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Black and Colored.

B. FAIREY
NEWCASTLE, June 10th, 1885.

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Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

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

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Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

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| 1 do | do | 25,000 |
| 1 do | do | 10,000 |
| 2 PRIZES of $6000 | | 12,000 |
| 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 |
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| 9 Approximation Prizes of $750 | | 6,750 |
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Portland, Maine.

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beg to inform the public that their Stock of FURNITURE, now complete, has been bought direct from the factories, and will be offered at

LOWEST FIGURES.

We would particularly call attention to the following, which we are selling at a small advance on cost.

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COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,
PANEL BEDSTEADS,
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COMMON CHAIRS,
DINING ROOM CHAIRS,
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PARLOR SUITES,
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STUDENTS' EASY CHAIRS.

Lounges, Bed-Lounges, Ottomans, Mattresses Upholstered in Wool and Excelsior,

REST FOR THE WEARY—Our COMBINATION SPRING MATTRESS, the most comfortable and healthful bed made, can be ordered from our factory to fit any bed. Call and examine.

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Old Furniture re-upholstered and polished made to look like new; done neatly and promptly, at shortest notice and reasonable prices.

PURDIE & CURRIE.

Chatham, 6th May, 1885.

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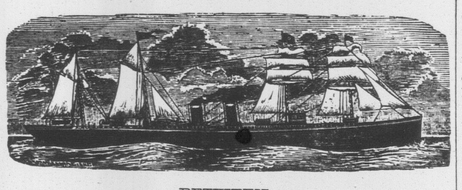

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# Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JUNE 25, 1885.


## An Extraordinary Suit.

Shipowners, as well as the general public, will be interested by the letter of George McLeod, Esq., which we publish in another column. The interest to shipowners will be on account of the injustice of the operation of the Canadian Shipping Act, which, while it virtually takes a ship out of its owner's control and, for the time being, hands it over to the pilot—a quasi Government official—holds the owner responsible for any damage that may be done through the pilot's fault, misfortune or incompetency. The interest to the general public lies in the fact that the Government trumped up a bill of damages against Mr. McLeod, which was really far in excess of the cost of repairing the injuries done to the Lightship, and set the expensive machinery of the Vice Admiralty Court in motion in the hope of involving him in unnecessary and undeserved trouble and expense. It is a case of contemptible political persecution which disgraces the Ottawa administration, and everyone will be glad that it failed, Mr. McLeod winning the suit, as the collision was found to have been accidental. Referring to the matter the *Telegraph* says,—

"No one will believe had the Minnie Gordon, under the same circumstances, been the property of a supporter of the administration that any such action would have been brought to trial against the owner. The case affords an evidence of petty vindictiveness and spite that is most discreditable to the administration."

* * * * *

"What shall be thought of a government which, against every principle of justice and equity, has sought to take advantage of such a provision in order to worry and harass one of our citizens for a matter of a few dollars? Such small minded malice surely cannot find support among the fair-minded shipowners of St. John and the province."

And the *Globe* says,—

"Mr. McLeod is an active member of the Liberal party, outspoken, fearless and untiring in political work. He contested this city at the last general election against Sir Leonard Tilley. The proceedings against him are open to the construction that the state machinery was employed to annoy and harass him, and that this was the object rather than to recoup the Government in the small amount necessary to repair the damages done to the ship. What influenced the Minister of Marine we cannot of course say. Much depends on the nature of the man."

## Educational Institute of N. B.

The Eighth Annual Meeting of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick will be held in the Centennial School Building, St. John, on next Monday and Tuesday. The programme includes addresses by Principal Mullin of the Normal School, Chief Superintendent Crocket, Inspector Wetmore, Prof. Wortman, and Prof. H. S. Bridges of the University. Reports will be submitted by the committees on the Courses of Instruction for Superior Schools and for Grammar Schools. To secure a large attendance, the Board of Education has passed a Regulation whereby those Teachers who attend the sessions of the Institute may close their schools to-day (Thursday) and yet receive their Provincial grants for the three remaining teaching days of the term.

## The Duty on Fish.

On and after Wednesday of next week the provisions of the Washington Treaty relating to reciprocity in the fish trade between the United States and Canada will cease to operate and present indications point to the immediate enforcement of the resolution passed at Ottawa this session imposing duties on all fish and fishery products imported from the United States, after the first of July, without regard to prospective negotiations. Sir John Macdonald, in the House of Commons a few days since, conveyed the idea that pending negotiations which are promised between the United States and Dominion Governments respecting the renewal of the fishery treaty, the duties question would be held in abeyance for the present and matters would go on as they have heretofore until some definite conclusion between the two countries has been arrived at. That impression appears to have been erroneous, as the customs officers throughout the Dominion have been instructed to collect duty on products of United States fisheries, commencing on the first proximo, every arrangement having been made to rigidly carry out the order. Officers of the Government at Ottawa, who have charge of the classification of customs entries have been instructed to prepare their forms and records for the year commencing on the first July, so as to remove fish and their products from the free to the dutiable lists.

## Significant.

The other day the Methodist conference of Ontario expressed its condemnation of the Indian clause of Sir John Macdonald's franchise bill. The Presbyterian synod of Manitoba has most emphatically, by resolution, unanimously recorded a vote of censure on the course of the government in respect to the North-West rebellion, as follows:—

"Further resolved, that the synod, while condemning this rebellion, is compelled to record its condemnation of the culpable mismanagement that led to the outbreak and permitted it to assume the proportions it did."

These important religious bodies do not, as a rule, meddle in politics, but our Ottawa rulers have grown so blind to everything but the promotion of personal and party interests and so reckless as to the future interests of the country, that all christian men feel like protesting against their mismanagement.

MR. MITCHELL and the *World* are at variance on the Indian question. The situation must, therefore, be one of great anxiety for our representative. It's the first time there was ever a disagreement between these two important political forces, and therefore something must be expected to give way under the immense strain.

## That Pilotage Case.

In our reference of last week to Capt. Wm. Tait's letter in the *World* on the *Lothair* pilotage case was the following sentence.—

"He says a good deal in a sarcastic way in reference to the skill and pluck of Pilot William Tait and displays an unworthy jealousy over the credit which everyone—from the Captain of the *Lothair* to those on shore who are acquainted with the facts—has given to him for the manner in which he performed the duty which Mr. Tait was either too indolent or otherwise unwilling to discharge."

Replying in the World of Saturday Capt. Tait says.—

"The *Advance* also stated that I display an unworthy jealousy of Pilot William Tait. In regard to this charge I may simply say it is false, as I have no desire to fill the position of Pilotmaster, as it is not a very desirable position in my opinion."

Almost anyone but Capt. Tait would have perceived that it was Wm. *Walls*, instead of Wm. Tait who was meant, but, for obvious reasons, he could not afford to miss the opportunity to magnify the "undesirabilities" of the position of Pilotmaster, which, however, the incumbent of last year, Pilot Angus McEachren, filled with apparent satisfaction to the large majority of the efficient pilots. The "undesirabilities" of this year are, no doubt, due to the deterioration of the service, and we are not surprised to find Capt. Tait—who certainly experiences no difficulties that he can avoid, as the *Lothair* case proves—imagining that it is a very undesirable thing to be pilotmaster.

Capt. Tait's unmannerly way of referring to the editor of this paper—vulgarity peculiar to persons of his class—suggests to us the "undesirability" of further discussion with him, and it may not be amiss to remind him that good manners and a courteous tone in dealing with matters of public concern are quite as effective as the congenial rudeness in which he indulges. He and those who encourage him in his efforts to justify his conduct in the *Lothair* case—pilots of the class who care little whether the reasonable requirements of shipmasters are satisfied and the good reputation of the port maintained or not—think they can perform their duties as they please and there is no way of correcting the abuses of their monopoly in which they indulge. But the pilotage service of the Miramichi is of such importance that, even though we have to confer an undeserved dignity on such a person as Capt. George Tait by replying to his untruthful and ill-mannered communications, we do not propose to allow him to contribute to its deterioration without impressing him with the fact that the public know all about it. This paper and its editor have generally had the abuse and ill-will of the C[illegible] class of public servants, because they invariably been in sympathy with those who hold that the best service that can be rendered is only the simple duty of those who are well paid. Capt. Tait's personal references to the editor are, therefore, only in keeping with the accustomed course of men of his stamp. He cannot, however, shake himself clear of the facts in that way, and will have to learn that a proper discharge of duty is and will be required from the pilots, however much some of them may be inclined to take advantage of their present combination for the purpose of developing nautical dudes and kid-glove correspondents for the press, instead of efficient pilots ready, willing and competent to render proper service to the ships that come to our port. The Miramichi requires and must have a good pilotage service, and neither the impertinence of Capt. Tait nor the misrepresentations of fact by which he chooses to excuse his conduct in the *Lothair* matter will deter us from endeavoring to remind the pilots of their duties when we have reason to believe they neglect them. With the pilots generally we have no quarrel. They are good and desirable citizens and neighbors, many of them being our personal friends, but, in their capacity as public servants, some of them occasionally come short of their duty, just as other people will do, especially when they enjoy a protected monopoly. On such occasions the interests of the port outweigh personal considerations and the pilots must hear unpleasant things through the press.

The following letter from Pilot Wm. Walls shows pretty clearly that Capt. Tait is hardly the embodiment of perfection he assumes to be, and that his defence in the *Lothair* matter had, for his own sake, better never to have been published.—

## That Lothair Case.

PILOT SCHOONER "PRINCESS LOUISE."
ESCUMINAC, JUNE 22ND 1885.

*To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance.*

SIR.—In looking over the columns of the Weekly *World* of June 18th, I noticed a letter headed 'The Lothair Pilotage Case," in which the writer, Mr. George Tait, uses some pretty strong language in order to justify his action on the occasion referred to, and likewise to show his superior knowledge of the pilotage Rules and Regulations. Mr. Tait quotes rule 12, showing that it is the duty of the boat on the outside station to board all vessels approaching the harbor, under a penalty of $20 for each and every case of neglect, which, of itself, clearly condemns his action on that occasion, unless this talented young man can show that a vessel outward bound, lying at anchor in the outer Miramichi Bay, is approaching the harbor.

He then goes on to show that when the signal was displayed on the foretop of the *Lothair* he was about five miles from her, while we were not more than two, and directly between the ship and them, which is a direct falsehood. When the pilot-signal flew on the *Lothair* we were from one and a half to two miles east from her and not between the *Two Brothers* and her, at all, as stated by Mr. Tait and, believing it to be the duty of that boat to put a pilot on board said vessel, we ran down on her and asked them to do so, only to meet with a stiff denial from this pompous young captain.

He next wishes to know if we were on our outside station from Saturday afternoon till the Monday afternoon we boarded the *Lothair*. Why, surely Mr. Tait must be dreaming, as we boarded at eleven thirty a. m. on Monday and not in the afternoon at all.

The first paragraph in Rule 12 requires a pilot-boat with two or more pilots on board to be kept outside the bar from the opening of navigation until the removal of the Light-vessel in the fall. Now, I can prove to Mr. Tait that we were at least 3 miles outside of the bar from Saturday until the following Monday, as he is well aware, although he would try to lead the public to believe that we were not there at all.

He next wants to know if our boat was on the outside station on Wednesday morning when three vessels were boarded from the shore. Now, Mr. Tait, please tell us where you were on that particular morning; as I doubt very much if even you, with all your knowledge of the Pilotage Regulations, can show where two pilots are bound to board three ships. And I would also remind you that there are pilots stationed on Escuminac receiving a salary of $100 per year for the express purpose of boarding vessels in the absence of a pilot boat. So I think it will readily be seen that instead of justifying yourself in the eyes of the public, your accusations (notwithstanding the exaggerations with which they abound) are only involving you more and more.

I should like to know what crime I have committed that I should be insulted and abused first by that apology for a Pilot Master in the pilot office and now by his son, George, through the press? I merely told the captain of the *Lothair*, when I went on board that I thought it was the duty of the boat on the inside station to furnish him with a pilot, adding at the same time that I might be wrong, this being only my personal opinion.

Mr. Tait, however, goes on to say that he has always done his work and never asked another to do it for him. If he never asked another to do his work for him his father did. I make special reference to the Swedish Barque *Europa* last fall. It is altogether likely they will both remember the circumstances in connecion with the case and it is, therefore, needless for me to enlarge on the matter. And now in conclusion, I would urge Mr. Tait to adhere to the truth, as he seems to think it wears best, and if there be anything in this letter which he does not fully understand, I shall be most happy to meet him personally and give him an explanation at any time.

WILLIAM WALLS.

## The Religious Conferences.

[St. John "Globe."]

The newspapers at this time of year are called upon to give up a good deal of their space to reports of the proceedings of the governing bodies bodies of religious denominations. No doubt there are some readers who prefer to see less space occupied with reports of this kind, and who might, perhaps, prefer to read political debates, war correspondence, literary news or even "pastimes." But the editor surveying with impartial eye all sorts and conditions of men, knows that there is a very large body of readers of all denominations, representing the best elements in each denomination. For instance, the Roman Catholic, reading to-day the proceedings of the Wesleyan Conference at Charlottetown will find cause to rejoice at the remarks of Bishop Carman, one of the denomination, on the question of religious training. The Catholics ever held that it was a duty of the Church to look after the training of the young, and that religious and secular eduction should go hand in hand. On this ground they discussed the School act in New Brunswick. Bishop Carman and Bishop Sweeney, figuratively speaking, shake hands over the question. Then too, the proceedings in connection with the Baptist Seminary show a similar vein of thought in that denomination. Then, again, at the meeting of the Synod of the Episcopal Church in Montreal this week a committee was appointed to confer with the Synod of Quebec and, if necessary, "with other religious bodies" with regard to the introduction of religious instruction into the public schools of the Province of Quebec. Readers of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly would be greatly interested in the temperance and mission work of that church, as well as in the evidence afforded of the progress of religion and piety generally. While the feeling among all the churches appears to grow in the direction of uniting religion and education, so does the feeling grow in favor of enforcing temperance by prohibitory and penal enactments; and although there was some outspoken sentiment in the Presbyterian General Assembly against laws of that kind yet the preponderance of feeling was largely the other way. A very noteworthy thing, which even the most casual reader of the proceedings of the governing bodies of the churches will note, is that all the churches are flourishing. They all increase in numbers, in wealth and in influence. They are converting the sinner, the heathen, and even each other. This is certainly most gratifying, at a time, too, when there is a great deal of what—measured by the old standards—looks like infidelity. Then, again, what is best of all, there is some evidence of the growth of charity. At Toronto the Episcopalian Synod and Methodist Conference exchanged fraternal greetings. At Montreal the Episcopalian Synod sent a fraternal message to the Presbyterian General Assembly. Having done this much it could hardly be expected on the same day to pass a resolution of condolence on the death of the Roman Catholic Archbishop Bourget—a resolution which was voted down by a large majority; but the fact that it was offered affords ample evidence that the world of Christian charity moves. However, we have said sufficient to show that there is much in all these reports of religious proceedings to greatly interest the intelligent observer.

## The Scott Act in Fredericton.

[F'ton Reporter.]

Mr. Leonard W. Johnston of this city is a delegate to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church now in session at Montreal. The temperance question was up for discussion at one of the sederunts and Mr. Johnston expressed his convictions on the subject. If a person not actually engaged in the temperance cause were to speak as plainly as Mr. Johnston does, there are those who would rank him with drunkards and the depraved of the community. Doubtless some in this city will greet his remarks in the same manner as some of the members of the general assembly did, but Mr. Johnston would not be likely to make them unless he believed he could substantiate them. We give the report of his remarks:

Mr. Johnston, of Fredericton, said he yielded to no man in his desire that the temperance cause would succeed, but he questioned entirely the prudence of the resolution as regarded the means to be used. He would ask their opponents to show in what respect such acts had been a success. He had been a traveller for ten years, and had witnessed the working of the Dunkin Act, and he would like to know where such an act had worked successfully. (Yes, yes.) The Scott Act had proved an absolute failure in Fredericton. (Cries of No, no.) Drunkenness was just as prevalent, and whiskey was sold as much as ever. (Loud cries of No, no.)

Mr Johnston (excitedly)—You tell me No, no! Have you been there to see? I am living there and know about what I am speaking. Do you think that I, a commisoner of this Assembly, am telling you a lie? If you do, you can send a committee down to inquire.

Several members here rose and energetically protested against Mr. Johnston being interrupted in such a manner. Mr. Johnston, continuing, said that all such laws would prove inoperative until public opinion was educated.

Mr. Johnston, perhaps, overlooked the view held by the promoters of the Act, that the Supreme Court had been the means of hanging up the appeals under its provisions, and had thus hampered its advocates in successfully carrying out the law; but he probably did not deal with causes so much as results. The uncertainity of receiving remuneration for their labors has no doubt been a damper on the ardor and enthusiasm of those who had the immediate execution of the law, and this is not to be wondered at.

## The Thirty Million Loan.

[Halifax Chronicle.]

A Liberal ministry has just fallen in England because it deemed it most honest, just and proper to raise the credit of £11,000,000, not by a loan to be repaid by posterity, but by a tax sufficient to furnish the amount within a year. The government of the Dominion has just put through the house of commons a bill authorising a loan of $30,000,000. The details of the amount required are not long. Temporary loans in Canada, $15,819,671; capital expenditure as per estimates and supplementary estimate of 1884-5 and 1885-6, $6,979,663; the insurrection in the North-West, $4,000,000, Canadian Pacific railway loan and subsidy, not including the proposed new loan $5,750,000; the probable expenditure on account of the railway subsidies, $2,500,000; total, $35,049,334. The loan of $30,000,000 will still leave a balance of over $5,030,000 to be found. This will be obtained under the loans which have already, at different times, been authorized. The proposed loan for the Pacific Railway company is to be furnished by issuing exchequer bills and handing them over to the C. P. R. company, who will finance them. It will thus be seen that the government require about forty millions. Of course it would be impossible to raise this amount by the method attempted in England. A loan is the only possible way, But is it not alarming to see our debt increasing so rapidly? Information elicited from the minister at the time of obtaining the vote for $30,000,000 shows that $65,000,000 will be found to have been added to the public debt within the past twelve months, irrespective of the $25,000,000 recently refunded.

The government has also in contemplation an abatement on the duty on spirits for shrinkage by evaporation, and also a further amendment of the consolidated inland revenue act of 1883, allowing the governor-in-council to impose an additional duty of five cents on each gallon of spirits. The government with its usual wisdom gave long notice of this proposed increase and as a result the liquor dealers have taken an enormous quantity of liquor out of bond prematurely. Over $900,000 more was received for excise in May last than in the previous year by reason of the liquor dealers acting on this notice. It is strange to contrast the different manner in which this proposed increase is received in this country with the reception accorded to the proposed beer and spirits tax in England. Whether it is that the liquor dealers in this country feel that their hold on the country is too slight to permit any resistance to additional taxation, or whether they are so wealthy and their business so flourishing that a small tax of five cents a gallon is not noticed, we do not know; but this is certain, that no murmur has been heard against the proposed increase, and we believe that an increase of twenty-five cents a gallon would fail to raise one-hundredth part of such an agitation as that which has resulted so successfully in England.

## The Washington Treaty.

The following discussion took place in the House of Commons, Ottawa, on 16th inst.—

Mr. Mitchell referred to a statement made in the Montreal *Gazette*, that an arrangement had been arrived at between the Cabinet at Washington and the Government at Ottawa to the effect that no steps should be taken to prevent Americans coming into our fisheries until Congress meets in December next, in hopes of a satisfactory arrangement being then made. He thought that as the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty would expire in a couple of weeks, and, as the matter was one of universal importance, the First Minister might make some statement with reference to it.

Sir John Macdonald—I think when the member for Digby (Mr. Vail) asked a similar question some time ago I told him that the question had occupied the attention of the Government, and that the papers would be brought down before the end of the session. We are now applying to the Governor-General to obtain leave from the Colonial Office to allow certain papers to be brought down, and I have no doubt consent will be given and that very important papers will be brought down.

Mr. Mitchell—Does not the hon gentleman feel himself at liberty to declare whether the tendency of the article is correct, namely, that the fisheries will be thrown open to Americans?

Sir John Macdonald—I cannot say that it is correct, but I do not think it well to be more specific in my statement. I may say that the tendency of all this correspondence is to give a strong hope that negotiations will take place, not only with regard to the fisheries but with regard to reciprocity.

Mr. Mackenzie—I think the Government should say whether the statement contained in this Government organ is correct or not.

Sir John Macdonald—The Government should not be forced to make a statement prematurely. We cannot make a full statement.

Mr. Mackenzie—It is clear that some Minister has made a statement.

Sir John Macdonald said that no Minister had made a statement. Sir Ambrose Shea had had an interview with some member of the American Cabinet and the British Ambassador, and he (Sir John Macdonald) had no doubt this was the way this imperfect statement came to be published.

Mr. Vail said he was sure the Premier must be fully alive to the importance of the matter and to the fact that the time was short. He hoped that if the Americans were to have access to our fisheries, Canada would be compensated by having her fish admitted into American ports free of duty.

Sir John Macdonald—We are merely waiting permission to send down the communications which have taken place between Imperial and the United States Governments.

## Wrestling in Halifax.

A Halifax special of the 19th to the *Telegraph* says: "A wrestling match for $800 a side took place in the exhibition building here to-night, between J. Tanner, of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Neil McDonald, of Cape Breton. The men are two magnificent specimens of physical development, McDonald weighing 207 and Tanner 215, and after a splendid and intensely exciting contest the Nova Scotian won. The match was best three falls out of five. Tanner secured the first two, one collar and elbow and an Irish catch-as-catch-can. McDonald, who had been refused a glass of Scotch whiskey all the evening, then demanded the drink and obtained it. As word was given for the third bout, another catch-as-catch-can, he rushed at and grappled his opponent and put him on his back in two seconds. The fourth, of the same style, he also won after a desperate struggle. In the fifth, Greco-Roman style, after wrestling for about four minutes, McDonald grasped Tanner by the arms and like a flash of lighting pitched him clear over his head, stretched him on his back and held him there. The match was witnessed by a large crowd of spectators. This is the fourth wrestler who has come to Halifax from the United States for a contest, and all of them have been beaten, three by Neil McDonald and one by J. D. McDonald, the latter of Antigonish. A considerable amount of money changed hands on the result to-night."

## The Rebellion.

WINNIPEG, June 19.—A letter from James Isbister, English half-breed settler at Prince Albert, appears here to-day. He is one of the delegates who went to Montana a year ago to induce Riel to assist settlers in obtaining redress of grievances against the government. He says: In common with all settlers of this country, both half-breed and white, I was much dissatisfied with the treatment we had received from the government. As a half-breed I claimed the same rights as natives of Manitoba, and as a citizen I claimed the same rights as any other British subject: amongst others, representative government, habeas corpus and government officials responsible to the people. He admits having gone with Michael Dumas, Gabriel Dumont and Moyes Ouillette to Montana to ask Riel's assistance in the agitation for their rights. Lawrence Clark, Hudson Bay factor, had been consulted and approved their action, suggesting rebellion. He attributed the precipitation of the rebellion to the threat by Clark and the rash mounted police at Duck Lake. He was arrested by the police at Prince Albert and thrown in a dungeon, and subsequently released by the General without being even told the reason for arrest.

OTTAWA, June 19.—Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, counsel for Riel, are here pressing the government to change the venue of trial from Regina to Quebec.

OTTAWA, June 20.—Riel's friends are endeavoring to secure the services of Hon. Wm. MacDougall to act with Lemieux and Fitzpatrick in the rebel's defence at the time of the trial. They are here demanding that the Government defray the expense of calling witnesses for the defence, as Riel surrendered on the understanding that he would be shown fair play. Before the Government agree to guarantee the expense of summoning witnesses they want to know who is to be called. This the counsel for the defence refuse to disclose.

TORONTO, June 22.

Scouts from Col. Otter confirm the capture last Wednesday at Birch Lake 35 miles east of Turtle Lake, of Yellow Sky and twenty warriors.

Big Bear's non-treaty Indians have with them thirty cattle and a good deal of loot from the Hudson Bay stores retaken. Big Bear is travelling in a direction from which he can scarcely help falling into the hands of Col. Otter or Col. Irvine. The latter is now supposed to be at Green Lake.

Col. Otter is hot on the Indian trail. Gen. Middleton and Bedson will go out on the Loon Lake trail to-morrow if the prisoners are not then in.

The *Mail's* special from Battleford June 20, says:—Some trouble between the loyal settlers and the breeds occurred last night. A breed named Sayer who left here to join those at Bresailon and whose house is occupied by a loyal settler named Cumanion, objected to the latter using his stable. This led to a fight in which Sayer was roughly handled. Sayer had said if he had a breed named Capulet with him he could clean the whites out. The crowd then went to the breed's camp near the river, surrounded Capulet's tent, ordered him out and marched him to town. On reaching the telegraph office the crowd was met by Charles White, who accused Capulet of firing at him at Cut Knife. Capulet never denied it. Seizing an opportunity he took to his heels and escaped in the darkness; four shots were fired after him but without effect. Major Dawson of the Grenadiers heard of the outbreak and marched two companies up to surround the saloon. On entering he found the boys quietly playing pool. He then left a party to patrol the town all night. Unless something is done to satisfy the settlers, and that soon serious trouble is sure to occur. The whole half-breed camp was deserted during the trouble and the Indians camped near Battle River, swam across to the other side and have not been seen since.

Gen. Middleton, who is at Pitt, has been informed of the row, and threatens to make it exceedingly warm for settlers or troops caught provoking a breach of the peace.

Rev. Mr. Quinney, who has returned from Pitt, says the breeds who came in saying they had escaped from Big Bear, have sold over a thousand dollars worth of furs to the troops. As they had none before the Hudson's Bay store was robbed, it looks suspicious. Settlers here say they will not go back on their farms until something definite is done with the Indians. Those who know best say very little would start the Indians on the war path again. It is well known they only surrendered the least valuable of their arms, keeping their rifles, which are hidden somewhere. It is considered unsafe for any but parties of ten or a dozen whites to go near the reserves.

Col. Otter's force is moving to Pelican Lake in compliance with orders from Gen. Middleton. Indian Agent Rae is in from the Sweet Grass reserve. He found a bushel of silver knives and forks stolen from stores and settlers houses.

Reports from Poundmaker's old reserve are threatening. All the bad and disaffected Indians are congregating there, bearing arms with them. Several of Big Bear's band are also there, threatening trouble.

The Midland battalion, now camped at Frog Lake, will be at Pitt early on Sunday and the other troops of General Middleton's own command on Sunday, or soon after. The order for the homeward movement will not be made until McLean and the other white prisoners who have escaped from Big Bear are known to be safe, and the plans as to the pursuit of Big Bear and the garrisoning of the posts in the Northwest are completed, but some troops will be sent back within a few days.

Big Bear is still at large.

## The new British Ministry.

LONDON, June 23.—Gladstone has made a promise to Lord Salisbury to give the new government as much time as possible during the remainder of the session. Correspondence between the party leaders will probably be presented to parliament to-day. It is stated that the leaders have arranged to make an effort to carry the Welsh intermediate education bill, the Australian confederation bill, Irish national education bill, and the minister for Scotland bill. Lord Salisbury has declined to include the Scotch crofters bill. The seats bill will be finished to-night. Parliament will meet to-day (Wednesday) to obtain the royal assent and then adjourn for re-election. The following is the authentic list of the new cabinet:—

Prime Minister and Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Marquis of Salisbury.
First Lord of the Treasury—Sir Stafford Northcote.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Sir Michael Hicks Beach.
Lord High Chancellor—Sir Hardinge Giffard.
Lord President of the Council—Viscount Cranbrook.
Lord of the Privy Seal—Earl Harrowby.
Secretary of the Home Department—Sir Richard J. Ashton Cross.
Secretary for the Colonial Department—Col. Frederick Stanley.
Secretary of War—Right Hon. Wm. Henry Smith.
Secretary of State for India—Lord Randolph Churchill.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Lord George Hamilton.
President of the Local Government Board—Artkur James Balfour.
President of the Board of Trade—The Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
Vice President of the Council—Hon. Edward Stanhope.
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl Carnarvon.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland—Right Hon. Edward Gibson.

The minor offices have not yet been filled.

The *Times* in an editorial says it thinks Lord Salisbury's failure to obtain the desired pledges from the Liberals weakens his position. It adds:—However, the Liberals, though perfectly able to do so at any time, having nothing but trouble to gain thereby, will probably not attempt to defeat the Government.

The *Standard* in an editorial says that the political deadlock has been settled by concessions on both sides. Reviewing the qualities of the new ministers it admits that the front row of Conservative benches in the House of Commons will be unequally matched with the gladiators in debate who sit on the opposition side. The *Standard* comforts itself for the Conservative lack of oratorical power by observing that the present task is to administer, not to discuss.

The *News* in an editoral says that no specific pledges have been given; that a general promise has been offered that the giant's strength of the opposition shall not be used like a giant.

Sir Charles Dilke, addressing a meeting of Liberals last night, said he was prepared to give the Conservatives reasonable assurances. He wished to study in Ireland a plan for the devolution from Parliament to Welsh, Scotch, and Irish bodies of much of the business that Parliament is now not competent to discharge. He would visit Ireland as soon as posssible for that purpose. He believed that many Irish officials were in favor of decentralization and many agreed it was necessary to abolish Dublin Castle. He thought Lord Salisbuay's recent attitude savored of bluff and brag and was not likely to induce Liberals to enter into a formal compact.

## A Shediac Man Drowned at Ottawa.

An Ottawa special of 20th inst. to the St. John *Globe* says,—"Large crowds are gathered about the bank of the river this morning watching the parties who are grappling for the body of Mr. Wilfred Hache of Shediac who was drowned in the Ottawa River last night while in bathing. Levere Gelinas, Hache's companion, advised his friend to make a plunge into the water, as he considered that the best method of entering. Hache dissented from this and announced his intention of going in feet first, saying at the same time that that was the way he was accustomed to. Gelinas made a plunge and swam out for a short distance, when he heard cries proceeding from his companion for assistance. Hastily returning, he reached the place where Hache had been struggling but only in time to grasp his hand as he sunk. He did his utmost to raise the unfortunate man above the water and strike out for the shore but the current was too strong. Hache was unable to assist himself in any way as he was suffering from cramps. Finding at length that his own strength was leaving him Gelinas was obliged to abandon his friend to his untimely fate and reached the shore in a completely exhausted condition. Hache was 25 years of age and was born at Shediac, N. B., where he lived until he came to Ottawa. He was educated at St. Joseph's College, Memramcook, where he passed with honors, winning the Governor Generals medal as a reward for proficiency in his studies. He came here about five years ago as sessional clerk, and after serving in that capacity for two years was transferred to the Post Office, where he has been engaged ever since. He was a general favorite here and his sudden death has cast a gloom over the city."


# New Advertisements.

JUNE 24TH, 1885.

Clear Pork,
Mess Pork,
Plate Beef,
Lard,
IN BOND —AND— DUTY PAID.

LOW WHOLESALE.

Jeremiah Harrison & Co.
6—18

NORTH ATLANTIC
STEAMSHIP CO.,

S. S. "CLIFTON,"

THIS steamer is now discharging in London and is due to sail for Miramichi via Charlottetown, P. E. I., on or about the 1st July next.

The "Clifton" is expected to sail from Miramichi for London via Charlottetown on or about 24th July.

R. A. & J. STEWART,
Agents N. A. S. S. Co.

LIEN COFFEE.

40 Tins "Lien brand" JAVA COFFEE, ground or unground, quality guaranteed.

For sale wholesale by
DeFOREST HARRISON & Co.
St. John, N. B.

FIREWOOD.

WANTED at the Brick Works, Napan, Fire wood by the cord. Apply at once.

JOHN A. FISHER.
Chatham, June 23rd. 1885.
6-25

CARD.

THANKS to the Captain of the steamer "Nelson" for his promptitude in extinguishing the fire kindled by a spark from the funnel of the steamer "Andover" yesterday in passing. Had the fire got headway enough to destroy the salt store the whole village would have been in great danger, as the wind was strong and directly on the houses.

R. HUTCHISON.
Douglastown, 23th June, 1885.