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OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

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

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

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

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

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

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT
at the Academy of Music, New Orleans,
Tuesday, March 17, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100 000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

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Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1

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

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New Orleans, La.,

Give full address and make signature plain.

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

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

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an inviolable contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana Legislature which adjourned July 6th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS
PLASMON AS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The Subscribers wish to call attention to the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness

All orders attended to promptly.

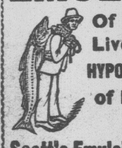
Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT

DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just been issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almanac for 1891. It is now in the hands of druggists and merchants for free distribution; and we would advise our readers to secure a copy before the supply is exhausted.

SCOTT'S EMULSION



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$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $8 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - MARCH 5, 1891.

17 AGAINST 2

The Government side is already sure of seventeen seats in the House of Commons, while only two are secured by the Opposition. Five Government seats were secured by acclamation, and there are twelve constituencies in which the contests are between Government candidates only.

Mr. Mitchell Hopeless of Success.

It is, of course, well known now that Mr. Mitchell cannot hope to succeed in the pending election, but his supporters and opponents alike will wonder why he entered the contest at all, when he, himself, knew he would be defeated. It is said he was determined, from the first, that Mr. Snowball should be kept out of the field. He knew that gentleman would not run against him and he would sooner be, himself, defeated than see Mr. Snowball succeed. Mr. Mitchell had it in his power to retire from the representation of the county with everybody's good will, as an old representative, honored for services in the past, though useless of late years; but, in the light of recent developements, and when it is understood that his visit to Northumberland is only for a factious purpose, our people will not remember him the more kindly for wrecking the Liberal party which did him so great and unmerited a service four years ago. The Toronto *Mail* (Liberal) of 26th ult., says:—

"The statement is made in *La Justice* of Quebec that Mr. Mitchell, who is hard at work in his old constituency, Northumberland, N. B., has sent word to a friend that he has no hope of being elected this time."

When a number of Mr. Mitchell's old friends and supporters called upon him on his arrival at Newcastle and showed him that he could not have the slightest reason to hope for re-election, he professed not to credit it. It seems, however, that he realised what the result would be, yet he persisted in walking blindly and stubbornly on to sure defeat, apparently glorying in the idea that although he could not win he was at the same time, being revenged on leading Liberals by bringing their party organization in the County into contempt.

Just Like Benwell's Cigar-Case.

The Toronto *Globe* of 21st February came out with a full page illustration of the alleged dreadful effects of the high tariff, the central portion of which was a picture of the landing of immigrants from a steamer and bore the intimation that imported labor is not taxed although it deprives the "poor man" of his work and wages. On the wall of the place where the immigrants were landing were the words "Castle Garden." It is said the Unrestricted Reciprocity managers endeavored, when too late, to have this whole edition of the leading Liberal organ of Canada withdrawn from circulation, because the two little words on the wall represented in the picture gave away the fact, which was soon after stated, that the whole affair was furnished to traitor Farrar, editor of the *Globe*, by Mr. Wiman of New York, who is contributing money and campaign literature to the Liberals for the purpose of bringing about the annexation of Canada to the United States. Castle Garden, as many of our readers know, is the great landing-place of immigrants in New York, and the *Globe* people seem to have neglected the precaution of obliterating the name from the cartoon as furnished by Mr. Wiman. If Reginald Birchall had not allowed the cigar-case bearing the fatal name to escape his notice after he murdered his friend, he would have cheated the gallows. But crime almost invariably overlooks what honest eyes see pointing to its detection, hence the "Castle Garden" telltale which pointed to the source of the *Globe's* inspiration in the matter referred to.

Grovellers.

On Thursday night of last week, in a speech at Inveramy, Ont., Mr. Bawden, a Liberal candidate, who was defeated in a previous election, referring to Hon. Edward Blake's retirement, said he had been paid $20,000 by the C. P. R. to keep his mouth shut and that was why he was silent.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Conservative candidate said—"I deny that statement; it is a disgraceful thing to say of an honorable gentleman, and I call for the proof of it."

Mr. Bawden—"I can prove it. I call on Mr. Cartwright (Sir Richard's son, who was present) to prove it."

Mr. Alex. Cartwright was coming forward to substantiate Bawden's statement, but Mr. Kirkpatrick insisting on the production of proof, Mr. Cartwright said: "I have no written proof."

Mr. Bawden evidently belongs to the class of men who cannot understand the intelligence, independence and freedom from false conceptions of party duty, which lead men like Mr. Blake to act alone and under a sense of grave responsibility in crises such as that involved in the present election. Being, themselves, incapable of the faculty which enables men of fine mould and quicker perceptions to see, and gives them the courage to act promptly in avoiding danger, they can imagine no impelling motives other than those by which they, themselves, are actuated. Mr. Blake, like other honorable men of the Liberal party, has been forced to step aside, rather than longer endure association with men of the Bawden class. It is from minds such as that originating the alleged $20,000 bribe to Mr. Blake, that Mr. Mitchell's story concerning the superannuation at the Chatham Custom House, his insulting reference to the Presbyterian clergyman at Redbank and other contemptible slanders originate.

He's Behind the Age.

Mr. Mitchell says confederation, which he claims he brought about (with the assistance of some other men of minor importance, such as Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley *el al*) has turned out a failure; also, that the National Policy, which he and Sir John gave to the country, has also ruined us. Now, he is out for free trade, which he says we can obtain by unrestricted reciprocity, and that means the abandoning of our 30% tariff in order that we may come under that of the United States, which is 60%. "Great Head!"

Perhaps Mr. Mitchell will inform the people how the Dominion is ruined when its railway mileage, bank deposits, agricultural exports, shipping trade, etc., have actually *more than doubled* since the National Policy was adopted, 12 years ago.

Mr. Mitchell discounts the intelligence of our people. He forgets that we have the press and the telegraph lines and other modern means of informing ourselves, just as well as they have in Montreal, and that we are not so ignorant as he believes us to be. He has disappointed us as a representative. He has not kept pace with the progress of the country, and we don't propose that he shall longer be a drag upon Northumberland. Our people part with him to-day as a representative, and regret that he has forced us to make it plain that our personal friendship—great as it undoubtedly is—is not equal to the demands upon it in which he has persisted.

The Consumer Pays.

Mr. Mitchell seems to think that the Miramichi people (fishermen) pay the American duty on the smelts which the people of the United States consume, as well as the Canadian duty on the pork which they themselves eat. If the Canadian eater of American pork pays the duty exacted by the Dominion, how is it that the American eater of Canadian smelts does not pay the duty exacted by the United States? Are you not a little mixed on this question, Mr. Mitchell?

"Ancient History."

In order to injure Mr. Adams' chances of election the Mugwump organ is republishing ADVANCE parliamentary articles of three years since on Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity, when the subject was little understood and before the cloven feet of the Farrars of the Liberal party were seen. Before the pending election was thought of, the ADVANCE came out unmistakeably against the policy of Unrestricted Reciprocity. The opposition organ referred to might, with equal propriety, quote this paper against the protective policy of the Government, which it once held to be bad for the country. The results of that policy having, in the main, proved quite different from what we once expected them to be, we have frankly said so. This may not be in accord with the wishes and ulterior views of some of our friends, but it is the only course that an honest and independent paper could follow. Mr. Mitchell's organs and friends are quite welcome to the benefit of all the capital they can make out of this class of ancient history, but it will not save that gentleman from the deserved defeat which he will sustain at the polls to-day.

[Montreal Star—Independent.]

The True Issue.

By both political parties in the present election contest much has been done to befog the electors on the question of trade relations between Canada and the United States, but the thinking people on both party sides as well as those free from party trammels are asking themselves this question: "Which of the two parties as victors in the fight would be in the stronger position to secure a treaty alike honorable to Canada and acceptable to the American people?" The party of Unrestricted Reciprocity, if victorious at the polls, would by its victory practically send to Washington this message, "The people of Canada have decided to surrender on your terms." The moment of the party's victory would be the starting point for Blaine's strategy, and there is very little doubt as to which party to the treaty would get the best of the bargain. If, on the other hand, the present Canadian Government should be supported, it would be, if it knows how to use such an opportunity, in a decidedly strong position to get a fair treaty, a treaty with honor, in which Canada's rights would be respected, and her magnificent natural resources estimated at something like their true value. This is a question that towers in importance above the mere question of an electoral victory or defeat for either party. It is a question whose settlement for weal or woe, and for all time, will date back to the 5th March, 1891.

A RESTIGOUCHE LIBERAL writes to say that the statement telegraphed from Chatham to a St. John paper that the Liberals of Restigouche had tendered a nomination for that County to Hon. Peter Mitchell had no foundation in fact.

How the Betting Men are placing Their Money—Some Heavy Wagers.

There is considerable betting on the result of the elections. Bets are being made almost every day in the hotel offices, in the clubs and on the streets, on the probable result of the voting in the different counties of this province, especially on Halifax county. Betting on the success or failure of the government is slow. One bet of $600 to $100 was put up by a leading miller's agent and a military man last week that Sir John A. Macdonald's government would be sustained, and we heard of several small wagers of three to one on the same; but otherwise betting men are canny in putting up their money. Bets stands even on the government having an increased majority, with few offers.—Halifax *Mercury*.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Political Catechism.

What are the issues in this campaign?

1st. Shall we have reciprocity in natural products with the United States;

2nd. Shall the Conservative Policy of Protection to our manufacturing industries, thereby providing a large market for the farm produce, be sustained.

2. Is the Conservative party favorable to reciprocity?

It is. On representations from Mr. Blaine that the Government of the United States would be willing to treat with the government of Canada with a view to settling all questions of difference between them, including reciprocity in natural products, the Canadian Government addressed the following letter to the British Government:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.
13th Dec., 1890.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to send to Your Lordship to-day a telegraphic message in cipher, of which the following is the substance:—

"With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., the Government is desirous to propose a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty representing the following subjects:

"1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interest of Canada and the United States.

"2. Reconsideration of the treaty of 1888, with respect to the Atlantic fisheries, with the aim of securing the free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products, in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen to buy bait and supplies and to tranship cargoes in Canada; all such privileges to be mutual.

"3. Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic ocean and in inland waters also.

"4. Relaxation of seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

"5. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

"6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

"7. Arrangements for settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska.

It will be seen at once that Sir John Macdonald's Government propose to make a decided attempt to settle all the questions in dispute between the United States and Canada. They have made many attempts before, but they have failed, sometimes from one cause and sometimes from another, always, however, from causes operating upon the Executive or the Congress of the United States.

3. What articles are included in the reciprocal proposals of the Government?

Those included in Washington treaty with modifications required by altered circumstances of both countries. The articles admitted free into each country from the other under the Washington treaty were as follows:—

Grain, flour and breadstuff of all kinds.
Animals of all kinds.
Fresh, smoked and salted meats.
Cotton wool, seed and vegetables.
Undried fruits, dried fruits.
Fish of all kinds.
Products of fish and all other creatures living in the water.
Poultry, eggs.
Hides, furs, skins or tails, undressed.
Stone or marble in its crude, or unwrought state, slate.
Butter, cheese, tallow.
Lard, horns, manures.
Ores of metals of all kinds.
Coal.
Pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes.
Timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part.
Firewood.
Plants, shrubs and trees.
Pelts, wool.
Fish oil.
Rice, broom corn and bark.
Gypsum, ground or unground.
Hewn or wrought or unwrought burr, or grindstones.
Dye stuffs.
Flax, hemp and tow, unmanufactured.
Unmanufactured tobacco.
Rags.

This is the Government's scheme of reciprocity, and the extensions would probably include articles which have become subjects of exchange since 1854, such as lime and cut granite. This scheme of reciprocity meets all the requirements that are supposed to be met by unrestricted reciprocity. It does this without discriminating against England, without Washington control, and without direct taxation.

4. What does the policy of unrestricted reciprocity advocated by the opposition mean?

It means that the tariff between both countries shall be swept away and that Canada adopt a uniform tariff with the United States against England and all foreign countries. Mr. Wiman, the strongest supporter of the scheme in the United States, wrote in a late issue of the North American Review as follows:—

"Unrestricted reciprocity with the United States implies that American goods are not only to be admitted free of duty (into Canada) but for the purpose of revenue and to prevent Canada from being the back door for smugglers into the United States, the duty on foreign goods will be maintained at the present rates which are practically equal to those which prevail in the United States and which can readily be made to conform to them. Thus there is proposed a discrimination in favor of American manufactures, while British goods are practically prohibited from entering in competition by the exaction of a duty."

5. Under restricted reciprocity, by which Government shall changes in the tariff, when so adopted, be made?

By the American Government, Mr. Hitt speaking to his resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada said:—

"Undoubtedly they (the Canadians) in being subjected, to the same tariff with us would in all fairness be consulted as to its provisions, but we 60 millions would in all fairness generally have the prevailing voice in determining what the rate should be."

6. Will there not be a large loss in revenue if the tariff between Canada and the United States is abolished?

It is estimated that there will be a loss of $8,000,000 per annum upon imports from the United States, and owing to the high tariff a loss of about $8,000,000 duty collected on foreign goods imported into Canada, and also as sugar is imported into the United States duty free, there will be a loss from that quarter of $2,000,000, making a total loss of revenue per annum of $18,000,000.

7. How do the opposition propose to make good the loss in revenue?

By direct taxation. The taxation, placing the amount to be collected per annum at $15,000,000, will mean a tax of $3, per head on every man, woman and child in Canada. The taxes in Northumberland alone would amount to $83,000 and if calculated on the higher estimate of $18,000,000, would amount to an annual tax of over $92,000 in this county.

8. Would not direct taxation operate harshly on the farmer?

Yes, more so than at present. Under the present system of indirect taxation the farmer purchases for his own use the produce of Canadian mills and Canadian manufactures on which no duty is paid, while the wealthy man who requires luxuries upon which the highest duties are placed pays more in proportion to his wealth to the revenue of the Dominion. Under the system of direct taxation, the farmer whose property all lies open to the inspection of the assessor, would be required to pay taxes on everything he owned, while the wealthy man, a large amount of whose wealth is hidden in bonds and other securities which it would be impossible to estimate on, would not subscribe to the revenue of the country to the same extent in proportion to his wealth as the farmer or owner of real estate would be obliged to do.

9. Would the cost of collecting the revenue be less under direct than indirect taxation?

No, we would require a small army of tax gatherers to go their rounds every year, and the cost of commission paid to them with custom houses which it would be still necessary to maintain for the collection of duties on foreign goods, would be more likely to increase the cost than lessen it.

Railroad Meeting at Redbank.

On the evening of the 19th inst., in response to advertisement, a large number of the influential and leading men of the community convened in the temperance hall, Redbank, to consider the necessity of railway communication between that place and other trade centres of the country and particularly with the towns of Newcastle and Chatham where most of the business of the place is transacted. Among those present were Messrs. Patrick Hogan, fishery overseer, M. Sutherland, councillor for Northesk, Thomas H. Ramsay and James Somers, lumber merchants, George Sutherland, Matthew Clancy, Robert Parks, M. Oldfield, John Burchill, M. P. P., of Nelson, James Robinson, M. P. P., of Derby, Chas. S. Ramsay and B. Fairey, of Newcastle.

James Somers was appointed chairman After he had explained the object of the meeting he spoke at some length on the great advantage it would be to all concerned to have a railroad from Redbank to Newcastle.

Coun. Sutherland, Thos. H. Ramsay, George Sutherland, Matthew Clancy, Rev. J. D. Murray and others spoke on the subject, clearly and forcibly demonstrating the necessity of a railway in the direction of Newcastle and were unanimous in their determination to secure the rights of this important community and to work earnestly until the desired object was accomplished.

A correspondent says:—When we consider the large amount of supplies coming to Redbank for transportation to the lumber camps brought in by the lumbermen of the North and Little South West, of Newcastle, Chatham and Nelson, and when we take into consideration the fact that these supplies are conveyed by teams at a time of the year, viz., autumn, winter and spring when the roads are in very bad condition it will be readily admitted on all sides and by all right thinking people that some better way of conveyance becomes a necessity. But the supplies brought by the lumbermen do not constitute all the business of the village of Redbank. Apart from the supplies for the lumber woods and the merchants and other business men of the place, there is a large exportation of lumber, hemlock bark, railroad ties, ship timber, etc., all of which would form freight for a railroad and prove an important feeder to the I. C. R. The South West Miramichi has a double portion of railway accomodation, a part of which North and Little South West Miramichi had a just right to, but through some mismanagement these were left out in the cold, and "to paddle their own canoe," but all will acknowledge that a railroad from the village of Redbank, tapping the I. C. R. at some convenient point at or near Newcastle is an absolute necessity. The inhabitants of the thriving little village of Redbank and vicinity should demand with all the strength of their influence that the Dominion government recognize their claims in this important matter. We have no doubt but that our coming representative, Hon. Mr. Adams, supported by the influential and leading men of the place, will bring such influence to bear upon the Dominion goverement as to induce them to build, equip and operate the road as in the case of Derby and Indiantown and other branch lines which are important feeders of the I. C. R.

In a vigorous and well-conceived speech Mr. H. Ramsay moved the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Whereas: We, the residents of Redbank, North-West Miramichi and branches, recognize the disadvantages under which we are placed in regard to sending our products to market for want of railway facilities;

And Whereas: Improved exporting and importing facilities by rail would be of very great importance, and we believe give a very great impetus to the lumbering and other industries now being carried on in the various branches of the river;

And Whereas: We are of the opinion that a branch railway from Redbank, tapping the I. C. R. at some suitable point at or near Newcastle, would be a great benefit and easily effected;

Therefore Resolved: That we do all in our power to direct the attention of our representatives to our needs in this respect, and furthermore to urge upon them the necessity of procuring this connection for us;

And further resolved: That we forward to each of our representatives a copy of these resolutions, and also to the local press.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted amid cheers from the audience. The meeting was very harmonious and influential and we have no doubt that the Dominion Government will readily accede to the wishes of the people concerned and construct the road, assured that it is a reasonable demand, and a duty that the government owes to Redbank and the inhabitants of the North-West Miramichi and its branches.

As the days grow longer the sun grows stronger, and the wet and slush that follows are the sure forerunners of cold in the head. Nasal Balm instantly relieves and permanently cures.

He Couldn't Bulldose the Redbank People.

No less than eleven of Mr. Mitchell's Newcastle supporters and one from Nelson appeared at that gentleman's meeting at Redbank on Friday evening last. The good people of Redbank wondered why their Newcastle friends had thus come, *en masse*, amongst them, but they were not long in finding out all about it, for Mr. Mitchell, himself, gave it away.

The meeting was held in the school house and there was a large audience, who maintained excellent order until Mr. Mitchell undertook, for the first time in the campaign, to dictate to a Northumberland political meeting, who they should listen to and who should not speak. R. P. Whitney, Esq., was Chairman, and after Mr. Mitchell had been speaking about a half hour a number of ladies entered the room and made their way to seats on the platform. Mr. Mitchell might have been expected to recognise, in some way, the presence of these ladies. Almost any political speaker would have done so, but not so the "old war horse," and more than one in the audience asked, "What has become of Mr. Mitchell's gallantry?" After he had made his speech, he concluded by charging that those taking the lead at meetings called in the interest of Mr. Adams in different parts of the County, particularly in Chatham, had denied to his supporters the privilege of speaking, and he complained that Mr. Troy had been badly treated on nomination day in Newcastle. He said Mr. Troy would follow him with an address. There was, however, a general call for Mr. D. G. Smith, which was met by a chorus of the Mitchell men from Newcastle who yelled for Mr. Troy. Mr. Mitchell said "This is Peter Mitchell's meeting, and he has a number of gentlemen with him who are to speak. When they have done so, any outsiders may address such of the audience as choose to remain and hear them.'

Mr. Murdoch Sutherland said the audience desired to have fair play and intelligent discussion. "If," said he, we are to be prevented by those who have come here with Mr. Mitchell from hearing Mr. Smith, Mr. Adams' supporters will leave the building and an audience of about three persons will remain to listen to the Mitchell men's speeches."

Mr. Smith, however, calmed the turbulent ones by briefly refuting Mr. Mitchell's statement that his speakers had not been treated courteously at meetings called in Mr. Adams' interest. He said Mr. Mitchell's charges against Chatham audiences were as unfair and unmerited as those in reference to other localities, where adherents of each side had every opportunity to speak in turn. It was a matter of regret that Mr. Mitchell should so misunderstand the temper of our people as to make this attempt to prevent free and intelligent discussion and he was glad to see that the people of Redbank were not to be dictated to. He then proposed a compromise—Mr. Troy to be allowed to speak for a half hour, to be followed by one on Mr. Adams' side, who would speak for the same length of time and so on, alternately until the meeting ended. "If that is not accepted," said Mr. Smith, "I apprehend that this meeting will hear no more speeches to-night." (Cheers.) Mr. Mitchell, realising the mistake he had made, said he would agree to Mr. Smith's proposition.

Mr. James Troy then took the floor and, in the course of his address read some campaign matter of 1887 from the ADVANCE, over which he grew eloquent. It really gave interest and point to an otherwise uninteresting effort. As soon as Mr. Troy had commenced speaking, Mr. Mitchell gathered up his belongings and stalked down through the hall and out of the door. His departure was no more noticed than if it had been the janitor going out for wood to put in the stove. There was not even an attempt to give him a parting plaudit, for the bodyguard he brought with him had learned that any such proceeding would have been witnessed in silence by the people present who had become fully aware that an organized attempt had been made to bulldose them.

Addresses followed by Messrs. Smith, Williston, Donald Morrison and T. Crocker. Rev Mr. Murray was next called for in a very decided way. Responding, he said he was sorry Mr. Mitchell had gone away so suddenly, as he had a few words to say to him. Mr. Mitchell had singled him out and endeavored to hold him up to ridicule by asserting before nearly a thousand people at the nomination meeting in Newcastle that he (Mr. Murray) had taken his stand on the government side in this election because Mr. Adams had extended to him the courtesies of his fishing camp some time since. Why did Mr. Mitchell not refer to two other Presbyterian clergymen in St. John who had taken a similar stand and attribute improper motives to them. He considered the attack reflected no credit upon Mr. Mitchell and thought a man of his position and long experience in public life ought to depend on something higher and of greater moment in such a crisis as was now pending in the history of our country, to commend his candidacy to the people. The rev. gentleman proceeded briefly to warn the audience that Unrestricted Reciprocity was only a disguise for annexation and at the close of his remarks retired amid a storm of applause.

Mr. Whitney now vacated the chair, which was taken by Mr. Power, Mr. Whitney saying he wished to go home. Mr. Morrison rebutted some of Mr. Crocker's wild assertions and Mr. Crocker replied briefly, when Mr. Smith again took the floor. It was observed that ex-Chairman Whitney showed no disposition to go home, as he took his place with Mr. Mitchell's visiting contingent, a number of whom took up a position by the door, while others of them claimed that Mr. Smith having spoken could not speak again, but they were reminded that Mr. Morrison and Mr. Smith were the only speakers on Mr. Adams' side and must have their turn. Messrs. Crocker, Staples, Geo. Brown, Danl. Baldwin and others now resorted to an organized interruption committee and several of the Redbank people plainly told them they would be treated to a snow bath if they didn't cease their noise. Matters began to assume a "dusty" aspect and when Mr. Matthew Russell closed upon Mr. Smith on the platform the latter invited him to join in singing "God Save the Queen." Mr. Russell was not, however in the mood for that, but he finally said he would sing "Tamson Smiddy," which he did, and order was restored. Then he tried to make a speech, but was told by a Redbank elector that he could sing all night if he liked but as he and others had interrupted Mr. Smith, there would be no more speech-making—and there wasn't. Three rousing cheers and a tiger were given for Mr. Adams and Canada, and one of the most successful and interesting Adams demonstrations of the campaign ended.

On Saturday night, Messrs. D. G. Smith, John Clarke, J. D. Creaghan, Jas. Somers and Rev. Mr. Muaray addressed a meeting at Littleton, on the Little Southwest. No opponents put in an appearance, as the meeting of the night before at Redbank had made Mr. Mitchell's friends sensible of the fact that their methods of promoting their candidate's interests were not appreciated by the orderly and intelligent electors of Southesk.

Nomination.

John Shirreff, Esq., Returning Officer opened the election Proceedings at the Court House, Newcastle, on Thursday last, at noon, assisted by the Election Clerk M. S. Benson, Esq. After the usual formalities and an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. E. P. Williston to demonstrate that he knew more than the Sheriff about the business, the latter said the nomination of Hon. P. Mitchell had been already placed in his hands. He read it, showing that Mr. Mitchell was nominated by the following electors:—

Wm. Murray, Merchant, Chatham.
John Ellis, Gentleman, do
John Sadler, Merchant, do
John Haviland, Harnessmaker, do
Ernest Fleigher, Merchant, Hardwick.
E. A. Strang, " Chatham.
Geo. Stothart, " "
John Fotheringham, Justice of Peace, Chatham.
Michael Hocken, Merchant, Chatham.
Jos. B. Williston, Farmer, Bay du Vin.
Dennis Maher, Carpenter, Chatham.
John Sharp, Millman, Black Brook.
Thos. Coughlan, Stevedore, Chatham.
P. Connors, Builder, do.
Wm. H. Russell, Carpenter, Douglastown.
John Walls, Farmer, Black Brook.
Alex. Burr, Merchant, Chatham.
John Lyons, Farmer, Lower Newcastle.
F. W. Russell, Merchant, Black Brook.
John Brown, Merchant, Chatham.
Scott Fairley, " Blackville.
Geo. A. Flett, Brick maker, Nelson.
D. M. Loggie, Merchant, Chatham.
W. Robinson, Carriage Maker, Newcastle.
Donald Loggie, Merchant, Alnwick.
R. L. Maltby, Carpenter, Newcastle.
P. Hennessy, Merchant, "
E. P. Williston, Attorney at Law, Newcastle.
Jas. Brown, Merchant Newcastle.
Thos. Gaynor, Farmer, Chatham,
John Johnston, Merchant do
Theo. DesBrisay, Clerk, do
M. S. Hocken, do do
Patk. Keoughan, Stevedore, Redbank.
J. M. Troy, Builder, Newcastle.
Jas. Falconer, Farmer, do
Wm. Kerr, Farmer, Chatham.
Wm. Walls, Pilot, do
T. W. Crocker, Fish Dealer, Newcastle.
Jas. Edgar, Blacksmith, Chatham.
Andrew Gillis, Farmer Napan.
Saml. Miller, Butcher, Newcastle.
A. Brown, Merchant, Chatham.
G. P. Searle, Farmer, do
Wm. Troy, Farmer, do
Robt. McNaughton, Farmer, Glenelg.
Thos. Keating, Farmer, Chatham.
Wm. Searle, do Glenelg.
John Hosford, do Northesk.
Angus Cummings, Carpenter, Newcastle.
Geo. Staples, Merchant, do
Geo. Brown, Builder, do
Wm. Lyons, Butcher, do
Richard Hutchison, Gentleman, do
J. C. Miller, Manufacturer, Millerton
W. Wilson, Merchant, Chatham.
Geo. Watt, do do
Robt. Murray, jr., Attorney-at-Law, Chatham.
D. Chesman, Merchant, Chatham.
W. S. Loggie, do do
Matthew Russell, Manufacturer, Newcastle.
M. Benson, Merchant, do
Wm Masson, do do
J. G. Kethro, Hairdresser, do
Chas. Call, Trader, do
Wm. Wood, C. C., Stevedore, Douglastown.
W. J. Miller, Merchant, Newcastle.
J. W. Davidson, do do
John McDonald, Builder, Cnatham.
E. Hutchison, Lumber Merchant, Douglastown.

The nomination papers of Mr. Mitchell were attested by Mr. W. C. Winslow as that gentleman's agent.

Mr. J. R. Lawlor of Newcastle, as agent, next presented the nomination papers of Hon. M. Adams which bore the names of

L. J. Tweedie, Barrister, Chatham.
Jas Robinson, Merchant, Derby.
John F. Burchill, do Nelson.
W. A. Ferguson, M. D., Newcastle.
William Richards, Lumber Merchant, Newcastle.
Robert Ritchie, Merchant, Newcastle.
Allan Ritchie, do do
E. Sinclair, do Bridgetown.
John O'Brien, do Nelson.
B. N. T. Underhill, C. C., Lumberman, Blackville.
H. A. Muirhead, Merchant, Chatham.
D. Sutherland, do do
Henry S. Miller, Manager, do
Andrew McIntosh, Surveyor, do
C. E. Fish, Contractor, Newcastle.
W. C. Anslow, Publisher, do
F. L. Pedolin, M. D. do
Neil Gordon, Narmer, Northesk.
Roger Flanagan, Merchant, Chatham.
Angus Ullock, Liveryman, do
John Ferguson, Merchant, Newcastle.
Benj Fairey, do do
R H. Gremley, Liveryman, do
Chas. S. Ramsay, Trader, do
Donald Morrison, Merchant, do
John D. Creaghan, do do
Thos. Flanagan, do Chatham.
Wm. E. Fish, Surveyor, Newcastle.
Romain Savoy, Farmer, Alnwick.
Thomas Russell, Merchant, Newcastle.
R. H. Armstrong, do do
John Robertson, jr. do do
Ephriam Hayes, do Nelson.
Chris. Craig, Surveyor, Newcastle.
Geo. Gordon, Fish Dealer, do
and 1322 others.

The Election Court adjourned at two o'clock, and soon after that hour the doors of Masonic Hall were thrown open and a crowd which completely filled it rushed in. On motion of Mr. T. W. Crocker, Mr. Wm. Kerr was appointed Chairman, and soon after Mr. Mitchell entered and was well received. He was followed by Mr. Adams, who was heartily cheered. Mr. Mitchell proposed that Mr. Adams should speak first, but Mr. Adams did not wish to interfere with Mr. Mitchell's privilege in that respect.

Mr. Mitchell's speech was about the same as that delivered by him at the Chatham meeting and, for sake of convenience, we take a report of it as well as of those of some of the other speakers from a local paper opposed to the government candidate. He said there never was a time when more thought should be given to the choice of a member, because grave questions of fiscal policy were at stake and called for careful consideration. Then he proceeded to reply, as he had done at the Chatham meeting, to the charges about his old age and lack of vigor and absence from the county, after which he dwelt upon his past services to the county, and the smelt and bass grievances. He promised to restore the right to fish for smelts up to the Newcastle wharves, the right to net salmon above tide water, and the right to catch bass in the Northwest Miramichi. He had been informed by Mr. W. S. Loggie that, according to the officials at Vanceboro, three carloads of smelts a day, on an average, enter the United States, from Dec. 5th to Feb. 20th the duty on which is $150 a car, of which Northumberland pays fully one half, amounting to $17,525 a year, a tax which comes out of the fishermen themselves.

Mr. Mitchell dealt with the National Policy and unrestricted reciprocity questions in the same way as at Chatham, throwing no light on the dark problem of getting a revenue without resorting to direct taxation He threw a big stone at Sir John Macdonald, whose whole course had been one of chicanery, misrepresentation and fraud, and then argued that the poor man's coarse clothing pays a very much higher duty than the rich man's.

Mr. Anslow—Is not the coarse cloth made in Canada?

Mr. Mitchell—Come up here or shut up. Do you want free trade with the United States? [Voices—'Yes,' 'No.'] If you do, vote for Peter Mitchell; if not send Michael Adams. Do you want your fish, blueberries, lumber and other products to be taxed as they are now, or do you want a Government to go in that will endeavor to make a friendly arrang