Patrick Doyle, Michael Conne

Michael McMah

Michael Lahey, Andrew Touchey Andrew McMaho

James Nugent, Michael Lynch,

Patrick Lynch.
B. N. T. Underhill,
Hudson Underhill,

Patrick McLaughlin.

John Hogan, Thos. Joyce, Sr. James Porter, James Juster, Sr.

Joseph Mann.
George Sweezey,
Alex. McDonald,
Wm. Wilson,
Alexander Gills, Jr.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Editor " Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. R.

smong whom they canvass, who would venture to assert that the Mackenzie Government is responsible for the manner in which the Americans are per- but formerly of Miramichi, in his admitted to injure our Fisheries. It is a dress to the electors of Central Toronto, matter of history, and one not to the has made several good points. He credit of the Dominion, that the terms on which our Fisheries were opened to the Americans were made by Sir John regarding it rather as an electioneering A. Macdonald himself as the Canadian dodge than a matter of serious moment. Joint High Commissioner. So badly did he look after our interests in negotiating the Treaty that but for the head of the Government for the next five prudent and energetic efforts made by years.
"Would it not be better to put the the Mackenzie Government to obtain something like justice from the United States Government, our Fisheries would have indeed been given away through Sir John's blundering. Why does not Mr. Mitchell tell his hearers that Sir advan John, to justify his course in the Treaty Fisheries were valueless, and that this declaration was often quoted by the manufacture American Press to show that Canada our people was not entitled to any compensation oppressive.

While I do not on the one hand favor for her Fisheries? There can be no doubt that Sir John's imprudent statement has been the chief cause of delay in settling the fishery question.

It will reassure our readers to know

that the Dominion Government has the subject of American abuses of our North unwise, despite all that has been said to the contrary. Shore Fisheries under consideration and that such steps are being taken as will, no doubt, cause the destructive have more abundant cause for thankfulness." purse-seines to be kept at a respectful distance from our shores. It must be re- hold the same views on the Tariff quesmembered that this particular abuse is tion. one of which reports did not reach the Government, or even the Press, before the present season, so they could not

the Dominiom Government to a Rail- fore vote against Mr. Mitchell. way in Northumberland Mr Mackenzie alluded, of course, to the Chatham Branch. Mr. Mitchell replied (Hansard, p 93):

"Did I ask it? You gave them in auspices the Sun says :-

Whenever he thought the have been at one time.

Some of the Electors appear not to arranged the tariff on that article in

Mr. Tilley charges the present Gov-7 cts per lb. and 15 cents ad valorem, says would cost 25 cents per lb. would, istration so suddenly abandon the policy by the operation of the old tariff, be of neutrality in Dominion politics which raised in price to 32½ cents, while by the present tariff its price would be but 30 cents. (Cheers.) The amount tion. It has been quite well known of duty collected on teas by the late Government, under their tariff, was

0

our imports of tea, from 1869 to 1877, an administration, they successfully kept those personal views in abevance "cxtravagance" twaddle 8,520,095 lbs. \$ 916,126 1870 11,429,350 9,673,665 1873 24.379.865 none 10,602,939 10,772,199 1875

g the fiscal years of 1870, 1871, 2, the Government collected ies on tea to the amount of \$3.237. an average of \$1,079,179, per During the past three years the year. During the past three years the present Government have collected \$1,440,737 or an average of \$480,245 per year, although 6,750,414 lbs. of tea were imported in the three latter years beyond the import of the three former years. Had the tariff of 1872 been applied to the import of 1876-7 the amount of duty paid would have been \$1,467,370 instead of \$534,890, the amount actually paid, leaving a present Government, some portion of which would certainly have come out of the pockets of the working-men. (Cheers.) Had the tariff of 1872 been CHATHAM, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878, applied to the import of tea in 1875-76

The point which Mr. Tilley tries to make with reference to black tea paying more than green, is equally far-fetched and untenable. The average price of the black tea imported into Canada is 26 cents per lb., and the average duty 18½ per cent. The average duty is 18½ per cent. The average duty is 18½ per cent. The average duty is 18½ per cent. Therefore the duty on both teas is precisely the same. The effect of the imposition of specific duties on tea instead of advalorem duties is that people use in the deep local reports and making all possible allowances for the strength of the Conservatives. The balance will be on the right side of the political ledger. In Ontario and New Brunswick the smallest majority indicated by the comparison of reports made from different points is Forry, but even if it were a few seats less, with or without the margin in their favor in the other provinces, the Government would have an ample assurance of a renewal of the Dominion Commons for this County.

The point which Mr. Tilley tries to make with reference to black tea paying more than green, is equally far-fetched and untenable. The average price of the black tea imported into Canada is 26 cents per lb., and the strength of the Conservatives. The balance will be on the right side of the political ledger. In Ontario and New Brunswick the smallest majority indicated by the comparison of reports made from different points is Forry, but even if it were a few seats less, with or without the margin in their favor in the other provinces, the Government would have an ample assurance of a renewal of the Dominion Commons for this Cavin Roll and others come to his strength of the Conservatives.

R. R. Call and others come to his strength of the Conservatives.

R. R. Call and others come to his strength of the Conservatives.

Rathew Colford, John McLean, Sr., Alex, Goodfellow, John McLean, Sr., Alex, Goodfellow, John McLean, Sr., Alex, Goodfellow, Joh

The Correct Tariff Doctrine.

Mr. John McDonald, now of Toronto,

"The existing Revenue Cariff has this for Mr. Snowball.

"It provides the means needed to carry
the Government of the country.
"It gives a protection of 20 per cent. to

anufacturers.
"It places goods within the reach of r people at prices which none feel to be

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Sn

The Difference.

have been reasonably expected to act policy favoring cheap bread, cheap salt, federation ought to vote for Mr. Snowcheap fuel, cheap cotton and woolen ball on Tuesday next. goods and cheap farming implements.

Therefore, vote for Mr. Snowball.

In March last, when Mr. Mitchell Mr. Mitchell is the advocate of a In March last, when Mr. Mitchell Mr. Mitchell is the advocate of a was receiving a dressing down in the policy favoring a duty on flour, a duty He knows he did everything in his House of Commons from Mr. Mckay of on salt, a duty on coal, a higher duty Cape Breton, for some of his unguarded on cotton and woolen goods and farmand wild utterances respecting Railway ing implements. This is Sir Sohn A. By VOTING FOR MR. SNOWBALL, teach matters, the Premier reminded him that notwithstanding his childish complaints, there were nine miles of rails loaned by and he will have to do so again. There-

The Surveyor-General. Referring, for the second time, to the meeting called under "Tooley Street"

The position of the matter is this :-Mackenzie Government was disposed to When Mr. Adams accepted the office of do anything for Northumberland he Surveyor-General his action was the Mitchell believed that the Dominion prevent it if possible. We subject of a great deal of adverse criti- Government ought to build a telegraph would like to know how it could pos- cism among those who had been his line to Escuminac, why did he not do sibly "kill" Mr. Mitchell for the Gov- supporters as well as on the part of his something in the matter when he was a ernment to loan rails to a road that is opponents. He will not deny that he member of the Government. The of great service in carrying on the busi- feared Opposition to his return. It is money which he took from the people ness of the County? A man who enter- well known that such was the case and in paying his private liquor bills would tains such notions is unfit to represent among the pledges he gave by which he build such a line. the County, no matter what he may secured his re-election, unopposed, was one that contrary to his usual custom. he would not take the stump or other-

understand the tea question, the Pro- electors and he cannot truthfully deny have the best of authority for stating tectionists having presented it in such it. The "opponents of Mr. Mitchell" Mackenzie Government has not have received in return from him, is direction being contemplated. Of the fishermen may be well assured. such a way as to render the tax less unworthy of the large support he had than it was under the Macdonald Gov- from both sides of Dominion politics. ernment. Mr. Burpee, Minister of He has been guilty of such a breach of Customs, made a very clear and truth. | faith as will cause men in this County ful statement of the facts a few weeks hereafter. Hundreds of electors reto place little confidence in his promises gret the mistake Mr. Adams has made; Mr. Tilley charges the present Government with having placed a duty of not so much, on account of any effect it may have on the pending contest, as of having imposed a duty on tea which is unjust to the people of the Maritime Provinces, who mainly use black tea, as compared with Ontario, sheep nearly compared with On compared with Ontario, whose people mainly use green. Up to 1872, the duty on tea imposed by the Government of Sir John was 3½ cents per lb. for black tea and 15 per cent. advalorem, and for green and Japan tea 7 cts per lb and 15 cents ad valorem than 15 cents ad valorem. chosen, have done honor to both himstatus of our Provincial Government, something to do with improving a road equal on the average price of teas to a specific duty of 7½ cents for black and the course the Surveyor-General has a period of the course the Surveyor-General has the course quality of tea paid more black and the course the Surveyor-General has been specific duty of 7½ cents for black and the course the Surveyor-General has been specific duty of placing his Government in the road and that there is really not been specific duty of placing his Government in the road and that there is really not been specific duty of placing his Government. the poorest quality of tea part increased to 23 cents old tariff, have its price raised to 24 cents old tariff, have its price raised to 25 cents old tariff, have its price raised to 25 cents old tariff, have its price raised to 25 cents old tariff, ha and a fraction, while under the present tariff it would be but 22 cents. Tea of a medium quality which Mr. Tilley is not prepared to have its local admin-

those personal views in abeyance. They did so in the interest of the Pro-

The Elections!

Hon. T. W. Anglin was elected by

A Winning Battle.

sons, and from various points of view and '77 the population of Canada, poor or rich, instead of paying \$1,440,000 in tea duties, would have paid \$3,750,000, or \$2,310,000 more than they did pay, so that the present Government, instead of imposing new burthens on the people have lessened the tea duties by nearly two-thirds. (Cheers.)

The point which Mr. Tilley tries to make with reference to black tea pay-ZIE are fighting a winning battle. - Tele-

Put Down humbug by voting for Mr.

BREAK UP the "Tooley Street Combination" by voting for Mr. Snowball. Discourage self-importance engendered by public plunder. You can do it by voting for Mr. Snowball-

home talent and send Mr. Mitchell back

day on which Hon. Peter Mitchell was beaten by Mr. Snowball. REMEMBER that Mr. Mitchell person ally "strongly advised" Sir Albert J.

Smith to prohibit gaspereaux seines altogether in Miramichi waters. THE MEANEST THING that Mr. Mitchell has done vet is to prostitute charity for the purpose of obtaining

votes. Shame upon such tactics. Those who do not wish to signify their approval of Mr. Mitchell having paid his private liquor bills with the people's money ought to vote for Mr.

EVERY ELECTOR of this County who desires to break up the ring that has Mr. Snowball is an advocate of a ruled it for their own profit since con-

said the other night that he never oppower to prevent it from being built.

votes in order that he may be elected to serve their interests and ruin ours, that Northumberland understands her own interests.

Fun.-They have great fun on the Richibucto Road about the two Mismy County for the purpose of killing me if you could; I do not thank you for it."

This is the kind of policy Mr. Mitchell has pursued in Ottawa for the last

This pursued in Ottawa for the last

"Hon. M. Adams gave a short and spirited address, in which he said that the opponents of Mitchell had threatened what they would do if he (Adams) interfered in this election."

Richibuto Road about the two Missionaries who went out that way giving select readings, on Friday last. Other Missionaries were also sent out in other districts but converts are scarce. What sionaries who went out that way giving districts but converts are scarce. What a noble way to get votes!

TELEGRAPH TO ESCUMINAC .-- If Mr.

A LYING CANVASS has been started in Hardwicke to the effect that the Dewise actively canvass in favor of Mr. partment of Fisheries is about to place Mitchell. He gave this pledge to many a tax of ten dollars on smelt nets. We that there is no foundation whatever treated him honorably, both personally for the statement, no change in that direction being contemplated. Of this

> Honest Men should vote against Mr. Mitchell because when he was in power he diverted public money into his own pocket-witness the sale of his property at Newcastle for Intercolonial Railway purposes, the renting of a part of Bear bear's Island as a piling ground, his reputed connection with Government contracts and general tendency to administer public matters so as to enrich

COSTLY !- Mr. Mitchell says "This 'Government is costing the country an "enormous sum annually" If all the members of Government-thirteen in number-went about in steamers at public expense, accompanied by their friends, with provisions, liquors and much greater than that collected by the present Government, although the imports of tea were smaller. The following return which I will read shows of Sir John A. Macdonald's party, and it is to their credit that, as Mitchell must imagine that people here-

vince. They sunk strong personal al- REMEMBER.—When marking their Francis Burke, liances for the general good. That the ballots on Tuesday next let the fisher- John Cor reconstructed Government has changed all this is a matter of regret, for so im
Mitchell is bound, if elected, to keep Mitchell is bound, if elected, to keep Barth. Connell, portant a change of policy cannot but his Inspector, W. H. Venning, in a powork adversely to our interests as a sition to continue his meddling annoyances. Venning is now obliged to keep quiet, but if Mr. Mitchell is elected for John Moreman, James McMahon, another five years he will teach Mirami- James Cady, chi fishermen a lesson that will make John Lynch, them remember him. The re-election Thor of Mr. Mitchell would, therefore, be a John John triumph for the St. John Inspector James Duffy, William Croford,

Henry Curtis, Thomas Curtis, John Sturgen, Charles Welsh,

Nominated. a.r. Mitchell endeavors to do all the John Tucker, John Vickers, speaking, but the Electors demand

Speaking, but the Electors demand

Thos. Vickers, Jr.
John McLaggan, fair-play and enforce it.

Mr. Snowball Carries the Electors with him and Mr. Mit-Michael Hannan, Edward Carroll,
Ben. McLoughlen,
John Colford,
David Shinnock,
Andrew Colford, chell obliged to call in others to back up his silly Canvasses.

Messrs R. P. Whitney, M. Adams, James Titeston, Sr. Robert Juster,

The Americans and our Fisheries.

It is only such men as Mr. Mitchell, who have little political character to lose, and appear to have a thorough contempt for the intelligence of those

On Ites of provinces, the Government would have an ample assurance of a renewal of the Dominion Commons for this County, their lease of power. Both sides understand this pretty well. It is felt on all hands that while the Conservatives, led by SIR John, are leading a forlorn hope, the Liberals led by Alexander Month County, was held in the Masonic Hall, Newcastle. At 12 o'clock John Shirreff, Esq., proceeded to open his Court, and the reading of the Writ was the first business present. ceeded to open his Court, and the reading Ge of the Writ was the first business presented, and Mr. Shirreff stated that in accordance with the command contained therein public notice had been given. The usual oaths of the presiding Officer, and of his Election Clerk, M. S. Benson, Esq., were hand in time for publication. Laws of 1874 and 1878, after which the Presiding Officer declared his Court open to receive the receiver and the property of the receiver and the property of the receiver and the property of ENCOURAGE home industries, and the Hall was crowded. The first nomina-

John Fotheringham, Chatham, merchant Alex. McDougall, Hardwicke, farmer. Roger Flanagan, Chatham, merchant. John Johnstone, Glenelg, farmer. George Burchill, Nelson, merchant. James Graham, Glenelg, lumbermen. A. G. Williston, Hardwicke, fish dealer. Allan A. M. Saunders, Nelson, farmer. David Petrie, Tabusintac, farmer. James Edgar, Chatham, blacksmith. James Robinson, Nelson, farmer. Asa Perley, Chatham, farmer. Barney Porrier, Neguac, farmer. John Brown, Chatham, merchant. Michael, Gratton, Nelson, lumberer. Michael, Gratton, Nelson, lumberer James Hickey, Chatham, merchant. Allan A. Davidson, Newcastle, Ba

r-at-Law. Enoch Flett, Nelson, tanner. Wm. Murray, Chatham, merchant. Horatio J. Lee, Tabusıntac, farmer. Thos. Flanagan, Chatham, merchan Neil Gordon, Northesk, farmer. James W. Troy, Newcastle, joiner. W. N. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker. A. K. McDougall, Oak Point, D. & L.

Maker.
Hugh Parker, Derby, lumberer.
Alex. Harper, Chatham, watchmaker.
J. Ryan, Newcastle, farmer.
G. S. Bartlett, Northesk, farmer.
Thos. H. Fleiger, Chatham, trader.
Wm. Murray, Newcastle, painter.
James Parks, Northesk, surveyor.
Hugh McDonald, Glenelg, farmer.
J. W. Cassidy, Newcastle, carpenter.
Joseph Parks, Northesk, farmer.
Robert Bain, Chatham, merchant. pert Bain, Chatham, merchant. C. H. Elliot, Newcastle, boot and shoe

B. Ronan, Northesk, farmer.
David H. Sommers, Northesk, farmer.
W. G. Creighton, Chatham, accountant.
E. P. Williston, Newcastle, Barrister-Robert Parks, Northesk, farmer Joseph White, Northesk, farmer, D. W. Davidson, Chatham, farmer, Jeremiah Sullivan, Northesk, farmer, B. N. T. Underhill, Blackville lumbe

B. N. T. Underhill, Blackville lumberer James Neilson, Chatham, engineer.
Joseph Goodfellow, Northesk, farmer.
John Rice, Chatham, engineer.
Robt. Wall, Bartibogue, blacksmith.
William Jones, Northesk, farmer.
James Crocker, Derby, surveyor.
James lvory, Neilson, farmer.
Thomas Gaynor, Chatham, farmer. Thomas Gaynor, Chatham, farmer. Daniel Sullivan, Blackville, farmer. Daniel Sullivan, Blackville, farmer. Benjamin Sweezey, Glenelg, farmer. John Pallen, Chatham, doctor. James McLeau, Hardwicke, farmer. Patrick Conway, Glenelg, farmer. James Buckley, Chatham, butcher. Michael O'Brien, Neilson, surveyer. Scott Fairley, Blackville, lumberer. Isaac Harris, Chatham, merchant. James Robinson, Derby, surveyor. Wm. Lawlor, Chatham, stone cutter. Joseph Bateman, Nelson, farmer. Joseph Bateman, Nelson, farmer. Andrew McLean, Tabusintac, farmer. Andrew McLean, Tabusintac, farmer. James Fenety, Chatham, surveyer. Phineas Williston, Hardwicke, trader. W. S. Loggie, Chatham, merchant. Thos. Holmes, Blissfield, farmer, J. Nicol, Chatham, merchant. John Grant, Lower Newcastle, trader. George Robinson, Chatham, merchant. Henry Cunard, Chatham, farmer. Alex. Dick, Glenelg, farmer. F. J. Letson, Chatham, merchant. Thomas Ambrose, Nelson, farmer. Ephraim Strang, Chatham, merchant, Ephraim Strang, Chatham, merchant, James Lynch, Newcastle, hotel keeper. James Allen, Chatham, merchant. John L. Murray, Blissfield, lumberman. John L. Murray, Dissined, lumberma Alex. Cormack, Chatham, carpenter. Alex. Loggie, Burnt Church, trader. James Gray, Chatham, tinsmith. John R. Nicholson, Newcastle, acc't. John Flett, Nelson, mill owner. George Brown, Newcastle, joiner. William Hyland, Northesk, farmer.

John Somers, ta William McLean, Eng. Set. fa

John Matchet, "farmer. Thomas Mullens, Red Bank, farmer.

John Hosford, " Jonathan Hosford, "

John Holmes, "Jared Mathews, "Edward Chalmers, "

ernment in 1867 had determined on carrying out a "National policy", as they found when working for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty they were at a disadvantage and as soon as they found it did not work, they took off the tax. He claimed that his Government had taken \$1,000,000 off the old woman's tea, while the first year that Mackenzie was in office an additional burden of \$3,000,000 was imposed on the country.

He claimed that the six fast sailing schooners which Peter Mitchell had fitted out, had brought about the Washington Treaty, as this little fleet was the first that had ever taught American vessels to respect our rights, and the seizures made numbered 15. When England saw this it was necessary to bring matters to a

Be claimed that the six fast sailing schooners which Peter Mitchell had ittited ont, had brought about the Washington Treaty, as this little fleet was the first that had ever taught American vessels to respect our rights, and the seizers made numbered Ls. When England saw the number of gentlement and the seizers made numbered lates eschoners had brought about the Alabase schooners had brought Henry Mays, George McKnight, Alex. Gillis, James Dickson,
John Gillis,
Joseph Thompson,
Saml. T. McKnight,
John Conroy,
Benjamin Sweezey,
Arms McDonald, Angus McDonald, Angus McGinis, John McDermaid, A number of lists in the hands of Mr. Snowball's friends in Hardwicke and other sections of the County were not in

Presiding Officer declared his Court open to receive nominations. There were about one hundred persons present at this time, but the numbers gradually increased until held by custom to speak first after the time of closing the Court had arrived, by giving way to Mr. Snowball who was a

tion was that of Peter Mitchell, gentlehome talent and send Mr. Mitchell back
home to Montreal by voting for Mr.

Snowball.

Give a Lesson to the man who took
\$26.000 for his own land and gave only
\$200 to the poor man for his, by voting
for Mr. Snowball.

The 17th, September will long be remembered in Northumberland as the

Tendent and send Mr. Mitchell back
home to Montreal by voting for Mr.

Snowball.

tion was that of Peter Mitchell, gentleman, Montreal, who was nominated byWm. M. Sargeant,
Allan Ritchie, R. R. Call, Joseph Hays,
Richard Davidson, Michael Adams, T. W.
Crocker, Thos. F. Gillespie, L. J. Twe-die,
Wm. Muirhead, Jr., Jas. Clowry, A. W.
Pat'erson, Thos. F. Keary, Jas. W. FraserSam. McKnight, W. A. Hickson, Jas.
The 17th, September will long be remembered in Northumberland as the
day on which Hop. Peter Mitchell sack in the fellow man, Montreal, who was nominated byman, Montreal, who was only in the alteration in Mr. Mackenzie's Pacific Railway Policy, which, he claimed, mr. Snowball thanked Mr. Mr. Snowball thanked Mr. Mr. Snowball who was a voung candidate, etc.

Mr. Snowball thanked Mr. Mitchell, who is ded not wish to deprive him of any advantage. As his Committee had arranged with Mr. Mitchell's Committee for joint

Esq., and the business of the Court closed his Government, which were given with

more revenue, but to distribute the tariff \$360,000 the evidence was official and put prosperity in that line had not co

but the numbers gradually increased until the Hall was crowded. The first nomina-thick the Court had arrived, by many formation of closing the Court had arrived, by many formation of closing the Court had arrived, by many formation of the Court had arrived, by many formation, and the Court had arrived by many forms of the Court had a count h

more revenue, but to distribute the tariff over different articles, so as to build up the native industries. It was not to put a tax on the poor man's food as had been asserted and he was prepared to prove that Peter Mitchell had never voted for such a tax. He then proceeded-to read from the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament to shew that he had opposed taxes on flour and coal last session, such taxes being proposed by Liberals, and he called for three cheers for Peter Mitchell as evidence that he had "nailed a lie."

The cheers were given, answered by still louder counter cheers for Mr. Snow-ball, followed by three more for Mr. Mitchell.

A voice—"Go back to 1867."

Mr. Mitchell said in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the Government will expect to be assisted with funds in the pending pany shall advance for that purpose, shall be recombed to you.

A memorandum of immediate requirements is below the factories had not come, but the factories had not come, and the factories had not come, but the factories had not come, and the proceded the people to tax themselves to build a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier, a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier, a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartier, a letter addressed by Sir Geo. E. Cartie ball, followed by three more for Mr. Allt-chell.

A voice—"Go back to 1867."

Mr. Mitchell said in consequence of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty the Government in 1867 had determined on carrying out a "National policy", as they found when working for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty they were at a disadvantage and as soon as they found it did not work, they took off the tax. He claimed that his Government had taken claimed the form of the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the western country men with 1,000 acre farms merely cut the heads off the Sir Geo. E. Carlier 20,000
A little time after, when Sir Hugh was away in Newfoundland, Sir George wrote to his agent, M. Abbott, saying:

In the absence of Sir Hugh Allau I shall be obliged by your supplying the central committee with a further sum of \$20,000 upon the same conditions as the amount written by me at the foot of my letter to Sir Hugh Allan of 30th ultimo.

at two. A little after that hour there were eight or nine hundred persons, principally electors, present.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the chair was

In the our there is Government, which were given with such a will that showed how so staunch a Protectionist's conversion pleased the electors.

Mr. Mitchell tried to continue his large training that the present Government was increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff."

That was what his friend Mr. Mitchell affairs now and when they were in power?

The training that the present Government was increasing taxation and running the country into debt. What was the position of the pay of Mr. Mitchell and his administration.

The pay of Mr. Mitchell and his administration in Parliament. I have never proposed an increase, but only a readjustment of the tariff."

That was what his friend Mr. Mitchell affairs now and when they were in power? were eight or nine hundred persons, principally electors, present.

On motion of Mr. Mitchell the chair was taken by Hon. Senastor Muirhead.

Mr. Mitchell, after a few general introductory remarks, said it was desirable forhinself, at least, that he should state his views distinctly, both as to the past and the future. When he looked round and reflected that for the last 22 years he had served the people in one capacity or another as their representative, he felt proud and now he again came before them to give an account of his past record to pursue a course in the true he went to Ottawa he was disposed to give a fair support to Mackenzie, but his course both previous to Confederation, and on the Pacific Railway matter was unsatisfactory, and when that gentleman and his party to me into power, he came to the conclusion that they were not the men calculated to promote the best interests of the country now, was not so 10 years ago, and proceeded to read.

Protectionist's conversion pleased the electors.

Mr. Mitchell tried to continue his speech, but the cries and cheers for Snowball aside also, and they would try to choke it down that the throats of the people. (Cheers.)

That was what his friend Mr. Mitchell had said also, and they would try to choke it down that the troats of the people. (Cheers.)

The "READUSTREEX" HUMBUG.

His honorable friend had said, and everybody knew, that we require about \$24,000,000 a year to carry on the Government had put a tax of 5 cents on the sections of the late and everybody knew, that we require about \$24,000,000 a year to carry on the Government had provide for all our services and liabilities; How were they going to get it upon the was necessary for the country and when they good the country were in power. The kiddent of the traiff."

That was abate the readition of the heat and the was done?

The was and the vot choke the down the throats of the pool had the dail and said also, and they would try to choke the down that the of the policy when that prove had now heat again ca

to promote the best interests of the country. He might say that the policy which was necessary for the country now, was not so 10 years ago, and proceeded to read at length from the Sun, Gen. Sherman's writings, etc., the ideas of Protectionists on the influences which caused the various commercial phases through which the Mr. Snowball asked the electors to give the war. He claimed that the high protective tariff of the latter had secured great prosperity to the people, and he held up the American manufacturing towns and the American manufacturing towns and the American manufacturing towns and the audience—"you'll not 'Snowball' me out, I tell you."

The Chairman here interposed and said perhaps Mr. Mitchell would close in half at the present this County had comparatively but one industry, viz., its lumber, it.

The cries for Snowball, however, drown
The cries for Snowball, however, we can the first seek that the comparative plant is an extract which should attract on population makes we, too, adopted a policy of the property of the comparative plant in constant, vie. in the large plant is trively but one industry, vie. it is lunder, but the policy of the constant of the constant