POOR COPY

New Advertisements

L.S.L.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $150,000.

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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 $950,000 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

Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. *It never scales or postpones.* Look at the following distribution!

193rd Grand Monthly
AND THE
EXTRAORDINARY QUARTERLY DRAWING
IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS,
Tuesday, June 15, 1886.

Under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 " "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
1,000 "	50	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
2,279 Prizes mounting to		$522,500

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,
New Orleans, La.
or M. A. DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

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.

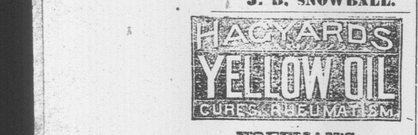
FOR SALE.

The Lot of Land Corering on Duke and Cunard Streets and known as the

Wesleyan Church Property.

This lot has a frontage of 93½ feet on Cunard St. and 50 feet on Duke St., and will be sold with buildings &c as they now stand. This is one of the best business stands in town. The buildings are in good repair and suitable for Warehouse or Factory. Possession Given on the first of June next. Price Low and Terms Moderate.

J. B. SNOWBALL.



FREEMAN'S
WORM POWDERS.

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

JUST RECEIVED.

10 BARRELS
Malaga Grapes,
1 CAR LOAD
CHOICE WINTER APPLES,
1 MIXED CAR
CANADIAN APPLES
ONIONS,
CHEESE.
ETC. ETC.
BOTTOM PRICES.
D CHESMAN

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, Fistuls, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

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

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

GOOD, FRESH & RELIABLE

DRUGS
AND
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, go to the
Newcastle Drug Store.

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

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

Notice to Mill Owners.

THE Subscriber is prepared to furnish his PATENT LOG CARRIAGE SHIFTING MACHINE, to any parties requiring the same, or supply drawings, etc., to enable 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.

General Business.

FOR SALE.

The property known as the JAMES T. GRIFFIN HOUSE situate on the South side of Water Street in the Town of Chatham, lately occupied by Mr. Alexander Templeton.

FOR TERMS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS
apply to
L. J. TWEEDIE.

Chatham, 4th March, 1886

Property for Sale.

The Dwelling House and premises, with outbuildings attached belonging to the Subscriber situated on St. John Street, Chatham, and now occupied by Jas A. Cormack are offered for sale For terms and other particulars apply to Jas Cormack.

ALEX. CORMACK.

Chatham, N. B.

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

THE STAR SAFETY RAZOR.

PATENTED JUNE 1880.
MEDAL OF SUPEROIRITY AWARDED
—BY—
AMERICAN INSTITUTE 1884.
—THE BEST—
RAZOR in USE

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.

G. STOTHART.
Chatham, N. B

NOW IS THE TIME

While you are cleaning and arranging your homes, no better opportunity will offer itself supply yourselves with

WOVEN WIRE
MATTRESSES
SPRING BEDS AND BEDDING.

Do not lose the golden opportunity. Wire mattresses are not a luxury but a necessity, and are indispensable to health and cleanliness, and refreshing sleep. Do not fail to give me a call. My prices are ridiculously low.

A. W. PURDY.

WE SELL
POTATOES,
SPILING, BARK,
R. R. Ties, Lumber. Laths,
Canned Lobsters, Mackerel, Berries,
Potatoes, Fish, Etc.

Best Prices for all Shipments.

Write fully for Quotations

Hatheway & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanic exchanges

WHIPS! WHIPS

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

CALL AND IN SPECT.

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

Sled Shoe Steel,
CAST STEEL,
IRON AND CHAIN,
always on hand.
J. R. GOGGIN,
General Hardware Merchant
Chatham, N. B

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

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, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness, and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of LUBECK BLOOD BITTERS.

Manufd only by T. MILBURN & CO., Toronto

ONLY VICK'S SEEDS, AT HEADQUARTERS.
JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N.Y.

S. C. HAMS, Etc.

600 B. S. C. Hams,
1000 do Spiced Roll Bacon,
80 Boxes extra good Cheese,
12 Half barrels Boston Pickles
15 Bags fresh assorted Nuts,
50 Cases Colman's Starch,
6 do do Mustard
2 do Nixey's Black Lead,
5 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 Wharf

MIRAMICHI
LIVERY STABLE,
Castle Street, - - Newcastle
TEAMS FURNISHED FOR
DRIVES, PARTIES,
EXCURSIONS
FISHING TRIPS ETC
JOHN MORRISSY - Proprietor

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. - - - MAY 27, 1886.

The Queen.

On Monday last The Queen—as she is affectionately called by all English-speaking people, including citizens of the United States, as well as by millions of subjects of other languages — completed the sixty-seventh year of her age, and should she live until the 20th of June, she will enter upon the fiftieth, or jubilee year of her reign, a period exceeded by only two of her predecessors, Henry III and George III, who reigned, respectively, fifty-six and fifty-nine years. Contemplating both the personal and official character of the Queen, we are at a loss to determine which is most entitled to pre-eminence for those qualities which challenge our admiration for the woman and our loyal reverence for the Queen. It is quite easy to be fulsome and commonplace on such a subject, and make a kind of fireworks celebration in the way of superficial platitudes on the Queen's birthday, as we might fire a formal *feu de joie* without a thought of the past or present associations connected with it. By too many it is seized upon as a respite from the drudgery of work, or grudged through love of gain, rather than kept as an historic festival. So long as we remain a part of a great and ancient monarchy, the annual return of the sovereign's natal day offers an occasion for reflections, the importance of which their frequency cannot diminish.

We may proudly reflect that the British monarchy to which we are attached—with all the freedom that is the heirloom of British subjects and British dependencies, and with the power and advantages which the connection implies—is the most vigorous, because it is the most popular, as well as the most ancient in existence among the civilized nations, dating back in an unbroken line for eleven hundred years, where its beginning is lost in the clouds of fiction and romance. It may decline and disappear, as all human institutions do, sooner or later, but that can only be in the throes of revolution or in the national apostacy and decay. It is not the creation of any abstract political idea or theory, but the native constitutional growth of ages of experience and precedent modified and refined to express and suit the advancement of knowledge and the changes of circumstances. Its charters and laws are unwritten, but expressed in every institution of human freedom. It is immortal in the political fiction that "the King never dies" and infallible through the legal presumption that "the King can do no wrong." so that there need be neither interregnum, nor revolution in the just administration of Government within the circle of its provisions. The Monarch is the perpetual president of the Council of the nation. Administrations may come and go, but he remains unimpeached and undying, just as the people cannot be said to become extinct or to err, as they are answerable only to themselves. The ministry of party expiates the failure of its policy by resigning its commission into the hands of the people's sovereign, who calls into Council others whom the people trust. Under the constitution it is "the people, by the people, for the people" whom the monarch personifies in their unity and generations, irrespective of party. He is the political centre around which the atoms of the community concentrate and crystalize into the corporate organization as a nation and whom they may reverence, dignify and defend just in proportion as they appreciate their own power, majesty and honor. He is the essence of their political fidelity and should represent all that is best in their social and domestic character, giving tone to the one and adding virtue to the other.

It is needless to repeat that no monarch ever fulfilled these obligations and responsibilities with greater lustre than the present occupant of the throne. As mother, wife and Queen she has erected a standard by which her successors will be measured and judged in every relation of life—which they may emulate, but can scarcely surpass, nor are we impatient for the day of trial which we pray may long be deferred.

The Postmastership.

The ADVANCE found fault with the Dominion Government, on 13th inst., because it neglected to fill the vacant postmastership of Chatham and the *World*—willing to defend the Government, right or wrong, or whether asked to do so or not—declared our complaints unfounded, and intimated that everything in connection with the office was quite satisfactory. Our criticism, however, has had quite a different effect at Ottawa, the appointment of Mr. Michael Adams' brother, Mr. R. B. Adams, having been announced almost immediately—being, apparently, decided upon before the *World's* silly article was written. Mr. Adams entered upon his duties on Monday last. The appointment is, no doubt, satisfactory to the Liberal-Conservatives among us, as they all appear to accept it in excellent spirit. Of course, there are rumors of several members of the party being disappointed or displeased, but that kind of thing is the rule in all such cases. If there are any who are cross and have been tempted to threaten and say hard things against Mr. Michael Adams in connection with his favoring his brother, they will, as usual, soon forget it. It is amusing to hear of this and that would-be-prominent Tory's wrath, and, then, see the smile and cordial greeting they give the patronage-dispenser when he condescends to visit Chatham.

The *Advocate*, which may always be counted upon to represent the sorehead wing of its own, or any other party in its vicinity, says,—

We know that this appointment will not be looked upon with satisfaction by many old supporters of the Liberal Conservative party in Chatham, there being several applicants for the office far more entitled to it than the gentleman appointed, and who have supported that party ever since confederation and whose claims should have received favorable consideration at the hands of the Government.

What does the *Advocate* mean by "old supporters of the Liberal-Conservative party?' That party is only about as old as the National policy, which, itself, is not yet half the age of the *Advocate*, which, as everybody knows, is still very fresh and green. The "old supporters" referred to will have to learn party discipline. The gentleman who dispenses Dominion patronage here—and whose name the *Advocate* knows it dare not mention in censure—realises the material out of which the "Liberal-Conservative" party that has the *Advocate's* confidence is made, and governs himself accordingly. He has pluck and they haven't. He has them all weighed and ticketed. He knows how they assemble in out of the way places and button-hole each other on the corners, and pick him to pieces, but, at the same time, tremble at his approach, lest he might suspect that they dare to harbor even a suggestion of independent judgment in reference to anything he chooses to do. It is only a few weeks since we informed what the *Advocate* calls the "Liberal-Conservative Party" in Newcastle and Chatham of the relationship existing between them and their master. It is, as we then showed them, an illustration of the fable of the Frogs and the Stork. We said,—

"He has been coddled and flattered, fawned upon and courted to the heart's content of a lot of men whose servility towards him is unworthy of the merest dependents, to say nothing of freemen. They have taught him his lesson and when he assumes to himself the sole right of doing as he pleases with the party patronage, he does so as the natural result of their own work. The frogs, having clamored for a king, have been gratified in their wish. If he eats them up or, in other stork-like ways, shows that he looks upon them as the mere creatures of his caprice, they must grin and bear it. There is a class of men who think it an honor to even be kicked by others, and, when this great 'professional politician' shows his worshippers the contempt in which he holds them he does it as much to gratify his well known vanity as to bind his following the more closely—acting on the idea that 'the more you kick your dogs the better they like you.'"

Under all the circumstances, we assume that the *Advocate* and its party, after they have had time to cool off, will come to the conclusion that their new master has been wiser than they in the Chatham post office matter and that will be just when he again wants their support. As to the gentleman appointed to the position, he seems to be discharging the duties in a regular and acceptable way—and is, no doubt, as efficient as "the several applicants" would be "who have supported the party ever since confederation"— which, let it be remembered, is more than can be said for even Mr. Michael Adams, who has so neatly captured Mr. Mitchell's party and, even at this day, pushes aside that gentleman's post office nominee as easily as he did his nominee for the Commons in 1868. Truly, this is a selfish world!

The Difference.

The *World* says,—

"Punishment sometimes overtakes corrupt politicians, even in New York. Alderman Jachne, a noted ward politician of Gotham, has been sentenced to nine years and ten months in the State Prison for accepting a bribe from a street railway company. There are a dozen or so more on trial, with equally hard prospects before them."

Sir John Macdonald is, no doubt, in the *World's* estimation, much less deserving of punishment for agreeing to sell the Canada Pacific Railway charter to Sir Hugh Allan than is the New York Alderman for his little transaction. The latter accepted "a bribe from a street railway company." Sir John accepted a bribe from a continental railway company. The Alderman was sent to the State prison; the other offender was not even tried for his crime.

Another Corrupt Minister.

Minister of Customs Bowell belongs to the class of men who ought never to be allowed to occupy a seat in a Government. He has been accused, several times, of making use of his public position to further his own interests and those of his relations, and, the other day, was, by evidence given before the Committee on Privileges and Elections proved even worse than charged by the gentleman who moved for an enquiry into his corrupt trafficking in public lands, etc. The Toronto *Globe*, in its summary of the matter, says,—

"Mr. Edgar's skilful review of the evidence in the White-Jamieson-Bowell scandal renders impossible Mr. Bowell's escape, not only from the charge laid against him in Mr. Edgar's motion, but from far graver charges. It is shown that the Minister was not merely cognizant of all that went on, of the intentions of White and Jamieson to traffic in Parliamentary influence, their actual dealings, and the nature of the interest of all the parties concerned, but that he advised his son-in-law to join with Mr. White to procure an Order in Council that they might sell it; that he then passed the Order in Council which they asked for; that he lent his son-in-law money to go into the scheme, counselled him to demand 112 interest, or $33,000 paid up shares, and in a word took an active part in the whole fishy transaction.

"The disclosure shows Mr. Bowell to have betrayed his trust as Minister of the Crown in a manner the most gross and for the benefit of a relative and a supporter. There is not another responsible Government in the world from which he would not be promptly driven, and if he is not excluded from the Cabinet at Ottawa, it must be either that his colleagues are lost to all sense of decency, or that he has power to ruin the lot."

The Fishery Dispute.

A New York *World* Washington despatch of 22nd says: "Secretary Bayard has given the fisheries question careful attention. He believes when he comes to report the matter to Congress the public will be satisfied. He has had frequent consultations with Minister West and has understood from him all along that the English authorities were not disposed to sustain the Canadian officials in what they had done. Mr. Bayard does not regard the question as a particularly important one. He does not believe the mere question of the right to purchase bait in Canadian ports will be sufficient to cause any serious differences of opinion between the department and the English foreign secretary. It is understood the Canadian authorities have been notified by Minister West that they have gone too far and that they will not be sustained. Secretary Bayard yesterday informed Senator Frye that he had addressed a note to the British authorities asking for the release of the vessels seized and reparation for the damage done to the owners. His declaration of the rights of Americans under the treaty of 1818 was satisfactory to Senator Frye."

(Montreal Herald.)

Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington.

The news that the Hon. Lucius Seth Huntington was dead, excited surprise and sorrow in this city yesterday. Mr. Huntington was not by any means an old man, it was not known that he was afflicted with any dangerous disease, and he was much liked for his genial, open nature and his many social virtues. It was impossible to know Mr. Huntington well and not to like him, and he was well known in Montreal where he had lived many years. He took an active part in politics, and at one time he considered it his duty to act in a way that rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to many powerful political opponents, but he had outlived nearly all political dislikes and he was kindly remembered in his native land and highly esteemed for his many good qualities. Mr. Huntington was an honest, a manly and a courageous opponent. He never pretended to be other than he was. He hit hard and took the blows dealt in return without wincing. To his friends he was as generous as the day and as true as steel. He was a man to be depended upon in the day of trial. His undaunted bearing and the clarion tones of his splendid voice are remembered with admiration and pleasure by all who ever heard him on the platform or in the Chamber of the House of Commons.

Mr. Huntington belonged to a race which had done great deeds on this continent and on both sides of the line. He was the descendant of one of the brave men who settled in New England contemporaneously with the Mayflower pilgrims. Men of his name and his family took a distinguished part in life in the new world, public and private. They had much to do with laying the foundations of the great Republic and with building up the new nation. His grandfather took the loyalist side in the Revolution and when the colonists prevailed over the royal forces he emigrated to the County of Compton. The subject of this notice was the son of Seth Huntington, Esq., of Waterville. He was born on the 26th of May, 1827. He studied law and was called to the bar in 1853, and he subsequently became a member of the law firm of Laflamme, Huntington & Laflamme. He married Miss Miriam Jane Wood, daughter of Major David Wood, of Shefford, who died in March 1871. Mr. Huntington afterwards married an American lady, Mrs. Marsh, the widow of Charles Marsh, civil engineer. He was created Queen's Counsel in 1863. He early took an interest in politics and was from the first a pronounced Liberal. Mr. Huntington at one time owned a large interest in the Herald and his contributions to its columns were numerous and valuable. In 1861 he was elected to represent Shefford in the House of Assembly, and continued a member until 1867, when confederation made a change in the constitution. He became a member of the Executive Council of Canada and Solicitor General of Lower Canada in 1863. He was elected member of the first parliament under confederation and was re-elected in 1872. The part he took in unearthing the Pacific Scandal is a matter of history. In 1874, after the change of Government, he became a member of the Mackenzie Administration as President of the Privy Council. In 1875 he was appointed Postmaster General, and continued in that position until 1878. He was re-elected for Shefford in the general election for that year, and held his seat until the election of 1882, when he was defeated. He then retired from politics and took up his residence in New York. He there devoted his leisure to literature and produced among other works the novel "Professor Conant." The immediate cause of Mr. Huntington's death was bronchitis. He had been long troubled with that complaint, but he was not thought to be in danger. He leaves a wife and one son. The body is to be taken home for burial.

(St John Globe)

Charter Selling.

Alderman Jachne, aged 36 years, a jeweler by trade, has gone to Sing Sing prison, New York, for nine years and ten months, for bribery in connection with the Broadway railroad franchise. If Jachne, like some Canadian legislators, had used his influence and his position to get the franchise for himself and his friends, his fault would not have been legally so serious as it is, but as he sold out his vote for ready cash, he gets punished in this way. The Judge delivered a stinging address in pronouncing sentence:—

He said the prisoner had been convicted after a fair trial, that he had had every advantage that a defendant could have, and able counsel. He had the services of two of the most eminent members of the bar, one a veteran of the criminal bar, noted for his power and force, and another gentleman of equal power and force, whose services were at the command of the poor, unfortunate and oppressed in this and other lands. The case was a sad one. It was a humiliating spectacle that a man who was elected to public office in this city should have so heinously betrayed his trust as the prisoner had. It was sad to see a man with the prisoner's advantages in the position in which he now was. "I could not be unmoved at the spectacle of your weeping wife and broken-hearted mother, but the saddest thing of all about your case is the doubt which pervaded many good and honest minds of your conviction. There was not a doubt of your guilt. It was universally conceded, when the evidence was in, that the case against you was clear, convincing and overwhelming. There was no doubt of your guilt, but there was a doubt concerning the chances of convicting you. The doubt arose because the people had not sufficient faith in their common laws, because they feared that crime would in the end triumph over virtue. It was, too, a doubt of our jury system, of the zeal of our public prosecutor, and of the fidelity of the detective branch of our police. Every good citizen should rejoice that all these doubts have been dispelled, and the lesson it teaches is a good one. It teaches us to believe in the probity and fidelity of the police, in the efficiency and impartiality of our laws and in the greatest of our institutions. We are also taught that to be a great people we must not destroy but support it. You have only had faith in the supremacy of evil and in the impossibility of working out good results, and you have fathered and sustained the very crime of which you have been found guilty. The faith that you, and those like you, have endeavored to trample in the mud of corruption rises triumphant over you, while you have fallen a disgraced and dishonored man. The faith in evil will now give way to that better and higher faith that good must triumph in the end. Have you forgotten the conviction of Tweed, whose power was greater than ever yours was? Have you forgot the conviction of Genet, and of Sergeant Crowley, and of Fish and Ward? or are only the miscarriages of justice to be remembered? The lesson is there. The people are not, as you and those like you have thought, honeycombed through with corruption. There is hope of better things, and the people will in the future have more faith. You and such as you have doubted the efficacy of the law, and believe solely in corruption to prevent and obstruct the law, but you sneer at every honest effort to bring about a better state of things. The two notoriously honest men of your board were sneered at as dudes. Their refusal to do as you did was 'cheap bunco-ube.' In addition to that, you must instruct your counsel to say that it was personal ambition and personal aggrandizement; that our worthy sheriff refused an offer of a bribe because he wanted to be sheriff, and that honorable Mr. O'Connor refused it, because he wanted to be governor. Every aspiration for better things you said was an aspiration for personal aggrandizement and personal advantage. There is nothing so contemptible to you as a man who seeks to reform abuses. The lesson of the day is that the vipers which hold such sentiments had better hide their heads, so that honest men may breathe more freely, and that they may know that the majority of the people hold their honor above price. Nothing remains for me to do but to pass the sentence of the court. I have conscientiously consulted my whole conscience and mind to see if there was any possibility of mercy in your case. I have been asked to be merciful. I am not unmindful of woman's tears or of any consideration which could properly bring about proper mercy, but there is none. If ever there was a case where something like the maximum punishment of the law should be inflicted, it is truly here. This was not only not a technical bribery, but it was a substantial bribery—an enormous sum of money paid to a man for the purpose of influencing him with respect to a stupendous transaction. It was no trivial matter. It was one of the most extreme cases for which the law provides the maximum punishment. I would have you believe that, although we feel it our duty to impose the maximum punishment, for all that we have no desire that you should be treated in any different way from any other prisoner." The court said he would give the prisoner a day to procure, if his counsel could get it a stay of proceedings, which would keep him in the prison until an appeal was heard.

Will any man explain to us what is the difference between this charter-seller who is now a convicted felon, and the man who sold out the charter of the Pacific Railway for a lump sum to a great contractor? We invite honest consideration of the subject.

Ottawa Notes.

INCH ARRAN.

On 18th inst., in the Public Accounts Committee, there was an interesting time over the Inch Arran matter. Letters and telegrams from Mr. J. G. Forbes of St. John, were read, giving emphatic denial to the statement of Mr. Haddow, ex-M.P., that he (Forbes) had stated that he had personal knowledge that Sir Charles Tupper promised the Government would pay for the construction of Inch Arran.

Mrs. Peter Grant was then examined by Mr. Davies and stated that she was the original proprietor of the Inch Arran hotel, which she had built as a private affair to make a living for herself. Nobody helped her to build the hotel, and she objected to the committee enquiring into what was purely and simply a private affair of her own.

Mr. Davies—Had you any hope of obtaining, or any reason to hope that you would obtain, any assistance from the officials in this matter.

Mrs. Grant—I am sorry to say, sir, that I know the politicians of Canada too well to found anything on their promises.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Davies—How is it that you come to entertain such a bad opinion about the promises of politicians; have they broken any of their promises to you?

Mrs. Grant—Practical experience, but not in connection with Inch Arran, remember.

Mr. Davies—Then the promises were kept in that regard.

Mrs. Grant—I did not say so.

Mr. Davies—Were they broken?

Mrs. Grant—That is my private business.

Mr. Davies—Then you refuse to answer?

Mrs. Grant—I do not refuse to answer, but I object to the jurisdiction. I object to be questioned on what I consider to be private business. The Government and no official ever contributed one dollar directly or indirectly. I asked them for help, but there was no promise whatever. They distinctly refused and said they could not do it.

Mr. Davies—Why should you ask them for help for your private hotel?

Mrs. Grant—Why should I not ask for help as well as a member of Parliament? Everybody who knows anything about Canada knows that anybody who comes to Ottawa wants help. (Laughter).

Mr. Davies—Who drew the plans of the hotel for you?

Mrs. Grant—My husband.

Mr. Davies—Did Sir Charles Tupper approve of them?

Mrs. Grant—No more than yot would have if I submitted them to you as a private friend.

Mr. Davies—Did he, as a matter of fact, or did he not?

Mrs. Grant—No, he did not, as a matter of fact, if you come down to a fine legal point. (Laughter.)

Mr. Davies—Who superintended the construction of the hotel before you sold out to Mr. Schrieber?

Mrs. Grant—In what year do you mean?

Mr. Davies—I do not know the year.

Mrs. Grant—Oh, well, you ought to be better posted before asking that question.

Mr. Davies—It is because I do not know that I am asking you

Mrs. Grant—In the little I did myself in 1883 it was a foreman from Dalhousie who superintended it.

Mrs. Grant also said that she got a document from Mr. Harrison, of St. John, about her husband and his employment, but she objected to answer any further concerning it. Her husband was capable of giving the reason without bringing his wife here to answer the question. She had not Mr. Harrison's document with her, but she would see if she could find it.

Mr. Davies—Will you produce it?

Mrs. Grant—If the law compels me, or if you have a right to order me to produce it, I will produce it, but I object.

The Chairman—Have you the agreement in the city? If you have, you must produce it.

Mrs. Grant—I think it is a very unfair position for a woman to be put in. It shows very little honor or manhood among the legislators of Canada to put a woman in such a position. I object to produce any evidence about my husband's position. You can commit me to prison if you choose. I prefer the prison to stating anything about my husband's position. He never got a dollar from the Government that he did not give ample value for.

Mr. Davies endeavored to get Mrs. Grant to confess that she had been advised not to produce the document, but completely failed to do so. Mrs. Grant said she had made up her own mind on that subject.

Mr. Davies—Do you think you are serving your own interests or the interest of anybody else by withholding that document?

Mrs. Grant—That is my business.

Hon. Mr. White—Were you advised by any person to withhold this document?

Mrs. Grant—No. I am not aware that anybody in Ottawa knew I had it.

The Chairman—I think you should produce it.

Mrs. Grant—It is not in my possession. It is not in my custody, and it is a fundamental principle in English law that no wife can be arraigned against her husband. On that principle I protest against your interference. I will not produce it. I will go to prison first.

Mr. Davies—You must answer this question, or I must ask that your refusal be reported to the house.

Mrs. Grant—All right. I am quite willing to abide by the voice of the House of Commons. I am willing to abide by the vote of the House of Commons.

Mrs. Grant afterwards said there was not much in the document anyway, and upon it being represented to her that her refusal to produce it would create a suspicion that there was a good deal in it, she consented to produce it to-morrow.

The committee then adjourned.

The Montreal *Herald* gives the continuation of Mrs. Grant's evidence as follows.—

When the Public Accounts Committee met, this morning, the members assembled punctually and with expectant faces, in the hopes that some repetition of yesterday's amusement might be had. They looked very glum when they discovered that Mrs. Grant had not arrived, and that in the meantime a certain deviation from the path of rectitude in the Indian department was to be enquired into. By the time the examination of Mr. Vankougnet, the Indian Superintendent, was concluded, Mrs. Grant had arrived, and the lady smiling upon the committee, and bowing to the gentlemen who had yesterday crossed swords with her, so to say, took her seat by the side of Mr. Rykert the chairman.

"Have you brought the document, Mrs Grant?" asked Mr. Davies.

"Yes. Here it is," said Mrs. Grant laying it on the table, "now you've got what you're wanting," and Mrs. Grant jerked her head and a smile broke over her good-natured face, and she looked as if she were thinking, "you wouldn't have got it if I could have helped it."

Mr. Davies said "Ah," with a sigh of relief, which seemed to mean, "I've been playing this fish for some time and dodging him around the boulders, but I've landed him at last." Mr. Rykert then read the reluctantly produced document which was signed by Mr. L. R. Harrison who acted for Mr. Schreiber and who is the Deputy of the Minister of Justice in New Brunswick. It read as follows:—

DALHOUSIE, July 25th, 1884.

MRS. HELEN G. GRANT.

Dear Madam,—It is the intention of the Railway Department to employ Mr. Grant at once, temporarily, to be followed as soon as practicable with permanent employment at a suitable remuneration.

I am yours,
L. R. HARRISON.

"This document was given you as a consideration for selling the hotel, I suppose," said Mr. Davies.

"I had a family to keep, and I'd just like to know how they are to live, as they are not old enough to work?'

"Of course, of course, but you wouldn't have sold the hotel if you hadn't had this promise of a berth for your husband?"

"Oh, there might have been other things beside that."

"But as a matter of fact that was what induced you to sell it?"

"You know all about it, so you needn't be asking me."

"But I don't know all about it?"

"Yes, you do."

"No, I don't."

"Yes, you do. You've got the document you wanted—and I'm not going to answer you any more, you know well enough."

"Well, but if I know, the committee does not, and I want you to tell them."

"No, I want. The committee can just find out for themselves. It's plain on the face of it. I'll just answer no more of your questions."

"Was this letter part and parcel of the agreement to sell the hotel?"

"Well, it was just part of it. You've got the document. There's nothing binding in it, and I'd just like you to understand, you and the committee too, that Peter Grant doesn't require any apology to be made by the Government for employing him. He may have his equals as an engineer, but there isn't his superior in Canada."

This exhibition of wifely pride the committee warmly applauded. They felt that this kind of thing should be encouraged; some of them entertained a suspicion that perhaps their wives were not so fully impressed with the excellencies of their respective husbands, and it was felt that this was a very proper protest on the part of Mrs. Grant. The consequence was the "hear, hear's" resounded from all parts of the room. "Peter Grant," continued that gentleman's admirable wife, "has been employed by the Government for many years off and on, and except for one failing"——

"Oh!" said Mr. Davies, interrupting her, "we don't wish you to tell us his failings. If wives begin telling their husband's failings I don't know where we shall all be;" but as the lady seemed to insist on giving the information concerning her husband, Mr. Davies asked, "what then, is his failing."

"A strict adherence to the ten commandments."

This unexpected reply rather nonplussed Mr Davies and checked further question on the subject, for with an outspoken lady under examination, there was no saying which commandment, in her opinion, might constitute in its breach, the most desirable opening for larks. Some further questioning took place with no variation of result, and then Mrs Grant rose to leave, requesting the return of the paper, which, she said, was nothing worth as a legal instrument but which she desired to keep as a souvenir.

Mr. Schreiber was then examined, and said he had bought the hotel in the interests of the railway. If there were any profits, he would, of course, get them, but he had not bought it with the idea of running it, but had tried to sell it.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS was in quite a working mood on Friday last.

Mr. Foster's Bill to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels, and Mr. Thompson's Bill respecting the Carleton (City of St. John) Branch Railway, were read the third time.

Resolutions providing for grants of land to the irregular forces engaged in the Northwest campaign were passed in committee, and a Bill founded on them was introduced and read the first time.

The House went again into committee on the Bill respecting the Northwest Territories. A lively discussion took place on the clause providing that the judges to be created under the Bill might be appointed to the Northwest Council without emoluments. Messrs. Weldon, Mills, Cameron (Huron), Mulock, and Davies strongly objected to the union of judicial and legislative functions in one person, as calculated to interfere with the administration of justice, and to lower respect for the bench. The clause was amended so as to make judges eligible for appointment, not election, to the Council, and the Bill was reported as amended.

The Bill amending the law of evidence (from the Senate) was read a second time and adopted in committee. The Bill was read the third time.

After recess, the Bill to incorporate the Northumberland Straits Tunnel Railway was passed through committee and read the third time.

Mr. McLelan's Bill respecting the Harbour of Quebec and Sir Hector Langevin's Bill respecting tolls over the Dunnville dam and bridge connecting works over the Grand River were read the second time and adopted in committee. The Bill respecting the electoral franchise and the Dominion Elections Act was read the second time, and the House went into Committee of the Whole upon it. After all the clauses of the Bill, as introduced by the Government, had been adopted, Mr. McCarthy proposed several amendments altering the qualification of voters. One of these reduces the period of residence by providing that residence shall be for one year before application instead of one year before 1st January; another provides that in case of income voters residence in Canada is sufficient, instead of residence in a constituency. After a long discussion it was decided that the consideration of Mr. McCarthy's amendments should be held over until Tuesday. The House adjourned at 1 a.m.

On motion to go into supply on 20th, Mr. Mitchell said that in 1878, when the National Policy was adopted, he was partly responsible for it and he did not regret it, but there was such a thing as running a national policy into the ground. There was the duty on flour, cornmeal, and breadstuffs and coal, which pressed hardly on the poorer people, particularly on those of the Maritime provinces. Had he been returned at the election of 1878 he would have opposed these duties on the food and fuel of the people; but he had been defeated and so was only partially responsible. It was thought that the new North-West would make breadstuffs so cheap that the duty would not signify, but this had not turned out so. Though in favor of the N. P. generally he had never been in favor of these duties. It was, however, done as a compromise by the Government of the day. He thought the time had come for the Government to consider the question of taking the duty off these articles so essential to the poor man. It was no use telling such a one that a tax of fifty cents a barrel did not make it any dearer to him. He would not enter on this question, but it was pretty hard to accept the contention of those who maintained this tax. He then read a statement showing the imports and exports of the several articles of breadstuffs and the duties that had been collected to show how it pressed on the working population. The Maritime provinces and New Brunswick particularly are not agricultural provinces, their industries were diversified, and the people had to buy their flour, and he thought it was time this tax was taken off. It was particularly hard on people like those of the county of Northumberland, who occupied