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
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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 $550,000 has since been added.

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

It never scales or postponse

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December)

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DRAWING, CLASS A. IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1887—200th Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

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
500 "	100	....	50,000
1,000 "	50	....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.			
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300	....	$30,000
100 "	200	....	20,000
100 "	100	....	10,000
2,179 Prizes mounting to		....	$535,000

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.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

SHILOTH'S CONSUMPTON CURE

is sold on a guarantee and money refunded if not satisfactory, sold only in Chatham at the

MEDICAL HALL,

where every PATENT MEDICINE mentioned in this paper is to be found.

Our Prescription Department,

is very complete and always in charge of a qualified person. PRESCRIPTIONS sent to our address will be carefully packed and sent to any part of Country by Mail or Express. We make a specialty of PRESCRIPTIONS and FAMILY RECEIPES. Address

J. D. B. F. Mackenzie,
Dispensing Chemist,
Medical Hall, — Chatham, N. B.

TIN SHOP

As I have now on hand a larger and better assortment of goods than ever before, comprising

Japanned, Stamped AND Plain Tinware,

would invite those about to purchase, to call and inspect before buying elsewhere, as I am now selling below former prices for cash

The Perless Creamer,
ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE.

—Also a nice selection of—

Parlor and Cooking Stoves with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN, the lining of which can be taken out for cleaning, thereby doing away with the removing of pipe or oven as is the trouble with other stoves.

A. C. McLean.

Executors' Notice.

All persons having any claims against the estate of the late Catherin McGraw, late of the Parish of Glenelg, widow are required to present the same immediately to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate payment to

ROGER FLANAGAN, PATRICK O'DONNELL, } Executors

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

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

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

—Offering cheap—

DAMAGED CORN MEAL
very suitable for PIG FEED in
BAGS and BARRELS,
will sell at low price.
W. S. LOGGIE

Groceries.

Groceries and Provisions New and Fresh goods at lowest rates.

J. Ferguson & Co.,
Hawbolt Store, -- -- Water St. Chatham.

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

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.

Notice of Assignment.

Arthur W. Purdy of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, furniture dealer, has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Creditors are requested to file their claims within one month The trust deed lies at my office where it can be executed by the creditors.

Dated at Chatham, the ninth day of November, A. D. 1886.

GEORGE STOTHART.

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 retail trade.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

The PARISH LIBERAL ASSOCIATION of NEWCASTLE will hold their regular Monthly Meetings on the

FIRST FRIDAY IN EACH MONTH
—IN THE—
LIBERAL HALL, Hennessey's New Building
Newcastle. Meeting open at 7 30 p. m Newcastle time. All Liberals are invited to attend.

E. P. WILLISTON, Secretary. (Sgd.) P. HENNESSEY, President

I. Harris & Son's
Smokers' Emporium,
WATER STREET, - - CHATHAM, N. B.
AND
1604 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.
Have now on hand a complete Stock of
SMOKERS' GOODS,
Leading Brands of Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos, Meerschaum and Briar Pipes of all descriptions,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT BOTTOM PRICES.
—Our Stock of—
WATCHES and JEWELERY
is complete and will be sold low.
—Balance of Stock of—
Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Shirts and Gents furnishing goods must be cleared out and will be sold at great reductions,
I. HARRIS & SON,
Water Street, Chatham.

Notice of Assignment.

Hugh P. Marquis of Chatham in the County of Northumberland, Tin-Smith, has made an assignment of all his estate and effects to us, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors.

Creditors are requested to file their claims with in one month. The trust deed lies in the office of L. J. Tweedie, Esq. where it can be executed by the creditors.

Dated at Chatham, the sixteenth day of November, A. D., 1886.

WILLIAM T. CONNORS, CHARLES BOSS, } Trustees.

1887.
NEW YORK
WEEKLY HERALD
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
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FAMILY JOURNAL
In the UNITED STATES.
ALWAYS BRIGHT AND RELIABLE.
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Address, JAS. GORDON BENNETT,
New York Herald,
New York City

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons—

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - DECEMBER 16, 1886

Voters' Lists.

We begin, this week, the publication of the voters' lists for the County, as prepared by the Revising Officers, giving three of the Newcastle district lists. Our readers who are acquainted with these districts will, no doubt, in some cases, be puzzled, in others, surprised and, in others, amused over the glaring inaccuracies that are manifest. Dead men, absentees, runaways and imaginary people are there, while names are repeated, without individuals to represent them. The official list, however, is to blame. We have not presumed to alter it in any way, though non-residents are denoted by an asterisk (*) in some cases where the official lists put them down as residents—although almost everybody in Newcastle and Chatham (always excepting the officials and politicians) knew they were out of the country and, in many cases not entitled to a vote. It is, we think, safe to say that, in the whole of Canada, more confusing and ill-prepared voters' lists cannot be found than those for the five Newcastle districts. If anyone doubts the statement we shall be glad to show him the official handiwork in proof of our statement. If, when the Franchise Act was being passed, those five lists could have been shown in parliament as specimens of its results, it is doubtful if even Sir John's obedient majority would not have refused to sanction the measure. Bad as they are, however, they are the official lists of voters, and must be taken and received as such.

The Political Situation.

For the information of those who may not be informed of the progress made by the factions of the "Liberal—Conservative" party in Northumberland, we feel justified in stating that it is *nil*. They meet and part without being able to decide upon anything. The more sensible of them, however, seem to agree that Mr. Snowball ought to go to Ottawa unopposed, because the "Mitchell men" recognize that their leader's abandonment of Sir John A. Macdonald's party proves that the Liberals of the County were always in the right. Many of the older men say that they were sorry to have been led out of the liberal camp, after confederation, and are glad to find Mr. Mitchell now opposing his late Tory allies, because it shows his experience has taught him the danger to the country of such association. They will support the man and party who have been right for years, and let the few who are struggling to keep the "Sir John-Tory-Mutual-Benefit organization" alive work their plans for all they are worth. What interest the people of Northumberland can have in a Government that both the "Mitchell" and "Snowball" party condemn, it is not easy to understand. In the formation of the few so-called Liberal Conservative clubs that have been organized, and at which are present all who can be by various means, induced to attend, the organisers are frequently asked why they don't abandon a party that was always condemned by the Liberal leader of the county and is now abandoned and condemned by the gentleman who organized and maintained it for years? There is no reasonable answer, given to this important question, for none can be given. But the old warhorses die hard and seem to be the last to realise that they stand alone. The desertions from their ranks are so numerous that they are beginning, themselves, to ask what they are fighting for, and, hence, the strength of the belief that Mr. Snowball, the Liberal nominee for the next House of Commons, will be unopposed. If Northumberland is a Tory County he will have successful opposition. It ought to be thoroughly understood, however, that Toryism, with all it implies, now seeks to assert itself against the traditions of the County, and, whatever side-issues may be raised, the man who seeks to put down the Liberal party must be required, in behalf of himself and those who back him, to prove that both of Miramichi's political leaders—the Liberal candidate and Mr. Mitchell—are wrong in their views of the policy, principles and platform on which the Dominion should be governed.

Just So.

We knew that our friend, Mr. Edward Sinclair, had undertaken far too large a contract when he entered the financial arena as a defender of Sir John A. Macdonald. We endeavored to get from him some data for the political faith he professes, but after a few pleasantaries, in which he evades our questions, he "acknowledges the corn" in the following fashion:—

For thirty years I've laboured from ten to fifteen hours a day for a living and have not had the time or opportunities to fit myself for a controversial contest with such an able writer as you are, besides, this is the season for sweetmeats, turkey, etc, and I don't want any mud pie in mine.

Your national debt item convinces me that the old theory has exploded, "Men may lie but figures cannot."

With reference to the debt of New Brunswick, I hope you will not think I am jaunty over debt when I say without fulsome flattery we have yourself and your paper as assets and if you will only acknowledge your political sins and join the Party of Progress, I for one will be satisfied with the capital.

We confess to a little disappointment over Mr. Sinclair's acknowledgement of his position. It was in the hope that he would attempt to justify his support of the Tory Government that we asked him to show, by financial arguments, that he was on the right side. Believing him to be honest, we assumed that his error was due to erroneous information, which we expected him to produce, when it was our purpose to take him kindly by the hand and show him how his credulity had led him astray. In that way we expected to effect his reform and make his path to the Liberal camp easy, and sanctioned by his conscience and convictions. But it turns out that, like many others of our Tory friends, he can't justify his party or position, still he will not repent. In his attitude towards the Liberal party he is like the maiden and the doctor—

The reason why, I cannot tell.
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.

It is, we suppose, "original sin"—nevertheless we wish Mr. Sinclair the fullest enjoyment and compliments of the season, and plenty of "sweetmeats, turkey, etc."

Government by Commission.

(Halifax Chronicle.)

Our rulers at Ottawa have within the last year developed a surprising power of delegating commissions to do work which should either be done by themselves, or can be of no possible utility when it is done. The only supposable reasons for their conduct are the desire to make an appearance of activity, and so provide places for their needy political friends.

There was first the railway commission. What work was there to do that could not be done by the minister of railways? That functionary is little better than a fifth wheel to a coach. His place is little better than a sinecure. One would suppose that he would be glad of an opportunity of doing something. All that the commission did he could have done. The information obtained by the commissioners he could have obtained—the most of it without leaving his office at Ottawa. If he did have to travel a little that would have done him no harm. But instead of doing the work himself all the expense of commissioners at high salaries and big travelling expenses, with a short hand reporter and all other paraphernalia, had to be secured.

Then Mr. John T. Wylde was a Tory for whom something had to be done. So, accordingly, he was sent off on a pleasure trip to the West Indies at not less, we presume, than $10 a day and expenses, to teach our West India merchants how to do their business. There is not a West India merchant in the province to day who has not in his office, in the shape of prices current and reports from agents in all parts of the West Indies and in other material, all the information which it is possible to obtain about West India trade. There is not one of them but laughs at the idea of Mr. Wylde teaching him how to do his business. But, as we have said, something had to be done for Mr. Wylde, and a show of doing something for the West India trade had to be made. So Mr. Wylde will have a pleasant jaunt at the public expense, will dine and wine through the islands, and hob-nob with the governors and other big wigs. When he returns he will make a report containing perhaps half the information which any one of our fish merchants could have given him before he left. And by and by, if the West India trade improves, as we suppose some day it must, and the Tories are then in power, they will be able to point to Mr. Wylde's mission and his report, and claim that they were the cause of the improvement.

Then there is the labor commission. A retired West Indian judge and some half dozen gentlemen from different parts of Canada are set to work as commissioners to report on the relations of labor and capital. We suppose a fair amount of information as to rates of wages, hours of labor, and so forth, in the different cities of Canada can be collected. It would have been collected just as well from Ottawa. The most of it is known already. What possible good can come of it when obtained no man can suggest. An opportunity will be given for a good many cranks to ventilate their opinions and have them printed at the public expense. Places will be found for a good many of the faithful, and the minister, on the stump will point to the commission as a proof of their fatherly care and solicitude for the laboring man. But does any sensible workingman expect that any or all of the new commissioners will be able to propound any scheme to raise his wages and better his condition? The personnel of the commission does not encourage any such belief. The Montreal *Herald* states it to be as follows:

"Hon. J. Armstrong, C. M. G., late chief justice of St. Lucia, W. I.; A. T Freed, editor of the Hamilton *Spectator*; John Armstrong printer, of Toronto; S. R. Hicks, boatbuilder, of Toronto; Jules Helbronner, journalist, of Montreal; M. Walsh, carpenter, of Halifax, and J. A. Clark, builder, of Carleton, N. B., with such other persons as may be appointed by order-in-council. As far as we know them, the gentlemen named are political friends of the government. Mr. Helbronner, of this city, was, we believe, a supporter of Mr. Gravel for the Quebec legislature; he is, at the same time, on the staff of *La Presse*, and *La Presse* is a Chapleau paper. The *Gazette* alleges that there are four workingmen on the commission, meaning Messrs. Armstrong, Hicks, Walsh and Clark. If the others are as little like workingmen as Mr Clark, of Carleton, St. John, N. B., the workingman feature of the commission is a farce. Mr. Clark is a rich mill owner, and is only a workingman in the sense that every business man is a workingman."

Mr. Walsh of this city is probably the best specimen of a workingman on the commission, and however worthy a gentleman he may be, we fancy that most people will concur with us in smiling at the notion of his contributing anything new on the great question of capital and labor, the discussion of which has taxed the brains of the profoundest economists of Europe and America for half a century. Every man on the commission is a strong partisan, and there is not the least danger of their making any other report than such as the government desires—namely, that the condition of the "working classes" throughout Canada is highly satisfactory, and that the great N. P. is the cause of it all.

THE STANDARD, the new St. John daily evening paper, has come to hand. Its appearance is creditable, the form being 8 pages of six columns each, and three of the pages are embellished with small illustrations of the stories etc., of which they are made up. Patrons of the *Standard* cannot justly complain that its reading-matter columns are trespassed upon by advertising, for between stories, pictures and general electrotyped matter, the young folks—and some old ones too—can find much to interest them. In the news department the *Standard* is fairly up to moderate expectations. The first number is, perhaps, not a sufficient basis on which to form judgment of the editorial strength of the new paper, which will, no doubt, improve in that particular, as well as in the matter of its proof-reading. That the *Standard* is a political paper, notwithstanding its attempt to convey a different impression, is quite evident. It won't be a "very terrible" opponent of those who don't agree with its party, however.

The Winter Solstice.

(Providence Journal)

During December the days continue to decrease until the 17th. They then remain of the same length until the 25th, when there is an increase of one minute. On the 1st the sun rises 6h. 44m. a. m. and sets at 4h. 16m., p. m., making the day 9h. 22m. long. On the 31st the sun rises at 7h. 14m. a. m. and sets at 4h. 22m. p. m., making the day 9h. 9m. long, Thus on the last day of the month the day is 13 minutes shorter than it was at the commencement. The days shorten slowly until the 17th, then remain without change for the eight following days, and then the programme changes. The sun turns his face northward, his extreme point of southern declination, 23deg. 27min, has been reached, and the first proof of his returning steps is given by the three additional minutes that mark the increased length of the daylight on the last day of the year.

This joyful time mark accounts for the new state of events. It receives its name, as is well known, from the two Latin words meaning the sun stands still. On the 21st at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the sun enters the sign Capricornus, and the astronomical winter begins. The sun just grazes the tropic of Capricorn and his southern progress is stayed. Henceforth, the nights will grow no longer, the sunrise and the sunset points will no longer move southward, and the sun's meridian altitude will no longer decrease in the north temperate zone. Henceforth storms may lower, tempests rage and cold congeal us, but the sun has turned his face northward, the dominion of ice and snow is conquered and every revolving day draws us nearer to the hour when winter and spring will embrace each other.

The winter solstice does not herald the advent of the Christian year, neither is its record accepted on the annals of the civil year, but it is none the less the commencement of the natural year. In the olden times and in the poetic ages of a ruder civilization the nations of the north lived nearer to nature. Their year began when the sun had reached his greatest southern declination and turned its course to bless the northern nations with increasing light and heat. It was the jubilee of the year to their simple natures, the long anticipated hour when, with music, dancing and festive offerings they paid homage to the rude deities they worshipped. The venerable yule log was drawn from the depths of the primitive forest. Every wayfarer bowed reverently as it passed, for he knew that in its fires all old wrongs and heart-burnings would be consumed, and that it would cause the liquor to flow in the wassail bowl. The Druids gathered the mistletoe from the sacred oak. Bards sang their rude songs, and from every land of the semi-civilized world arose a universal thanksgiving; in every heart was aroused a feeling of dependence upon a higher power, whose auspicious care was invoked for the coming year with votive offerings and propitiatory sacrifices.

In the strong blending of Christian and pagan rites which make the heterogeneous elements of our Christmas and New Year's festivities, our thanksgiving for vastly greater privileges are no more heartfelt, our religious vows are no more sincere, and our modern conventionalism no nearer to nature than were the simple faith and trust symbolized in the observances of olden times.

(Montreal "Witness.")

The Kiss Political.

There seem to be some delightful perquisites of high position in the service of one's country. The other day the *Globe* told how Mr. Blake received flattering favors at a public meeting in one of the towns of Ontario:

"A cordial address of welcome was next presented to Mr. Blake, and Miss Kate Beaton and Miss Sophia Robinson came forward and gracefully presented to Mr. Blake a handsome bouquet and a banner bearing the legend: "Welcome to our future premier." Mr. Blake took advantage of the occasion and kissed each of the little ladies, an act which was marked by a roar of applause by the audience."

Mr. Blake has been accused of cold-blooded severity, and of freezing and repelling people. The *Mail* once remarked concerning a dinner given by Mr. Blake that it would be a cold one, or else the effect of Mr. Blake's temperment would be lost upon it. Mr. Blake cannot please everybody, no matter how hard he tries. Concerning the above evidence of reformation, the *Gazette* most unkindly remarks:

There is a familiar sound in the incident and manner of recording it. for we all remember the famous contest between the Bluffs and Blues of Etanswill, in which Mr. Fizkin and Hon. Sam Slunkey were pitted against each other.

"He has patted the babies on the head," said Mr. Perker, trembling with anxiety.

A roar of applause rent the air.

"He had kissed one of 'em," exclaimed the delighted little man.

A second roar.

"He has kissed another," gasped the excited manager.

A third roar.

"He is kissing 'em all," screamed the enthusiastic gentleman. And hailed by the deafening shouts of the multitude, the procession moved on.

Mr. Blake is fitted to play the Etanswill candidate, just as his henchman Mr. M C Cameron is the counterpart of the editor of that historic journal, the Etanswill *Gazette*.

The *Gazette* will have to lash another sinner now that it has its whip out, or else people will want to know the reason why. It appears that Sir John Macdonald heard of Mr. Blake's little manœuvre and was determined not to be outdone. So on his visit to Coburg there was a repetition of the incident which was so distasteful to the *Gazette*. The *Mail* records:

The Premier entered the hall during the progress of the speeches, and was received with prolonged applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Foster's address, Sir John was presented with a beautiful bouquet by Miss Lannan on behalf of the weavers of the Coburg woollen mill, the veteran Chieftain signifying his appreciation of the gift by kissing the little lady.

Speaking to the young men, he remarked on this incident:

Some of them, he thought, were wishing they were a little older, as he saw the feeling of envy on there faces when, taking the privilege of age, he had snatched a pretty kiss from the young lady who had presented him with the bouquet. (Roars of laughter)—and there might be reason for that envy, and the learned principal of a great educational institution had reminded him that the motto on the wall read, "One law for all." (Great laughter.)

Now, Sir John, you are going to catch it! and the *Mail* also need not think that it is going to escape. We trust that everybody will stand well back so as to let the *Gazette* swing well the virtuous lash.

London 'Timber."

Liverpool Spruce Market.

Some six or seven weeks ago, about the beginning of October, the opinion became general that the import of spruce deals for the remainder of the year would be very light, and that consequently prices would be much firmer. It was thought that comparatively few vessels were loading at the deal ports, and that not many were chartered, or could be taken up in time to load before the end of the season. This fact in the face of a stock considerably lighter than it had been for five previous years, and with a better monthly consumption than in 1884 and 1885, made it appear that the prophets of an advance had a good and sound basis for their calculations. However, their expectations have scarcely been realized, although to some extent the market is stronger. The arrivals have been numerous, over sixty vessels with deals having come to the Mersey since the 1st October, and the cry is, 'still they come.' It is true that the consumption has continued good, that a large proportion has gone into the country, comparatively few have been yarded, that the stock is still moderate and not at all likely to be too much for the requirements of the winter; but it shows how difficult it is to form any estimate as to the quantity coming forward, and how unreliable statistics are in connection with spruce. At the same time it must strike all engaged in the trade, what an astonishing market Liverpool is for this article, and how easily it bears an influx which would utterly swamp any other port in the Kingdom. Many consumers imagine, because their own particular trade is perhaps well supplied for the time being, that there must be a cessation for consumption; whereas it appears, that when one source fails, another springs up; and in spite of dull trade and bad times, spruce always holds its own.

(Toronto Globe, 6th Dec.)

Equal Rights for All.

MR. BLAKE AT WELLAND.

Hon. Edward Blake, speaking at the evening meeting at Welland, said;—While speaking at the meeting this morning I could not but remember the last time I addressed a meeting in Welland. It was nearly fifteen years ago, and we spoke from 12 at noon to 12 at night. (Laughter.) It was the nomination for that election in which Welland for the first time in many years made a break in its Conservative record for the Dominion, and elected our lamented friend, W, A. Thompson. [Loud cheers.] That is a long time ago. Children of that day have become voters now; young men are middle-aged; and many of the older men have passed away. The changes have been great in the political arena as well as in the social world. I remember that on the side of the Conservative Government there appeared on that platform five public men. There was Mr. Aikins, now Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba; Dr. Tupper, now High Commissioner for Canada; Mr. O'Connor, now a Judge, and Mr. William Macdougall and Mr. Peter Mitchell. These five gentlemen I was called that day to meet. (Applause.) Of the five, the first three are no longer in active political life. I have described their situation. But amongst the changes in political life are these—that the remaining two are

NO LONGER IN THE RANKS OF THE PARTY

on whose behalf they spoke that day. Though perhaps not occupying the position of absolutely enrolled members of the Liberal party, they are of us, they are with us; they are against the Government of Sir John Macdonald, they are outspoken and pronounced in opposition to that Government, and they agree in the bulk of the positions taken by the Liberal party; they avow their anxiety to see the Government defeated, and to see the Liberals returned to power—[loud cheers]—and what has happened in these cases has happened in many other cases also. I am glad to knew that throughout the whole of Canada, and particularly throughout Ontario, there are to be found men of mark in their own localities, faithful, intelligent, independent men who have become alarmed at the condition, moral and material, of the country, who have become satisfied that the Administration has not redeemed its promises, that its conduct has not been to the public advantage, and that it ought to be replaced by another government acting up on other lines. Therefore, I take it as a good omen that, when I come here, almost at the close of a very long series of great meetings, to resume my relations with the people of Welland, I should be able to tell them that, of the distinguished public men who appeared before them fifteen years ago to support the Tory Government, those who speak in public life to-day speak against that government and range themselves in opposition to its course. [Tremendous applause.] Amongst the issues raised on that occasion was the relation of the Liberals to one portion of our population. I have always discouraged and discountenanced, so far as I could say, any appeal to considerations of race or creed. [Applause.] My earnest desire has ever been that we should mingle, irrespective of our origins,

IRRESPECTIVE OF OUR CREEDS,

as Canadian brethren, as Canadian fellow-citizens, whether we be English, or French, Scotch, Irish, or Germans, whether we be Protestant, Catholic, or Jew, sinking all these distinctions in the political arena, and uniting and dividing, not upon questions of origin, not upon questions of religion (I think we might as a rule almost as well divide upon the number of our inches or on the color of our hair) but rather upon honest differences of opinion with reference to the current politics of the country. (Renewed applause.) But while that has been my view, I have been obliged from time to time, in the discharge of my duty, to combat appeals to race, to combat appeals to creed, and to explain and vindicate the relations of the Liberal party and myself, sometimes as an humble member, sometimes as its unworthy leader, towards various portions of our population; and I have thought it would be an untiting time, considering the circumstances of that former meeting, and having regard to the attempts which have been lately made to raise these questions and misrepresent the position of parties, and particularly of myself, toward a class of the community, to say a few words upon that subject before passing to the discussion of general politics.

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Now a word on my relations to those of my fellow-countrymen who happen to be Irish Roman Catholics. I am sorry to take up time with personal statements, but it seems proper that I should do so now. The luck of the Tory party seduloudly charges me with pandering to the Irish Roman Catholics in an unworthy effort to curry favor with them. The charge is false. But another wing of the Tory party, represented, for instance, by Mr Mackintosh and Mr. Costigan, and by some Tory pamphleteers and pressmen, charge me with great injustice to these same men, and declare me, in consequence, unworthy of their confidence. That charge is equally false. In all cases I have done my duty according to my lights; and that duty has been to be

TRUE TO LIBERAL PRINCIPLES

irrespective of creed or race. The questions upon which these discussions have turned are not numerous. I will touch them briefly. I opposed the incorporation of the Orange Order for reasons which were fully declared in Parliament, and which have never been answered to this day. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, the Orange Ministers, were there. They had promised their support to the bill; but they sat dumb. They dared not speak, they could not answer the reasons which I adduced. I supported the cause of Home Rule for Ireland for reasons which I fully declared in Parliament, and which were never answered there. I believe these reasons to be unanswerable. (Cheers.) I knew perfectly well that in both cases I was opposing myself to the passions and prejudices of a large body of my fellow countrymen, and that I was, what I more regretted, also running counter to the apprehensions of a considerable number of men, honest, although, I think, misguided in their judgment. But I believed both these causes to be just, and, so believing, I advanced regardless of what I knew would happen and what has since happened, the vilifications, the attacks, the insults, the imputations, and the misconceptions to which I have been constantly exposed. (Cheers.) These matters I am not going to discuss to-night, because they have come fully before you already. They are large and general questions on which I trust you are informed. I would like to say something of them, but there are questions of another kind with which I wish to deal. So much, then, for the causes of offence which are paraded before my Protestant fellow-countrymen as reasons why I am unworthy of their confidence. Now allow me to pass to the attacks, I may say the petty attacks, made to injure me in the eyes of my Catholic fellow-countrymen. They require me to spend some time in recalling details which have been grievously distorted.

After dealing at length with his treatment of the case of W. B. O'Donohue, who was connected with the Red River rebellion. Mr. Blake continued:—

The next matter of attack is

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

The point was whether the Provincial Legislature of New Brunswick had overstepped its powers in dealing with education by a law which modified certain customs and practices which had long existed in the Province with reference to Roman Catholic education. The question was doubtful. The Liberals thought that even if the Legislature had the power, the act was regrettable. But the Liberals could not agree to what a few persons proposed, namely, that we should ask that the rights of the Local Legislature should be curtailed, and in this, Sir John Macdonald took the same view that we did. The Liberals, however, proposed and obtained facilities for the decision of the doubtful constitutional question. They went further, and, against the earnest protests of Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party, they addressed the Governor-General with a view to an ad interim disallowance of some tax Acts, whose validity depended upon that of the main Act, and which they thought ought to be held in abeyance until the decision of the question on the main Act, That was going a long way; possibly it was going too far; I was not in my place at the time. Had I been there, I could have voted for that proposal only upon the ground, which I understand the Liberals took, that it was a temporary disallowance under the special circumstances, disclaiming all intention of overriding any ascertained rights of the Local Legislature. But the step went to the extreme verge. The House passed the address, Sir John Macdonald opposed it and refused to advise compliance with it; and the Acts were not disallowed; and now Mr. Costigan says it was the Liberals and not the Tories that were to blame! (Loud applause and laughter.) The question was ultimately decided in favor of the right of the Local Legislature by the Privy Council, and then it was proposed to take steps towards overriding the valid Acts of the Local Legislature by altering its powers. To this neither Liberals nor honest Tories could agree. The principle of Home Rule was in question. (Applause.) We did what we could. We sent an address to the foot of the Throne, praying Her Most Gracious Majesty to use her influence with the Local Legislature for an amendment of the Law and redress of the complaint. That motion I prepared and seconded in Parliament. Once again it was going to the very verge. But it is we forsooth who are charged with injustice, and hostility; and the people are asked by Mr. Costigan to support the Tories who did nothing to condemn us, who did as much as we could and, as the Tories said, more than we ought! There is the New Brunswick school question. (Applause.)

The third and last question, is "the tempest in the teapot," of my alleged impropriety towards Mr. John O'Donohoe. I am charged with showing prejudice and hostility against Roman Catholics because, it is said, I refused to speak for Mr. O'Donohoe when he was Reform candidate for East Toronto, and this on the ground that I was not a voter in the district. I can call this nothing but an absurd and ridiculous misstatement. I had spoken a hundred times for Reform candidates in ridings where I had no vote. I hope to speak a hundred times more as I am doing to-night. (Applause.) I hope to do it as long as health and strength allow. (Renewed applause.) In Mr. O'Donohue's candidature in January, 1884, I had, being then a member of the Government, done everything I could for him. On this occasion Mr. O'Donohoe was not the candidate. A convention had been called to choose a candidate. I being then only a private member of Parliament, having no authority to speak for the Government or for the party at large, and not having a vote in the riding, was asked to attend this convention, and speak so as to influence the delegates in favor of Mr. O'Donohue that he might be chosen as the Reform candidate. I acted on my general views. I said it was my opinion that the choice of the standard bearer should, as much as possible, be left in the hands of the Reform electors of the riding who had to fight the battle. (Cheers.) I said that I had no title to interfere in that choice; that outside interference generally did more harm than good; and that I thought it better for these reasons not to attend the convention; but I added that Mr. O'Donohue had my best wishes for his success, and to all who came to me I expressed these wishes. I believe my course helped him; at any rate he got the nomination. (Applause.) Then, and not till then, he became the Reform candidate. A great public meeting was soon after held in his interest; I attended that meeting and spoke as warmly and as strongly as I could for him. (Cheers.) So much for the O'Donohue story. (Loud laughter and applause.) It has pained me to see these false statements made. Whatever I am

I STICK BY MY FRIENDS,

and that, too, even after they have left me. (Applause.) Mr. O'Donohue had been a well-tried and hard-working Reformer. I did what I could in his interest, as I did also for Dr. Bergin in 1874. Afterwards both these gentlemen changed their views, and both of them have attacked me very bitterly with great frequency, and, as I thought, with great injustice I have never replied to them or retorted on them. I have preferred to remember the old times when we worked together. I have preferred to remember, too, that they were my fellow-countrymen; and I have borne in silence their unjust attacks rather than retaliate. I have chosen to recollect their acts of friendship and co-operation rather than those of hostility and animosity. I have hoped that the day might come when they, or, if not they, at any rate my fellow-countrymen of their race and creed, would do me justice—(Applause)—and I wished to put no obstacle whatever in the way of a reconciliation in which I have nothing to withdraw, nothing to apologize for, nothing to excuse. (Renewed applause.) I frankly say to you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have never forgotten the days of my boyhood in 1848, when my father was a leader in public life, and spoke for justice and liberality towards those involved in the rebellion of 1837. I have never forgotten that there was then in the ranks of the Liberal party a great phalanx of Irish and French Roman Catholic Liberals. (Cheers.) I have always regretted the circumstances which led to the withdrawal of many of those warm friends. I have deemed them still the natural allies of the Liberals and Reformers. (Great cheering.) I have hoped that the clouds of prejudice and distrust would roll away; that the hostile feelings engendered by misconception and misrepresentation on one side, as well as by errors on the other, would disappear, and that we should find ourselves once more in accord with our former friends. (Cheers.) I have hoped it, not for the sake of my party only, but for the sake of my country too. I have felt that it was not well that there should be an enormous preponderance of one nationality or of one faith upon one side of the political field, marshalled there not on living issues, or on questions of principle, but

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF ANCIENT PREJUDICES,

misconceptions, and mistakes. (Loud Cheers) I have felt that it would be for our country's good that we should be divided upon intelligible issues and current differences of opinion, and not by old quarrels or by lines of nationality or religion. To this end have I striven, not by pandering to cries of origin or faith, not by exciting passions or prejudices, but by discountenancing such efforts, and doing my humble best to remove all grounds for misconception or alienation; by acting justly as between all races and all creeds, and by conducting the Liberal party on true liberal lines. (Renewed cheering.) I described our course in the last session of Parliament in the presence of my assembled fellow-countrymen. Let me read it, so that you may know what I said in that great arena before the representatives of Canada at large:—

"Then the hon.