Stanford street, Lambeth. This man remained with the girls until two o'clock the next morning. Shortly after he left the house the two girls were found in agony on the floor by the landlady of the premises, a Mrs. Voght. The girls belonged to the unfortunate class, and an officer was notified and they were removed to St. Thomas' hospital. The Marsh girl died on the way to the hospital and the Shrivell girl died three hours after she was admitted. It was thought at first that the girls had been poisoned by tinned salmon, of which they had partaken, but it was subsequently learned that they had been poisoned with strychnine. On examining the rooms occupied by the girls, a letter was found, dated April 10, accepting an invitation to take tea with them the next night. This letter was signed George Clifton, but it afterwards transpired that the writer was known to the girls as Fred. No trace of the author of the letter could be found, and for a time the case was referred to as the "Lambeth mystery."

When the matter of the death of the two girls came before the coroner for investigation that official received a letter, which was proved to have been in the handwriting of a woman named Sebastiani, whom Neill was at one time engagad to marry. In this letter the writer said she was in a position to give valuable information, which would show that the two girls had been poisoned by a young man named Harper.

The letter was placed in the hands of the police, and from enquiries that were instituted they discovered that about the same time the coroner had received the letter, Dr. Harper, of Barnstable, had also received a letter alleged to have been sent by Neill, in which he demanded the sum of $1,500, and intimating that unless the sum was paid the writer would give information showing that Dr. Harper's son had poisoned the Marsh and Shrivell girls. Young Harper was at that time a student at St. Thomas' Hospital and lodged in the same house as Neill at Lambeth.

On a charge of attempted blackmail preferred against him by Dr. Harper, Neill was arrested, and then followed the unravelling of the mystery. It was learned that he had written letters to Dr. Broadbent, a well known London practitioner; to the Hon. W