POOR COPY

THE BALLOT AND HOW TO USE IT.

The local Tory organs have been publishing what they wish the electors to believe is a representation of the ballots to be used at the different polling places on Tuesday next, but their ballots are altogether unlike those which are officially sanctioned and are misleading. The genuine ballots are to be, in form, size and general appearance, as shown below, with exception of the cross mark, (X) which each elector is to put upon them after the presiding officer has given it to him, and he has retired to the private compartment for that purpose.

Election for the Electoral District of Northumberland, 1887

ADAMS.

I. Michael Adams of Newcastle in the County of Northumberland, Barrister at Law,

MITCHELL.

II. Hon. Peter Mitchell, gentleman, of Montreal, Province of Quebec. X

The business of voting will be conducted as follows:—

The polls will be opened at nine a. m., at the places in each electoral district announced in the Official Proclamation issued by John Shirreff, Esq., Returning Officer.

Excepting in districts where there are a large number of voters on the lists, only one voter will be admitted to the polling booth at a time.

There will be present in the place where the poll is held the returning or deputy returning officer and his clerk, together with two representatives or agents of each candidate.

The Voter, after giving his name, and it being ascertained that he is entitled to vote, will receive his ballot, on the back of which the returning officer shall have put his initials, together with the voter's number on the counterfoil, or bottom part.

The voter will then retire to the private room and place the cross-mark on the part of the ballot containing the name of the candidate for whom he wishes to vote (just as the cross-mark above is placed for the guidance of all friends of Mr. Mitchell.)

The Voter, having marked his ballot, shall fold it so that the returning officer's initials may be seen without its being opened, and hand it to the returning officer, who on examining the initials and number on the counterfoil, shall tear off the latter and deposit the ballot in the box.

If a Voter accidentally spoil a ballot, he will be entitled to a fresh one on returning that spoiled,

Should the Voter not be able to read, or should he be otherwise incapacitated so as to need assistance in making his ballot, such assistance will be rendered by the Returning Officer in presence of the sworn agents of the respective candidates, and no others.

Returning Officers and their clerks are empowered to act as Justices of the Peace and peace officers for the maintenance of good order.

Every Voter is expected to obtain his ballot, mark and deposit it and leave the booth as expeditiously as possible.

The polls will close at 5 p. m.

L. S. L.

CAPITAL PRIZE $150.000

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

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

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

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
P. LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a Capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $500,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d A. D. 1879

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpone.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly, and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS G, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1887—202d Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $150,000.

Notice.—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$150,000....	$150,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000....	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000....	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000....	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000....	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000....	20,000
50 "	500....	25,000
100 "	300....	30,000
200 "	200....	40,000
500 "	100....	50,000
1,000 "	50....	50,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$300....	$30,000
100 "	200....	20,000
100 "	100....	10,000
2,179 Prizes mounting to		$535,000

Application for rates to Clubs should be made only in the Office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. POSTAL NOTES, Express money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (at our expense) address

M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La.
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Address Registered Letters to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK, New Orleans, La.

REMEMBER That the presence of Generals Beauregard and Early, who are in charge of the drawings, is a guarantee of absolute fairness and integrity, that the chances are all equal, and that no one can possibly divine what numbers will draw a Prize. All parties therefore advertising to guarantee Prizes in this Lottery, or holding out any other impossible inducements, are swindlers, and only aim to deceive and defraud the unwary.

FLOUR FLOUR

125 bbls. COOK'S FRIEND, patent,
125 " PARAGON, patent
125 " TRIUMPH, "
125 " FOUNTAIN.

To be sold Low FOR CASH.
H. A. STRANG, - - Chatham

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Legislature for the incorporation of a Company to build a line of Railway from the Miramichi River, at the Town Chatham, in the County of Northumberland, to the Village of Bustouche in the County of Kent.

Chatham, January, 31st 1887.

Dr. J. A. Thomson
DENTIST.

All work done carefully and satisfaction guaranteed.

EXTRACTION OF TEETH made painless by a New and Simple Method.

FEES MODERATE.

Rooms at residence, Duke St., a short distance from Masson Hall.

FOR BOSTON —via the— PALACE STEAMERS OF THE

International S. S. Co.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FEB. 15, one of the Steamers of this line will leave ST. JOHN at 3 p. m. every TUESDAY and THURSDAY for BOSTON via EASTPORT and PORTLAND.

For tickets and all information apply to E. E. JOHNSON, AGENT, at C. Ry, Chatham, or to your nearest ticket agent.

R. COYLE, JR., Gen. Mgr., Portland | E. A. WALDRON, Gen. Pass. Agt

Notice of Disolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore subsisting between us, the undersigned, as Fish Packers and Preservers at Shippegan in the County of Gloucester and at Chatham in the County of Northumberland in the Province of New Brunswick, under the style and firm of Shank & Burbridge, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be carried on by Richard Burbridge.

Dated at Chatham the 3rd Feb. A D 1887.

JOHN SHANK
RICHARD BURBRIDGE.

12

NEW METHODIST CHURCH.
ST. LUKE'S.

Persons wishing to rent PEWS or SITTINGS in the above Church, will have an opportunity of doing so every Wednesday evening between 7 and 7.30 o'clock, when the Church will be open and an official in attendance. Persons wishing Sittings should apply early, as most of the seats are now engaged.

GEO. WHITTAKER, for Trustees

$75 A MONTH AND EXPENSES TO AGENTS Write immediately and secure this offer Particulars free. GRAY & CO., St. John, N. B.

E. C. COLE,
Merchant Tailor
—AND—
Gentlemen's Outfitter,
PALMER BLOCK, - MAIN ST.
MONCTON, N. B.

Our representative will make his regular trip this spring March with a full line of samples—Spring and Summer Suitings, etc.—Wait for him

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDING AND ROBES,

which he will supply at reasonable rates. BADGES FOR PALL BEARERS also supplied.

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons—

Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - FEBRUARY 17, 1887

An Unworthy Canvass.

It seems an extraordinary thing that Mr. Adams, who opposes Mr. Mitchell, should be so insane as to set himself up against the County's business interests, and appeal to the electors as if he believed their affairs were not a part of such interests. He made no uncertain sound in this branch of his speech and canvass on nomination day, and squarely stated the issue as between himself and the employers of labor in the County. He asked the sturdy men of Northumberland to join him in this crusade, and laid particular emphasis on the fact that he wished to be understood as a leveller. "Sand Lots Kearny," in San Francisco—the notorious agitator who incited a large number of dupes against their fellow-citizens in that city some three years ago, and who is now never heard of save to be execrated—was not more blatant, according to his ability, than Mr. Adams, who, by a most singular incongruity of professed principles, poses as a Tory. If he thinks he can make people in Northumberland believe in him as against the men he assails, it is an additional link in the chain of evidence, showing that he is politically mad in his frantic attempt to vault into Mr. Mitchell's place before it is ready for him. It is a noticeable fact that he changed the direction of, or rather concentrated, his incendiary fire, on nomination day. He was in Newcastle and, therefore, did not attack "the Ritchies," as he did at Chatham, and when he goes to Black Brook, on Friday night, it is probable that his pluck will hardly be equal to a repetition of his pointed Chatham reference to "the Stewarts." He found, after the Chatham meeting, that sensible people took no stock in his flings at these business concerns, but he made the mistake of assuming that Mr. Snowball could be attacked with impertinent impunity at Newcastle, and he singled that gentleman out for special parading as a "bloated aristocrat." The people of the County, however, will not fail to understand that they have interests in common with their fellow citizens against whom Mr. Adams wishes to array them. What have the business men whose names appear on Mr. Mitchell's nomination paper done that they should be assailed? It seems, in Mr. Adams' estimation, to be a political crime for a man to carry on a successful business. He finds men like Messrs. Snowball, Ritchie, Hutchison, Stewart, McLaggan, Burchill, the Millers, Robinson, Richard, McLeod, Morrison, Richard's, Flanagan, Fairley, Hennessey, the Loggies, Fletts, Somers, Underhill, Crocker, Sullivan, Grattan, Muzzeroll, Swim, Attridge, Williston, Fowlie, Baldwin, and hundreds of others standing by the man he has treated so badly and true to the old liberal sentiment of Northumberland, and he tries to patent a new sin to lay at their door—viz. that because they carry on the business of the country they are the enemies of its people. It will be interesting to observe how the new doctrine is received and the verdict that will be pronounced upon it at the ballot-box. We confidently expect to find a decided majority in favor of business as against those who would destroy and break it down. The conduct of Mr. Adams in giving Government employment to the poor snow-shovellers at Newcastle Station by ticket, as if he were bestowing a soup-kitchen charity, but for which he requires votes in return, shows the kind of employer and business man he would be if he had the chance.

Fighting in Wild Desperation.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" and this is exactly what they have done with the boodlers. The boodlers are up to the neck in the slough of despond, and every effort they make to extricate themselves only sinks them deeper still in the mire of mistakes and difficulties. They held on to Quebec till it rotted out of their hands. Mr. Mercier and the Liberals have, at least, sixteen of a majority and the whole ministry has been re-elected by acclamation, also seven seats in the House of Commons are not to be consteted by the boodlers. They canvassed against Mowatt, tooth and nail, and raised the religious cry without effect in which they secretly used the Toronto "Mail" as a masked battery. But they only assisted, in their madness, to return the liberals to office by an increased majority. They backed and filled before bringing on the Dominion elections which they eventually did, but in such slovenly hesitating haste that showed dread of defeat on the face of it. They brought Sir Charles Tupper from London to win back Nova Scotia, which he has exasperated, and they lose strength in Ontario, thereby, for he is cordially disliked and distrusted there as well as in his native province. The feeble cry that the National Policy is in danger, which they attempt, is heard by the people as only an echo of 1882 and nobody heeds or believes it. And now they have so worried and insulted the Americans into a bad and petulent temper over the Fishery dispute, that they will refuse to give the boodlers a hearing or interview on any subject whatever—and, so on, meddle, muddle, begging and bluff, which the people of Canada are bound to put a stop to on the 22nd inst.

The Local Seat.

The delegates appointed to choose a Government party candidate to fill the vacancy in the local legislature caused by the resignation of Mr. Adams, will meet at the Masonic Hall, Chatham, on the evening of Wednesday 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock and there will, at the same time, be a general meeting of the Government's friends.

The Quebec Triumph.

Think of it! Every member of Mr. Mercier's new Liberal Government was returned without opposition on Saturday last. The Tories did not venture to face one of them.

The Workingmen.

Mr. Adams and his friends say that although the laboring men promise Mr. Snowball to vote for Mr. Mitchell they intend, in their heart, to vote for Mr. Adams as they have to promise from fear of being discharged, or getting no work next summer. Mr. Adams evidently has a poor opinion, then, of the workingmen's word. He believes they will promise one thing and, all the time, have decided to do another; that they are a deceitful crowd and not to be trusted. We have a different opinion of their honor. We believe they are honest, straightforward and independent, for we have always found a laborer's promise as good as his note of hand, to be honorably redeemed. Mr. Adams will see this clearly proven on the 22nd, when the men will not forget who it is considers them a deceitful set and not worthy of trust.

Treason at Ottawa.

A TERRIBLE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS LEADING UP TO THE SCAFFOLD.

(From Mr Blake's Speech.)

I have never denied that there was treason on the banks of the Saskatchewan, amongst those half-civilized illiterate, misguided, but also much abused people. There was treason under the law. Nor have I ever contended that the circumstances afforded even a moral justification for a resort to arms, whatever palliation may exist by reason of their ill-treatment. But I tell you that treason was not confined to the banks of the Saskatchewan. (Cheers.) There was *treason on the banks of the Ottawa as well.* (Loud and prolonged applause.) There was treason there, not amongst the poor, half-savage, uneducated, misled men, stung to madness, by contempt, neglect, and the long denial of justice, starving and desperate, led astray, if you please, by agitators, there was treason at Ottawa *against the Queen's Majesty, against the Canadian people, on the part of men in the highest place,* men of the widest knowledge, men of the largest experience, men living at ease upon the people's taxes, in order that they might do the people's work! (Loud cheers.) I charge it on the pledged councillors of the Queen, on the men who wear her honors, on the men solemnly sworn so to advise Her Majesty, so to conduct the public affairs as that her people should be well and wisely ruled, that justice should be done, that harmony and peace should mark her happy reign—I charge it on these men that they *unpardonably violated that solemn oath,* that they wantonly neglected their prime duties, that they left just claims unheeded for long years, that they *gave the opportunity for rebellion, and so tarnished their Sovereign's honor and betrayed their country's welfare.* (Tremendous cheering.) (Voices—"We will turn them out!") Aye, turn them out. I have told them that in older and sterner days men far higher placed than they, peers of the British realm, have been *attained at the bar* of the House of Lords, have stood in peril of life and limb, of freedom and estate, have been *dishonored and disgraced,* and declared incapable of ever serving the Crown again, for neglects of duty, and betrayals of trust, and violations of obligation far less flagrant. (Cheers.) I have told them that our modern and milder age provides for crimes like theirs no adequate punishment; that their only punishment will be the people's withdrawal of the power they have abused. (Tremendous cheering.) Thus far only you can go. This only you can do. And this, if you are worthy of your freedom, this you will surely do. (A chorus of voices—"We will," and thunders of applause.) But they have their plea. They plead, as an ample expiation for all their blunders and all their crimes, they plead the blood of Louis Riel! Let me recall to you a *sequence of events. Had there been no neglect, there would have been no rebellion; if no rebellion, no arrest; if no arrest, no trial; if no trial, no condemnation; if no condemnation, no execution.* (Loud cheers.) *They, therefore, who are responsible for the first are responsible for every link in that fatal chain!* (Renewed cheering.)

Its Meaning.

The victory at the polls in Northumberland on Tuesday next will be one of the most beneficial in its results to the County that has ever been achieved. It will revive, in renewed vigor and vitality, the old-time liberalism of which Mr. Mitchell is to-day, as he was thirty years ago, the exponent and champion, while it will also consolidate the two branches of the party which have been kept asunder for years by misunderstandings, local prejudices and the discussions on which such men as the Tory candidate have maintained their prestige. We hail the prospect of a united County in which there will be much more of good feeling and good neighborhood between the several localities than ever before. We shall hear less of Chatham vs Newcastle bickerings and jealousies, in the general recognition, by both, of the fact that they are mutually interested in the progress and building up of the County at large, while the upper and lower sections will be harmonised under the same influences. Our best people of all classes and creeds are taking this enlightened view of the duty of the hour, and, we firmly believe, will vote for Mr. Mitchell because they recognise in the united forces at his back, the elements out of which a new and better condition of business and social relationships will be established. Let us all think of these things now, and work for that union which, we all know, is strength. Employers and employed alike are interested in rebuking those who would sow the seeds of distrust and enmity between them where mutual interest demands mutual confidence and mutual assistance, for as the different sections of the County must work in harmony in order that the best possibilities for the whole may be realised, so must there be confidence, good-will and good neighborhood between high and low, rich and poor, in order that they may best harmonise and best promote each others' welfare. The man who advocates doctrine other than this is dangerous in both private and public life.

A SQUARE FIGHT will now take place in St. John between the Liberals and Tories, Mr. Boden, the workingmen's candidate, having retired from the contest. The *Telegraph* says:—

"We are gratified to find Mr. Boden taking this judicious course, which we believe will be strongly approved. The electors in general will be pleased to find that the two straight tickets will be free from the disturbing element of an outside candidate. The Liberal party in Toronto have virtually accepted the labor candidates there as their own by not nominating any to oppose them. Here, as in the west, the triumph of the Liberal candidates will be looked upon as a victory for the workingmen."

It is a wonder Mr. Adams don't go to St. John and tell the workingmen there to fight against the Liberals. They'd be sure to do it for him—he's so persuasive and logical.

APOLOGISED.—The official correspondence between the United States and British Governments, in reference to the fisheries troubles, is published and, among other things, it shows that the apology of the Canadian Government for Capt. Quigley's offence in hauling down the American flag on board the schooner *Marion Grimes,* at Shelburne N. S. was transmitted to American Minister Phelps in London by Lord Iddesleigh on 16th December last.

For Voters to think over

The whole Tory case rests upon a dead past and a dead rebel.

Every increase of taxation is a decrease of the poor man's comforts.

Excessive taxation keeps down all wages, burdens all production, and enters into all consumption.

God help the country that is simply putting whitewash on a rascal.—Rev. Sam Jones.

Son Tupper describes the workingmen as the "lower-orders," and Pa Tupper conducts himself as though he endorsed the description.

I wish to God I could catch Riel.—Sir John Macdonald at Peterboro'.	You will find enclosed $1,000 for Riel—Sir John Macdonald to Archbishop Tache.

The very heart and soul of Canada's political life are being eaten out by corruption.—Montreal Witness.

It seems to have been the object of the Macdonald Government to offset the growth of the country by increasing debt, expenditure and taxation.

I, As an Orangeman, have ever since been true to its principles.—Sir John at Kingston in 1861.	I have never set foot in an Orange Lodge in my life—Sir John Macdonald at Carleton in 1886.

Despite the enormous engagements to which Canada stands committed her people are being heavily taxed to provide fortunes for the members of the Government, the Ministerial relatives, two-thirds of the Tory members of Parliament and scores of their cousins, uncles, brothers and brothers-in-law.

It is now admitted by all that there were faults on both sides in regard to the origin of the rebellion. Very good. That being the case, did the wrongs of the Halfbreeds justify rebellion? This seems to me to be frivolous. Who shall decide at what point rebellion shall begin? If rebels are sucessful they are patriots; if unsuccessful they are treated as criminals. Every one admits that the thirteen States were right. Yet had they been beaten George Washington would have been hung. I think that to hang Riel would be criminal on our part, for although law sanctions it the most enlightened sentiment of the nineteenth century is against it. And it would not only be a crime but a blunder.—Rev. Principal Grant before the execution.

"May this right hand wither if ever I oppose Peter Mitchell in Northumberland." M. Adams at Fredericton, 1886.

"What I am politically I owe to Peter Mitchell." M. Adams at Fredericton, 1886.

"I will never oppose Mr. Mitchell." M. Adams at Renous River in July 1886.

"Wait till the time comes and Peter will see whether or not Adams is a traitor." I will canvass the County for him. M. Adams in Sept. 1886.

"Park is the man for the Liberal Conservative Nomination." M. Adams at Newcastle, Jan. 4th 1887.

If I lose my election I will pull Mitchell down with me—M. Adams—Newcastle, in January, just before Mr. Snowball's retirement.

"I will beat my hon. friend in every parish in the County except Chatham and Blissfield." M. Adams, at Nelson Meeting, 12th inst.

"I can't carry the County but I will scare Mitchell to death." M. Adams, at Newcastle after the Nelson Meeting.

Within four months after the outbreak of the Northwest rebellion the Government Commissioners settled 1,942 Halfbreed claims, giving scrip for $279,000 to 1,710 claimants, and 55,260 acres of land to 232 who preferred it in satisfaction of their Indian title. Yet the Government say that the Halfbreeds had no grievances! Was it no grievance to about 4,200 very poor people that 1,942 of them were kept for seven years out of so much property? Why did the Government give the scrip and land to them if it was not their just due? If it was their just due did not the Government cause the rebellion by neglecting seven years of petitions for the settlement of claims that were easily disposed of in four months? Yet all the claims were not settled even then, as the Commissioners urged attention to many others which they were not empowered to deal with.

Mr. Adams justifies and supports the neglectful Government of Sir John A. Macdonald. Mr. Mitchell censures and condemns it. Mr. Mitchell is the man to vote for!

The gross debt is $231,000,000.

The net debt is $220,000,000

This is over $1,000,000 for every constituency.

Nearly $2,000,000 for the average county.

$234 for every family.

$50 for every man, woman and child.

It has increased $75 a minute under Tory rule.

The annual interest is $21 a minute.

Mr. Adams thinks the debt a mere trifle. Mr. Mitchell thinks it is a very serious burden. Mr. Mitchell is right. Vote for him!

LIBERAL V. TORY RULE.

LIBERAL RULE.	TORY RULE.
Public Debt.	*Public Debt.*
Increase in Mackenzie's time..$44,179,000.	
Deduct amount to cover liabilities incurred by Sir John's Government before defeat.....$32,447,000	Increase from 1868 to 1874.....$37,532,000 Add for liabilities incurred by Sir John and met by Mackenzie.....$32,447,000
$11,732,000	
Deduct discount on reduction of interest.....$4,500,000.	Increase in first period of Tory rule $69,979,000
Increase of debt under Mackenzie.....$7,232,000	*Increase in second period of Tory Rule* $106,356,000
	Present gross debt.....$281,314,000

Adams is for Tory rule—Mitchell for Liberal rule. Vote for Mitchell!

(From the Monetary Times, Feb. 4.)

Any great change in the tariff, as a result of the elections, is improbable and any great disturbance to business from this cause, we think, need not be feared.

When Sir Leonard Tilley was seeking the suffrages of the citizens of St. John in 1878 he declared that "the expenses of governing Canada should not exceed $22,500,000 per annum." Mr. Mackenzie had found the expenses at $23,316,000, and at the end of five years he left them at 23,500,000. Sir Leonard Tilley and his allies represented this as an extravagant amount, and they attained office on a promise of spending a million less. The reality, however, is a very different affair. Sir Leonard was glad to seek the seclusion which a gubernatorial mansion grants after running up the annual expenditure to more than $35,000,000, and his successor in office managed in his last year to reach $39,176,000, or 16,660,000 more than Sir Leonard Tilley fixed as the outside sum for governing the country in 1878. How much more can the country afford to pay in taxes before bankruptcy comes? And where will expenditure stop if the people do not turn the rascals out?

NATIONAL DEBTS COMPARED,

1886 *United States*		1886. *Canada.*	
Net debt per family of five. ...	$120 00	Net debt per family of five	$234 00
Interest per family...	4 15	Interest per family....	9 36

Mr. Adams justifies Sir John's recklessness and Mr. Mitchell condemns it. Vote for Mr. Mitchell.

THE ONE GOES UP AND THE OTHER DOWN.

Years.	U. S. Debt.	Canadian Debt
1860	$ 59,964,402	
1861	87,718,660	
1862	505,312,752	
1863	1,111,350,737	
1864	1,709,452,277	
1865	2,674,815,856	
Aug 1866	2,997,386,203	
1866	2,636,036,163	
1867	2,508,151,211	$93,046,051
1868	2,480,853,413	96,896,666
1869	2,432,771,873	112,361,998
1870	2,331,169,956	115,993,706
1871	2,246,994,068	115,492,682
1872	2,149,780,530	122,400,179
1873	2,105,462,060	130,778,098
1874	2,104,149,153	141,163,551
1875	2,090,041,170	151,663,401
1876	2,060,925,340	161,204,687
1877	2,019,275,431	174,675,836
1878	1,999,382,280	174,957,268
1879	1,996,414,905	179,483,871
1880	1,919,326 747	194,634,449
1881	1,819,650,154	199,861,537
1882	1,675,023,474	205,365,251
1883	1,538 781,825	202,159,104
1884	1,438,542,995	242,482,416
1885	1,375,332,443	264,703,607
1886	1,274,723,153	281,314 532

Mr. Adams argues that Canada's debt is only a trifling thing. Mr. Mitchell argues that it is increasing much too fast. Vote for Mr. Mitchell.

"Sir Charles Tupper said, in the course of a recent speech at Amherst that he had been a total abstainer for a great many years." Ex.

Possibly Sir Charles meant for a great many years "before going to London as High Commissioner." From the public accounts it would seem that he did not abstain to any painful extent after he got into a position to indulge at the cost of the taxpayers. He laid in at the public expense—

36 port glasses, plain Princess pattern.
36 sherry " " " "
36 claret " " " "
36 champagne " " " "
22 liqueur " " " "
48 tumblers.
4 quart decanters, beaded.
4 port do
2 claret jugs, plain.
2 " " engraved, flat-sided.

Was not that a pretty assortment of vessels for the table of a total abstainer?

Possibly it may be pleaded on behalf of Sir Charles that he practiced the total abstention of some bar-tenders, that he didn't take any himself, but merely "set 'em up" for his acquaintances. What a queer plea to make before teetotallers! Surely the deliberate encouragement of tippling by an abstainer is worse than the nip-nipping of a non-abstainer. And what possible excuse could a sober High Commissioner have for charging to the tax-payers the drinking utensils provided for his friends?

LIBERAL V. TORY RULE.

LIBERAL RULE.	TORY RULE
Expenditure.	*Expenditure.*
1874....$23,316,316	1878....$23,503,158
1878.... 23,503,158	1886.... 39,176,973
Increase in five years....$186,842	*Increase in eight years*..$15,673,815

The Tory candidate justifies the increase, so vote for Mr. Mitchell, the Liberal champion.

Who was hired to go around Northumberland County in the Hutchison-Gough election abusing Mr. Mitchell?

Who, afterwards, when he became a follower of Mr. Mitchell, excused his former course by the plea that he was "only a hired boy?"

Who does not know that "the boy" was, nevertheless, a duly enrolled Attorney-at-law at the time?

Who opposed Mr Maher's Lien bill in the legislature in 1874 and, last year, promised to go to the same legislature to promote a lien law?

Who was elected in 1878 as one of the opponents from this County of the Young-Fraser Government and yet "jumped Jim Crow" from the opposition to the Government side?

Who received, as the price of his apostacy to his professed principles and party, on that occasion, the office of Surveyor General?

Who, after Mr. Snowball had bought rails for the Northern & Western Railway in England and had shipped a part of them, assured Mr. Mitchell at Ottawa that no such purchase or shipment was made, in order to induce him to have the subsidy for the Nelson and Chatham end withdrawn?

Who, when he supposed this movement had paralysed Mr. Snowball's efforts and prevented the company from proceeding with construction, wrote to the press exulting over his treacherous victory?

Who has been mainly instrumental in preventing Mr. Snowball from obtaining a settlement of his contract for building Indiantown Branch?

Who has, in like manner, prevented the N. & W. Railway Company from receiving one cent of the Dominion Subsidy to which they are entitled for building the road from Boiestown downward, in the hope that it may injure the promoters, financially?

Who stated at Renous River, last summer, that so long as Peter Mitchell offered as a candidate for the representation of Northumberland at Ottawa he would never oppose him?

Who, in dispensing the snow-shoveling patronage at Newcastle station, gives employment only to those who promise to support him?

And who, after such paltry exercise of small beer patronage, has the impudence to rail against "ledger influence" and pose as the workidgman's friend?

It is not necessary to say who the man is, or to point him out with "long finger." He is eminently fitted by inclination and experience to be a tory candidate, but there is little danger of his being preferred, as our Ottawa representative, to Mr. Mitchell. As the *True Witness* and Catholic *Chronicle* says:

"We cannot think the people of Northumberland would be so foolish as to reject an old, faithful, experienced and able representative for one who at best, can only fill a back seat and exercise no more influence than his vote amounts to "in a House where Mr. Mitchell is a historic figure, and where his talents and influence are acknowledged factors in politics and legislation."

Referring to the great liberal leader—to whom Mr. Adams is opposed—on the occasion of his recent appearance in Montreal, the *Witness* says:—

Mr. Blake speaks to the people as if they were reasoning human beings, as if they were British and loved fair play, as if they were Christians and demanded moral elevation in their politics. There were no immoderate appeals to the passions and prejudices of his audience; there was an absolute absence of epithet, whether abusive or otherwise. Facts were laid before the audience in an interesting way and in a striking light, but never in a false light; the argument was never specious or trickey, but solid and straightforward. We have said so much of Mr. Blake's style and manner, for it is the essence of the man, and the people of Canada should respect and honor and learn to revere, and support as well, statesmen who are as noble as Mr. Blake. They are the salt that saves.

The Tories, recently, had the imprudence to publish the statement that Bishop Cleary had expressed a wish that Cotholic votes should be cast for Conservatives instead of Liberals (Reformers) A Toronto *Globe* representative visited the Bishop for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of the matter, and His Lordship said:—

"I authorise you to say that I, as a "Bishop, would consider it most unpgracious on my part to encourage my "people to vote against the Reform party, "who so honorably, and in despite of such "grievous temptations to join the Not-"Popery crusade, sustained us and our "Cathlolic rights in the recent terrible "struggle with the demon of bigotry."

In July 1885, when the Northwest rebellion was about ended and the Tory Toronto *Mail* had learned, through its special correspondents, of the guilt of Sir John's officials in connection with that unfortunate event and the neglect which led to it, that paper said—

"Had they votes, like white men, or if like Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of office would have revolved for them: but being only Halfbreeds, they were put off with an eternal promise, until patience ceased to be a virtue.

"We repeat again that the departmental system under which such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of a portion of the community was possible, was wrong and should be censured."

Coming from the leading Tory organ of that day, the above shows that Mr. Adams might be better employed than in trying to whitewash Sir John over his Northwest "cruel and callous neglect."

Extract from a recent speech by Hon. Wm. Macdougall, a former member of Sir John's Cabinet:—

"My present attitude in opposition to the Macdonald Ministry was indnced by a close scrutiny of their administration ever since 1878. I could not support a Government whose Ministers were frequently participating in Government enterprises. Economy seems to be an absent factor in all their legislation. I have always warmly advocated the integrity of the Provinces and always discountenanced Federal interference.

My disapproval of the Riel agitation is no approval of the Ottawa Government.—Ex-Premier Joly of Quebec.

In the main Ireland and Canada have the same friends and foes. Toryism has not supported freedom in Canada and resists it in Ireland. Right Hon. W. E. Glanstone.

Rev. G. M. Grant, Principal of Queen's University, who for several years loyally supported Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, seems to have come to Mr. Mitchell's way of thinking. He writes as follows:—

"We must choke bribery, or be choked. Pacific scandals, or the insolent purchase of a Province with the intent to purchase the country, local railways to purchase counties in detail, blind shares or the purchase of members of Parliament, have all been defended. As well defend Sodom."

Sir John A. Macdonald laid a church corner-stone not long ago and the congregation that had secured him excused themselves on the ground that they had done so for the purpose of drawing a crowd and augmenting their funds. Referring to the matter Rev. Dr. Burns of Hamilton said:—

"I remember the day, a short time after Mr. Mackenzie left power, when he was called upon to come to this city and lay the foundation stone of the new Baptist church. Mr. Mackenzie had been in politics many years, but he had clean hands and no person in the congregation thought it necessary to go about and apologize for his shady record. Mr. Mackenzie is a Christian gentleman, and I will give you another. That other man is the leader of the Liberal party to-day. God prolong his life! He does good work every day in the week, and every Sunday he is to be found at his post in the church. That is the kind of a man that Edward Blake is, and nobody feels like apologizing for him."

Mr. Adams contradicted Mr. Mitchell's statement that there were over 1200 employees in the public departments at Ottawa. Mr. Adams said there were only some seven hundred, and that women who scrubbed the floors, etc., were put into Mr. Mitchell's statement in order to make the numbers appear large. The actual number of persons in the employment of the Government last year, as shown by the Blue Books, was as follows:

Authority	Page	Department	No	To'l
Public accts	22	Charges of Management	1	1
" "	35	Gov Gen.office	10	
" "	61	Contingencies	4	14
" "	25	Privy Cl office	19	
" "	62	Contingencies	9	28
" "	56	Justice.	16	
" "	63	Contingencies	4	20
" "	37 and 38	Militia & Def.	29	
" "	65	Contingencies	4	33
" "	38 and 39	Secy. of State	41	
" "	66 and 67	Contingencies	17	58
" "	40 to 43	Interior	92	
Auditor-Gen.	67	Contingencies	6	
	508 to 602	Extra Clerks, costing$64,289	102	200
Public accts	44 to 45	Indian Affairs	32	
" "	66	Contingencies	11	43
" "	45	Aud-Gen. offic	19	
" "	69	Contingencies	5	24
" "	45 to 47	Finance	43	
" "	70 and 71	Contingencies	19	62
" "	47 and 48	Customs	30	
" "	71 and 72	Contingencies	8	38
" "	48 and 49	Inland Rev.	28	
" "	72 and 73	Contingencies	6	34
	49, 50, 51	Public Works	29	
Auditor-Gen.	363 to 367	Extra Clerks costing$52,404	119	148
Public Accts	51	Railways and Canals	28	
Auditor-Gen.	210	Extra Clerks, costing$36 760	55	83
Public accts	51 to 57	Postoffice	189	
" "	77 and 78	Contingencies	48	228
" "	57 to 59	Agriculture	41	
" "	79 and 80	Contingencies	19	
Auditor-Gen.	136,137,138	Extra Clerks, costing$31,171	70	139
Public Accts	59 and 60	Marine and Fisheries	28	
" "	31 and 32	Contingencies	5	33
				1246

Of course, Mr. Adams will assert anything or do anything to justify Sir John A. Macdonald. That's a part of his contract for the patronage of the County, and a part of his programme in his attempt to drive his former benefactor out of Northumberland.

"All Canada from Quebec to Vancouver."—Sir John Macdonald.

He forgot that the eastern provinces form part of the dominion. He only remembers us to add to our taxes.

Mr. Mitchell, who has had the best of opportunities to see the way things have been going on at Ottawa, the wholesale bribery and mismanagement in every department of state, became, by his knowledge and exposure of its acts, a thorne in the side of the government, which they have determined must be pulled out. Mr. Adams was the only man in the county who was considered fit for the work and could be relied on to attempt it. This is a left handed compliment to Mr. Adams and creditable to the County