ation distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New Brutserield), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Que-leo), among communities engaged in Lumbering, Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior nducements to advertisers. Address Editor. "Miramichi Advance." Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Adrance. CHATHAM. - - SEPTEMBER 8, 1881.

here, caused it to be stated that he was afraid to meet them. Mr. Snowball plainly stated that if Messrs. Tilley or Tupper would come to Chatham or half hour or quarter hour about without it being necessary to trouble Mr. Blake with the task.

That all is not gold that glitters, even if it be a "surplus" in the national

has been needlessly taken from—their That the people could handle the

surplus better than the Government. That it would do the people more good to spend the surplus for themselves, than to have it squandered on needless Public Works and hungry

That it does not require any genuis to raise a revenue by increasing and multiplying the taxes indiscriminately as the present government has done.

That the present Government have proved that it is an easy matter to spend other people's money.

That the present Government have proved it is one thing to make promises when in opposition and quite another matter to keep them when in power.

That only such men as compose the present Government would have paid men to build the Pacific Railway-and then made them a handsome present

benefits into the hands of rich men and all its burdens on the shoulders of the poor, ought to bring sure condemnation

That it is just as easy for a nation as an individual to spend too much, and get into financial trouble, and that the people of this country ought to take advantage of the first opportunity of placing its affairs in the hands of bet ter men than the present Government have proved themselves to be.

moved to Long Branch. He appears lawyer and surpassed by none as a statesto hold his own very well, and hopes of his recovery are again strongly enter- Liberal-Reform Party had reason to be

SERIOUS FIRE :- The Railway works at Gibson, opposite Fredericton, were burned to the ground on Monday night, entailing a serious loss upon the Riviere du Loup, or N. B. Railway Company.

Echoes of the Demonstration.

"ERECTED FLAGS" is what the Ad-

people heard the Band on Friday, they thought it was Cole's Circus. What Miramichi were glad to welcome, honor about the four Brass Bands which the and acknowledge Mr. Blake as the Leader Advocate's friends in St. John thought necessary, when Sir Leonard and Sir PROPHECY is one of the Advocate's

weaknesses. It says :--

There were Grit prophets who made similar prophecies at the late election, with what result the people well know. The prospects now are that as great, if not a greater defeat awaits the Grits in 1883.

ous blunder in prophesying the defeat | ters in 1878, but it was evident that sober, of Mr. Snowball in this County in second thought had come to the people 1878, how can it muster the courage— and public sentiment was being righted. the cheek, perhaps-to speak for the Dominion two years hence. It had better show first that it has some judy. Edward Blake would be Prime Minister better show first that it has some influence or knowledge in County, or even to-day to address them, but they parish matters, before venturing so far also to hear others, and he would there-

thinks Mr. Blake the best speaker ever House of Commons. [Great cheering.] heard in Northumberland, but regrets! that he does not prance around, call tain" his audiences. Well,—tastes differ. the community generally, and the anxiety

probably wished to spare the feelings sales and contracts in that connection

members of his flock in political as vice was sought. Straightway, the Advocate is out with a rabid paragraph misrepresenting the rev. gentleman.

get up the Blake dinner. That is the private business of those who paid for would be more than ample for all the re-

with them, and show that their state- ham Band on board, proceeded up river in puncturing his sophistries! (Tremenments and arguments could be met on Friday morning to bring down excur-Some things we learned last Friday. | way Bridge by the logs. A good many ple if the surplus were still where it on the steamer and barge when they reach-

the front of which was decorated with vas roof, along the face of which and also within a handsome central arch, ten feet wide and fifteen feet high, were appropriate mottoes. "Welcome our Leader's occupied the principal place, flanked by 'No Duty on Breadstuffs," "No Monopo. "Liberal-Reform," "Revenue Tariff," etc.

The Band of the 62nd Battalion, St. John, numbering 18 pieces, had arrived by the morning train, and played through several of the streets, and at half past two it took its place on the platform, which was soon graced with the presence of such a large number of ladies as to occupy nearly all the available space -ore three o'clock there were about three thousand persons in front of and upon the platform, and at that hour Hon Mr. Blake, accompanied by J. B. Snowball, Esq. M. P. Richard Carman, Esq., Geo. Mc-Leod and Henry Rannay, Esgs., of St. John Mesars. Burchill and other leading gentle men of the Liberal-Reform Party appear. ed. Rousing cheers were given for the distinguished guest and for Mr. Snowball.

MR. CARMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Carman, who, by pre-arrangement took the chair, addressed the audience, saying that he had the honor of introducing a gentleman whose reputation was great throughout and beyond the Dominion, who was celebrated as an eminent several weeks past he had been making a tour of the Maritime Provinces for the arpose of seeing us as we are, and of naking himself thoroughly acquainted with the country and the wants and aspirations of the people. He should be heartily thanked for visiting the Miramichi and thereby gaining a knowledge of it, which would enable him, when in his place in the House of Commons, to speak from personal acquaintance and observa-" CIECUS!":- The Advocate says when tion when any question might arise in which we were interested. The people of of a great party, and to give him such an enthusiastic reception as he so well deserv-ed from them, and such a reception as he had received in other places he had visited. The Conservative papers had been engaged in vilifying Mr. Blake ever since he came into the Maritime Provinces, and it was, therefore, well that the people of Northumberland were to hear and judge of him for themselves. Public opinion sometimes went wrong and he was convinced that it When the Advocate made a very seri- had done so in reference to Dominion mat-At the next election it would have enof Canada. That gentleman was present fore, first call upon Mr. Snowball who so

More "CIRCUS" :- The Advocate ably represented Northumberland in the MR. SNOWBALL'S SPEECH. Mr. Snowball referred to the pleasure hard names, rant and otherwise "enter. which the visit of Mr. Blake had given to Taul. C. R.:-The Advocate says of all but his very extreme opponents to Mr. Blake avoided mentioning the hear such a distinguished statesman. For Intercolonial Railway on Friday. He over three years every Tory newspaper and speaker in public had been entertain probably wished to spare the feelings of the Advocate's friends, whose land National Policy, while we all realized how unjust and oppressive this Policy was to disgraced themselves and the County. the Province of New Brunswick. All "OUR JUNIOR" in "smelling present knew the effects of this Policy, to around" in connection with the Blake their cost, as they daily had to pay to its dinner, discovered that Rev. Mr. Quinn support. When sent to Ottawa the men said he thought it his duty to advise who had, at Confederation, professed to be the champions of the Libe well as religious matters, when his adjoined the Tory party of Canada-the party they had previously denounced-INFLUX AND EXODUS —The Advocate their native Province. (Cheers.) He reand they thus assisted in- oppressing is very much interested in finding out ferred to the promises of economy made why "strangers" were brought here to at Confederation, when the people were

uld meet them, and take hour, large Barges attached alongside, gaily and I will show him that Mr. Blake need

a platform 100x20 feet had been erected, which would be of great benefit to the

This was not a time for him to enter into a discussion of the fiscal policy of the Government, otherwise he would have prepared some data as evidence shewing why that Policy was detrimental to the country. But there was a point which equired some examination. The administration had said they would protect the people by protection, but this protection was unequal and unjust. They could not protect the lumber interest by such a policy which imposed a burden of from 40 to 50 per cent. on the lumber industry of this country, in the increased cost of proluction. If such a fiscal policy was intended to bear equally, the lumber manufacturers ought to have a drawback When increased duties were placed on shipbuilding material, a drawback of from back ought to have been allowed to the lumber interest to meet the increased cost of production involved in the so-called national policy tariff. He could shew with it. He had known gentlemen who man. He was a Leader of whom the great
Liberal-Reform Party had reason to be
proud—a man whose private life was
blameless and beyond suspicion. For the name of John M. Johnson, would he

Burchill, Esq., who read the following

To the Hon. Edward Bluke, Q. C., M. P., SIR:—It is only a few years since that the Liberals of Northumberland County, irrespective of their political party preferes, had the pleasure of welcoming ong them the Hon. Alexander Macken. zie, the then able Premier of the Dominion and of the great Party whose leaders we believe are soon again to be called upon to restore to us safe and statesmanlike Government. As his successor in the leader-ship of that Party, the Liberals of this County—embracing the daily-increasing majority of its electors—tender to you a no less cordial and hearty welcome. Had you come to us as a Minister of the Dominion Government, we have no doubt that the political minority of the County would be equally glad to have an opportunity of joining with us to do you honor, for, whatever may be the diversity of sentiment among us as a people concerning the merits of the political questions on which we differ, there can be none respect-ing the exalted sense of honor, integrity of purpose and advanced statesmanship which have marked your public career and made your name a tower of strength—
moral as well as political—throughout the
strain—and their co-operation in maintain— We will, doubtless, ere long, have the

gratification of knowing that you are a for their too kind Address; he felt how Minister of the Crown, but the fact that undeserving he was of it, and could only you are not one at the present time is not an unmixed disadvantage, for while it is to be deplored in the interest of the country at large, it enables us, as Liberals, with every propriety, to welcome you as the honored Leader of the great Party to which it is our pride to below. which it is our pride to belong.

Having made a tour of the Maritime Provinces, you have, no doubt, became acquainted with their varied interests to a but these were only means to an end. acquainted with their varied interests to a much fuller extent than before, and are, therefore, in a better position than ever to form a correct judgement as to the bear-ing of Governmental Policy, upon their material progress and developement. material progress and developement. Subject in their own minds, and then You fully realize, no doubt, how it is that sou fully realize, no doubt, how it is that the so-called National Policy of the present Government is distasteful to the people of these Provinces, as a whole, and have been gratified to learn, by personal intercourse with them, that they are alive to the importance of securing such a readjustment of the present tariff as will determine the particularly, at this time, for the purpose adjustment of the present tariff as will decrease the unnecessary burdens imposed upon them, and make the taxation necessary to meet the growing demands of the Public Service fall with a reasonable approach to equality on all classes and interests of the people.

The County of Northumberland was

the dinner. It is better to bring people here than send them away out of the country, however, and, as the discoate is interested in the latter business, it has, no doubt, as much to fear from enquiry as those wind brought the "strangers" here.

BON. EDWARD BLAKE AT MIR.

AUXORI.

BON. EDWARD BLAKE AT MIR.

AUXORI.

**Auxori. rived here on Wednesday evening and was met at Chatham Junction by about fifty representative men of the party, who were accompanied by the Chatham Band. His reception was a very enthusiastic one and he was driven at once, on the arrival of the train, from the Station to the residence of J. B. Snewball. Eag, M. P., whose guest he was while here.

EXCURSION.

On Thursday forenoon he enjoyed a quiet drive in Mr. Snowball' carriage to autiet drive in Mr. Snowball' carriage to this County, but, although we done thether seven in the scheme of Confederation a means to promote the welfare of all British North America and Founcies for the Atlantic, a Dominion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the Atlantic, a Dominion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the Atlantic, a Dominion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the Atlantic, a Dominion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the Atlantic, a Dominion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the Atlantic, a Dominion which would enter the product and their surplus for the country was a very enthusiastic one and thereof, every import and every industry and the outer some the best and the country was a product the three years have done nothing to produce the Atlantic, a Dominion which would enter the Byndie to the Confederation a means to promote the welfare of all British Confederation a means to produce afluctuating to for footents. This surplus toos the three years the beopel could do better with the money which belonged to the people out of On Thursday forence he enjoyed a quiet drive in Mr. Snowball' carriage to several points of interest and after lunch made a trip on the river in the St. George, large made by a few invited citizens.

One dollar and twenty cents will not bring as much to-day as a dollar did five years since. The N. P. has added to our Black Brook and, turning, proceeded up wages than they did a few years since; tives to be formed for the Government of the Country, we had a guarantee that patriotism would take the place of party spirit and the united Leaders would show by their administration, that they were, capable of a statesmanship equal to the unlarged sphere in which it was to be exercised in shaping the destinies of the Dominion.

The steamer ran down about a mile below, years since. The N. P. has added to our years since. The N. P. has added to our years since. The N. P. has added to our years since in the fovernment of the country, we had a guarantee that patriotism would take the place of party spirit and the united Leaders would show by their administration, that they were, capable of a statesmanship equal to the unlarged sphere in which it was to be exercised in shaping the destinies of the Dominion.

The hopeful outlook of fourteen years are them in his indictment, and measure them in his indictment, and contrast them by what they said in '78, with what they have done since.

The Conservatives came into power in 1867 when there was an expenditure of \$13,500,000. The expenditure during the period from '67 to '73 had risen to contrast them by what they said in '78, with what they have done since.

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The Conservatives came into power in 1867 when there was an expenditure of \$13,500,000. The expenditure of \$13,500,000. The period from '67 to '73 had risen to contrast them by what they said in '78, with

Meastr. Tupper, Tilley and other leads and about progressing the properties of the grandest political meeting at least first followers have fixed the date of the proposed, meeting at least fixed that the hole of a regressing which is the served to the proposed, meeting at least fixed that the hole of a regressing, unless sometisting unference of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the controlled to oppose that the proposed of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the controlled was one of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the controlled was one of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the controlled was one of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the controlled was one of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed the proposed with part of the fact that Mr. Snowball was often for a fact discussed with part of the fact that Mr. Snowball was of residence, for which he expressed his thanks to the musicians, who were then invited to refreshments.

The Demonstration and Speeches

The Demonstration are speeches and the properties of the day, and I shall be glad to take but one yard out of his five to the Ottawa fund. Thus the poor man must either diminish the length of the Contract with the Syndicate which is the shirt, or have it of the more expensive the shirt that the sh The Demonstration and Specches on Friday.

According to arrangement, the Steamer St. George, with one of Mr. McLeod's large Barges attached alongside, gaily show him that Mr. Blake need large and I will show him that Mr. Blake need large large show here are shown and last year \$26,000,000 and the estimate of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

was to be but \$22,500,000; and he center of the more expensive quality, in order to be on equal terms with his richer neighbor. If a man bought a costly article he paid 1 yard in 5, instead and last year \$26,000,000 and the estimate of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

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where forced by the Government through that were at stake. If they did not be that were at stake. If they did not be that were at stake. If they did not be that were at stake. If they did not be the loyal friendship which had been so costly article he paid 1 yard in 5, instead of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

was to be but \$22,500,000; and he center of the more expensive quality, in order to be on equal terms with his richer neighbor. If a man bought a costly article he paid 1 yard in 5, instead of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

was to be but \$22,500,000; and he center of the more expensive the shirt, or have it of the more expensive that a the torus of the contract with the spiral and the center of the more expensive the shirt, or have it of the more expensive the shirt, or have it of the more expensive that a the were forced by the Government through that a the torus of the con large Barges attached alongside, gaity and lawing the Chatham, at least, ham Band on board, proceeded up river on Friday morning to bring down excursionists. It was intended to run the steamer as far up as the S. W. Boom landing, but progress was stopped at the Railway Bridge by the logs. A good many persons were taken on board at this point and more at the Northwest Bridge. At Necessian and a will show him that Mr. Blake need decorated with flags and having the Chatham, at least, might have been saved to the country.

We have also great cause for regret and country. We have also great cause for regret and complaint in reference to the Tariff Policy of the present Government are, mainly, those who, at Confederation, on the desired.

The Chairman next introduced George mainly, those who, at Confederation, on coming forward.

MR. MCLEOD'S SPECH.

Mr. McLeod, saq, who was heartily cheered in the ference to dual the estimate of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

On to spend his time, in Chatham, at least, might have been saved to the country.

We have also great cause for regret and country and it was earnestness and the current year was \$26,500,000,000 and the estimate of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid.—

We have also great cause for regret and country and it was earnestness and the current year was \$25,500,000.000.

We have also great cause for regret and country. We have also great cause for regret and country. We have also great cause for regret and the results which, with that instrument of torture called the supplementary estimate, would be franchises, now thrown away, might have been saved to the country.

We have also great cause for regret and to the results which, with that instrument of torture called the supplementary estimate, would rise to \$27,000,000. He was not there to \$27,000,000. He was in the creasury, while her richer to say that an increase it expenditure was not there to say and last year \$26,500,000.

We have also great cause for regret and to the results which, with that in strum would have been called upon to speak, his hatural modesty would have kept him at home, but he was there only, in order that he might appear as a lesser light before the great luminary who would shortly address them. He would first say a few morth on the steamer and barge when they reached that ham a little after two o'clock.

The town presented a thoroughly holiday appearance. Flags were displayed from the various staffs (with a few notable exceptions) and hing across the streets in profusion.

The south side of the Masonic Hall, a platform 100x20 feet had been erected, the front of which was decorated with the more at the Northwest Bridge. At the south side of the Masonic Hall, a platform 100x20 feet had been erected, the front of which was decorated with the more at the Northwest Bridge. At the south side of the Masonic Hall, a platform 100x20 feet had been erected, the front of which was decorated with the more at the Northwest Bridge. At the south side of the Masonic and the interest of the people, as a whole. Our convictions respecting the worse than reckless management of the Pacific Railway from its inception and the socialled National Policy, are the more deeply rooted because those who gave us pledges fourteen years ago—for themselves and associates—that our affairs would be seen that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were the same articles of were discriminated against the interest of the people as a whole.

Our conv

the number of these officials with those of men of other countries, where the enlightened policy of untaxed labor is the people's, and not the unmaxed labor is the people's, and not the delightened policy of untaxed labor is the people's, and not the labor is the number of these officials with the number of t subjected to the same disadvantages and are forced to protect the manufacturer, by paying thirty and forty and even fifty per cent. on many of the articles which are necessaries of every-day life. In the same way the Agriculturist, whose indus-

while he not only receives no compensa-ting advantage, but finds even a poorer market than he did years ago, for the roducts of the soil.

While referring to the local effects Government Policy, we desire to say that the pursuit of our fisheries furnishes the shipbuilding material, a drawback of from 75 to 80c. per ton, was, allowed, but the necessary drawback had been estimated at over \$1.00 per ton, and a similar draw large of the same of the per to the form of our distribution, and is as well deserving of encouragement as any other our varied at over \$1.00 per ton, and a similar draw large of the per to the per t inadequate system adopted by the Government—a system, which, we believe, finds no parallel in any other country possessing like fishery advantages—there is not that paternal regard paid to the many other instances equally unfair in the working of this policy, but he felt they had not assembled to hear him, but the great Leader of the Liberal-Reform Party of Canada, he would, therefore, not take up their time. He had known

not take up their time. He had known Miramichi many years, and some of his happiest recollections were connected with it. He had known gentlemen who the name of John M. Johnson, would he consent to oppress the poor? or that of George Kerr—would they assist in such work? (Applause.) He felt, however, that it was unnecessary, on the present occasion, to extend his remarks, but being called upon, he would say that such a tariff policy as that of the present Government was condemned by the whole body of the people of these Provinces. He would now make way for the Hon. Edward Blake. Great cheering.]

Mr. Carman now introduced John P. Burchill, Eso., who read the following. guarantee of the capacity for public aftairs and true statesmanship which are necessary in him who is called upon to lead in the exalted work of promoting among the people a wiser and more enlightened understanding of their national interests.

It is, we believe, our duty, as well as privilege to present you with the last of the many addresses which you have received during your present tour of the Maritime Provinces and however inadequately we may have expressed ourselves, Maritime Provinces and however madequately we may have expressed ourselves, you may rest assured that when we are called upon to give expression to the principles we affirm through the medium of the ballot, we shall prove to the Dominion that the Liberals of Northumberland are true to themselves and to the Party whose honored Leader it gives us such pleasure to welcome among us to-day.

given. The following is an outline report of his speech in reply to the Address :-MR BLAKE'S SPEECH.

forbearance of his audience-on account of strain—and their co-operation in maintain-ing order. He had first to thank them their too kind Address : he felt how pledge himself to do all that was possible merit such confidence. Liberals and Reformers they were engaged in a great work which was calculated to benefit the whole of the masses. They were secure in liberty of opinion and in freedom of discussion and self-government, people working together, and by their carefully discussing and mastering the enforcing their convictions at the next

s it to the markets of Great Britain, ontinent, Africa and Australia. The clerks in 1878. They said these were too many, and that Mr. Mackenzie should pay more taxes. Sometimes they were company and Laborer are taxed until have turned many of the company of the they have to pay much above legitimate value for them, while the results of their thus, reduced their number, but in 1880 they could believe this if they liked, but manufacturers' protection. Our Fishermen, whose market is found abroad, are men, whose market is found abroad, are either too few or too many of these officia try no statesman has ever yet devised means to protect, pays the unjust tribute demanded by the baneful National Policy, but he must pass on. The expenditure and the burden so enormous? The present Government had expended \$400,000 gages, our debts have been more than by a monopoly. oubled, and we were turning the Dominion into one large poor house. Unless we saw that the burdens were light, we could The present Ministry had said they ould not increase expenditure and taxation, and also, as he already stated. that \$18,000,000 was sufficient: last year it was \$26,000,000, and this year the increase is at the same rate, customs duties being \$18,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000 He sometimes wished people could pay their taxes differently, because if they paid in cash, they would then know the amount, and have questions to ask. But worst of Mr. Mackenzie's years, the taxes which was the same as if a purchaser asked for 7 lbs., but was charged for 8 lbs. But the purchaser might say he did not want 8 lbs., and the merchant might reply he was glad of that, for whether he wanted the 8th lb. or not it went to Ottawa. How was this remedied by their opponents? Instead of 14 per cent. 20 per cent. was levied, so that if they went to the merchant he night say there was a boom The Address was read by Mr. Burchill in trade, but they found less money in the n a clear voice and was distinctly heard, pocket, and they had to order only 5 lbs by the large audience. When Mr. Blake and pay for 6 lbs.—nearly half as much

came forward, cheer after cheer were again-and this through the whole Domi-He would show them how this affected New Brunswick, so that they might judge can only get that which is as cheap as D. G. Smith and S. Habberley. On the for themselves. He then quoted a list of possible. If they could return to a Hon. Mr. Blake said he must ask the articles of general consumption, shewing revenue tariff, they would find things in a that if a man supplied an average house better position. The tariff restricted he contributed to raise \$3,500,000, which natural trade, and though reciprocity was was more than an addition of two-fifths desirable, the course adopted by the Govto the rate of taxation, beside that paid ernment was not the path to find it. It into the hands of the local tax-gatherer. | was necessary to convince men's reason The Ministry had boasted of an increase that it was wrong to adopt a Japanese of revenue, but he would shew how it was Policy. But the Government said they produced. If they had done it in a different way, it would have been better, but be high walls on both sides the line. they had taken much more than was What did the Miramichi filled with ocean necessary out of our pockets. He could going vessels teach them? On the river follow the same plan and get a large sur- yesterday he saw French, German, Nor plus, and, yet, unfortunately, all that was Good government was only secured by the paid did not go to the treasury. Odious freights made up of the produce of the as this increase of taxation was, it was County. What made the prosperlty of a also a flagrant breach of the pledges of country, but an exchange of goods it had the Government — \$18,000,000 against to sell, for those it had to buy? Would \$22,500,000. These millions were hard to they put a boom at the mouth of the river general election, and if they declined this A man builds a house, and bargains with of the Government's Policy? No! but the contractor for \$1,800, but at complethe Government would put up a high tion of the work, on his offering a cheque | wall within which men could keep up for \$1,800, the contractor says "I am prices in Canada. The Tariff was, there

about this in '78. He would, however, number of sample cases, shewing how the

the number of these officials was 432—an there was another great compensation. increase of 42-and, this year, it was Though they raid dearly for these neces-Mackenzie sary articles, they must bear the burden home manufactures and it was a compenals, but what should be said of the consation that the goods were made in Canada. sistency of the Conservatives in the But the people knew if they were free, they had made. It would be they would not deal in this way; if they possible, he thought, to shew the extrava- went to the merchant, they wanted the gance of the present administration in lowest price, but the merchant might say, this matter, in one office after another, "Have you not heard the story, that these goods were not made in the Domihad increased at an alarming rate, and nion." Cotton warp, for instance, can was not warranted by the resources of the | now be bought for 85c. (the price is lowercountry. What had the North West and British Columbia done for us, that the would assume the price was 92½ cts. If obligations incurred on account of them | made by Parks, of St. John, the same ere so onerous, the terms so monstrous, goods would cost \$1.163; let them just contrast the difference which arose be cause the American article was debarred on the Indians—an item which, under Mr. | by a tariff wall, and the Canadian article | Mackenzie was only \$350,000; then there was raised nearly to the top of that wall. was the Mounted Police another large Similar remarks applied to drillings. In item. It was not true our resources had business we are charged as much as possiincreased; we were the tax-payers and ble, and we complain now of the law should scrutinize these things. How do which allows it, as the adjustment of the we grow rich individually ?-by careful tariff has divided the people of the Domitoil and slowly. The prosperity of the mion into two classes, the rich and the nation is made up of the aggregate of that poor, and this discrimination is apparent of the individuals composing it. Let us with regard to cottons, sugar, woollens take our neighbor; suppose he were to and all the rest. He did not object to double his house expenses and also his manufacturing, but to paying from 27 to mortgages and make other engagements—

dual in the rest. It is placed on the right of this piece, and mortgages and make other engagements—

70 per cent. more for goods than they one of the Prince of Wales on the left, we should say he was on the road to the were worth. The same might be said poor house. The expenditures of the Do- with regard to the sugar men; these Over the whole was the notto Ceud Mille minion have been doubled, and our mort- men, rich before, were made richer still He had intended to address them at greater length, but he found it necessary

to curtail. It seemed as if the people of not induce people to come into the country. this Dominion intended to return to sounder principles, and if any portion suffered more particularly, it was the Lower Provinces, In other portions there was a suggestion of benefit, but none here. Theindustry of Miramichi was that of these Provinces; the lumbering interest employed 84,000 men, representing 400,000 souls, and \$100,000,000 was invested in it, and, next to Agriculture, this was the largest interest. How could the lumbering, the farming or the fishing interest be benefithow did these taxes pinch? In 1878, the ted by the present policy, and if they averaged about 14 per cent. or one-seventh, because the cost of living was increased were not benefitted they were injured by the tariff. If it was beneficial, al should participate, and if burdensome, all should share it, but the three industries mentioned bore the burden without reaping any benefit, and it was the duty of Gov ernment to lighten these burdens in every way possible. Farming here largely de pended on lumbering; the prosperity of the country depended largely on the increase of its lumber manufacture, and each year should bring improvement over the position of the laborer. If he wants higher wages, the employer says, "I can get other men for less." The laborer is, thus, exposed to the law of competition, and he were doing right, and that there should wegian and other foreign ships he

ters might be made more tolerable. He looked to the people of Northumberland,

country. Everyone seemed to agree that But in Cape Breton an incident had b

[During the delivery of Mr. Blake's noise-making in various ways, some women appeared with crying babies; some persons who might have exhibited better manners drove and rode around the street in the vicinity, and one fellow fired several pistol shots among the crowd directly in front of the speaker. The latter person was arrested, but rescued from the police by a Fishery Overseer and other friends. ED.]

The dinner given in the Temperance which could not well be excelled in any part of the Province, for the genuine en joyment which it afforded to all who participated in it. The only matter of regret connected with it, was that the Hall would seat less than two hundred persons, thus obliging the committee, in whose hands Mr. Snowball had placed the selection of guests, to omit nineteen out of every twenty of the Liberals of the County in distributing the invitations. The decorations were well designed and faultlessly executed. entrance, the English, Dominion and

Dominion coat of arms, which were beautifully worked up on a shield. As engraving of Her Majesty the Queen these being wreathed with Maple leaves. Failte. A shield bearing the coat of arms of New Brunswick, draped with bunting, occupied the south wall, surmounted by the motto, "Revenue Tariff." On the north wall were shields bearing the coats of arms of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a painting of a rural industrial scene. These were arranged with spears, battle axes and draped bunting, which made very effective pieces. The gallery front and that of the platform railings were dressed in white bordered with evergreens and festoons of cedar were hung around the room. The motto. 'Northumberland Welcomes Blake" appeared on the front of the platform and also on the outside of the building over the main entrance, and "No Taxes on Food or Fuel," "No Monopolies," "Reduced Expenditure" and "1883-Liberal-Reform Victory," were among the mottoes

which met the eye around the walls. At a few minutes after eight o'clock, the hall presented a very interesting appearance. It was, of course a party for gentlemen only, but the gallery was graced by the presence of quite a large number of ladies, who occupied all the space not required by the 62nd Battalion Band. The tables looked neat and very attractive with their array of dishes. viands and floral decorations, while the fine music of the Band enlivened the scene as the guests took their places .-The Chair was occupied by J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., and the Vice-Chairs by that men are not designed to afford with-D. G. Smith and S. Habberley. On the right and left of the chair respectively fore, be conceived that this varied earth, were the Guest of the evening and George with all things embraced in it for man's McLeod, Esq., of St. John, flanked by advantage, should be parcelled out and McLeon, Esq., of Chatham, Henry each percel walled around, so that the Chatham, Geo. V. McInerney, of Richibucto, C. C. Watt, of Newcastle, A. A. Davidson, of Newcastle, Rev. Mr. Sweet, al and providential order of man's exisham and Alex. Loggie, of Burnt Church. Grace was said by Rev. Mr. Sweet, and the guests numbering nearly two hundred proceeded to discuss the following MENU.

FISH. Boiled Salmon, a la creme, Escalloped Oysters, Fricasseed Oysters, Raw Oysters. MEATS, (cold.) Turkey, Chicken, Beef, Ham, Corned Beef, Tongu VEGETABLES.

ENTREES. PASTRY.

Creamed Potatoes, Green Beans, Mashed Potatoes

Pies—Gooseberry, Apple, and Cranberry, Wine Jelly, Calves' Foot Jelly, Blanc Mange, Charlotte Russe.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blake then said that once more,

The crowd dispersed slowly, and it is was a plain man, who said plain things in safe to say filled with new thoughts and better views respecting the affairs of the folks like himself [laughter and applause.] related to him which might bear repeating. His friend Mr. McIsaac said that an should oppose the reckless policy of the old Scotchman who had come to hear him present administration, and many a Liberal speak, afterwards expressed his surprise, for, said he. "I thouht Mr. Blake wad he sae able as I caud noo oonderstaun him". [great laughter.] His aim was to let people hear his sentiments expressed in such a way as to be clearly understood. While referring to the reception he

had been very kindly treated by his political opponents-and it was very right that we should differ in regard to public questions without disagreeing in persona matters-but, though he had not men tioned the matter before, he must except the Tory press. It had made very little effort to tell the truth concerning the facts and incidents of his trip. It indulged in belittling the meetings he had held to a most unusual degree, and in misrepresentations of almost everything Hall, on Friday evening, was an event, that had been said or done, to an extent unequalled within his knowledge during a political experience of fourteen years .-Some of the accounts given reminded him of the parable of the unjust Steward who was such an adent at making un false statements [great laughter and cries of Sun.] In this business the master, too, seemed to be a party-not however the master-public. The person who chiefly did this questionable work for the Tory faultlessly executed.

At the end of the hall opposite, the servant had indulged in his usual sin the French flags were grouped around the to ask me to send to him the greatest liar

press was like the old New York Quaker's servant, Joshua, who was much addicted good Quaker said to him-"I will not say thou liest, but if the Governor were in the State. I should at once see thee, and say to thee, Joshua, the Governor desires to see thee particularly." [laughter and cheers.] He really hoped the gentleman to whom this story applied so well would hear of it. During his visit to the Maritime Provinces questions of the highest consequence to the country had been discussed. It seemed to him that the

tendency of civilization was in an official direction—to reverse the natural order of things and hinder the progress of the race. A strong element in our civilization was responsible for this-an element which would seek to control human affairs and prevent that freedom of intercourse between men and nations which it was the evident design of the Creater should exist. This was the extreme of Conservatism. But if we look at the inventions and facilities of the age, designed for the benefit of man-steam, telegraphy, postal facilities, the free schools and numberless other aids for facilitating the commerce of peoples; the advances made in perfecting machinery for the multiplying of produc tions in manufacture-we are taught the great design, which is to bring all mankind nearer to each other, so that out of their free intercourse may result the best possible mutual advantages. With proper freedom in meeting and comparing themselves and their several interests with each other, they learn where they can buy and sell and exchange to the best advantage, and as our day advances we seek as nearly as we can to realise these com ditions. But, again, if we look to the higher life and analyze our better aspirations, we are as forcibly taught the lesson free interchange of what each possesses, and which is calculated to b others, may be prevented. It is the naturtence on the earth, that he should be free free to think, free to act, free to trade, for he is not self-dependent, though he should be independent, but his independence should be made profitable. As by personal intercourse we learn to know and appreciate each other better, so by international interchange, those prejudices and

estrangements which tend to isolation are diminished, and the danger of national misunderstandings are lessened. Thus, as the interests of nations, as of individuals, are intermingled, they are drawn nearer to each other. The scheme of the world is an harmonious,—not a contradic-tory one. Therefore, when we use our best endeavors to spread the blessed doctrine of Free Trade, we act in the spirit of the Gospel. (Great Cheering.) In Canada we can rejoice in the equality

that exists in the material, social and intellectual orders. There is the possibility