NOTICE OF SALE.

TO Neil B. Campbell, now of Charlestown, Massachusetts, in the United States, and formerly of Tracadie, in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick, Trader, and all others whom it may concern.

Take notice that by virtue of Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, dated the Twenty-first day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-five, made between the said Neil B. Campbell, of Tracadie, County aforesaid, of the first part and William S. Loggie of Chatham, County of Northumberland, of the other part and duly registered in the County records of the County of Gloucester as Number "262" of volume 21, (pages 67, 668, 669, 670, 671.) of the said records. There will be sold at Public Auction in front of the Post Office in Chatham, on Monday, the thirtieth day of March, next, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in the said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows:

All and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the Parish Nelson, Tracadie, County and Province aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say, part of lot known as lot number twenty-eight, situate between the Queen's highway road and the road leading to Little Tracadie, commencing at the Northern end of the Bridge, commonly called Vital Arsenault's, at or near the angle of the Queen's highway and the road leading to Little Tracadie on the dividing line of said lot number twenty-eight and lot number twenty-seven, granted to Pierre Isaac Gotre; thence running along the Queen's highway in a northerly course twenty-two rods; thence west eighteen rods and six feet until it reaches the road known and distinguished as the Little Tracadie road; thence southerly along said road until it meets the dividing line between lot number twenty-seven and lot number twenty-eight before stated, or to the southerly angle of the block hereinafter mentioned, which said lands were conveyed to the said Neil B. Campbell by James Walsh, together with all the buildings and the improvements thereon and the rights of members, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Dated this Ninth day of January, A. D., 1891.

W. S. LOGGIE, Mortgagee.

THE GREAT

MARK DOWN SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods Still Continued!

BARGAINS

in every line of Goods.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

our great specialty.

Balance of Millinery Stock

AT COST.

A. J. LOGGIE & CO.

Chatham, Jan. 1st, 1891

COFFINS & CASKETS

The Subscriber has on hand at his shop a superior assortment of:

ROSEWOOD & WALNUT COFFINS,

COFFIN FINDINGS

AND ROBES

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

WM. McLEAN, - Undertaker.

UNDERTAKER'S NOTICE.

The subscriber intends going into the Undertaking business and will furnish

COFFINS & CASKETS

—IN—

Rosewood, Walnut, etc.,

Coffin finding and Robes and will supply at the very lowest rates. He will also furnish Pall Bearers' outfit.

James Hackett, Undertaker.

Chatham, May 20th, 1890.

BUTTER & CHEESE

IN STORE AND SOUGHT

1000 Tubs Butter.

1200 Boxes Cheese.

—FOR SALE LOW BY—

C. M. BOSTWICK & CO.

ST. JOHN

XMA'S '90 & NEW YEAR '91.

HOLIDAY GOODS NOW IN STOCK,

Oranges, Lemons and Grapes

and a large assortment of

CONFECTIONERY.

PURE GOLD FLAVOURING EXTRACTS AND SPICES A SPECIALITY,

—ALSO—

Raisins and Currants, Citron and Lemon Peel,

—AND A NICE LINE OF—

Gift Cups and Saucers and Mugs,

All of which I will sell at

REDUCED PRICES

during the Holiday Season.

ALEX. McKINNON.

CHATHAM and NEWCASTLE

STAGE.

CAPTAIN PETERSON will run a Sleigh between

CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE

COMMENCING ON

Monday, Jan. 12, 1891.

Leave Chatham, at 9 a. m. and 2 p.m.; Newcastle, at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m.

Will leave Canada House, Chatham, and Union Hotel, Newcastle, until further notice.

Orders for calling at residences, will be attended to if left at the Canada House.

Capt. Thomas Peterson.

LONDON HOUSE.

To housekeepers wanting a good, reliable FLOUR, would advise them to try any of the following choice Brands, and will guarantee entire satisfaction.

"Ogilvie's Hungarian"

(Made from all Manitoba Wheat)

"Golden Eagle,"

"Ansonia,"

"Tecumseh."

Also, a good assortment of TEAS. Try "OUR BLEND," 3 lbs for 50 cents.

FOR SALE

Good Dry Codfish

and a few half bbls of good Fall Herring.

R. HOCKEN.

Some little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See our. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. New and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine.

General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!

OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December,) and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS FOR INTEGRITY OF ITS DRAWINGS AND PROMPT PAYMENT OF PRIZES.

Attested as follows:

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

G. T. Beauregard

J. A. Early

Commissioners.

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

R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, February 17, 1891.

Capital Prize, $300,000.

100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 are	25,000
2 PRIZE OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2 Twentieths $1

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

SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

IMPORTANT.

SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS,

on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes forwarded to correspondents.

Address PAUL CONRAD, New Orleans, La.

Give full address and make signature plain

Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to him.

The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any quantity, by Express, FREE OF COST.

ATTENTION.—The present charter of The Louisiana State Lottery Company which is part of the Constitution of the State, and by decision of the SUPREME COURT OF THE U. S. is an invincible contract between the State and the Lottery Company will remain in force under any circumstances FIVE YEARS LONGER, UNTIL 1895.

The Louisiana legislature which adjourned July 10th, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to let the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1912—The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

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

PALATABLE AS MILK.

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

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

TO be sold at Public Auction, on Friday, the 13th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock, p. m.

All the right title and interest of William Muirhead in and to all those several pieces, parcels or lots of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, and County of Northumberland, and Province of New Brunswick, and more particularly described and bounded as follows, viz.:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on the south side of the Miramichi River, in the Parish of Chatham, aforesaid, being part of the lot number thirty-eight, which piece thereof is abutted and bounded as follows, to wit: Commencing on the north side of the Queen's Highway at the lower side of the lands belonging to the Estate of the late Richard Blackstock, deceased, thence easterly along the north side of the said Road or Highway to the west side of lands owned and occupied by the late Honorable Wm. Muirhead, thence northerly along the west side of the said late Honorable Wm. Muirhead's lands to the channel of the River Miramichi, thence westerly or up stream to a continuation of the easterly side line of the said Richard Blackstock's property; thence southerly along such side line to the north side of the said Highway, being the place of beginning, comprising the whole of the lands and premises now used as the "Miramichi Foundry," with the Steam Engine and Boiler, Turning Lathes, Planing Machine, and all Machinery contained and in use in any of the said buildings.

Also, all and singular that certain lot or parcel of land and premises, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham, being part of the Patrick Henderson lot, abutted and bounded as follows:—Beginning at the westerly side of Henderson Street at the south easterly angle of the lot of land owned by the Honorable Robert Marshall, thence running southerly following the line of fence on the westerly side of Henderson Street till it reaches a Street fifty eetwide, at the top of the land now being conveyed—thence running westerly following the line of the fence on the northerly side of said fifty feet Street, till it reaches the easterly side of of another street fifty feet wide at the westerly side of the land now being conveyed—Thence running northerly following the fence on last mentioned Street, and the continuation thereof till it reaches the south-westerly angle of said Honorable Robert Marshall land, thence easterly along the southerly line of said Honorable Robert Marshall land, to Henderson Street, being the place of beginning—Comprising the fields known as the Pasture Fields—the seven acre field and the six acre field.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Parish of Chatham aforesaid, and bounded as follows: Commencing on the north side of Howard Street, at its intersection with Henderson Street, thence easterly along the north side of Howard Street eighteen rods, to the west side of the Hospital lands, being part of the lands formerly owned by the Chatham Joint Stock Company, thence northerly along the west side of the said Company's former lands, nine rods; thence westerly in a line parallel with Howard Street, eighteen rods or to the east side of Henderson Street; thence southerly along the easterly side of Henderson Street nine rods, to the place of beginning—Containing one acre, more or less, and being the place of land and premises on which the said William Muirhead at present resides.

Also, all other the lands and tenements, hereditaments and premises of the said William Muirhead, whatsoever and wheresoever situate in the said County of Northumberland.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of several Executions issued out of the Supreme and County Courts against the said William Muirhead.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, this 3rd November, 1890.

JOHN SHIRREFF, Sheriff

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

Dissolution of Parliament!

The dissolution of Parliament and general elections, which have been anticipated during the past fortnight, are now announced. An extra of the *Canada Gazette*, issued on Tuesday morning fixes nomination on Thursday, 26th inst., and polling on 5th March. An Ottawa despatch to the St. John *Globe*, which, of course, has an opposition bias, expresses the main objections that are to be urged against a general election at the present time, which are just what the ADVANCE stated last week.

The despatch says:—

It is believed that the Governor General was loth to consent to the dissolution of Parliament in view of the constitutional objections to this course—objections that are very strong. The voters' lists, which Hon. Mr. Chapleau in effect pledged the word of the government to parliament should be revised, as he declared they ought to be revised, before a general election, are the lists of 1887 with a few names added in 1888. Thousands of qualified persons are without votes and thousands of young men who have reached the voting age of twenty-one are disfranchised. Then again the constitution expressly declares that after a census the representation of the province shall—not "may," but "shall"—be re-adjusted, so that another general election must be held within a year or a house inadequately representative of the people will legislate for five more years.

It is abundantly evident that the cause of the important step, now taken by the government, is the increasing dissatisfaction of the country with the stringently restrictive trade policy of the past eleven years, and it is a hopeful sign of the times that both political parties have their faces turned in the same direction. There does not seem to be any doubt in reference to the ground occupied by the Liberals, who are declaring for an absolute effacement of all customs barriers between the United States and the Dominion. This, they declare, is to be accomplished by the adoption by each of these two countries of a uniform tariff, as against all other countries—the imports from the latter to be taxed at rates as high, or, perhaps, higher than those now prevailing in Canada—while a free exchange shall take place between Canada and the United States. It follows that this policy means a great discrimination against the mother country—an idea quite repugnant to many, liberals and conservatives, alike.

The conservatives appear to have a free trade policy, also, as regards the United States. In the Ottawa despatch to the St. John *Sun*,—the leading organ of the Government in New Brunswick—announcing the dissolution of Parliament and the general elections, we find the following:—

In view of the foregoing important statement, the question will naturally be asked, what are the reasons which have induced the government to appeal to the country at the present time?

It is understood that the Dominion government have through Her Majesty's government made certain proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to the extension of our commerce with that country. The proposals have been submitted to the president for his consideration and the Canadian government is of the opinion that if the negotiations are to result in a treaty, which must be ratified by the parliament of Canada, it is expedient that the government should be able to deal with a parliament fresh from the people, rather than with a moribund house.

It is now understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4th, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the question of the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada, and the settlement of all questions of difference between the two countries.

This delegation will visit the United States capital, it is said, as the result of a friendly suggestion from Washington.

It is evident, therefore, that the government is alive to the necessity of, at least, a partial abandonment of its restrictive policy, and the many who are not prepared for the programme of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States—involving, as it does, a serious discrimination against our own Empire and all the rest of the world—are more than interested in being informed of the general features, at least, of the government's propositions in the matter. It is evident that there has been some equivocation on the subject, and the utterances of government mouthpieces are unpleasantly suggestive of a desire to "run with the hare and hold with the hound." Rumors of pending negotiations between the governments of the United States and Canada were set afloat in interested quarters not long since, together with the statement that the Imperial Government was pressing the Dominion Government to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. Referring to the last-mentioned statement the Toronto *Empire*, the chief organ of the Dominion Government, said:—

"The Empire is authorized to give this statement an unqualified denial. Not only is it not true, but, on the contrary, it is learned from the very best sources that the Canadian Government has recently been approached by the United States Government with a view to the development of trade relations between the two countries, and that our Government has requested the advice of her Majesty's Government on the subject."

Sir John made a speech at Toronto last week and said:—

While we are going to stand by our National policy, there is room for extending our trade on a fair basis, and there are things in which we can enlarge its bounds without, in any way, infringing on the National policy."

About the same time that Sir John was "generalising," as above, a member of the United States Congress named Baker, who represents a constituency near the Canadian border addressed a letter to United States Secretary Blaine, enquiring whether reciprocity negotiations were pending between the governments of the United States and Canada. Mr. Blaine's reply was as follows:—

"I authorise you to contradict the rumors you refer to. There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada, and you may be assured no such scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion confined to natural products will be entertained by this Government. We know nothing of Sir Charles Tupper's coming to Washington."

Almost anyone can understand from all these utterances, that so long as the Republicans rule in the United States, we can secure nothing short of unrestricted reciprocity with that country—if, indeed, that can be had—while it is only the Liberals of Canada who are prepared to carry out that policy. On the other hand it is generally conceded that the rule of the Republican party is practically at an end, so that, even should the Liberals win in the pending elections, it is possible that their friends on the other side of the line may go out as they go in. The most practicable idea seems to be that those in both countries who favor reciprocity in natural products and certain manufactures have the most reasonable prospect of coming to an arrangement.

It is impossible, just now, for us to state with certainty what course the heretofore active politicians will take on the North Shore. It may, however, be said that no material change is predicted in Gloucester, Restigouche or Kent. In Northumberland, there seemed, some time since, when it was supposed the elections would not take place until next summer, to be a desire that Mr. Snowball should run, as an independent liberal. Mr. Mitchell, however, assured him last week, in Montreal, that it was his intention to again come down amongst us, and contest the County against Mr. Snowball or anyone else who might run. This would, of course, complicate the situation in a very undesirable way, for it was understood that Mr. Mitchell had promised to come to the County and assist Mr. Snowball on this occasion. Mr. Snowball's arrangements were all made for his usual annual trip to Great Britain, pursuant to which he left Chatham on yesterday's noon train. There is, therefore, no prospect whatever, of that gentleman being a candidate. It was said last week that a requisition for Mr. Adams had been in circulation and was being largely signed, and it is also stated that he has secured promises of support from a number of influential gentlemen who opposed him in the last election. On the other hand he had lost some supporters, of that time, but whether these will now act with the liberals, we are not in a position to know. Mr. Mitchell is said to be daily expected in the County and he and others are talked of as probable candidates in the liberal interest.

As to the ADVANCE's position, we have never before felt at such a loss to define it. We must honestly confess that Mr. Mitchell's uncompromising declaration dispels our hope of a strong independent resident Liberal candidate being chosen. Heretofore, we have been made acquainted with the intentions of the Liberal leaders, but are, up to the present writing, without advices from them in any form. Our readers, however, may be assured that we shall keep them informed as correctly as possible on all that interests them in connection with the campaign, and we regret that, owing to the comparative suddenness with which the elections have been announced we, like themselves, have much to ascertain before we can separate the wheat from the chaff.

Westmorland.

As the by-election contest proceeds in Westmorland, the friends of the local government are decidedly encouraged over the assuring prospect of capturing both seats from the Opposition, while the forces of the latter are correspondingly depressed. The *Times* and its leading allies, present, of course, a bold and apparently confident front, in order to impress the electors with the delusive idea that they hope to win, but they are already confessing to outside friends that their hold on the County is slipping. It would, indeed, be surprising if it were otherwise. Westmorland is too important a county to stand out of line with the rest of the province and its repentance over its mistake of last winter is even more manifest than that of St. John, which also desires to resume its old-time fealty to the Blair administration.

Caribo Hunting in York.

Amongst the St. John curlers who visited Fredericton last week was "a scion of a noble house" who never misses an opportunity of descanting upon family traditions, or demonstrating that his ancestors, who rode to hounds, have in him no unworthy descendant, when he can scour the bush in the region of Lily Lake for rabbits, outcourse the swift caribou upon snow-shoes, or stalk the rugged moose in our forest fastnesses.

At Fredericton there was a glorious time and despite the Scott Act, the knights of the besom held wassail. The descendant of the mighty hunters waxed eloquent on his favorite theme as the hours sped on, and nothing seemed to trouble him more than the thought that he was near the great solitudes of York, where game was supposed to be abundant, and, yet, he must return to his ordinary vocations in St. John, without so much as popping over one of the innumerable herd of goats that dot the canyons of contiguous Killarney.

The pathetic expressions of his desire to quiet the ancestral longing for the hunt was more than the landlord of Killarney could withstand, and, in a moment of confidence, he told the hereditary huntsman and unerring shot that although he had never contemplated sharing the sport with any living soul, yet such a true deer-slayer should be gratified. He had, for more than a week, known where a herd of caribou was yarded within three miles of the city, and he was only awaiting the arrival, in a few days, of two trusty rifles that he was importing from the Remingtons, at Ilion, with which to annihilate the whole drove. It maddened the hunter to think that he must return to St. John within forty-eight hours and, with seeming reluctance the laird of Killarney ventured to suggest that a rifle or two might be procured at the military school, a solution of the difficulty which the huntsman hailed with an eagerly-recited history of his military career under colonels Macshane and Otty, when, assisted by other officers of the 62nd, he used, with his burnished sword, to slay geese in the backyard of the old Royal for mine host Raymond, or cause the chattering squirrel to bite the leafy soil of Drury Range, with his trusty Snider-Enfield.

The following day was one of anxious preparation. One rifle was procured, and six rounds of ammunition accompanied it. At three o'clock p. m. all was in readiness. The laird of Killarney, however, restrained the impatience of his guest and made him understand that it was only in the gloaming that caribou so long in one yard could be successfully approached. So they made merry with their friends, to whom the huntsman was told he must not impart the secret, first because they would all want to go on the hunt and, second, because it was unlawful to slay caribou at this season of the year. Finally, however, the sun was very low in the west and the pair drove away quietly towards Killarney. As the dusk grew into night a turn was made on what the eager hunter was assured was a portage, and, half a mile further on, in the jungle, one of the laird's faithful henchmen opportunely appeared. Being questioned, he assured his master that the yard was undisturbed. The horse was left in his care, while the two unlawful seekers for caribou-blood tied on their snow-shoes and cautiously proceeded at right angles with the road. Within ten minutes they had succeeded in feeling their way a distance of some two hundred yards through the wood, the St. John hunter obeying his companion's injunction not to break a twig, lest the quarry might be alarmed. Then, an opening was reached and by the laird's direction the snow-shoes were removed; and as the alert hunter was upon the point of pushing forward with accelerated strides, he saw before him three objects, which stood in dark relief upon the vestal snow, against the steel-grey horizon above the white prairie. While the friendly owner of the yard generously remained beside the snow-shoes, which had been stuck in the snow at the edge of the jungle, the eager hunter wallowed forward and as one of the caribou raised itself and seemed to make a spring, the loud report of the heavy Martini-Henri waked the echoes, but neither of the animals fell. Loading quickly a second shot rang out with like results, followed by a third and a fourth, when it was apparent that the game was thoroughly alarmed and as the whole three labored through the deep snow, making better time than their excited pursuer, the two remaining shots were sent after them, but they disappeared to the left where there was a friendly shelter, and the baffled hunter, panting with his efforts and holding the now useless rifle in his hands, almost wished there were another round with which he might end his existence and save himself from the humiliation which he realized must follow the proclamation of his wretched marksmanship.

The true nobility of the laird of Killarney was never better displayed than in the magnanimity with which he concealed his disappointment in having his carefully-herded game frightened away. Resuming his snow-shoes, and carrying those of his discomfited guest to where the latter stood, almost stupified over his ill-luck, he confronted him by asking if he had ever shot before at night and if he understood the fact that aim must be a degree below the object in order to overcome the oblique refraction arising from the vertical tangent of the short trajectory. That seemed to suggest to the unlucky marksman a full and sufficient explanation of his six misses, and, as he drove back to town, his spirits began to resume their normal elevation, especially after the laird's assurance that he dare not give the episode away, even if he were inclined to do so, lest game commissioner Phair might cause him serious trouble.

A certain officer of the Military School, after reading the above will, no doubt, be no longer puzzled over the laird's reasons for insisting upon his furnishing him with a rifle and six blank cartridges, and the keeper of Killarney farm, as he held the huntsman's horse on the portage and heard the shots, knew full well why word had come to him that afternoon to place the three yearling calves in the open at precisely eight o'clock and then meet the boss on the portage.

Hon. Mr. Blair's Speech at Woodstock.

(Stenographed by Mr. F. H. Ristean.)

[*Continued.*]

Another charge preferred against the government is: We reduced the stumpage. Now, this is no doubt the largest charge;

THIS IS THE MONUMENTAL SIN

which I understand this government has been guilty of. We have ventured to reduce the stumpage. We have ventured as a government to yield to the demands of the north. We heard the cry, as I think I may say the despairing cry, which has come from the county of Northumberland and these other counties. We listened to the repeated memorials sent to us from the county councils of the northern counties of the province from year to year, asking us to make a reduction of the stumpage, to afford some relief to what they represented to be a depressed industry. This is the great charge laid at the doors of the government and upon which so many people say we ought to be condemned. Now, I think it is fair for you to ask yourselves before passing your judgment upon the conduct of the government the question: What is this charge that is preferred? Was it wrong that the government should reduce the stumpage? And then I think you should ask by whom is the complaint made and in whose interests is it that the accusation is preferred? Now, I am free to confess that it is the duty of the government to call upon the lumber industry to contribute to the revenues of the province as much as that industry ought reasonably to be called upon to bear. Now, it is a difficult question, perhaps, for anyone to decide just what that amount is. It is a difficult question even for a government to decide just now how much burden the lumber business of the country ought to be called upon to bear. It is not because the country needs the revenue, therefore it should be drawn from the lumber industry. It is not because we want a little more money that we may properly turn the screw and exact an extra $10,000 or $20,000 from the business to make up the deficiency, but it is how much stumpage should that business in fairness and justice be called upon to pay and how much can it reasonably bear? Now, in determining whether we correctly decided this admittedly difficult question, it is only right that you should remember that in a whole section of the province, in Northumberland, Restigouche, Gloucester and Kent, there has been a continual and uninterrupted protest upon the part of the people engaged in that business against the high stumpage rate which had been imposed. They had been clamoring for reduction. There was agitation, there was discontent, and let me tell you whether we granted it or did not, the time had come, or very nearly come, when a reduction would have had to be made in the stumpage rate, and when a concession would have had to be yielded to the demands of the people of that large and important section of the province. It is impossible for any government to go on continuously

IN THE FACE OF ANY DEEP SEATED AGITATION

in a large section of the province without feeling the injurious effects of it. The people will feel the effects of it. It is the business of the government to quiet all grievances and redress any wrongs of the people or what the people conceive to be wrongs, for if they only believe that they are suffering wrong it is just as serious in many points of view as if they did actually suffer the wrong. No man hearing the continual cry that went up from the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent could doubt that the people of these counties were thoroughly convinced that they were unfairly treated and that the government was making undue demands upon them to contribute to the revenues of the country.

Such being the case what was the position of the government? When we came in, in 1885, we raised the stumpage. We found it eighty cents and we raised it to $1, believing that it would stand an increase, and from that we raised it up to $1 25 and it continued at that down till this agitation culminated in the election of 1890. Now, when we raised the rate and while it was being continued, we were approached by the lumbermen from the counties I have mentioned, repeatedly. From time to time they approached us as a government and in the legislature. In both houses their representatives made motions and strongly urged the government to make a reduction in their interest, and they showed us how severe a case it was for them that this rate should be maintained. Well, we said this: Gentlemen, it may well be that we are, perhaps, exacting too much from you, but we cannot reduce the rate as long as the revenue requires the money. While we should be very glad to make a remission of a portion of this tax and afford you relief, yet the state of the revenue is such that we cannot meet your wishes, and we said this—I said it, speaking for the government, not only upon one occasion but on many occasions, as late as the session and following summer of 1889—I said, gentlemen, as soon as the revenue of the country reaches that sum, that we can without diminishing the grants for the public services, meet you and make a concession to you, we will be happy to do so, but that time had not arrived. In 1889, the very last session preceding the general elections I was called upon as leader of the government, to make a statement in answer to Mr. Phinney. Mr. Phinney, just before the prorogation of the house, made this request: He said the lumbermen from his county, as he knew from other counties as well, had made a representation through the county council urging strongly that we should make a reduction, and he said that he hoped the government would be able before another session came around, to offer some relief to the lumber industry. I replied to him, I think substantially in these terms: The government would be very glad to meet the wishes of the people of these counties if they could see their way clear to do it; that they would consider them and if the revenues admitted of it, they would be happy to do so. That was substantially the answer I gave him when he expressed the wish I have just stated to you.

Now it appeared when we got in the returns from the scalers of the operation of the winter of 1889, that our revenues were going to be very much larger than they had been previously. The scalers, the gentlemen employed all over the country scaling on crown lands, showed by their estimates of the cut of lumber that for the year 1890 we would get a larger revenue than we had the previous year and we found that upon the basis of $1 a thousand we would be able to draw into the exchequer more money than we had received at $1.25 during the preceding year. Now, that was the state of things at the time of the elections or shortly after the elections. We had this information that I speak of from our scalers because we get our reports from them as early as the month of February. And when the elections came off in January 1890 and we found that we were going to be confronted by this question that your county, St. John and other counties were indifferent and did not strengthen our hands—when we found that this was the critical issue and that the government had no alternative but to come to terms upon the question, if possible, and that the opposition press and members were offering a reduction, we met the representatives from the lumber interests in Northumberland—not the members but the representative men appointed as a committee by the lumbermen of the north—and we discussed the stumpage with them and made proposals as to the expenditure of a sum of money on their streams, to facilitate driving operations, the details of which I will not dwell upon to-night. The offer was really equivalent to the reduction which was subsequently made, but it was not accepted by the lumbermen, who wanted a reduction in the stumpage pure and simple. Finally we met the members for the county and

CAME TO AN UNDERSTANDING

with them that they would accept 25 cents per thousand of a reduction as a satisfactory arrangement between them and the government until the expiration of the present leases, and pending the report of a special commission to be appointed to report on the whole matter. We came to that agreement which has been called the Northumberland deal subject of course to the sanction of the house of assembly, and Mr Tweedie came into the government on that understanding.

Now, if we have done anything wrong in that connection, if there was anything improper in making that reduction, if we ought to have tried to keep up the rate, or have handed over the government to the opposition in order that they might make the reduction, then of course the government is open to censure at the hands of the people, but I would like the people to fairly look at the position, recognizing as they should that the time had come when the government must necessarily meet, the demands of the North Shore, that if we did not do it, our opponents would do it, that overtures had already been made by them to that effect. I do not think that anybody, looking fairly at the situation between the two parties, they using the situation against us and we only doing what we were compelled under the circumstances to do, will say we acted without a justification. I do not think that if any one of you were in our position you would have taken any different course from the course we took. There cannot be any actual wrong in making concessions to a great industry and affording relief to a business which enters as largely as that business does into the concerns of the whole people of this province. There is hardly one of you engaged in mercantile life who does not feel the effect if the lumber interest is depressed, or who does not feel the advantage if it is in a buoyant and prosperous condition. There is no farmer who has hay or produce to sell who does not at once feel the beneficial advantages of a live and prosperous lumber business. And I say further that when the government reduced the stumpage, even though they did it under pressure, even

[*Continued on 3rd page.*]

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Parish and County Officers

Appointed at the January Session of the Municipal Council of Northumberland, 1891.

CHATHAM.

Weighers of Hay and Coal: John Fotheringham, Thomas Flanagan.

Surveyors of Lumber: Andrew McIntosh, John O'Keeffe, James Doe, Wm. McGraw, John Woods, James Williams, Archibald Woods, Richard Williams, John Connors, Matthew Keenan, Wm. Foley, Andrew Morrison, John McLaughlan, Patrick Coleman, J. C. Purcell, John Bullock, John R. Johnston, Charles W. Craft, Henry Dorsey, Wm. Damery, Francis Carruthers, Wm. Loggie, (P's Sons,) George Loggie, Michael Haley, Wm. Haley.

Inspectors of Fish: Henry Kelly, Alexander Manderson, Asa Perley, Dudley Perly, Dudley Perley, Jr., Lawrence Landry, James F. Whalen.

Constables: John Irving, Donald Baldwin, Benjamin Forrest, David M. Savoy, John Thompson, (B. Lots,) Robert Manderson, Alexander Dick, (Geo. Son) David Loggie, Ignatius Redmond, Thomas Green, Alexander Templeton, Ambrose Hayes, David Lawson, Jas. Gillis.

Pound Keepers: James Brehaut, upper Dist. John Forrest, lower dist., John Reed, middle Dist.

Hogreeves: John B. Forrest, Wm. Kelly, Blk, Brook, Thomas Cornish, Wm. McLaughlan, John England, James Brehaut, Michael Meagher, James McDonald, Blk. Brook, Joseph Steel, George Dick, Napan, Albert Layton, Patrick Lynch, Matthew Walsh, Charles Gray.

Boom Masters: Benjamin Flood, Michael Fitzpatrick, Daniel Crimmin.

Surveyors of Dams: Michael Fitzpatrick, George Dick, Napan.

Surveyors of Wood and Bark: John U. Loggie, Thomas Flanagan, John Connors.

Inspectors of Butter: George P. Searle, Daniel Chesman, Thomas Flanagan.

Fence Viewers: Samuel Waddleton, John Foley, Phineas Harriman, David D. Travors, Alexander McKnight, Robert Murray, Dennis Sullivan, Wm. Martin.

Game Warden: Arthur Johnston, Jr.

Town Clerk: Wm. T. Connors.

District Clerk: Wm. Damery.

Wharfengers: Wm. Wyse, Michael Keoughan.

Clerk of the Market: A. J. Loggie.

Revisors of Votes: Wm. Kerr, R. Flanagan, Thomas Crimmin.

Inspectors of Shingles: James Mowatt and Robert Wall.

Collector of Dog Tax: Thomas Green.

Surveyors of Roads: Alexander Henderson, upper dist., Alfred Peterson, Joseph Jardine, middle dist., Wm. Kelly, lower dist. Andrew Irving, upper dist., John B. Forrest, Rock Heads, Edward Martin, Napan, John Travors, Douglasfield, Sylvester Brecken, Douglasfield, James Colrart, Napan, Wm. Fitzpatrick, third lots.

Overseers of Fisheries: Dudley Perley, Jr., Francis Russell, Henry Kelly, Stevedore.

Collectors of Rates: Daniel Finn, middle dist., Thomas King, upper dist., Joseph Washburn, lower dist.

Police Committee: Wm. Kerr, R. Flanagan, T. F. Gillespie.

Fire and Street Commissioners: Alexander Fraser, Henry Kelly, Theo. DesBrisay, John Currie, John McDonald, carpenter, John Wells, Thomas Buckley, Wm. Lawlor, Lemuel Abbott.

Bye-Road Commissioners: Patrick Connors, James Brimner, Wm. Kelly.

Assessors of Rates: Samuel Waddleton, Robert Loggie, Blk. Brook, George Stothart.

Commissioners of Highways: Phineas Harriman, Wm. Kelly, John Currie.

Public Square Committee: Wm. T. Connors, John Haviland, R. A. Lawlor, McDougall Snowball, Wm. Troy.

NEWCASTLE.

Overseers of Poor: Alexander Stewart, Thos. Troy, John Sullivan.

Constables: William Cottier, John Cassidy, John Sheasgreen, John B. Williston, Robert Beckwith, George Russell, John Masson, Henry Copp, Charles J. Gremley, Herbert McKeen, John Campbell, Donald McGruar, James Woods, Thomas Fallen, Fred. Cunningham, Thos. Hays, William Smith, John Creamer, George Harper.

Commissioners of Highways: George Stothart, Cornelius Connolly, John Lyons.

Surveyors of Roads: James Jones, Thos. Hickey, Charles Reid, William Rust, Thomas McKenzie, James McLean, Alexander Jessamine, John McHardy, Peter McDonald, John Doyle, James McDonald, Thos. Wallace, Michael McMahon.

Commissioners of Bye-Roads: Daniel Hogan, Colin McKinnon, Alexander Innis.

Surveyors of Lumber: William McLeod, Walter Buie, William Maltby, William Luke, Charles Donovan, William Reid, Chas. Craig, James Craig, Jerimiah Craig, R. L. Maltby, John Robinson, Sr., John Robinson, Jr., C. Robinson, John Dalton, James B. Russell, Robinson Lingley, Gregory Layton, Ben. Reid, William Innes, Thos. Hollarn, John McKendy, Daniel Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Albert Sickles, Alexander Russell Jr., James McIntosh, Hugh O'Donnell, Le Baron Finlay, John McHardy, William Davidson.

Assessors of Rates: Charles E. Fish, James Henderson, George Gordon.

Collectors of Rates: Jonas Clark, J. R. Lawlor, John McCosh.

Collectors of Dog Tax: John Campbell, James Gulliver.

Ferrymen