POOR COPY

New Advertisements

CAPTIAL 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 Montnly 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.

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

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

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.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

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

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the extraordinary Drawings regularly every three months instead of Semi-Annually as heretofore.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. EIGHTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS H, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1886—195th Monthly Drawing.

CAPTIAL 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		$265,500

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only to the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

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

M. A. Dauphin,
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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
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F. W. RUSSELL

is now offering
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 owest cash prices.

S. C. HAMS, Etc.

6000 B. S. C. Hams,
1000 do Spiced Roll Bacon,
80 Boxes extra good Cheese,
12 Half barrels Boston Pickles
25 Bs. a fresh assorted Nuts,
50 Cases Colman's Starch,
6 do do Mustard
2 do Nixey's Black Lead,
3 Casks T. and P. W. Sauce,
50 Barrels White Beans,
50 do Pot Barley,
75 do Dried Apples
100 Kegs Soda,
100 do Rice.

JUST RECEIVED.
GEO. S. DeFOREST
13 South W

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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SAMPLES' DOMINION
Horse Liniment.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeny, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long standing, Fistula, Foll 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
—ALSO IN STOCK—
E. 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 drawing, etc., loonable 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.

JUST ARRIVING.

125 barrels Patent Flour, Morning Star.
125 " " " Challenge.
75 " Superior Extra.
50 Oatmeal.
50 Quintals Codfish.
100 Half Chest Tea.
25 barrels sugar.
1000 lbs. Hams and Bacon.
29 barrels Pork.
10 " Choice Plate Beef.
20 dozen Brooms
20 " Buckets.
Earthenware in dinner and Tea sets, Butter Crocks, Chamber Sets. &c.
1000 rolls Room Paper.

ROGER FLANAGAN.
Chatham N. B

General Business.

JUST ARRIVED!

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 GoldenBall, Chatham

Dress Goods Etc.,

Black Dress Veleteen, Plain and Twilled Back.
Button New Dark Colours Rullion Kid Glove "Ladies."
Button New Dark and Light Duprex Kid Gloves "Ladies."
4 Button New Dark Rullion Kid Gloves.
Ottoman Dress Goods, in Navy, Grenat, Bottle
SOLIEL DRESS GOODS BLACK
Grey Cotton 27 inches from 5cts. yd. up.
Grey Cotton 36 " " 7cts. " "
Berlin Wools, New Colours Light to Dark Andelusian, Shetland, Bee Hive, 3 4 & 5 ply Stingering etc., etc.

W. S LOGGIE

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. Cook's FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.
To be sold Low FOR CASH.
E. A. STRANG, - - Chatham

THE KEY TO HEALTH.
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Dizziness, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision, Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.
MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, 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 INSPECT.

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

ADVERTISERS
Can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American Papers by addressing
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.
Send 10 cts. for 100-page Pamphlet

NEW MOLASSES.

57 Punckoens
7 Tierces
6 Barrels
} Choice Barbadoes Molasses.

NOW LANDING
EX PLAYFAIR
GEO. S. DEFOREST.
St. John, N. B. 10 May, 2885 13 South Whar

FIRE BRICK.

Ex S. S. Clifton
20,000
PRIME WELSH FIRE BRICK
FOR SALE
NEW BRUNSWICK
TRADING COMPANY.
Ma 11th 1886.

CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS ETC.
Fresh Goods of Superior Quality
Always to be found at
M. J. STAPLES'S
tf. Vondy Building, Chatham

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.

LION COFFEE.

40 Tin "Lion brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or ungrou d, quality guaranteed.
For sale wholesale by
DeFOREST HARRISON & CO

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you *free* a roy l, valuable, sample box of good, that will put you in the way of making *more money* at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine.

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. - - - JULY 15, 1886.

The British Elections.

The result of the elections in Great Britain is, as we anticipated last week, the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's government and his plan of home rule for Ireland. The latest advices give place to the different parties in the House of Commons as follows—Tories, 295; Unionists, 67; Liberals, 157, Parnelites, 77. The order of the day now is the patching up of arrangements between Gladstone's opponents whereby they may combine to form a government. The press is publishing various rumors of negotiations between leaders, each of whom has had more or less of an Irish policy of his own. It is asserted in some quarters that Gladstone will not resign, but that seems improbable, although "the grand old man" may hope that those who have agreed to defeat him at the polls cannot be united for the ordinary purposes and responsibilities of government. It will be a week or two before anything definite can be settled in reference to the future position of the more important elements of the present perplexing situation, although the papers and cable correspondents will have the whole matter settled—on paper—every day.

The Repeal Question.

"The Grit Miramichi *Advance* does not agree with the attorney general that it is possible to make success of confederation. Mr. Blair says that those who desire to bring about the repeal of the union do not belong to the Liberal party but to the repeal party. The *Advance* does not approve of this language and says :—

It will, therefore, be found that the "repeal party" to which Mr. Blair refers is a very large one that only requires a strong man to lead it, when it will sweep the polls in New Brunswick as it has done in Nova Scotia.

Now the question arises, who is to lead the party, A. G. Blair or D. G. Smith ?"

We presume the *Sun* desires to be more offensive than truthful in applying the term "Grit" to the ADVANCE, which, it ought to know, does not profess to be other than a liberal paper and as independent of what it calls "gritism" as the *Sun* is of any branch of the Tory party, save that of which its publishers are the head, in St. John.

The ADVANCE did not understand Mr. Blair to say what the *Sun* attributes to him, but, the *Sun* would be without a mission if the field of misrepresentation were closed to it. Mr. Blair went no further than to say that the question of repeal was not yet a factor in Dominion politics, and when it became so it would be the repeal, and not the liberal party that would take it up. This position is quite intelligible to most people, although it may appear to the *Sun* as belonging to the metaphysical in politics. Mr. Blair's meaning, doubtless, is that when the repeal question is made one of practical politics in New Brunswick, it will so overshadow all others as to obliterate party lines and combine men of both parties, for it may still be hoped that the system of plunder and purchase by which the *Sun* and its satelites in New Brunswick exist will not have so thoroughly possessed the people as to render the great majority of them insensible to their first duty to the province. It will, indeed, be no surprise to anyone to find even the *Sun* advocating repeal just as soon as it discovers that it has nothing further to hope for from our Canadian rulers.

Respecting the leadership we may say, that as a Miramichi man claims to have carried the province into confederation, it would only be a righteous compensation if the work of its deliverance were led from the same important section, but as there is an ever-increasing bond of union and sympathy in both their material and political interests between Northumberland and York, Miramichi will join with the rest of the province in looking to and aiding her recognised public leader when she more fully realises that the time has come for a practical protest against her task of making bricks while her masters deny her even the straw therefor to which she is entitled.

The Scott Act Inspectorship and the Council.

Our comment of last week on the Municipal Council's refusal to take the usual course of referring the Scott Act Inspectorship petitions to the standing committee on such matters, has induced Councilllor Whelan to write a letter to the *Advocate* in behalf of the majority—all of whom, we hope do not entirely approve of its tone. Mr. Whelan's letter might well be allowed to pass unnoticed if he did not show that he entirely fails to see the main point of our remarks, which was that the majority in denying to the petitioners the usual courtesy of referring their request to the standing committee, were properly subject to adverse criticism as to their motives. We took the liberity of making such criticism and as we are not particularly answerable to Mr. Whelan therefor, must respectfully decline to discuss the subject with one who approaches it in the spirit manifested by him.

He attacks Councillor Smith quite savagely, and wonders why *he* did not discuss the petition. The reason, we presume, is this :—Motions to receive and refer petitions are seldom discussed, being looked upon as matters of mere routine. It is true that some councillors occasionally attempt to discuss questions at both seasonable and unseasonable times, but Councillor Smith will not, we hope, ever learn to become one of them. Mr. Whelan will, no doubt, yet realise that there is a time to speak and a time to be silent. The time to speak upon (discuss) the petition would be when the committee reported upon it in the usual course.

We shall not discuss the personalities or imputation of unworthy motives which are so prominent in Mr. Whelan's letter, but regret that one who is chosen to represent an important parish, and claims to speak for a majority of the council, has not a more adequate appreciation of the position he occupies.

An Outrageous Attack.

The *Advocate*, refering to the inspection of steamboat boilers that is being made by Douglas Stevens, Esq., Dominion Inspector, says

"Mr. Stevens, inspector of steamers' boilers has been here for the past few days inspecting and testing the boilers on board the several steamboats. On Monday afternoon he inspected the boiler on board the *Andover*, if hammering in one spot until he made a hole through can be called inspection, and then said he would not allow her to run. From what is reported previous to going on board this was a foregone conclusion, the result of an influence adverse to the owner of the *Andover* whose enemies in secret leave no stone unturned to do him injury. In fact he admitted he was told in Chatham the *Andover* was rotten, and that he knew the owner had any number of enemies there."

We are informed by a gentleman who saw the Inspector yesterday morning and showed the *Advocate's* attack to him, that he said there was no truth whatever in the statement made in the last sentence we have quoted; that no person in Chatham told him the *Andover* was rotten, nor did he know until after he went to see the *Andover*, who she was owned by.

The facts appear to be that Mr. Stevens examined this boiler in the usual way, and a part of the examination consisted of testing the boiler-plate with an ordinary hand-hammer, for the purpose of ascertaining if there were weak spots in it. The hammer, with the force of an ordinary blow, welt through the iron and made a hole that let the water out. Such being the fact, what would the *Advocate* or the owner have the inspector do? With some inspectors a half dozen or less of champagne might have kept the hammer away from the boiler, or even covered its weaknesses with a certificate, regardless of the fact that human lives were involved in the neglect of duty. We know nothing of Mr. Stevens, but the public will have confidence in him, because he seems to recognise his responsibilities, and that it is an inspector's duty to inspect, and not merely issue certificates.

The owner of the *Andover* is, no doubt, placed at a disadvantage by the boiler being found unfit to pass inspection, but as it was an old boiler when put in the boat at the time she was built, some thirteen years ago, what else could he expect? Boilers, like boats, must wear out some time, and people's lives are of sufficient importance to justify the law in preventing men from running the risk of sacrificing them when they fail, of themselves, to realise their responsibilities.

The attack made on the inspector by the *Advocate* abundantly proves what many in the community have long known: viz., that it is ready at any time to stand in the way of the most important public interests at the bidding of such men as the *Andover's* owner. It is either blatant or silent as they may order, with neither principle nor moral sense to guide it and, therefore, subject to the caprice of those who direct it. A more shameless prostitution of journalism than its condemnation of this inspector for not passing a steamboat boiler that a tap with a hand-hammer made a hole in is, happily, seldom witnessed anywhere, and when it goes out of its way to cast unmerited slurs on a neighboring community in such a connection, it earns the contempt of all decent people.

To Correspondents.

We hope that correspondents who may be inclined to follow up the Rogersville matter, even though the principals therein have dropped it, will restrain themselves. At all events the ADVANCE will have to decline giving further space hereafter to a subject which has, we think, been sufficiently discussed.

THE LIBERAL organization meeting this evening at Chatham promises to be a good one. The members of the party—old and young—should attend.

Hon. Edward Blake on Personal Corruption of Ministers.

Hon. Edward Blake, in an address at Beaverton, Ont., dealt severely with the corrupting methods by which the rule of Sir John A. Macdonald has been maintained and the "system of purchase" it has led to in Canada. After reminding his audience of the great Pacific railway scandal for which Sir John was expelled from office he said :—

After a comparatively brief exile from power these men were restored to office, and though at the first blush they had been downcast and many of their friends has been

ASHAMED AND HUMILIATED

at the disclosures, yet that happened which often happens—for the path of shame is downward, and it is easy—they all agreed at last to declare all this to be a slander and a calumny, and that there never was any Pacific Scandal at all. They have since then bettered their instruction; they have confided in your lenity, in your forbearance, in your approbation of these methods of conducting public affairs, and have gone further, without, as yet, faring worse. Whether they shall fare worse or not depends upon the

NEXT APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

Another case was the gift, several years ago, to the present First Minister, by means of a settlement upon his family, of the sum of about $80,000, which was subscribed for and presented to him or to his family while he was First Minister of Canada. It was so subscribed and presented largely by actual and intending contractors, whose business it was to obtain favorable contracts from the Government, and having obtained them to get the largest prices for the least returns, and the most liberal allowances for extras that they could manage. It was subscribed largely by public corporations greatly

INDEBTED TO THE TREASURY,

and dependent upon the Executive for favoring settlements of their indebtedness and favorable adjustments of their financial relations. I will refer to one instance, that of the Northern Railway Company of Canada. That company was indebted in an enormous amount to the Government of Canada. It was a bankrupt concern, and acknowledged its inability to pay its debt. It was calling upon the Government to ask Parliament to compromise the debt and to take for it a comparatively small sum. And while that was the relation of the Northern Railway Company to the people, and to the Parliament, and to the Government of Canada, they found money out of their poverty,

OUT OF THEIR BANKRUPT EXCHEQUER,

out of that exchequer which they declared could supply only a small composition on their debt to the public, to pay $2,500 towards the testimonial to the First Minister. (Cheers.) There was not money to pay you, but there was money to subscribe for him. What happened? That which you might expect to happpen. Shortly afterwards a Bill was brought in by this same Government for the relief of the Northern Railway—(applause) — under which it was proposed to accept in full a small proportion of the debt. It came down very late in the session. Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, objected to the concession and insisted that it was too late in the session to pass such a bill, and declared that if it was pressed he would fight it. (Applause.) The terms were too favorable to the company, which should have been required to pay more. I heard the First Minister tell Mr. Mackenzie that he ought not to resist the Bill; that he would be responsible before the people for obstructing wise and useful legislation, and that the people would condemn him for it. (Laughter.) However, Mr. Mackenzie

TOOK THE RESPONSIBILITY,

(Cheers.) He was not a man to flinch from responsibility; and he thus defeated the measure. (Renewed cheers) What ensued? Mr. Mackenzie attained office a year or two later, and he had to deal with this question, the settlement of which he had prevented on the terms proposed. His Government made a settlement with the Northern Railway Company $500,000 better than the settlement which was proposed by Sir John Macdonald, which we had obstructed.

WE SAVED THE PUBLIC THAT AMOUNT.

(Loud cheers.) But we received no testimonial from the company. (Cheers and laughter.) I could give you other instances of those who subscribed to this testimonial and what their relations with the Government were, but one is perhaps enough for a sample. You will understand that in the bulk of cases the settlements between Government and contractors are so covered up that the facts cannot be got at, and this male it all the more important to prevent these relations between the Executive and contractors. Well, all this was approval of. It was thought to be rather an unhandsome thing to say anything about it. It was a matter to be silently agreed to. It gives me great pain, I confess, to have to refer to these matters, but the circumstances are such to-day that we are bound

TO POINT OUT TO WHAT THESE THINGS WILL GROW

if you do not check them. The thing was approved or condoned, and two or three years ago the Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin got his testimonial too. Why not? What is right for the chief is right for the second in command. He, it is true, has to do with the great bulk of the contracts for public work. He largely decides upon the conditions of tendering advertises for the tenders, determines which tender shall be accepted, determines whether the contractor has performed the work. He it is who gives the instructions for changes, who settles the bills for extras, which allow the greatest latitude for favorable or unfavorable settlement. He, I say, even above the others, ought to avoid as

A THING UTTERLY ABOMINABLE

any relations, except the direct business and official relations, with the contractors who have or may have business with his department. The testimonial he received was about $20,000, and it was largely subscribed by public contractors who had claims against the Government, or hopes or expectations whose realization depended almost wholly upon his favorable decision. Many of these claims have since been settled. What has happened? This has happened—that many people suspect the Minister of Public Works of having been influenced in his decisions by the relation he allowed to exist between these contractors and himself as givers and recipient of a

LARGE AND VALUABLE PRESENT.

It may or it may not have been so. No man can tell. We cannot judge. God knoweth! But the position is wholly indefensible. To no man ought it be possible to say: With one hand you took from this man a testimonial, and with the other you settled his claim. (Cheers.) Then we had the case of the Minister of Inland Revenue. The Minister of Public Works' testimonial passed off very well. (Laughter.) The people did not seem to object very strongly. The Tory party thought it all right. And so the Minister of Inland Revenue received his testimonial in the shape of a house and furniture, also largely subscribed for by public contractors and others with whom, as a member of the government, he had relations, and as to the furniture, very largely by the civil servants, of whom he was a superior officer. These I regard as very improper relations to exist between a Minister and contractors, and between a Minister and the civil servants, who are, in a certain sense, his subordinates and dependents. Then, sir, this very year we have our very greatest public contractors, we have the principal magnates of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a corporation having enormous financial relations with the Government, and at a time when an application was to be renewed which the government had last year declined, an application for the cancelling of ten millions of dollars of their indebtedness to the country in lieu of a portion of their land subsidy, we have these magnates making

TO THE LADY OF THE FIRST MINISTER

very valuable presents, the cost of which is variably stated. From the best information available I have believed it was at least $15,000, but I see that the *Mail* newspaper declared the other day that the value was only $5,000. I do not know whether the value was the price of one good farm or of three, but either is enough to condemn the transaction. In my opinion it was a most unfortunate thing that the First Minister, in view of the relations of the company and his government in times past, and in expectancy, should have suffered such a thing to occur. (Applause.) No gift of an important and valuable character such as this should have been accepted. What happened? The session came on, and the application of the company, which had been rejected by the government last year, was proposed by the First Minister himself this year. No doubt it may have been solely his sense of right and justice, it may have been solely his desire to promote the public interest that

INDUCED THE CHANGE OF OPINION.

I hope it was so. We cannot judge. That is just the difficulty. The unfortunate and indefensible relation was created, and the impression that all was not right was naturally produced. Gentlemen, these things ought not so to be. It is discreditable to us as a people that they exist apparently with the approval of one of the great parties in the State. There is another class of cases in which both Ministers and ordinary members are concerned, but in which the guilt of Ministers, as their power and responsibility are higher,

MUST BE DEEMED EVEN GRAVER

than the guilt of ordinary members. When ministers act as these have done, depend upon it members will follow suit. When the great and high-placed in our land stoop to indefensible positions, their example will be followed all too fast. The path downward is easy and rapid, and if those who should be exemplars of public morality, public integrity, and public probity, who ought to be above suspicion, place themselves in suspected positions, can you expect that others not so highly placed will not act in a similar spirit?

Guiteau Again.

SENSATIONAL REVIVAL OF A TERRIBLE CRIME.—REPORT THAT COLONEL CORKHILL POSSESSED EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY—SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW WITH DR. KEMPSTER.

(Boston Post.)

WASHINGTON, July 8.

The sensational report published in a New York paper of an interview with Colonel Corkhill just before his death, relative to the Guiteau case, attracts considerable attention here. The New York story itself is of a rather ephemeral nature, but confirmatory facts known to long time residents of Washington give a more substantial character to the intimations it contains. The story is in substance that Corkhill was visited recently by the long-sought wife of Guiteau, and shown by her the missing fragment of a letter containing the names of the assassin's co-conspirators. Corkhill always believed that there was a real conspiracy and he intended to publish facts and documents in his possession to demonstrate that Guiteau was not the insane man he tried to make the jury think. The Washington special of the Chicago *News* to-morrow will narrate a significant interview with Dr. Kempster, of Wisconson, who was one of the government experts at the trial. Kempster spent hours with Guiteau outside of the court room and states that he was a very different man in his cell from what he was when pesing before judge and jury. He was perfectly rational and quiet in his conversation and manner. Kempster always held to the theory of a conspiracy, and he noticed that one day during the trial Guiteau shouted out in his brusque, insolent way that if he did not have $100 before morning it would be mighty bad for somebody. Kempster says that no one but himself appeared to notice the remark, but he knew that Guiteau had no money then, and that the next morning his pockets were full of it. If there was a conspiracy it is a matter of conjecture who was engaged in it, but suspicion would naturally point to some of the Star route thieves. If Corkhill had the papers which he hinted at, and the sudden appearance of Mrs. Guiteau is not the mythical fabrication of a reporter's brain, all the facts are likely to come out ere long. Corkhill was exceedingly sensitive to the charge often hurled at him, that he had hung an insane man, and if he had lived he proposed to vindicate himself.

The sensational story referred to above, and which appeared in the New York *Herald* yesterday morning, is in brief as follows; Colonel Corkhill stated to the correspondent that he could no longer stand the odium and reproach that had been cast upon his conduct by the Guiteau case, and his professional pride revolted at the indignity and injustice that had been heaped upon him. He was greatly agitated, and after considerable urging imparted to his listener that he had only that day come into possession of facts that would permit him to speak in such a manner about the dastardly assassination of Garfield that at least two public men would be driven into social ostracism. The facts upon which he based this remarkable assertion came into his possession, so he asserted to the correspondent, through the medium of a woman who was once the wife of Guiteau, and about whom so much was said and such great, unflagging interest centered during the trial. "She produced a bundle of letters," said Corkhill, "that made my breath fail me. She promised them to me if I would aid her to her rights. I had the precious bits of manuscript in my fingers, one at a time, for she coralled them as if they were diamonds. I consented to undertake her case. Those letters are to be my fee. They are more than life to me, my boy. They are revenge." This woman sought Corkhill's service to aid her in securing a pension for another. The colonel then left the *Herald's* correspondent to verify the woman's statement in regard to her pension claim, and after a ten minutes' absence returned and stated that she had told the truth, and that her bill for relief had passed the Senate already. Then Colonel Corkhill told the story of his belief in a deep conspiracy to assassinate Garfield. At that time and until the signal should be given it was regarded as a sacred confidence. The signal can now never be given that will release the story to the world. Colonel Corkhill is dead. But the correspondent throws out the following hints without violating his trust: Colonel Corkhill claimed to be able to show by legal evidence appointments, long talks regarding the "removal" of Garfield held over luncheons at Rudolph's and in a certain basement restaurant not far from that hospitable bar. He believed in the existence of a calmly developed conspiracy, whose plot covered even the flight of the assassin to Europe. Dates, names of men and steamers were at his fingers' ends. It was the most horrible, crushing array of allegations, correct or incorrect, that my ears ever heard. The dramatic incident of that solemn hour at the Portland was the production of the mutilated Guiteau letter (about which Colonel Corkhill had been so defamed,) and the fitting into the yawning space of the missing piece of paper. It matched exactly. Upon it were two names, though it contained exactly two and a half lines of scripture. We looked at each other. Colonel Corkhill's eyes were aflame as he pointed to one of the names, and muttered with the solemnity of an executioner about to break a culprit on the wheel: "And it was for him I damaged my professional career beyond recall; for him I gave the odds on defeat."

Riots in Ireland.

When Thomas Sexton commenced his election campaign in Belfast the Orangemen early showed their intentions by hooting Mr. Sexton on his arrival and precipitating a street fight before he had proceeded fifty yards from the depot. The police prevented the spread of the disturbance. Beyond a few broken heads no damage was done; but later in the evening a crowd of Orangemen stoned a party of Sextonites, when the police again interfered and routed the assailants.

A riot followed the first announcement of the result of the contest between Mr. Lewis and Justin McCarthy, at Londonderry. The cause of the disturbance was the discovery, after the election had been declared in favor of Mr. Lewis, of a ballot box, the contents of which had not been counted. A recount followed, which almost made the election a tie, giving it to Lewis by a majority of only three. The police interfered and attacked the loyalists who had assembled in front of the hotel where Lewis was staying, and were making a demonstration in celebration of his victory. A large number of persons were injured. There was much excitement in the city over the affair.

Jos. Hylands, one of the injured men in the Dublin riot, was seen by an associated press reporter in the hospital and asked for a history of the riot as he saw it. Hylands said: "I was walking quietly along in the Catholic procession down York street, when suddenly and without the slightest provocation a lot of bottles crashed down upon us from the Conservative Workmen's Club windows. This attack with bottles was kept up continuously for a long time, until the police formed a cordon around the club house and got the upper hand of the inmates. The club men did not stop at bottles, They shot revolvers at us also. The people in the street retorted as well as they could with such stones and other missiles as they could find, and in this way smashed the club house windows. A bottle struck me in the ribs and then a bullet pierced my thigh. I fell to the ground. This was just as the police stormed the building. I was afterwards carried to the hospital."

A Plentiful Harvest.

From over 4,000 crop reports from all parts of the country, the *Rural New Yorker* concludes that the winter wheat crop is, on the whole, good, the probable yield being 295,000,000 bushels, against 212, 000.000 in 1885. Spring wheat has been considerably injured by drought and blight. The yield will probably be 140,000,000 bushels, against 145,000,000 last year. The total wheat crop will probably be 435,000,000 bushels, against 357,000.000 last year. In oats the yield is 600,000,000 bushels, against 629,000,000 bushels in 1885. Of rye and barley there will be excellent crops. The outlook is excellent for a fine crop of corn. Of early potatoes the crop will be heavy and late potatoes are promising, especially in the west. Prices will probably be low. There has been large increase in the area of cultivated grasses in west and south and a considerable increase in clover. There will be a heavy crop of hay.

MR. ANGLIN.—A very successful Roman Catholic picnic was held at Stayner on Wednesday afternoon. It was intended to be a political meeting, and Messrs Dalton McCarthy and Thos. Long promised to speak on behalf of the Tories, while Hon. T. W. Anglin and Josrph Tait were to represent the Reformers. When the well-filled train arrived this morning from Toronto Dr. Wyle was present at the depot to welcome the Tory speakers, and a band was there to cheer them, but neither Mr. McCarthy nor Mr Long had arrived. An enjoyable picnic followed, however, and a meeting was subsequently organized with Mr Neal Hawkins in the chair. He introduced Mr. Anglin, who delivered a brief speech on the political questions of the day, contrasting the principles and policies of the two parties. Dr. Wyle followed on behalf of the Conservatives, and the meeting concluded with a rousing speech from Mr. Tait.—*London, Ont., Advertiser.*

A SCOTT ACT CITY.—This paragraph is from Monday's Charlottetown *Examiner:*

Nineteen drunks and a nuisance case constituted the docket at the Stipendiary Magistrate's Court this forenoon. Two were fined $30 or 30 days imprisonment; sixteen $1 each, and one was held over till to-merrow.

Charlottetown has a population of 11,000 or 12,000. St. John and Portland with a population together of 43,000 of 44,000 do not have nineteen drunks in one day, or, very often, in two days. *St. John Globe.*

Diocesan Synod.

There were sixty five clergymen and fifty lay men responded to the roll call at the 16th annual session of the diocesan synod which opened in St. John on Wednesday morning, 30th ult, the Metropolitan presiding.

The rules of order were suspended to allow Rev. Joseph Dingley, of Eastport, Me., Rev Mr Peters, the newly appointed rector of Bathurst, and Rev E V Harris of Amherst, N. S., within the railing, and to allow the introduction of a resolution to adopt the declaration of principles. The declaration was adopted by both orders.

The synod then appointed the following standing committee:—

Clergy—Rev Canon Medley, Rev Canon Brigstocke, Rev Canon Neales, Rev G G Roberts. Laity—Chief Justice Allen, W. M. Jarvis, Hon B. R. Stevenson, Dr C W Weldon.

The secretary laid on the table a statement of the contingent fund and Hon B. R. Stevenson was appointed to audit the same. The fund shows a balance of $410.-88, the total receipts being $545.21.

The chairman appointed the lay members of the board of discipline as follows; G S Grimmer, Dr. C W Weldon, G A Blair, W F Dibblee, G E Fenety, W M Jarvis, Hurd Peters, G S Smith, C N Vroom, D L Hanington, D P Wetmore, T R Jones.

The following gentlemen were elected for the joint board of domestic and foreign missions: Clergy, Rev Canon Brigstocke, Rev G M Armstrong, Rev D Forsyth; laity—G H Lee, T B Robinson, E J Wetmore. The metropolitan and the coadjutor bishop are members *ex officio.*

The committee on Sunday schools was named as follows: Rev. Canon Medley, Rev Canon Brigstocke, Rev Canon Neales, Rev G G Roberts, Rev J H Talbot, Rev D Forsyth, Rev J C Titcombe, Wm M Jarvis, C H Fairweather, G H Lee.

The metropolitan reported that he had secured the passage of a bill by the legislature removing any disability regarding the calling of last meeting of synod.

The synod adjourned until 2.30.

When the synod met at 2·30 Mr G Sidney Smith presented the memorial of the rector, church wardens and vestry of the parish of St Paul, in the city and county of St John, by which it appears that they are displeased that Mr. Davenport's license was not revoked in consequence of the legal advice given by Mr Bethune, of Montreal, to whom the matter was referred by a committee appointed at the synod meeting held at Fredericton in July, 1885, the metropolitan being one of the committee.

The memorialists contend they deem it a duty they owe to the church itself that they should maintain those rights to which by the law of the church and immemorial usage they are entitled.

The Sunday school committee reported, remarking upon the small number of male teachers, upon the fact that in many of the country parishes the Sunday schools are kept open only during the summer months. The total number of schools is 112; teachers, 555: scholars, 5,542, The report was received.

The following persons were elected as delegates to the provincial synod:—

Clergy; Rev Canon Medley, Rev Canon DeVebor, Rev G G Roberts, Rev Canon Neales, Rev Canon Brigstocke, Rev G M Armstrong, Rev J R Campbell, Rev J H Talbot, Rev J M Davenport, Rev D Forsyth, Rev G O Troop, Rev Canon Ketchum.

Substitutes: Rev O S Newnham, Rev L A Hoyt, Rev R E Smith, Rev G H Sterling, Rev J R DeW Cowie, Rev H J Hanford.

Laity; Chief Justice Allen, Hon B R Stevenson, D L Hanington, W M Jarvis, C W Weldon, C H Fairweather, Hurd Peters, C N Vroom, A A Sterling, R T Clinch, G R Parkin, R B Haddow. Substitutes: G A Schofield, W E Dibblee, H A Johnson, A P Tippett, H Frith John Sears.

THURSDAY'S SESSION.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke and Rev. David Forsyth were appointed clerical delegates; R. T. Clinch and C. H. Lee lay-delegates for the domestic and foreign missionary society of the Church of England in Canada.

Rev. F. W. Vroom and D. C. W. Weldon were appointed governors for Kings college, Windsor.

Rev. Canon Brigstocke presented the report of the governors of Kings college. The report, in opening, referred to the changes which have taken place in the college. The receipts last year were greater than the expenditure. Reference was made to the death of Rev G W Hodgson.

The rules of order were suspended and on motion of Mr G Sidney Smith the memorial of St Paul's parish was taken up.

A resolution moved by Chief Justice Allen and seconded by Hon B R Stevenson affirming the correctness of Mr. Bethune's opinion and recommending that a conference should take place between the rector, church wardens and vestry of St. Paul's church, and the trustees or persons claiming to hold the title of the Mission chapel, and the missionary in charge thereof, and that a settlement should be agreed upon which would, under the circumstances, be reasonably satisfactory to the respective parties immediately interested.

A great deal of discussion followed, which was taken part in by many gentlemen.

Mr Hurd Peters moved the following amendment:—

That it is much to be desired that an amicable settlement should be had of the matter in difference between St. Paul's church and the Mission church; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to both parties as an expression of the opinion of this synod.

The synod adjourned for dinner, but the discussion was resumed in the afternoon.

Rev Mr Davenport moved the following amendment to the amendment:—

Whereas, The opinion given by Mr Bethune at the request of the synod is adverse to the position of the Mission church, in the parish of St. Paul's, Portland, and it is inadvisable, in the interests of the church at