UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
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 DRWINGS 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 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.

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
2 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZE 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
3,194 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars;
Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2
Twentieths $1

Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at $1, for $50.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT.
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.

Address PAUL CONRAD,
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 inviable 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 1910—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

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

BRICKS!

MIRAMICHI
STEAM BRICK WORKS.

The Subscribers wish to call attention to the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

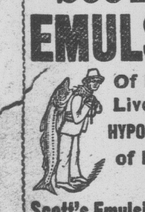
by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness
All orders attended to promptly.
Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chatham and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

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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Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.

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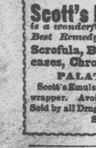

$6000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N.Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, 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. - - - FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

150 DEAD!

Help Wanted for the Widows and Orphans!

A Public Meeting!!

The mayor of Spring Hill, N. S., has telegraphed to the authorities of Chatham and other towns, news of an explosion in the mines at that place, by which 150 lives were lost, making 51 widows, and 157 fatherless children, who are all totally unprovided for. We have not space for particulars this week, but after consultation with the High Sheriff and others in authority Town Clerk, W. T. Connors, called a public meeting, which was being held in Masonic Hall last evening as we went to press. Whatever may be determined upon at the meeting in the way of giving aid will, we hope, be promptly and liberally carried out by citizens generally.

Not Mr. Blaine.

A good deal is printed in the papers, just now in reference to what Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State at Washington, says in reference to reciprocity. Let the people of Canada bear in mind that while Mr. Blaine is now at the helm in the United States, he is a republican and will go out of office next year with his party. It is with the democrats that Sir John A. Macdonald's Government will negotiate the proposed reciprocity in fish, lumber, coal and other natural products, as well as arrange for improving our coasting trade, bait-buying privileges to Americans and other things which will promote trade with our neighbors in mutually beneficial channels. Mr. Blaine may not like the scheme, but his successor in the office of Secretary of State will do so.

Gutter Warfare.

Mr. Mitchell did himself no credit in making personal references to Mr. D. G. Smith in his speech at Masonic Hall on Tuesday night. He asked that gentleman for his support and was fully and courteously informed by an open letter of the reasons why it could not be given. Since he came into the County, also, Mr. Smith's paper has referred to him with every personal courtesy. More than that, a newspaper account of a scene at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in which Mr. Mitchell figured in some extraordinary and not very creditable public speech-making only a few days before he left for Northumberland—and at the very time when he has told his friends here he was prostrated by *la grippe*—was sent to Mr. Smith for publication, but he declined to make any reference to it in any way. Mr. Mitchell, however, instead of meeting the arguments of Mr. Smith's letter, and as if to prove that we were at fault in giving him credit for being a manly opponent, became the mouthpiece of the *Advocate's* "Liberal" and another even more contemptible character in Chatham, in retailing the Custom House slander. If, after his boasted thirty-eight years of public life, Mr. Mitchell is not able to meet those who differ from his public views more intelligently than that, it is not to be wondered at that his friends are as ashamed of him as they were on leaving the Chatham Hall on Tuesday night.

A Big Fraud.

Mr. Mitchell's paper, the Montreal *Herald* contains the names of a number of persons as signers of that gentleman's nomination paper, which are forgeries and fraudulent. Dozens of intimations like the following might be published.

NEWCASTLE, Feb. 25, 1891.

To the Advance, Chatham.

My name appears in the Montreal *Herald* as a nominator of Peter Mitchell. Such publication is a forgery.

JAS. NIVEN.

Gloucester.

K. F. Burns, Esq, has returned from England, and was received with great popular demonstrations of welcome on his arrival, including music by a band, a torch-light procession, etc., and being escorted from the railway station to his residence, he made a speech, in which he anticipated victory at the polls in Gloucester. A despatch of Monday last says:—

A most enthusiastic meeting of Mr. Burns' friends was held here to-night. The room of the young mens' liberal-conservative club could not contain the number of persons desirous of being present, and they were forced to adjourn to the spacious store of the St. Lawrence lumber company. Although the notices were only posted this morning and although Mr. Burns was absent in Beresford parish holding meetings, the degree of interest in his candidature was amazing. Working committees were appointed for the different districts of Bathurst, after which the nomination paper was numerously signed, several old-time opponents being among the number. Mr. Burns will speak in several places in the upper portion of the county before nomination day, after which he will visit the lower portions. That he will be returned by a large majority is assured. Yesterday Messrs. Landry and Poirier held meetings in Shippegan and Lameque, which, like Caraquet, gave the aspirant a rather cool reception.

The meeting held by Mr. Burns at Petite Rocher this evening was successful beyond all expectations. It was largely attended and A. W. Y. Desbrisay was elected chairman. Besides Mr. Burns, Messrs F. J. McManus and Jerome Boudreau addressed the electors, and Mr. Burns' nomination paper was largely signed. There is quite a revulsion in Beresford in favour of Mr. Burns. He will hold meetings at Green Point and Belledune to-morrow.

A despatch of yesterday says:—

Mr. Burns' meetings in Green Point and Belledune were immense successes and the nomination papers received this morning from the lower part of the County show that a great many of his former opponents are with him this time. Authentic advices from all the parishes are to the effect that he will have an overwhelming majority.

We understand that Senator Pourier is quite an element in the opposition to Mr. Burns, and people are enquiring as to why that gentleman and Mr. Landry should assume that it is necessary for outsiders to go into Gloucester to give the electors advice in the choice of their parliamentary representative. We understand that the Senator was brought to the County to direct the convention how to prevent Caraquet and Tracadie from having their due influence. Whether he will withdraw after having accomplished his task remains to be seen, although is is said he thinks Gloucester, and especially Mr. Landry, cannot get along without him.

Our Fisheries.

The "smelt syndicate" representative said at the Cameron school house last Thursday night that the Canadian Government had treated American fishermen "cruelly and most unkindly." This is not, however, the belief of well-informed persons. A more correct view of the matter is that expressed by the leading Liberal organ, the Toronto *Globe*, on 28th Aug. 1888. Here it is:—

"The fisheries dispute ought to be obnoxious to our neighbors, because it is a matter in which they have long grossly misconducted themselves. They have tried to obtain for nothing a neighbor's property to which they renounced all title forever. They have refused to submit their trumped-up claims to arbitration. They have committed innumerable trespasses and roared when occasionally ejected. They intemperately denounced the conduct of good-natured neighbors guilty of nothing but protecting their rights. They have threatened us with fearful punishment in case we should not consent to let them do just as they please in our front yard."

You see the little smelts and the big whales don't agree on this fisheries matter. Kindness is an excellent thing, in the abstract, but there is such a thing as a mistaken article of that kind. Mr. Laurier doesn't quite so far misapply words, so he says Canada's attitude is one vexatious to American fishermen." That may be so, but, as Mr. E. W. Thomson says, what option did they leave Canada except strict protection of her full rights according to her interpretation of the convention of 1818? They refused to negotiate, though we gave them in 1885 a season's free fishing by way of showing our friendly spirit. It is, we think, true that the Ottawa Government officials were occasionally rather eager to make seizures when they might judiciously have winked. But our Government was compelled by the aggressive American attitude to issue orders strictly guarding the entire Canadian case. All its points were bound up together.

The Liberals, had they been in power at Ottawa, would have been compelled by the circumstances to take very much the same line. It was not a case in which the Government displayed great wisdom; it was one in which there was only the one course to take. What could Ministers do but stand on the convention of 1818? There was no other guide for them after the Americans had denounced the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Washington and had refused to negotiate.

It may be said that Ottawa might have tried to bring about an agreement for extension of international trade by which the fisheries would be thrown open to Americans. But Ottawa did try. The official correspondence between Downing Street and Washington records that Washington thankfully accepted a season's free fishing, on the understanding "that the agreement had been arrived at under circumstances affording prospect of negotiation for the development and extension of trade between the United States and British North America." President Cleveland honorably recommended the appointment of American commissioners in accordance with this understanding and the senate refused to agree.

Let it be remembered, however, that Mr. Cleveland is, in all probability, to be the next President of the United States. He is a democrat. When he is next in power he will not have a republican senate but a democratic one to deal with. Then his recommendation will be agreed to, and the commission which it is Sir John A. Macdonald's intention to secure, and which is also a part of the democratic policy to have, will be appointed.

Mr. Thomson quotes the following from and a number of similar utterances from the Toronto *Globe* of March 3, 1887, on this subject,

"As their Congress refused consent to the president's recommendation to nominate an international fisheries commission, there was no escape for Canada from the conclusion that the United States would not deal on the matter. Hence Canada had no option, but to give up just as much as the American chose to take, or to protect practically. Our complaint against the Ottawa Ministers is that they did not protect the fisheries more completely."

and comments as follows:—

"These editorial utterances perfectly sustain the argument that Washington politicians, if they aimed the McKinley bill at Canada in retaliation for the Ottawa fisheries protection policy, committed a wrong fairly comparable to that of a burglar who fires at a man for venturing to stand up in protection of his own house."

Goods Used by the Working Man.

One of the most effective letters of the campaign is that written by Mr. Robert Turner, of St. John—a prominent dry goods merchant and Liberal. He deals with the childish canvass that the Canadian duties on cottons, flannels and other dry goods largely used by poor people are really taxes which those people have to pay. Those who have attended political meetings in different parts of Northumberland during the past fortnight have heard the speakers in behalf of Mr. Mitchell talk as if it was the policy of the government to tax the poor man excessively while the rich man was practically exempt from taxation. Mr. Turner emphasises two important facts. One is that the goods named by these speakers are manufactured in Canada, and as they are not imported, no duties are collected on them and, the other, that the prices at which they are sold to consumers are much lower than they could be bought at before the high duties were imposed and their manufacture at home thus encouraged. The St. John *Globe*, having copied one of the taxation cry articles from the Ottawa *Free Press*, Mr. Turner, addressing the workingmen, says:—

The said article points out the fearful duty that you, the workingmen, pay at the customs house on everything you wear, while the rich man pays nothing or next to nothing on his silks (30 per cent.) and his broad cloth, etc., which, as higher priced goods, are taxed at the same rate. It is a fact that the rich man pays duty, and will for a long while to come—it may be fifty or a hundred years—before we will reach the state at which such articles can be made in this "great country." But what I want to call your attention to is that the National Policy baby is now thirteen years old and has grown to be such a strapping chap that he is well able to take care of himself, and you workingmen will be astonished when I inform you that you are not taxed a cent on what you wear, which accounts for the fact that Sir John Macdonald is without much of that revenue derived from the taxes on your goods, because this "great nation, Canada," makes the larger portion of all the goods you and your family use.

Here are the facts for you: Unbleached cottons which, thirteen years ago, were taxed one cent per yard and 15 per cent under the then new national policy are now made in every part of the country and pay no duty whatever. Not only do they pay no duty, but they employ thousands of working men and women who want homes, food, churches, amusements, etc. So you see that Sir John Macdonald's N. P. baby, now thirteen years old, proves a fifteen per cent. and one cent a yard factorer in his treasury, and is distributed among all classes. There is no raw duty on cotton and as a result we have better cotton to-day at seven cents per yard than we could have got thirteen years ago for ten and twelve cents per yard. This will apply to all cotton productions, such as white cotton, sheeting, pillow cottons, shirtings, ginghams, shakers, cottonades, ticking, etc.

Hosiery thirteen years ago paid a large tax; under the National Policy to-day it is made in all the provinces and is better and vastly lower in price than before the N. P. tax was put on; again the workingman and all his family pay no tax.

Thirteen years ago flannels paid 30 per cent duty. To-day they pay nothing, because they are made in the country. Tweeds can be bought from 30 cents to $1.25 without a cent of duty—it is only the swell or dude who pays for West of England or Scotch makes, and sometimes get Canadian and is not aware of it. Blankets of white, pure wool can be bought to-day from $1 50 up to $10, all long fibre, pure wool, which cannot be equalled in any country in value; for, as yet, our best wools enter into the manufacture of tweeds, flannels, yarns and blankets simply because we have not started to make the classes of dress goods used by ladies. In all countries, such as Great Britain, France and Germany, the makers buy up all the long fibres and best wools of Australia for such uses in the London market.

Let us have free trade with Great Britain and we can hold our own in native goods, and not have to bend our necks to the yoke of the McKinley bill and annexation.

We want no well let down because it would sweep away every mill in the country with Johnstown-like flood of over-production, which the McKinley bill will in time bring upon us, and further, the goods in the United States are similar in make, purity and finish, to Canadian, while the British cottons are still as in the past, sized with China clay, chalk, sour flour, etc., and would not be bought by our Canadian workingman's wife, one of the most prudent, wise and careful creatures to be found in any country. Free trade with Britain would give us all we want of the high class goods, for there is none like unto her among the nations of the earth for skill, and diversity of textile fabrics, which places her in the position she holds. It is useless talking bosh about the poor workingman, for he is better off to-day than for the past 50 years. What we want is to work up our timber and native woods into doors, etc., and take them, like our Yankee brothers, to London, England, and there display them, as they do in a store in Holburn Viaduct—not in New York, Boston, etc. Millions of boxes are used, but it wants some person of means to tackle this business, because no London firm will contract with any one unless he is able and willing to give worthy guarantees that the stock in London will not give out. Why, of spool wood, cut properly and true, Paisley would consume a small forest itself. We have within this vast country untold wealth, and in free-trade England are our best cash customers, if we have faith in ourselves Half the dry goods used in Canada by the workingman are made in it, and no duty paid thereon. Mr. E lis in his Carleton speech as given in the St. John *Globe* of 17th inst. says:

The taxes are paid by the workingman, and not by the rich. To this subject he had given most careful study, he said, and had become convinced from every dollar collected by the poor man the government got a share.

I would only say that Mr. Ellis has no doubt given a vast amount of study, and in his path or street in life may hold most profound ideas, but it has not been up dry-goods or manufacture's street his life work has led him, and consequently his ideas have to be taken with a grain of salt. I will take all for granted he may say about a stone cup or a china one, but he knows little of the very largest interest—the dry goods interest, of this city, which requires more money to carry it on, than any other single interest in it.

[Toronto Empire 17th Feb.]

Liberals Thinking for Themselves.

A few days ago the Montreal *Herald*, the duty of whose editor it is to say for Hon. Peter Mitchell what that estimable gentleman cannot with safety be permitted to say for himself, announced to the public in these words the present position of the late member for Northumberland county:—

"As between the two leaders Hon. Mr. Laurier has Mr. Mitchell's entire confidence, and he will give the Liberal leader and the Liberal party all the aid he can in ousting Sir John Macdonald from power."

Let us see how Mr. Mitchell's Liberalism goes down with his constituents. In the Miramichi *Advance* of the 12 h inst. we find from D. G. Smith, "a Liberal who thinks for himself," an open letter addressed to "my dear Mr Mitchell." It is a reply to a telegram from Mr. Mitchell on the previous day, evidently asking Mr. Smith for a continuance of his support and influence. But Mr. Smith, being "a Liberal who thinks for himself," flatly declines to do any such thing. Furthermore, he proceeds to give Mr. Mitchell the most satisfactory reasons for the faith that is in him, and he urges Mr. Mitchell in the most friendly and sincere manner to reconsider his determination. This is what he says:

"I regret to observe that the Liberal party, with which you are chiefly identified—when not demonstrating the existence of the third party—has adopted Unrestricted Reciprocity as its rallying cry. That, to my mind, as I publicly declared when the party adopted it, is not a practicable policy. It would discriminate most unjustly against trade with the Mother Country, encourage United States manufacturers at the expense of our own, and emaciate our revenue to an extent that would necessitate a fiscal revolution, in which direct taxation must be an important factor."

Mr. Smith proves himself to be as sound of information as of judgment, and he obligingly gives Mr. Mitchell the benefit of both. He points to Mr. Blake's admission that it is not now possible to decrease the volume of taxation necessary to meet interest of more than $11,000,000 on our debt and the demands of the various public services. He is an eminently practical man withal and his conclusions strike home. He has the interests of the Maritime provinces at heart, and he asks Mr. Mitchell:

"Is it not inevitable that the experience of the Maritime provinces after confederation in respect to their wholesale importing trade will be that of the Dominion under Unrestricted Reciprocity?"

In brief Mr. Mitchell will find Mr. Smith's letter a difficult document to wrestle with. Mr. Smith apparently does not anucipate that Mr. Mitchell will file a public reply, for before closing he says

"Now, the Liberals favor Unrestricted Reciprocity, while the Conservatives are for a reasonable and attainable reciprocity such as I have already briefly outlined. As a Liberal, who thinks for himself—as you, doubtless, did in 1878, when you were foremost amongst the supporters of the National Policy—I am in favor of the reciprocity scheme propounded by the Conservatives, and not in favor of that propounded by the Liberals."

Bald heads are too many when they may be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair Renewer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Another Political Meeting in Chatham.

One of the largest—if not the very largest—political meetings ever held in Chatham took place on Tuesday evening. It was called by the friends of Hon. Mr. Mitchell at a date fixed for a meeting to be addressed by Hon. Mr. Adams in Doaktown, but it became known during the day that while other speakers would take the up-river meeting, Mr. Adams would, himself, meet Mr. Mitchell in Chatham, and it was to hear the two principals in the pending contest that so large an audience gathered.

Wm. Kerr, Esq., was elected Chairman and after brief opening remarks called upon Mr. Mitchell, who after expressing his pleasure at seeing old faces and also many that were new to him, said an impression was abroad that the "old war horse" Peter Mitchell had outlived his usefulness, but he would prove to the contrary before he was done speaking. He referred to Messrs. Adams, Tweedie and others, who had been his followers, and asked where they were now and thought the objections to him as a non-resident were no stronger now than at any time since 1867 when his public duties rendered it necessary for him to reside outside of the County. He next gave a history of his efforts to secure confederation, and of those by which he claimed he had caused the I. C. R. to be built by the North Shore route, when although eleven out of thirteen in the Cabinet were against him, he carried his points. He castigated some person to whom he referred as a "carpet-bagger," who had referred to his non-residency, at Black River on Saturday night, and then continued to recount the work he had accomplished in building lighthouses and creating other works of public utility, from the great lakes to the straits of Belleisle and along the Atlantic coast of the Dominion. He intimated that Mr. Adams was against the fishermen and wanted to stop them from catching salmon so that he could have more of them for himself and American friends at his fishing club house "just above Big Hole."

He next said he had left Sir John and his party at the time of the Pacific Scandal and had never been identified with them since, nor was he a member of the Liberal party. He was in the confidence of neither party, though somewhat identified with the Liberals. Sir John and he agreed about the national policy and decided to carry it through in 1878, Sir John assuring him he intended to make the duties only a maximum of twenty five per cent. and not to tax the food of the poor man. Sir John deceived him however and in the middle of the election of 1878 was induced, by pressure from Ontario millers to declare in favor of a tax of fifty cents on flour. Mr. Snowball used this against him and he was defeated on that occasion. In carrying the National Policy into effect Sir John taxed the articles commonly used by the people so heavily that he (Mitchell) was forced to withdraw his support entirely from him and he and Sir John had never been political friends since.

In 1882 he came out as an independent and was returned by acclamation. He was permitted to exercise the patronage of the County, but could tell Mr. Adams that he did not put his friends and relations in office. Then the franchise bill iniquity was passed, next came the maladministration in the Northwest leading to the last Riel rebellion, when he assisted Mr. Blake in an endeavour to place the responsibility of that on Sir John, and from that time until now he had not been permitted to exercise the County patronage. He had thus washed his hands of Sir John and his N. P.

Mr. Mitchell next attempted to explain the Liberal party's new policy, but could not find many of the notes on the subject which he claimed to have, and said Sir John had pretended to favor reciprocity when he was insincere in the matter. He next claimed that the people were excessively taxed under the N. P. and mothers were mourning for children who were driven out of the country into the United States by its baneful effects, a radical change being necessary to rescue the country from its present condition. The country's expenses could be reduced and such unnecessary works as the Chignecto Ship Railway swindle discontinued and enough money saved to make up for the loss of revenue to be caused by Unrestricted Reciprocity. The last ten years was an era of taxation, extravagance and public swindles greater than had ever disgraced the history of any parliament or government in the world, and Mr. Mitchell cited the Rykart business, Baie Chaleur Railway and other scandals as cases in point.

He next claimed that Sir John had violated government pledges in bringing on the elections before redistribution of seats and revision of electoral lists and said Lord Stanley had outraged the constitution in taking Sir John's advice in the matter and he would tell him so to his face, for he was not afraid of any of them. He was not, like nine out of every ten in parliament—a man to be pulled up by a string by Sir John or any other leader. He was one of a dozen men who practically did all the work of the House and Sir John, who was, simply, a political mountebank, couldn't control him.

Mr. Mitchell again reverted to Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union and said Canada would make her own tariff and the United States hers against the mother county under Unrestricted Reciprocity, and there would be plenty of money for the country's legitimate expenses if Sir John would put an end to his franchise law which cost $500,000 a year, swindling railway schemes and the misuse of the superannuation tax. A sample of what was done with the latter was the information, as he had been informed, to superannuate Mr. Daniel Ferguson, the efficient Collector of Customs at Chatham, in order that his office might be given to D. G. Smith.

In conclusion he said he had made up his mind that Peter Mitchell was to be elected this time. He was assured that many who had signed Mr. Adams' nomination papers would vote for him and they had told him there was a great change in his favor since he came to the County. Snowball had told him in Montreal that he thought the people of Northumberland would prefer him (Mr. Snowball) to him (Mr. Mitchell) as a candidate, but he didn't believe it. He fancied Mr. Snowball was mistaken—that was all. The Liberal party was unanimous in asking him to come and contest the County. The Liberals were going to win and turn Sir John out and he was going to win and help them do it. He would speak in Redbank on Friday, in Rogersville Saturday and in Black Brook on Monday and spend the other two days before polling in endeavoring to remove some false impressions that had been made concerning him.

Mr. Mitchell was heartly cheered at the close of his address.

HON. M. ADAMS.

Hon. Mr. Adams then took the platform and was received by the hearty cheers of a majority of the audience. He said that after four years absence in parliament as the representative of Northumberland it was to be expected that his old friend—the "old warhorse" as he called himself—would have given the people an intelligent and intelligible account of the manner in which he had discharged his duties and dealt with the great issues involved in the present important crisis in the history of the Dominion. But instead of that, the audience had been obliged to listen to and be content with the old, old story of Peter Mitchell and his wonderful work of bringing about confederation, building the I. C. R., etc., etc., until they were wearied with the repetition. It was I, Peter Mitchell! great amongst the greatest statesmen! *Ecce homo!* The admiration and master of Sir John and parliament!—the great third party, undiminished and unaltered by time, the leader, front, back and following of the Left centre in the Parliament of Canada! If he is such a giant in Parliament why does his party not increase? If he would tell the truth he would say it is because neither party has any confidence in him—both are afraid to trust him and neither will have him and nobody else will follow him. The "old mountebank" wouldn't trust him again, although he had him whenever he wanted him and was as responsive to the jump-jack string of the old man as any other of his followers.

If Sir John had done nothing else for the people of Northumberland by dissolving the House, they were indebted to him for thus forcing Mr. Mitchell to pay them a visit, and but for that they would not have had the lordly condescension of his august Montreal presence amongst them. It was true that Adams, Tweedie and others supported Mr. Mitchell in 1883, but it was because he had kept himself in touch with the interests of the County, through its representative men, but, since that, he had become careless and indifferent and having thus cut himself clear of us, was not the non-resident objection a potent and legitimate one? He had pursued his personal aims and gratified his personal animosities against the leader of the government, to the great prejudice of the people who sent him to represent them at Ottawa, and assuming he had a mortgage on the County, and because he could come here once in four years and tell us he was the great Peter Mitchell, master of parliament, and repeat the old story we have all heard so often, compel the electors to continue him at Ottawa until he could make some more suitable arrangement, when he would hand the County over to his brother, James, or some other relative. Some men in Northumberland were prepared to challenge Mr. Mitchell's proprietorship of it, knowing that his social, business and even political interests were all centred in Montreal and claimed his undivided attention, for although he came here on a brief visit occasionally he never went about generally amongst the people, to inform himself of their wants or to trouble himself in the least, about them or their affairs. He and his 10 or 11 speakers who address meetings in his behalf always get a fair hearing from their opponents, who desire to treat Mr. Mitchell well and give him due credit for what he did years ago when he was interested in the County, but the debt is paid. Northumberland has long honored him and received poor return, and her people now realise that they must rise beyond mere sentiment and show that they value their interests above Mr. Mitchell's great personality, and that they are determined to send to Ottawa a man who will talk for them and do for them, and not be a mere figure-head so far as the promotion of their interests is concerned.

Mr. Mitchell was one of the men who told the people of the provinces of the great things Confederation was to do for them. Hold his stories up to him to-day and ask him if they were true? He and others carried the scheme by their own peculiar methods. To-day he proclaims it is all a failure—all a blunder. Does he now speak the truth? He made a sectional appeal to-night to the fishermen, but who is primarily responsible for the fishermen's troubles? His friend and appointee W. H. Venning, whom it took four years to get out of office and whose repeated reports, assailing our fishermen and their interests form the basis on which the Department had acted—strengthened by the blundering, incompetent and contradictory stories told by Messrs. Crocker and Watt when they were sent to Ottawa in the fishermen's interest On that occasion he (Adams) might have been able to assist the fishermen, but when those two gentlemen were advised to go to him and seek his co-operation in their mission they refused, saying that if they succeeded Adams would get some of the credit, but if they failed they could place all the blame on him. He, Adams, disclaimed any responsibility for the executive acts of the government, for the people of the County had, in 1887, said they did not want him as their representative. They sent Mr. Mitchell to advise the government in matters affecting them and if he had turned out a failure; if he had permitted the fishermen to be wronged, surely he (Adams) was not to be held responsible. Mr. Crocker wanted salmon fishing stopped not only up-river, but everywhere above Fox Island, and when Mr. Mitchell said that he (Adams) would favor the alleged intention of the Department to confine smelt fishing to the waters below Sheldrake Island, he knew he was stating absolute nonsense and endeavoring to mislead and prejudice the fishermen. After all the wrongs done to the fishermen Mr. Mitchell had been dumb on the subject in the legislature, and although he boasted of his great influence and power and was one of the ten men who ruled Canada, he had not, by voice or resolution, protested in behalf of his constituents against the effects of Venning's recommendations. Instead of assuming the responsibility of his failure to do anything for the fishermen Mr. Mitchell endeavored to shift it upon him, but it wouldn't work. He (Adams) would be responsible after 5th March, when he would be the representative of Northumberland and at the end of his term he would not endeavor to blame others if he failed to do what he intended to secure fair play and proper privileges for the fishermen.

Mr. Adams next showed that Mr. Mitchell's claim that he had not been in accord with Sir John since 1873, and that he had opposed the high taxation placed upon articles used by poor people, was not founded on fact, but that he had supported Sir John faithfully up to 1883 or 4. He said Mr. Mitchell drew the same picture in 1878 of the mothers weeping for absent ones because of the want of the N. P. as he now did because of its effects—but he had supported the N. P. and Sir John faithfully all the time it was being imposed on the country. He told us the N. P. would bring all the young people back and now he tells us the same story in regard to the new nostrum, Unrestricted Reciprocity. Would Northumberland send him again to Ottawa to be again deluded, as he claims Sir John deluded him? If Sir John caught him in his 25 per cent tariff net, Cartwright would likely get him to assist the country into the American 60 per cent. tariff net, and it won't be long before he will be back confessing he was deluded again and advising some new panacea for our ills and for getting our young people back into the country. The best course for the electors is not to let Mr. Mitchell go as their representative to Ottawa to be fooled again by Sir John, Sir Richard or anyone else. What did he do after he says he realised that Sir John had fooled and deceived him? Didn't he come back here and defend the N. P. and Sir John, provision tax and all. Of course he did.

Mr. Mitchell: "You are telling an untruth, Mr. Adams."

Mr. Adams: That's a serious statement for one public man to make to another, but I know what I'm talking about. Here is a report of the speech Mr. Mitchell delivered at Newcastle when he was returned by acclamation in June 1882. It was revised by that gentleman's own hand before it was published. I will quote:—

"Free trade was something which tickled the ear—it had a pleasant sound. We all liked free trade if we could get it without injury to our country."

Mr. Adams said the electors must bear in mind that the N. P. was the dear little doll that Sir John had given Mr. Mitchell to hold and fondle on that occasion just as Sir Richard and Mr. Wiman had now given him the doll of Unrestricted Reciprocity. But hear him further

"But, living in close proximity to a great people well advanced in manufactures and who levied a heavy duty on our productions, it was simply suicidal to have free trade." * * * Canada was becoming depopulated. Look around our own county—our young men and young women had left us by hundreds. Why were the heartstrings of mothers torn by the departure of their children to a foreign land."

The hon. gentleman went on to blame Mr. Mackenzie for giving us no N. P., no factories and said:

If we cannot get the markets of the United States we must keep our own and secure them to our own land. We'll keep our young people at home. He could now point to manufacturing centres which would soon rival those of the United States * * * 'Tis true American flour was taxed, but as Canada raises more than her people can consume, it is not necessary to import flour. The tax paid in New Brunswick only amounts to about $7,000 a year and he ventured to say Northumberland did not pay more than $1000. The price in Canada is regulated by the price in London. He appealed to the electors as to whether they bought American flour. * * * He did not believe in any sentimental or visionary platform that had no real application to the present wants of the country. Now that a policy had been in operation for four years, working well and the country prosperous, why should we trouble ourselves with questions of the confederation of the Empire, the right to make our own treaties, minority representation or any such political philantrophy. What the people want is this—and the policy of Sir John Macdonald is aiding in securing it to them—plenty of employment in our own country and good pay for it, prosperity, not poverty, surplus revenue, not deficits, our own markets for our own people—no foreign manufacturers flooding our markets with slaughter goods.

There are the words of the gentleman who now declares that it is untrue that he supported Sir John's policy in taxing flour and other articles under the N. P. They show, however, that he swallowed it whole. Sir John had pulled the string and Mr. Mitchell stood up obediently and didn't flinch. But hear him!

He was proud that he had stood by the Macdonald policy. It was difficult to overcome prejudices against it at the outset, but he knew the time would come when the people would look upon it with more favor" etc.

Now, he would ask the audience, who had told them what was untrue—Mr. Mitchell or he? This same report shows how Mr. Mitchell charged scandal upon scandal upon Mr. Mackenzie's government and, yet, that gentleman, after thus endorsing Sir John and condemning Mr. Mackenzie four years after he says he was deceived and left Sir John and his party, expects intelligent people to believe his present declarations.

Mr. Mitchell's reference to his (Adams') filling offices with his relations and friends came with bad grace from him. Would he get offices for his enemies? The only relative for whom he had procured office was his brother, R. B. Adams, postmaster of Chatham. He deemed it the best appointment he could make under the circumstances of the time and he believed Mr. Adams discharged the duties satisfactorily. What did Mr. Mitchell do? As soon as the people elected him in this County he obtained the best office in it for his brother, James, and when, after he held it 16 years and was dismissed, Mr. Peter Mitchell created a new office, with a salary of $1400 a year for him and that gentleman still enjoys that office. These were small things to talk of at such a time as this, but why did Mr. Mitchell bring them up?

After referring to the use Mr. Mitchell and the Liberals had made of the Riel question in 1887, he said that gentleman revived that issue for a sinister purpose, but he might tell him he wouldn't get a vote by it, for he couldn't fool the people with any such nonsense.

Mr. Adams next dealt with the great question of the respective trade policies at issue in the campaign, showing that of Sir John Macdonald to be along the lines advocated by Hon. Geo. Brown, Hon. Alex. Mackenzie and Hon. Edward Blake, great liberal leaders, each in his time, and contrasted it with that now adopted by Messrs. Laurier, Cartwright and their followers. He showed the loss of revenue that would follow if the Liberals' views were carried out, involving direct taxation, the closing of Canada's factories, the injury of her commerce, the stifling of her national aspirations, ingratitude to the mother country and an unworthy surrender as last by means of annexation instead of a working out of the great national destiny which was nearest the heart of every true man in the Dominion. He claimed this cry was not believed in by those who were engaged in making it, but it was for the purpose of deceiving the people, in order that Cartwright & Co. might possess themselves of the offices they coveted at Ottawa.