Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

WANTED.—A person qualified to take charge of a Grist and Carding Mill. Apply to the Editor of the ADVANCE, Chatham.

NOMINATIONS of the Candidates opposed to the Government come in just as we go to press. Hundreds of names are on them but the lateness of their arrival prevents us from publishing them.

GREAT SYMPATHY is felt for Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McKay and family in their sudden bereavement. Their second son, Miles MacMillan, aged 13, died on Sunday after an illness of only some twelve hours. The funeral yesterday was largely attended.

FIRE yesterday partially destroyed two houses on Frost Street, owned by Messrs. John Wallace and Thomas Hickey. The flames were extinguished by the fire appliances of Snowball's mill. The statement of the *World* in reference to the origin of the fire appears to be malicious, in view of the direction of the wind at the time.

THE POST OFFICE.—On and after the first of July the charge for Money orders on Great Britain, and Newfoundland will be reduced to a uniform rate. This will be ten cents for all sums up to ten dollars, from ten to twenty dollars, twenty cents, so on for each increase by tens. Thus, an order for any sum between say forty and fifty dollars will be 50 cents, fifty dollars, as before, being the maximum sum for which an order will be issued, although any person may obtain as many orders as he pleases for this amount.

A NOBLE DEED.—Last Monday afternoon, while playing with some companions, a little boy four or five years old, son of a gentleman visiting in town, slipped through an open hatchway in a kitchen floor, into a well with seven or eight feet of water in it. Fortunately the child happened to get hold of the pipe of an unused iron pump, which was in the well, and so kept his head above water till rescued by Master Clifford Wyse, who was the nearest within call at the time. It was but the work of a few moments, but it was well and nobly done, and is deserving of honorable mention and grateful remembrance.

PERSONAL. — Hon. John McMillan, Post Office Inspector, was in town yesterday.

S. D. Berton, Esq., of St. John, was among the visitors to Chatham yesterday.

Mr. Richard Fairey agreeably surprised his numerous friends in Chatham yesterday, by appearing among them, he having come from England, *via* Rimouski, on the last mail steamer.

Rev. J. A. F. McBain, late pastor of St. John's Church, visited Chatham yesterday while *en route* for St. John, where he is going to attend the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. His many old friends were delighted to see him. He is in excellent health.

FAREWELL SUPPER.—A farewell supper was given Worshipful Master Geo. I. Wilson by the brethren of Miramichi Lodge of F. & A. M., on the eve of his departure for the far west. A goodly number of guests were present. The evening was spent most pleasantly and showed the high appreciation of Mr. Wilson as a citizen and Mason. The following were the toasts,—The Queen, the Governor General, the guest of the evening, (which was replied to in a touching manner by Mr. Wilson.) The clergy, responded to by Rev. Mr. Waits, the Bench and Bar by Robt. Murray and L. J. Tweedie. The Lumbering interests, by Theo DesBrisay, Peter Loggie, D. T. Johnstone, jr. Our Guests by Mr. Stapledon, Geo. Watt, J. Pirie; The Press by L. J. Tweedie; The Mechanical Interests by Wm. Sinclair, Jas. Wilson, Peter Loggie, John Rice; The Ladies by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, D. M. Loggie; Songs were sung by Messrs. Benedict, Rubans, and W. Smith.

Kent Election.

RICHIBUCTO, 14th June

G. A Girouard was nominated by J. D. Phinney, Dosity Richard, Auguste Renaud W. P. Venant Bourque and others.

George V. McInerney, nominated by George McLeod, Henry O'Leary, Honore Landry, Alex. Girvan, Denis Belliveau and others.

Girouard spoke in French and English, defending actions of Conservatives. McInerney replied, speaking over two hours in English and one hour in French, advocating such a readjustment of tariff as would benefit the industries of Kent, and showed wherein Girouard had opposed or neglected to defend the interests of his constituents.

The crowd was quiet and proceedings peaceable. Both sides feel confident.

The Election in Restigouche.

CAMPBELLTON, June 14.

Messrs. Haddow, Ritchie, McAllister, and Moffatt were nominated. Mr. Haddow made a two-hours speech, going fully into the questions now agitating the people of Canada, and justifying his course as the representative of one of the most independent Counties in New Brunswick. He was listened to with great attention, and made a fine impression.

Mr. Ritchie followed, after a short altercation with Mr. Moffatt as to the order of speaking. His speech was heavy. Mr. McAllister then followed, and made the best speech on the Conservative side; his being the only attempt to deal intelligently with Mr. Haddow's statements, in which attempt he did not, however, succeed. Mr. McAllister is not at home in the Tory ranks. His life-long training and well-known principles are too decidedly Liberal to make him a permanent accession to that party.

Mr. Moffatt made a characteristic speech, full of promises and laudatory references to what he and Hon. Peter Mitchell would do. The speech caused considerable amusement, as the same promises were made a few years ago, and were discounted at a cheap rate yesterday.

Mr. Haddow's return is certain, no matter whether all the Conservatives run, or whether, as is rumored, one or even two may be induced to retire by outside influences, which have never yet been submitted to in Restigouche.

Disgraceful Journalism.

The *World*, published by Messrs. R. R. Call, T. W. Crocker, L. J. Tweedie, R. P. Whitney, R. A. Lawlor, John Ferguson, John Sadler and Robert Swim, sneered last week over the fact that our foreman and some of our other workmen had been so ill as to make the paper some twenty-fours late in coming from the press. The *World* was mean enough to intimate—and the wish, we presume, was father to the thought—that the ADVANCE would not continue to be published much longer. This from the successor of the defunct *Star*, whose editor ran away from Chatham and let his paper die in the hands of one of the *World's* present proprietors, was bad enough, but last week the *World* excelled even the *Star* in the way of outrage upon all journalistic decency. We had occasion to refer to attempts made in its interest to induce one of our correspondents and some of our hands to leave us. In an attempt to justify itself the *World* said:—

"We had an application from an *Advance* compositor, who said he was about to leave because he couldn't get his pay, and our foreman offered him the same wages as he said he was getting (or rather not getting) from the *Advance*. As he did not come we suppose his overdue wages were paid."

The *World* also indulges in some characteristic insinuations, which cannot, of course, be dealt with. What the editor or foreman of the *World* office may understand from their conferences—if they have any—with our compositors we do not know, but in order to prevent the above-quoted statement from injuring the ADVANCE with printers abroad, we have asked our foreman, who is Vice-President of the St. John Typographical Union to state what he knows concerning the manner in which our work people are paid. The following ought to put the *World* to shame,—

Respecting the statement of the *World* which you refer to me for answer I beg to say that I have questioned all the employees of the office—seven in number—some of whom have been in it for years. They assure me they have, without exception, been regularly and punctually paid. My own experience is that there is no office in the Province of which I have knowledge, wherein compositors and other employees are more punctually paid.

JOHN MCMULLEN,
Foreman.

We do not think we need say any more on this subject, but believe the proprietors of the *World* have disgraced themselves in the eyes of all decent business men, by attacking the credit of a fellow-citizen as they have done. As for their editor, we cannot hold him responsible, personally, for several reasons, especially as—with characteristic meanness of spirit—he says he does only as he is directed in such matters. That was the *Star* editor's plea for the blackguardism of that paper, but we did not think any man trained to journalism would so prostitute his profession.

Northumberland Election.

John Shirreff, Esq., High Sheriff and Returning officer for Northumberland Dominion Election, opened his Court at Newcastle at two o'clock on Tuesday, M. S. Benson Esq., acting as his clerk.

Hon. Peter Mitchell was the only candidate nominated.

Two o'clock—the time for closing the Election Court—having arrived, Mr. Shirreff, in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law, in case of there being but one nomination, declared Hon. Peter Mitchell duly elected by acclamation to represent Northumberland in the House of Commons. He then declared the Court closed.

The announcement was greeted with applause and three cheers were given for Mr. Mitchell who took the platform behind the Judge's desk and addressed those present—numbering perhaps one hundred and thirty to one hundred and fifty. He said he had reason to feel proud of his present position and assured the electors that he felt grateful.

After referring to his position and experiences in the County and Province during the thirty-one years of his active political life he said that before going into the details of the whole history of that time, as he proposed to do, he must refer to the action of his friend, Mr. Snowball, who had beaten him in 1878 and had now retired. He called him his friend, because although they had bitterly contested against each other and their relationships had not been of the most cordial character, at times, yet he knew that they both felt such things were but incidents of the struggles between them and that both desired the prosperity of the County. Mr. Snowball had found that his immense business required too much of his time to allow him to spare sufficient to enable him to attend properly to the duties of a representative. Mr. Snowball was an ambitious as well as a plucky man and, whatever he did he desired to do well, or not at all and his pluck and spirit had, no doubt, led him to make sacrifices for the County during the last four years, which he could not afford to repeat. When he, Mr. Mitchell, was beaten in 1878 he felt proud that it was done by a man of Mr. Snowball's high character, pluck and strong business influence, but he also felt—and he had no doubt the electors felt—that Mr. Snowball had made a mistake in offering on that occasion, as the electors had made in returning him. With his enormous business, which was doing so much good to the County Mr. Snowball had, therefore, felt he had his hands full. He also, he had no doubt, felt that Sir John was to be continued in power—that though strong in the last House, he would be stronger in the next—and, like a sensible man, he saw it was best for the County, under the circumstances, to retire and let him (Mr. M.) represent it. Mr. Snowball's pluck was of the right kind, for it had led him to rather face the odium and taunts of his political friends and his supporters in the County, than cause the trouble and the animosities which a useless election would bring with it and, then, after all, there was the risk of being beaten, which Mr. Snowball might have foreseen, [laughter.] His course, therefore, reflected credit on him and on the County to which he had given so much of his time and best energies. He would say to his own friends that after the defeat of four years ago they might have been taunted and stung by their opponents, but he would ask them to forget all that and let no feeling of resentment be manifested now. He hoped none of them would say or do anything to mar the satisfaction and better prospects of the present time, but that all would unite in a common effort to promote the interests of the County. Mr. Mitchell next made a review of the history of local and general politics during the last thirty or more years, dwelling on the time when he said the two old lumber concerns on the river compelled the electors to go hat in hand like Russian serfs, etc.; he referred briefly to the struggles for responsible Government, and then to the Confederation question,—the defeat of the confederates, followed by their triumph thirteen months after, when he was called upon by Governor Gordon to form a Government. Next came the struggle against Mr. Tilley over the route of the Intercolonial, in which, aided by Hon. John McMillan, Mr. Anglin and others, he succeeded in securing a majority of the members of the Government in favor of the North Shore route where, at first, he and Mr. McMillan had stood alone.—He declared he was a Liberal then and still a Liberal, but he supported the general policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, because when the late George Brown, the Liberal leader of Upper Canada, left the combined Liberal and Conservative advocates of Confederation because Sir A. T. Galt was made Commissioner to Washington instead of himself—the Liberals of New Brunswick had only Sir John and his supporters to look to as allies in the great fight for Confederation.

Some one in the audience sung out that Mr. Anglin had opposed Confederation, when Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Anglin had talent, brains, and great ability, but some of the old Tories had neither. He passed on to review the purchase of the N. W., and dwelt on its great value and future, after which he gave an hour to the Pacific Railway, justifying the contract with the Syndicate, and pronouncing the syndicate, of which Mr. Gibson was a member, as a bogus one, although he admitted Mr. Gibson was behaving in good faith; but he asserted Mr. Gibson was the only man who intended or was able to put up his part of the money required. He condemned Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway water stretch policy, and said he had sunk hundreds of thousands in it, which were lost to the country. He declared himself a free-trader, as far as it was possible to apply free trade principles to the revenue-raising necessities of the country and looking also to the duty of giving protection to certain manufactures. He claimed that Mr. Blake was temporising in the tariff matter, as he always did. He would give the Government a fair general support. He claimed that there were too many men in Parliament, who were mere party machines, pulled up and down as by a string; they belonged to both parties, although he thought the Liberals were more open to the charge than Sir John's followers. With him it would be country before party He would insist on the Corn and Molasses duties being taken off and other beneficial changes being made in the Tariff. He thought Sir Leonard Tilley had been more sectional in disposing of patronage than he ought to have been, hoped the rival candidates on the Conservative side in Kings and Restigouche would sink personal interests for the party's sake.

He charged that Sir Albert J. Smith was wearing honors which he had received by making use of the results of his (Mr. Mitchell's) labors in connection with the Halifax Fishery commission. [Mr. Mitchell made personal references to that gentleman which seemed very much out of place. The time and circumstances were in ill-accord with these matters which are altogether personal and cannot affect Northumberland.]

Mr. Mitchell's speech occupied nearly 3 hours and we regret that our time and space are so inadequate as to prevent us from going more fully into it this week, as well as giving Mr. Snowball's remarks as fully as they deserve. We will give a fuller report next week.

Mr. Snowball was well received, and after premising that he addressed the electors only by courtesy—not being a Candidate—he thanked Mr. Mitchell for his courteous and complimentary references to himself, expressing the hope that they would be better friends hereafter than they had been in the past. He claimed that Northumberland was as thoroughly Liberal to-day as ever it was. [Hon. Mr. Adams here sung out, "No!"] Mr. Snowball said there might be a few persons in Newcastle calling themselves Conservatives who would deny this, but they must remember they were not the whole County. [Applause.] Because Conservatives were in power for fifteen years, with exception of four, that was no reason why Northumberland should be charged with turning Tory. Sir Leonard Tilley was the only man out of all the Liberals in the coalition Government formed at Confederation who had turned Tory and was now in the Tory Government. The true Liberals—those who had stuck to their principles—had been driven out by Tory practices. This Province had never yet authorised its representatives to turn their coats and never would. (Applause.) He believed Peter Mitchell had no desire to join the Tories and was a Liberal at heart still. [Applause.] That gentleman had declared he was not satisfied with the N. P., but he had not in his speech, as in his present canvass, declared against the flour and pork duties.

[Mr. Mitchell here explained that he had shown the flour duty to be very light, only $7,000 in New Brunswick, but he was against it. (Applause.]

Mr. Snowball proceeded to argue against the flour, sugar, and other taxes which were exorbitant, and showed how unreasonably and unnecessarily the cotton and woollen taxes had been increased, bearing down upon our industries and assisting in depopulating the country. He believed in the greatness of the Northwest, but proceeded to show up the bad bargain made with the Syndicate for the construction of the Pacific Railway, and he thought Mr. Mitchell would not have gone into that subject so fully because of his connection with the Company. He could not be expected to do anything but defend it, no matter how bad it was. He claimed the country was wronged by the bargain, and Parliament and people defied by the Government in their mode of dealing with the matter.

He reviewed Sir Leonard's broken tariff and other pledges, and showed that Sir Charles Tupper made it appear that the Intercolonial was paying expenses, by charging large items spent for maintenance, to capital or construction account. In this connection he said he had no reason to complain of Sir Charles, persoually, for that gentleman had always treated his representations as a member of Parliament with due consideration and courtesy. He claimed that although he had been absent in England for a time during the parliamentary sessions it was largely due to the fact that the government had summoned parliament to meet at unusual times, but he could prove that during the four years of his representation of Northumberland he had been more actual hours in the house than any other member she had ever sent there. He referred to efforts made by himself and others to induce some other Liberal to take his place at Ottawa and said the delay of his announcement of his inability to again offer was caused by their being unable to get an eligible Candidate who would consent to run, before Mr. Mitchell had come down and entered the field, a thing he had not believed that gentleman had seriously contemplated. He felt his friends would blame him, but he had acted for the best. At another time, when he could give his time more fully to the duties, he would relieve Mr. Mitchell of the position, for unless that gentleman placed himself fully in accord with the Liberal sentiment of the County he could not expect to represent it. He hoped, however, he would do well for the County and if so he was willing to help him. [Applause.]

R. R. Call Esq., proposed three cheers for Sir Leonard which were given. Then, he proposed three for Mr. Costigan, which were also given and three for Mr. Mitchell which were heartily given. Mr. Mitchell proposed three for Mr. Snowball, which being given the meeting dispersed very quietly.

Echoes of the Canvass.

Eleven electors were at Mr. Adams' great meeting in Doaktown. He had Mr. Park with him.

Vote loyally for the four men who declare themselves opposed to the Local Government — HUTCHISON, GILLESPIE, TROY, BURCHILL!

A great many electors regret that Mr. W. A. Park, has made a step so false as that he is now taking, as a joint in the political tail of Mr. Adams.

One third of the people of Rogerville who are entitled to their grants under their terms of settlement are still without them. The reason why they are thus treated by the Surveyor-General is because he thinks that until they get their grants he will hold them in his power. Is this a proper way to encourage the settlement of the country?

When Mr. Adams went to the polls in 1878 with the assurance of votes from every side, he was mean enough to privately ask for plumpers, of which he received about five hundred. Mr. Park will have ample leisure to count Mr. Adams' 'plumpers" this time, after he has learned the bitter lesson which his present political mistake will teach him.

A correspondent asks us to warn Mr. Michael Adams against bringing up the name of any other candidate's father, as he has already done. It is a dangerous example, and his prudence ought to overcome his usual bad taste in such matters. His attacks on the fathers of two opposing candidates may be very properly omitted, because both of these gentlemen are very favorably known as among the best men in the County.

We, seriously, ask every elector in Northumberland County, when he goes to deposit his ballot on Thursday next, to consider the position and policy of the present local government and the conduct of Mr. Adams and its influence upon their better thought and higher aspirations in reference to public administration. We ask the electors to judge the Govervment by that gentleman, and vote according to their sense of what is right.

The settlers of Rogerville, whose interests are almost identical with those of Acadieville, will probably prove to Mr. Adams on 22nd inst., that they are independent enough to resent his treatment of them. It is believed by him that they will vote for him through the fear that if they do not, and he should be elected, he will persecute them. This however, should not deter them from doing what they feel to be their duty.

Mr. Adams is very ready to spend money by the thousands of dollars for steamboat subsidies, railways in the southern part of the Province, bridges over the St. John and the St. John Dry Dock, but the poor settlers who look to him to have justice done them may look in vain. He has left three miles of the east end of Rogerville without a road, excepting the little done by the settlers themselves. There are twelve families in this district who are really without a road, while it is Mr. Adams' duty to see that they get it.

Every elector ought to resent Mr. Adams' persecution of Mr. A. K. Mc Dougall. He not only assisted Hon. Robert Young of Caraquet in carrying out his scheme for turning Mr. McDougall out of the Secretaryship of the Lazaretto Board, but he persistently deprived him of his usual work as a Deputy Crown Lands Surveyor. There are some men who have, through necessity, been obliged to succumb to such treatment by Mr. Adams but it is to the credit of Mr, McDougall that he resents the indignities and insults he has suffered, like an honest and honorable man. No man who is acquainted with Mr. McDougall's case can vote for Mr. Adams.

The people of Rogerville complain that just before the late Surveyor-General went out of office Surveyor Crocker visited them and induced them to waive their claims to a large sum, in the aggregate, of Free Grants money, which he said the Government would spend in making roads for the accommodation of the settlement. Claims to sums aggregating over $1,000—money actually due and payable in cash to the settlers—were thus waived, but after Mr. Adams came into power the work on the roads was not done. The matter was brought by Mr. Johnson, M. P. P. to the notice of the Government, and he wrote to parties interested saying the money would be put on the roads, but up to the present time not more than $50 out of the $1,000 belonging to the settlers have been expended.

What do the settlers interested think of Mr. Adams' treatment of them in reference to the projected road from Acadieville siding to Rogerville? Owing to the need of this road there is no communication excepting by railway, which is often not available, while persons die without the aid of the Doctor or the benefit of Clergy. Several years ago Mr. Adams promised Mr. Johnson, M. P. P. for Kent and others that he would have this road built, but nothing was done until the election was at hand. Now, Mr. Stevenson has posted notices that $100 worth of work upon this road will be sold—enough perhaps to make it passable at the most favorable seasons of the year, but far less than the people there are entitled to. Were it not for Mr. Adams' dire need of votes just now it is probable that even this small measure of justice would have been withheld.

The case of Basil Richard, now of Rogerville, is an illustration of the interest which Mr. Adams takes in promoting setters' interests. He was allotted land under the Labor Act and paid the sum required of the Government by building a bridge on the Branch of McGinnis' Brook, Kouchibouguac. He did this work under agreement with the Commissioner during the second year of his settlement on the lot, but at the end of the third year, when his grant should have been given to him his application for it at the Crown Lands Office failed. The Commissioner, Mr. Peter Daigle, was replaced by Mr. John Stevenson, Jr., to whom Mr. Richard applied for his land under the Free Grants Act, paying the Commissioner his fee.—He went on working upon the property and paying stumpage on the lumber he cut, getting somewhat in debt to a merchant at Richibucto, who endeavored to engineer the grant through the Crown Lands Department, under Richards' Labor Act claims. The poor fellow's eyes were opened to the fact that this was but a design to get him further into debt, so after all his years of labor in improving his land and failing to get justice done to him by Mr. Adams, he left it.

Nominations at Bathurst.

"Queen's weather" at Bathurst and the prospect of hearing three candidates brought together a fair number of electors.

Sheriff Doucet, as Returning Officer, opened his Court at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to read the Election writ. Nominations were then made in the following order,—O. Turgeon, Esq., Hon. T. W. Anglin and K. F. Burns, Esq.

Mr. Anglin's nominors were as follows:—John E. O'Brien, Councillor, George Coughlan, Esq., William E. Ellis, Esq., Rev. J. R. Doucet, P. P., Joseph B. Read, Esq., Rev. S. J. Doucet, P. P., John M. M. O'Brien, Esq, Robert Ellis, Esq., John Flannery, Jr., Esq., Rev. Joseph Trudelle, P. P., James Barry, Esq., John Salter, Esq., Peter Cullen, Esq., John Flannery, Sr., Esq., John Dempsey, Esq., John Donnelly, Esq., William Ellis, Esq., James Gammon, Esq., Samuel Melanson, Councillor, John White, Esq., Hilarion Hachey, Esq., James Meahan, Esq., James M. McGinley, Esq., Co. Registrar, Theotine Blanchard, Esq., Daniel Kelly, Esq., Michael Devereux, Esq., Peter D. Robicheau, Esq., Henry Burke, Esq.

The nomination paper of O. Turgeon, Esq., was signed by 33 electors, and that of K. F. Burns, Esq., by 25 electors.—At two o'clock the Returning Officer closed his Court and the electors adjourned to the outside, where a platform had been built.

John Sivewright, Esq., was appointed Chairman.

Mr. Anglin spoke first. He referred to his previous elections in the County, many times by acclamation. The people then supported him and he felt they would support him now. He referred to the dissolution of Parliament a year before the proper time—an evidence of weakness and fear on the part of the Government. There were three candidates in the field, all, he supposed sanguine. He had visited all sections of the County and was confident he would be returned by a handsome majority. He had formed his opinion from his own observations and from the opinions of gentlemen and leaders whom he had found reliable before. He referred to the defeat of the Government in 1878. Perhaps then the Liberals were too confident and relied too much on the justice of their cause. For the Liberals now—men who are in a position to know, say—there can only be victory, and the Government of Edward Blake will be returned to power—"and gentlemen" said Mr. Anglin, I believe it. He next referred to the charges of corruption against the Mackenzie Government, and, in eloquent language, showed how false were these charges, how much contrary to the facts. Speaking of the surplus of the present Government, he showed it came out of the pockets of the poor men of the country. He referred to the statement of Sir Charles Tupper that we should have no surplus. There, Sir Charles was right. The Government had no right to have a surplus. Every dollar they take out of the pockets of the working man deprives him of many comforts, perhaps of the necessaries of life. Sir R. Cartwright had surpluses for two years, but the Tories said nothing of that. They assert—they cannot prove—that $2,000,000 should be charged to the previous administration. Sir Richard Cartwright had, one year, nearly $1,000,000 surplus. The Government charged the Liberals, when times were bad, with being "flies on the wheel, but could Government, by Act of Parliament, bring prosperity to the country? No man can be deceived by such stories as these.

When the Tories came into power their first year was the worst Canada ever experienced. That year wages fell to a lower ebb than ever before and bank stocks fell. Then came the revival of trade in the United States and England; then came the demand for lumber. Then there were bounteous harvests here and poor ones in Great Britain. Our farmers, in the Upper Provinces, got higher prices. These causes led to a partial revival of trade—causes providential altogether.

He then went fully into the N. P. and explained the celebrated Boyd-Macdonald telegram on "readjustment" and traced out the whole policy minutely. He showed how our population had left us in thousands; showed what had been its effects in St. John, Montreal, Halifax, Ottawa, etc. He regretted it was so, but such were the facts. He referred to duties on breadstuffs, corn meal, cottons, etc., the effects were to make a few manufacturers and monopolists rich at the expense of the poor man. He showed how rich men's goods were lightly taxed and the poor man's heavily; that the policy had been made in the interest of a few manufacturers, who actually were present when the tariff was framed; no farmers, no fishermen, no mechanics had part in it—it was all for a few manufacturers. It you vote for me, gentlemen, said he, you vote for a reduction of duty on flour, corn meal, breadstuffs, woollens, cloths, etc. He discussed the question fully and to the satisfaction of the electors.

He then referred to the Pacific Syndicate contract and the Onderdonk job, and general extravagance of the Government, and showed how they had wasted the people's money.

Referring to personal matters he showed that the charge of his non-residency should have no weight; that on that account he had to watch more carefully over the interests of his constituents than he, perhaps, otherwise, might have done, knowing the charge would be made against him. He showed that he was a non-resident when they elected him before, when they invited him to the County. He showed he had looked after the interests of Gloucester well. He worked hard for the I. C. R. He, with Mitchell, did what he could and the result was the road of to-day. "Is that," said he, "no service? If on no other account I have deserved well of the people for that." There were no lighthouses when he came here, or but one. Now, the bay is studded with them. The lighthouses at Caraquet Island, at Tracadie, Big Tracadie, at Miscou, Pokemouche, Bathurst, Petit Rocher and other places had his advocacy. The last year the Mackenzie Government was in power, the money was given for the latter work. There is not now, in the world, a district better equipped in that way. Could they expect more from him? Bathurst harbor was dredged also and the dredge is now promised on eve of an election for so many places that nobody can really tell where she is. Shippegan Gully had been in a bad state; so with Grand Anse, but that had been remedied. Shippegan and Clifton Breakwaters were the results of his labors. What more could he do? He secured all the mail accommodation possible to the County. He spoke on behalf of Caraquette Railway and worked hard for Government claims on I. C. R., and got nearly all of them settled. He did not publish what he had done, as some gentlemen would do. He referred to Tracadie Lazaretto and showed what he had done to improve the management there and it was now much more comfortable than formerly. He showed he had only accepted the Speakership at the urgent solicitation of the Bishops. He at first had refused it, but by their advice and that of leading gentlemen in the County he took it.

In withering terms he referred to the charge that he had betrayed the Catholics on the School question. He read Bishop Sweeney's letter showing he had not done so; but far from it, he had done all he could and that was much. He was proud, then, when those charges were made, to produce such a testimonial from Bishop Sweeney as he was now to produce that of Bishop Rogers. That mean, low contemptible charge of his betraying Catholics on the School question he had refuted then, he thought, but now Mr. Burns had been repeating it again, and in this connection he was glad to read for them Bishop Rogers' letter. That showed how two of the eminent Catholic leaders of thought felt towards him.

The Liberal party would be victorious; everything pointed to it. The Liberal Government would be returned and corruption and extravagance be swept away. These had reigned too long; their time had come and Edward Blake would be the next Premier of Canada. (Loud cheers and applause.)

Mr. Burns then spoke for some hours. It was a most rambling speech, skipping from one subject to another, mixing and muddling figures, abounding in bad pronunciation and worse grammar. His speech was quite a contrast to that of the previous speaker. The one was the speech of a statesman, the other that of a mere politician. It abounded in personalities and was simply a digest of what Mr. Kennedy F. Burns had done. Kennedy F. Burns seemed to be the central figure and everything revolved around him. He attempted to deal with the National Policy, but his remarks were weak and suggested the idea that the policy was not suited to this climate. He did not deal with it long, however. He referred to the Syndicate called the new Syndicate, as a *bogus* Syndicate, and eulogized the transfer of the people's money and the people's land to the present Syndicate, when another Company would have done the work for a less amount. He referred to the School question and reiterated the assertion that Mr. Anglin had betrayed the Catholics on that question, and made a personal attack on him in this connection, with which the electors were simply disgusted. He eulogized himself again, spoke of his business, of his "feeding half the County," as he said, and, in his bombastic way, asked them to elect him for that reason. He made a strong personal bid for support and closed his much-mixed speech with his first thought always—"Kennedy F. Burns.

Mr. Turgeon followed and made a fair impression on the electors. Dealing more with measures than men he addressed himself, to a considerable degree, to the intelligence of the electors. He claimed to have the patronage of the County and read a telegram and letters from Sir Hector Langevin. He spoke for some hours and received an excellent hearing and made a good impression.

Mr. Anglin then spoke for half an hour. Referring to Mr. Turgeon's claim of having the patronage of the County, he asked the pointed question of the two Tory Candidates "Who is the Government Candidate?" This was evidently a "sticker." Both gentlemen are running at their own sweet will, and neither is a Government candidate. Referring to Burns' charge of betraying the Catholics on the school question, he said he thought that had been refuted long ago, and was astonished at Burns hawking it around the County now. He showed how unfounded it was, and that so far from betraying the Catholics he had been their foremost advocate, had received the thanks of the Bishops and clergy, and leading Catholics of the Dominion, at whose request he had accepted the Speakership. Referring to Burns' scurrilous remarks in reference to the letters of the Bishops, he showed how he had got Bishop Sweeney's some years ago, when Mr. John Costigan was sent down by the Tory Government to oppose him. He had heard it mooted in Ottawa, and had gone to his Lordship, who was surprised to hear that Mr. Costigan would dare to tell the people that Mr. Anglin had betrayed his trust. As evidence that Mr. Anglin had full confidence of the Bishop, he gave him this letter which had then "clinched" Mr. Costigan, and sent him home a sadder, if not a wiser man.

For force and energy we have never seen Mr. Anglin equal this effort. In this half-hour speech he referred to a great many questions, and in a torrent of eloquence completely carried away the audience.

Mr. Burns then spoke for half an hour. He was evidently very much excited and spoke with great warmth. He said things doubtless for which, in his sober reason, he will be sorry, and we feel sure that many of his supporters then present, after going home and thinking his speech over, will come to the conclusion that such intemperate utterances will do neither him nor his cause good.

Mr. Turgeon then spoke for half an hour. He defended himself against Burns' charges; showed how Burns had betrayed the party when he (Turgeon) was a candidate and supported Mr. Anglin, had pocketed his principles and supported the man with whom politically he was not in sympathy. His points told and we feel sure that his onslaught on Mr. Turgeon will do Mr. Burns no good.

Mr. Anglin then spoke for fifteen minutes—mainly dealing with Burns' statement that he had not assisted Costigan on the Irish Resolutions. He showed the facts of the case; that Mr. Costigan never drafted the resolutions; that he (Anglin) had spoken in favor of resolutions; that Mr. Blake had made the greatest speech of all. No doubt his speech gave Costigan his present position.

Mr. Burns replied briefly, his lung power holding out well, even if his voice was harsh and grating after Mr. Anglin's finished elocution.

After a vote of thanks to John Sivewright, Esq., the Chairman, the crowd rapidly dispersed. It was then nearly 10 o'clock, p. m.

On the whole, Mr. Anglin's friends feel well pleased with the day's work. The electors have only to contrast the statesman with the politician; to mark the calm, convincing arguments of the one with the noisy, egotistical declamation of the other, and the result of this day's work will be an increased majority for Mr. Anglin. The electors will surely contrast the two men and, in that case, we have no fear of the verdict.

Mr. Burns had, as usual, his *claquers* present, but they made a very poor show, and whatever applause he got came from small boys, who were, apparently, innumerable.

The number present was at no time very great, the farmers of the County not having come into town on account of the backwardness of farming work, and the day being so fine for farming operations. Bathurst grows stronger and stronger for Mr. Anglin.

Gloucester Election Notes.

There was a *Young* man here in Gloucester
Who riot and bloodshed did foster,
Which grieved Burns awhile,
But he turned with a smile,
This *Young* man to embrace and to foster.

The combination between Messrs. Burns and Young leads a Gloucester correspondent to enquire whether Young has turned honest man or Burns has become a rascal, or whether Burns has become an honest man and Young a rascal. The scripture says "Be ye not unequally yoked together." What a fine pair Young and Burns make together in harness!

The Young-Burns compact in reference to the Senatorship for Gloucester, is a reproach to Mr. Burns, whose condemnation of Young's alleged attempts to have Senator Ferguson's seat declared vacant a few years since, is still fresh in a good many people's memories. The part of the compact, by which Burns is to support Young's candidates for the Provincial Assembly is being carried out quite faithfully.

What about the *Four Brothers*—the packet, which Mr. Burns said was fraudulently given a public contract by Hon. Robert Young last summer? Was the contract a fraud on the public or was Mr. Burns misrepresenting Mr. Young when he alleged that he had dealt dishonestly in the matter? People say that the "two brothers," Young and Burns, have now entered into a fraudulent contract against Mr. Anglin.

Mr. Burns revives the old story that Mr. Anglin betrayed the Roman Catholics on the School question, and although the Bishops and Clergy defend Mr. Anglin against this unjust aspersion, that eminent authority on such matters,—Hon. Robert Young of Caraquet, joins his dear friend Burns and says it's too true. He weeps over it, almost.

The Hon. Robert Young, who joins with Mr. Burns against Mr. Anglin, has arranged the support of "the Youngs" in such a manner as to make it all right with Mr. Turgeon also. Messrs. George and Alexander Young, who are men of influence are directed to support Mr. Turgeon, which they are doing, while the Hon. Robert and Messrs John and Richard support Mr. Burns. "How beautiful and pleasant a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."

There was a millowner in town,
Who scowled upon Young, and did frown
At the way the said Young
His slanders had flung,
To flatten said millowner down.

There was Anglin, a statesman of note,
Who commanded a very large vote,
So, to beat him, this Young
Another tune sung
With the millowner in the same boat.

There were people around in that place
Who witnessed this scene of disgrace,
And they looked at the pair
Rowing hard in despair,
And winked with most comical face.

One of the most barefaced acts of Mr. Burns' canvass was the reading, on nomination day, a telegraph purporting to be from Newcastle, which announced Mr. Mitchell's unopposed return and represented him as stating that the Liberal Press had falsified him in respect of his position on the tariff. Mr. Mitchell did not mention the Liberal press and distinctly avowed himself a New Brunswick Liberal, though an independent supporter of Sir John on general grounds. Mr. Mitchell has also said he would rather not see Mr. Mr. Anglin out of Parliament.

The Acadians of Gloucester, who will not soon forget the part Hon. Robert Young took as one of the prosecutors in the famous Caraquet Riot cases, now view with wonder, the capture by that gentleman of Mr. Burns. Mr. Young, however, says Burns fought against him until he found he had more than his match, and he was obliged to enter into the present alliance with him. Young has proved to Burns' satisfaction that if they can get Mr. Anglin out of the way they can run both ends of the County between them. The due-bill and truck system will have full play. With Burns in the Commons by Young's aid and Young in the Senate by Burns' aid there will be more cash in the tills of both and more orders for goods and truck and more Acadians in practical slavery.

Sir Leonard appears to have gone back on Mr. Burns, having given way, as Mr. Turgeon declares, to the superior will of Sir Hector, who thinks the latter gentleman has the best right to be the Government candidate. The disappointment to Mr. Burns is no doubt great, as he claims that Sir Leonard promised to come to Bathurst and give him his endorsement as the favored standard-bearer of the taxationists. When he didn't do it Mr. Burns was disgusted. He doesn't know Sir Leonard yet, however. He should be aware of the fact that the great political prophet is not noted for behaving in good faith with his friends, especially when he has reason to believe that they cannot be of much practical use to him. If Sir Leonard had any hope that Mr. Burns would be elected he might have given him his countenance, but without that hope Mr. Burns is no more to him than "any other man."

Gloucester electors are amusing themselves just now with the report of the Assembly committee of the Session of 1878 in which Hon. R. Young succeeded in getting a decision against Mr. Burns for alleged crooked transactions in connection with the "Caraquet wharf" and some other public works. They remember how industriously "the Youngs" were engaged in circulating copies of the report in question through the County and how badly Mr. Burns felt about it. They recall the vows he made never to trust the Youngs or have any dealings with them. They really wonder if this Mr. Burns, who is now running for Ottawa, and who is so loyally backed by Hon. Robert Young, can be the same Burns who in 1878 and every year since has been denounced by the latter gentleman as a public plunderer who took the public money which ought to have been spent for needed wharves, bridges etc., and put it in his pocket.

A *Young* man once a riot had,
All down in Caraquet,
About the schools and godless rules
Which made Acadians fret.

And Mr. Burns did wax quite wroth
And said, 'twas school-act fruit,
For Young had got the riot up
The French to persecute.

He called on Heaven to take revenge
On Young for this foul deed,—
For having Frenchmen shot and killed
For rooting out "bad seed."

With upturned eyes and trembling voice
This good and pious Burns
Did curse "Bob Young" and Government
In intermittent turns.

He praised the good by Anglin done
For the poor Acadians' cause;
And for the noble fight he'd made
'Gainst Young's ungodly laws.

He said that Gloucester owed a debt
It never could repay
To Anglin for his noble fight
For Frenchmen and fair play.

But in unholy crusade now
'Gainst Anglin and the right
Are Burns and Young like brothers join'd
In men and angels sight.

The reason why they joined are
Is—Frenchmen clearly know—
That Burns may squeeze them up above,
While the Youngs do so below.

With Anglin out the Frenchmen, there,
Will meet, where e'er he turns,
The truck and due-bills in full swing
Through brothers Young and Burns.

Then let the people rally strong
For Anglin and fair play,
'Gainst the unholy partnership
Which Gloucester sees to-day.

Mr. Anglin spoke, on Tuesday, for two hours and a half at Bathurst, with great force and effect. It was the speech of a statesman; thoroughly versed in the great public questions of the day. His analysis of the National Policy was convincing to a great degree. In simple, yet eloquent tones he spoke of the great enormities of the tariff, the tariff that makes the rich man richer and the poor man poorer: the tariff that builds up monster