General Business.

NOTICE.

WELDON

THE TAILOR

Is offering the best Bargains ever offered to the People of Chatham.

Having purchased a large quantity of the famous Humphrey Mill Goods, comprising, Tweeds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Blue and Black Serges, Checked Goods in light and dark shades, Brown and Greys, we are offering them at surprisingly low prices which range from 40c to $1.00 per yard. The goods are in many ways superior to any goods on the market. Good suits for $10, better for $12 and $14. We will give you as good a suit for $16 and $18 as you can purchase elsewhere for $18 and $20

We employ only First Class Hands and Guarantee our work.

See our Men's Working Pants at $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50.

Mothers purchasing cloth for their boys' suits should call and see our Stock before ordering elsewhere, and save money.

Cutting and Trimming done cheap and well.

Wool taken in exchange for Goods.

We are clearing out the small balance of our large stock of ulsters, overcoats and Men's pants at 10 per cent below first cost.

W. L. T. WELDON,
Water St., Chatham, N. B.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF TIMBER LICENSES

CROWN LAND OFFICE, 24 JULY, 1896.

The attention of all holders of Timber Licenses is alled to Section 19 of the Timber Regulations which reads as follows :—

"19 No Spruce or Pine trees shall be cut by any Licensee under any License, not even for piling, which will not make a log at least 12 feet in length and ten inches at the small end; and if any such shall be cut, the Lumber shall be liable to double stumpage and the License be forfeited"

and all Licensees are hereby notified, that for the future, the provisions of this section will be rigidly enforced

ALBERT T DUNN,
Surveyor General

DERAVIN & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

ST. KITTS, W. I.

Cable Address: Deravin

LEON DERAVIN, Consular Agent for France.

CARD.

R. A. LAWLOR,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

Solicitor Conveyancer Notary Public Etc

CHATHAM, N. B.

M. S N. CO'Y.

TIME TABLE.

STR. "MIRAMICHI"
CAPTAIN GOODFELLOW,

Will leave Chatham every morning (except Sundays) for Newcastle at 7 o'clock a.m., leaving Newcastle for points down river at 7.45 a.m., Newcastle time.

On Mondays and Wednesdays returning will leave Escuminac at about 12.30 p.m., Negnac at 2.30 p.m., Church Point at about 3 15 p m

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays returning will leave Negnac at 1 p.m., and on Fridays at 1.30, Church Point at about 1.45 p.m. and on Fridays at about 2.15, Bay du Vin at 3 p.m.

STR. "NELSON"
CAPTAIN BULLICK,

On and after MONDAY, 12th INSTANT, and until further notice will Leave

Chatham at	Leave Nelson		Leave	Newcastle
Solar Time	*Solar Time*	*Newcastle Time*	*Solar Time*	*Newcastle Time*
9.00 a.m	9.50	*10.14*	10.15	*10.39*
11.00 "	11.50	*12.14*	12.15	*12.39*
2.30 p.m.	3.20	*3.44*	4.15	*4.39*
6.00 "	6.50	*7.14*	7.10	*7,34*

All Freights Must be Prepaid.

J. ARCH'D HAVILAND,
Manager

Chatham, N. B., Sept. 1, 1898.

THE LONDON GUARNTEE AND ACCIDENT CO.

The only British Co. in Canada issuing

Guarantee Bonds and Accident Policies.

Accident Insurance at lowest rates. Protect your life and your time by taking a policy in THE LONDON.

JAS. G. MILLER.
AGENT

NOTICE.

Extracts from Act of Assembly 60, Vict. A. D. 1897.

The property to the amount of Five Hundred dollars of a wife deserted by her husband and compelled to support herself; and where the whole porperty owned by a widow, as well the place where she resides as elsewhere, is under the value of Fifteen Hundred dollars, and such widow supports minor children of her own or of her deceased husband, her property in the parish where she resides shall be exempt from taxation to the extent of Two Hundred dollars; and also to the extent of One Hudred dollars for each minor child wholly supported by her. If she has no property in the parish where she resides, then such exemption shall be allowed in the place where such property is situated; but such exemption shall not apply or extend to school taxes.

SAM. THOMPSON,
Sec.-Treas. Co. Northd,

GO TO PORTLAND, BOSTON, ETC.

VIA THE

Canada Eastern Railway and Fredericton.

Pullman Sleeper runs through from Fredericton Juncton to Boston.

THE RUSH

—FOR—

Fall Jackets Capes and Furs

—TO—

MISS JOSIE NOONAN'S

ON ACCOUNT OF THE

Nobby Styles and Extreme Low Prices

IS GREATER THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

The Jackets . .

ARE ALL TAILOR MADE AND FIT PERFECTLY AND WARRANTED TO GIVE GOOD SATISFACTION.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

JOSIE NOONAN.

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B., - OCTOBER 13, 1898.

Echoes of the Conservative Rally.

Mr. Foster does not appear to have realised the situation in Northumberland, at least, in reference to the Ottawa government's treatment of those who were office-holders under the former government. He charged that the dismissal of Liberal Conservative officials was the chief occupation of the Ministers. We have not heard any complaints over real or supposed Liberal-Conservatives having been turned out of office here, but we have heard a good deal of grumbling over the retention of officials alleged to be of that political faith, and of hundreds of Liberals who expected to, but did not have offices given to them on the accession of their party to power. If we are not mistaken these conditions prevail quite generally in New Brunswick. As Mr. Foster says: it is best to give the people the truth,—politically and otherwise.

It will, perhaps, occur to our genial friend, Dr. Stockton, when he fully considers the matter, that there may be a large number of Conservatives who will prefer their own interests and their own views respecting provincial parties, regardless of the Moncton convention or the approval or disapproval of its decisions by even so distinguished and able a man as Sir Charles Tupper. They will say "I follow Sir Charles in Dominion politics, but I refuse to recognise his authority in provincial matters."

Mr. Foster endeavored to make his hearers believe that the present coalition government at Fredericton appointed only Liberals to office. In fact, he represented it as only professedly coalition while, in reality, it existed only and solely for the benefit of Liberals. When he next addresses a Northumberland audience he ought to take that back, for everybody here knows that offices under the provincial government are pretty evenly divided between adherents of the two Dominion parties. We do not think that this is so because of any particular attention having been given to the matter with the object of preserving an even balance, but the coalition has worked and is working so smoothly on the North Shore that Liberals and Conservatives have naturally united in supporting the government, and men of both parties have naturally been called upon to fill the offices in the gift of that government. Whether our visiting orators will succeed in disturbing these conditions and get those who have been so long good friends prejudiced against and contending with each other to please one of the Ottawa parties remains to be seen.

Politics in Municipal Elections.

The Halifax Morning Chronicle of 8th inst. indicates that they are reaping the fruit of mixing federal and provincial politics up in Nova Scotia. It says :—

"It is understood that attempts are being made in some places to run the approaching municipal elections on Liberal or Conservative party lines. No greater mistake could be made by the people than to become parties to such tactics, whether the promoters are Liberals or Conservatives. Between federal and provincial elections we surely have party politics enough to satisfy the most ambitious party fighters. It is difficult to see what legitimate place party politics can have in connection with the transaction of the business concerns of any municipality. The municipal councils do not want smart politicians—in the main they are better off without them; but they do require to be composed of men of uprightness and integrity, possessed of the best business talent available—men who can take broad and practical views of such questions as tax reform, road reform, wide tires, wise economy, as opposed to parsimoniousness, in the administration of municipal finances, and questions of purely local interest generally."

The Chronicle further says there should be no room for "smart politicians" in the municipal councils, where business matters, not politics, have to be exclusively dealt with and it adds: "We hope the level-headed electors of both political parties will insist on having party politics ruled out of the municipal elections and out of the municipal councils. The mixing up of party politics with municipal business will not pay the electorate."

We do not know whether the Chronicle favors running local politics on Dominion lines or not, but if it does, it cannot object to the same principle prevailing in regard to the municipal councils, the school boards, parish officers, the church officials, etc. If the Dominion parties are to extend their operations outside of Dominion politics, on what principle of consistency are they to be asked to stop short of any organization dealing with the public interests, or those of large bodies of the people? What's the good of the professional politician if he cannot run the whole country—or attempt to do so, at all events, especially if he is out of a job.

Those Bridges.

The attack upon Premier Emmerson in connection with the construction of bridges is the beginning of a new policy on the part of the opposition. Mr. Emmerson has been regarded with a greater friendliness by the opposition members and newspapers, than any other member of the government. When he chooses to speak out in reply on this subject, the premier will be able to furnish convincing proof that every statement made by the opposition concerning the accounts of his department has been maliciously false. One of the opposition newspapers a short time ago said that the details of the bridge expenditures were not furnished to the public accounts committee. This can be proved false by every member of the accounts committee, including Mr. Dibblee, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Pinder, neither of whom will be accused at the present time of desiring to be over friendly towards Mr. Emmerson. The facts concerning the construction of bridges in this province are very easily got at. A few of the bridges first built in New Brunswick by New Brunswick mechanics were built without tender. Latterly all bridges have been put up to competition among our own people. The specifications under which they are built are more exacting and call for better work and better material than do the specifications for similar bridges constructed in Nova Scotia or elsewhere. There is no comparison between the bridges built for the Nova Scotia government and those built for the New Brunswick government, as the specifications for our bridges call for a totally different grade of work and material than those under which the bridges in the sister province are constructed.—[St. John Gazette.

THE WATER SURVEY:—Mr. Wm. Fish, C. E., has made excellent progress with his survey in connection with the proposed water supply for the Town of Chatham, which it is now quite certain can be found in adequate quantity at the Morrison Brook, so called, less than two miles from the town. The water is very pure, and it is to be hoped that no time will be lost in obtaining the prelimenary data on which to base the practical undertaking of the work.

BIG PULP MILL:—Mr. Ernest A. Bremner, of London, acting for an English syndicate, has secured from the Ontario government the right to cut spruce timber on a reserve along the Sturgeon river. The tract consists of seventy-five square miles of spruce lands. The company engage to spend a million dollars in buildings and plant, and will have an operating capital of two and a half millions. The pulp mill was formally opened at Sturgeon Falls on Saturday last, and the foundation of the first of six paper mills has been laid. The yearly output will be 360,000 tons of pulp.

A Paris despatch of 11th says:—A terrible tragedy has taken place at St. Patrice, near Chinon. While the parish priest, the Venerable Abbe Fleural, was conducting services burglars entered the presbytery and murdered his aged housekeeper. They then awaited the Abbe's return and beat him also to death, afterwards ransacking the house. Abbe Fleural was chaplain to Marquis de Castelaine.

Queen Victoria, her daughter, the former Empress Frederick of Germany, and Princess Adolphe of Schaumburg-Lippe had a narrow escape from death while driving at Balmoral, Scotland, on Monday. The horses of Her Majesty's carriage bolted, the coachman lost control of them and a serious accident was only averted by the horses turning into the woods, where the carriage stuck between the trees.

The members of the royal party were severely shaken and much alarmed, but otherwise they were not injured.

The Supreme Court of Canada has agreed to postpone the appeal of Mrs. Bessey from the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, Quebec, in the suit of her father, E. B. Eddy, Hull, against her to recover property inherited by her under her mother's will, Eddy has taken an appeal, going to the root of the action, to the English Privy Council, and pending decision of the Council Mrs. Bessey's appeal will remain in abeyance, Eddy's counsel undertaking to prosecute the appeal expeditiously.

The Scott Act has been submitted to public opinion in nine cities and seventy-one counties. The results were:

	Places.
Carried four times and still in force	2
Carried twice and still in force	4
Carried once and still in force	22
Defeated the first time and not submitted again	16
Carried the first election, but defeated the second	30
Carried twice and lost twice	1
Carried once and lost twice	1
Carried twice and lost once	2
Lost twice and not carried at all	1
Carried three times, rejected the fourth, carried the fifth and rejected the sixth time	1
Total	80

St. John Letter.

The late W. H. Hayward of this city left an estate of $47,000.

Some of the city lumber mills are running night and day.

The city has to pay about $40,400 on the spruce lake claims, acquiring rights and property worth, possibly, one fourth of that amount.

Oddfellows' hall on Union street is to be surrendered to the mortgagees.

A wonderful discovery has been made in China called the Ironers' Friend which is made from wax, parrafine, pinus, canadensis and other ingredients, which are known only to the discoverer. It not only cleans the iron but puts a brilliant gloss on all kinds of starched goods such as has not hitherto been attained. The St. John Soap and Desk Co. control the sale in Canada and present their agents with beautiful premiums. It sells on sight.

The new elevator at Sand Point is to have the tallest chimney in the Atlantic Provinces.

Flour is firmer and in heavy demand. Some millers are talking of an advance in price, but an advance is improbable in view of the large crop of wheat that has been harvested. Oatmeal and cornmeal are unchanged. Apples are plentiful, gravensteins are quoted at $2,25 to 2,50, other grades, $1 to 2. Canned goods are higher than last year: new crop corn and tomatoes are expected daily. DeForest & Sons have received their first consignment of cigars from Havana since the cessation of hostilities. They have some exceedingly choice brands at $80 to $140 per 1000, and their celebrated domestics, "Prize Winners" and "Vim" at $4,50 and $3 per 100. Business among the wholesale grocers is very active for this season of the year.

H. S. Crookshank, florist, has about 10,000 roses, lilies, carnations and chrysanthemums that will furnish a succession of bloom until after Easter.

St. John, Oct. 10.

Liberal-Conservative Rally.

The announcement of the fact that Hon. Geo. E. Foster, M. P., Geo. V. McInerney, M. P., Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P. and J. Douglas Hazen were to address "a conservative rally" meeting in Masonic Hall, Newcastle, last Thursday evening, created no little local interest. The gentlemen named have a wide reputation as able public speakers, and the people of the shiretown, therefore, as well as many from Chatham and other nearby centres—regardless of their party leanings—were desirous of hearing them. There was also, in their visit, a great attraction for a certain class of estimable gentlemen of the Liberal persuasion, who have always formed the stalwart vanguard of the opponents of the present provincial government, and to whom it was well known that the visiting orators were coming as comforting missionaries rather than for any other purpose. The Miramichi public, however, may always be depended upon as friends of free and fair discussion, and if those not of the political faith of the speakers of the evening in Dominion politics found a very big conservative fly in their local opposition ointment, they are entitled to the credit of taking their medicine with good grace, if not with enthusiasm.

Mr. Hazen did not put in an appearance, as announced, but Mr. McAllister, M. P., of Campbellton, came from that town with Dr. Stockton, while Messrs. Foster and McInerney were also on hand as per programme. They were quartered at the Waverley hotel, in front of which the Newcastle Band played for half an hour before the meeting and escorted the visiting speakers and their accompanying friends to the Masonic Hall at 8 o'clock. When the meeting was called to order at 8.10 the hall was filled.

W. A. HICKSON, ESQ.

W. A. Hickson, Esq., occupied the chair and Rev. P. G. Snow and Messrs. E. Lee Street, T. W. Butler and W. A. Park were in seats on the platform with the visiting speakers.

Chairman Hickson said he was pleased to see so many present, as matters of great importance to the people were to be dealt with. They all knew that a notion prevailed that the local legislature was soon to be dissolved, and the people of the country had come to the conclusion that a change in the government would be beneficial, because they were dissatisfied with the administration of provincial affairs. The government are charged with squandering the moneys of the Province in bridges and in other ways, neglecting the roads and bridges and, instead of building bridges out of the revenues of the province they have issued bonds to pay for them and, by that means, added to the already large debt of the country, which they have increased by hundreds of thousands of dollars yearly. This had determined the people to bring about a change and put in men who will spend the public money prudently and deal honestly with the revenue. The gentlemen present were to discuss these matters. He then introduced

DR. A. A. STOCKTON, M. P. P.

After complimenting the audience generally and some ladies who were present particularly, Dr. Stockton referred, in terms of praise, to the gentlemen who were with him, proudly acknowledging Mr. Foster as the leader of maritime conservatives and Sir Charles Tupper as his chief in Dominion politics. The presence with him to-night of Mr. Foster, Mr. McInerney and Mr. McAllister, brilliant representatives of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada, showed that there was something more than a name in the late Moncton convention. Provincial Secretary Tweedie had said that the conservatives did not endorse the action of that convention in declaring in favor of running provincial politics on Dominion lines, but he, Dr. Stockton, had since been on the same platform with the leader of the Dominion Liberal-Conservatives, Sir Charles Tupper, and he heartily endorsed it, as did all other leading men in the party, so it seemed that, in repudiating the party's action at Moncton, Mr. Tweedie, like the three tailors of Tooley Street, who signed themselves, "We the people of England," desired to say of himself "I, Lemuel J. Tweedie, the conservative party of New Brunswick!"

He, Dr. Stockton, had been represented as having horns, and a desire to eat people up, but he was prepared to deal with and treat all the people alike, doing justice to all. He had challenged, and now challenged anyone to put a finger on a word he had ever uttered against any class or creed in the country, and the misrepresentations he alluded to had been made merely with the object of diverting public attention from the mal-administration of those in power in Fredericton, to whom he was opposed.

Referring to the loan effected by the Provincial Secretary last winter, he said the issue consisted of $300 000 for the retirement of bonds falling due and $100,000 for so-called permanent bridges; it was floated at 96¾, and the secretary claimed, it as a great financial transaction, but Mr. Foster would tell them the rates at which money is obtained in the world's open markets do not depend upon any man's financial ability. There was a $40,000 deduction from the face of that issue, which the government was obliged to finance for in some way, and, no doubt, they borrowed it, but of that the public had no information.

Turning to the revenue and expenditure of the province, Dr. Stockton said $165,000 was ostensibly voted yearly for roads and bridges, but it was not all expended in those services, for much of it went to pay interest and sinking fund on the debt contracted for permanent bridges. Much less money went for the maintenance of roads and bridges than formerly and it was not difficult to know what the reason was. They had, no doubt, read in the Sun about 6½ cents a pound being paid for iron bridges—structures which were furnished in Nova Scotia for half the money. They, of the opposition, had brought that matter up in the legislature and Chief Commissioner Emmerson admitted the difference in cost. They showed that $42,000, out of $66,000 expended, was given to the Record Foundry Company at these exorbitant rates, when $20,000 would have paid for the work at honest prices, which reputable firms charged. He did not say Mr. Emmerson was dishonest, but it was evident that he was incompetent. If so he was not fit for his office.

There had also been a disposition on the part of this government to relieve the province of rightful expenditures and throw them upon the municipalities, and they had also taken the legitimate revenues of the municipalities and put them in the provincial treasury. Their dealings with the probate fees and liquor license revenues were instances in point. If he were clothed with any authority in legislation he would remedy these impositions of the present government. This was one of the planks in the opposition platform and he pledged himself to its carrying out.

Referring to the alleged interview of the Witness with Provincial Secretary Tweedie in Montreal, Dr. Stockton said it was an insult to the lumbermen of the country. He condemned the principle of coalition in the government of the province, and said that if he and his friends succeeded to power, it would be by the Liberal-Conservative vote of the province, although they expected honest liberal votes, also. He asked Mr. Foster if it were not true that the Liberal-Conservative party had built up the industries and in every way, promoted the progress of Canada and increased its wealth. If he and his party of the local opposition came to power, they would want to preserve the traditions of the Liberal-Conservative party; so the lumbermen had nothing to fear from the policy of the gentlemen of that party who now formed the opposition at Fredericton.

He next referred to the government's wheat policy and said Mr. Emmerson and his colleagues wanted to bonus the growing of wheat, and grist mills; and, yet, the same gentleman said protection was a curse to the country. When the bill creating a Chief Commissioner of Agriculture was before the legislature he had moved an amendment by which it was required that he should be a practical farmer, but was voted down. He took the ground that every possible aid should be given to the farmer and he had cautioned the farmers against giving up the raising of oats, buckwheat, potatoes, etc., for the sake of wheat, and advised that they should merely experiment with small quantities of the latter. Now, he was charged with being delighted over the failure of the wheat crop, and there was about as much truth in that as in their other stories.

What was wanted was an assured market for what our farmers raised, and herein Sir Wilfrid Laurier proved recreant to his duty to Canada when in England. At London, Ontario, he had said he was in favor of giving a preference to English manufactures, and getting in return a preference for Canada's agricultural products, but in Liverpool, at the great meeting at which the Duke of Devonshire spoke of cementing the colonies, and when Sir Wilfrid had his great opportunity of helping the farmers of Canada, he declared that Canada was prepared to open her markets to the English manufacturer, but asked nothing in return. By that speech he proved false to the interests of the people of Canada.

Reverting to local politics Dr. Stockton said the opposition had great difficulty in getting at the financial condition of the province, as the Auditor-General's report was made up rather for the purpose of concealing them disclosing it. They had also difficulty in getting the press representatives into the meetings of the Public Accounts Committee. Mr. Dibblee was read out of the government party because he pointed out that the government had paid for bridges out of all proportion to their value.

The Doctor referred to several matters, which are a part of the published press reports of the legislative proceedings, and said he had stated in his place in the House that if the government would give him an independent tribunal and access to their bank account, he would prove that the floating debt of the province was fully $150,000.

Reverting to the steel bridges, he said there should be public competition for all such work. This was a plank in the opposition's platform. Another plank was the reduction of municipal taxation, to be effected by paying back to the municipalities all moneys collected within them after deducting necessary charges; another was to entrust all road expenditures to the municipalities under a competent provincial engineer. Thirty three per cent. of the bye-road money was not expended on the roads. Large sums of it are spent to keep the government in power, and none but government supporters have the ghost of a chance to participate in it. Another plank in the opposition platform was to reserve the Crown Lands for actual settlers and lumber operators, and to give no licenses to speculators. He condemned the government for not compelling big land companies to operate their holdings in Restigouche and elsewhere as the law required, and said he did not believe in rich companies or men in Restigouche, Northumberland or elsewhere being given a monopoly of the lumber lands.

He was proud to be on this platform with the other gentlemen occupying it. He believed in keeping faith with the people, and not making promises when in opposition which he would not be prepared to carry out when he came to power. He was very favorably impressed with and grateful for the attention with which he had been listened to on this, the first occasion of his addressing an audience in Newcastle, and he hoped the time was not far distant when he would have the opportunity of addressing other audiences in Northumberland, before the next election comes on or while it is pending. [Applause.]

GEO. V. M'INERNEY, ESQ., M. P.

Mr. McInerney, M. P., who was next introduced said that like his friend, Dr. Stockton, he was for the first time addressing an audience in Newcastle on political issues, and it was the first time the punishment of listening to him was upon the people of that place, but they would have the consolation of knowing that it would not be eternal [laughter.] For many years he had taken an interest in the careers of the public men of Northumberland, a not unfriendly one in Provincial Secretary Tweedie, and that of that splendid type of the representative public man, Senator Adams,—James Robinson and others, and it was a pleasure to address those whom they represented.

Mr. McInerney eloquently referred to the achievements of the Liberal-Conservative party in Canada and its defeat on 23rd of June 1896, contrasting them with shortcomings of the Liberal party and its failure to keep the pre-election promises by which it attained to power. He showed that the promises of reducing the public debt, decreasing the public expenditure and abolishing the protective tariff had not been kept; they had trafficked in offices and, as Sir Charles Tupper had stated, adopted a deferential and not a preferential tariff policy towards England, which England had not asked for. The old franchise act was bad, but that now in force, and which was enacted in its place by the Liberals, was an abomination. The polling places under the former act were comparatively near every man's door, but under the new act, as shown by the recent plebiscite election, voters had to walk 15 or 20 miles to the pole. Power was placed in the hands of the returning officers to cut up the lists in three or four parts alphabetically and distribute the booths around in such a way as to have the door open to fraud. Something was wanted better than the old act, but why not give every man in the country the right to vote? He was bold to state that if a poll were taken to-day seventy-five per cent. of the honest Liberals of the Dominion would say that the Liberal party were not carrying out their views.

The government had granted the plebiscite but were praying that the Quebec majority would be 75,000 or more against prohibition, and thus get them out of a hole.

Mr. McInerney next referred to the recent "scandals" of the Liberal government, such as the Drummond Co. scandal, the Crow's Nest scandal, the Yukon scandal, the Kettle Creek scandal, the Killam Cows scandal, Bay Chaleur Railway scandal, Cement scandal, Hamilton Smith scandal, Bank note printing scandal, etc.; he also condemned the action of the government in allowing the late traffic manager, Harris, to so mismanage affairs on the I. C. R. as to deprive it of the patronage of many who formerly had their freight transported by that line. This year would show the biggest deficit in the Intercolonial's history.

Turning to local politics he referred to the action of the Moncton convention and claimed that the tone of public morality would be promoted by running provincial politics on Dominion lines. "Who are Emmerson and Tweedie?" he asked "Playthings of the moment. They go from the scene and who comes after to take their responsibility?" The only true way was to have party responsibility in our politics, so that the people may hold each party accountable for the acts of its men when in office. Messrs. Emmerson and Tweedie and he were, personally, good friends, but what had personal friendship to do with such matters? So, from this time forward they asked that every man should take his place under the Liberal-Conservative banner. There was never a time when the Conservatives stood higher in the regard of the people. How could the lumber interests suffer under conservative administration? Dr. Stockton would represent and be responsible to the conservative party, and he could not afford to injure that party's interests by injuring those of the lumbermen. [Applause.]

JOHN M'ALLISTER, ESQ., M. P.,

who was next introduced, said he had not expected that he would be called upon to speak, and as so much time had already been occupied by the two gentlemen who had preceded him, and he and Dr. Stockton were to take the train in twenty minutes, he would leave the time remaining to Hon. Mr. Foster. He was glad to meet so many of the people of Northumberland, and hoped, at some future time, to have the pleasure of addressing them. [Applause.]

HON. GEO. E FOSTER,

being next introduced, referred to his former visit to Newcastle in 1887, when he addressed the people. He had not done so since, until the present time; he was glad to meet them again and in the company of the gentleman of the visiting party. They knew something to-night, which they did not know before, viz.—that Dr. Stockton did not have horns and hoofs, but was a frank, honest, goodlooking man, who says what he means. The advocacy of the Liberal-Conservative cause here to-night had been free from clap-trap, and public affairs had been frankly and honestly discussed. It was characteristic of Liberal-Conservatives to be frank, earnest and honest. They are but men; they don't claim perfection; they make mistakes at times, but thank God they live to admit their mistakes and try to do better. The Liberal-Conservatives could hold such meetings as this in Northumberland every night for three months and have just as good speaking as they had had to-night from as good looking men. That was because of the strength of the Liberal-Conservative party and of its having so many young, able and good looking men in its ranks. Powell and Wood in Westmorland; Weldon, in Albert; Chipman and Ganong in Charlotte and so all along the line of the counties of the province, and with such forces they could challenge the Liberal party in the advocacy of good principles and the strength and ability of their advocates.

Mr. Foster next referred to the election of 23rd June 1896 and said it was not a defeat, but only a repulse of the Liberal-Conservative party. Every man of the party had enjoyed a good night's rest following that day and ate his three square meals next day. Why? Because they all had the answer of a good conscience. They went to the country on square and well defined issues. They told the people just what they meant and what they intended to do. They did not attempt to deceive the people, who knew they would, if kept in power, maintain the protective tariff. They had not two or three stories for different localities. Could anybody truthfully say the same for the Liberals? Could any Liberal stand up here and tell where his party stood on the tariff? He, Mr. Foster, had asked the question elsewhere from the platform and he asked it here. No man had stood up and answered. It was not because they hadn't legs, or strength, or tongues, but they really didn't know. There leaders hadn't told them. Could any of them tell where their party stood on the Manitoba School question. No! No one doubted, however, where the Liberal-Conservatives stood. But the Liberals had got in on false pretences. Like Paul, they were all things to all men, if by any means they might—catch votes! [Laughter.] But the Liberal-Conservatives are not repining; they feel well over the situation; they were never stronger than they are to-day, and they are gaining ground.

The bond between the public man and the electorate is that faith shall be kept between them. It is a matter of bargain and of honor. The candidate asks the elector for his support and the elector says what will you do? What are your principles? The candidate tells him he will do certain things if elected, or that he will advocate a certain policy. The elector gives him his vote on these conditions; but when the candidate is elected he fails to do what he has promised and turns his back on the principles or policy he pledged himself to advocate. What will the elector do next time with such a candidate? Will he trust him or vote for him again? Surely not! Faith must be kept; that principle must be carried out between public men and the electorate in all free constitutional countries.

What has been the Liberal record in this regard? They declared for 17 years that the public debt was rolling up intolerably and should be decreased. They pledged themselves that they would decrease it. Every elector present knew they made that pledge. The electors believed them and gave them their votes—gave them a chance to carry out their promise. Did they carry it out? From 1890 to 1896 the Liberal-Conservatives increased the debt on an average of $2,600,000 a year, but the Liberals, in the two years since 1896, have increased it by more than $3,000,000 a year. "They have seen us and gone on better." [Laughter.]

The speaker here referred to a cartoon in the Toronto Globe which represented the poor farmer extended on the ground, chained and groaning under the burden of "extravagant taxation," and depicting Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the distance, with mallets in hand hastening to the rescue, while the Liberal-Conservative leaders were pictured as shouting, "Leave that farmer alone, we're bleeding him white!" They had another picture similar to this which represented the poor artizan bound down, weighted with the shackles of taxation and the Liberal Good Samaritans hastening to his relief also. But the Good Samaritans had now disappeared, their mallets were laid away, and they have put an additional knob on the breast of the farmer and the partizan; they have raised the tariff on their plug of tobacco, put half a cent a pound on their sugar, and relieved them of nothing. They are taking $40,500,000 a year out of the people, or $4,000,000 more than the Liberal-Conservatives did from 1890 to 1896. They haven't kept their pledges. Suppose it were the 23rd of June 1896 and this audience were all the electors of Canada and Laurier were to come here and want you to vote him into power and he said you've been complaining of taxation, but I'll put it on to you harder, if I'm put in; suppose he were honest and stated he'd do as he had done. Would you vote for him? Certainly not. He goes in by false pretences. Ought he, therefore, to be in power any longer than the electors can get at him? What else can you do but put him and his party out? Can you teach your children anything else than that public men must keep faith with the people? Unless the electors punish the Liberal party for their deceptions and misrepresentations they will teach their children that they can lie and deceive without any fear of punishment. [Here Messrs. Stockton and McAllister withdrew to take the north bound train for Campbellton.]

Mr. Foster next referred to the trade question, and related at length how the Liberals had promised to "reform protection out of the tariff." He said the Liberals were made by their leaders to believe that the national policy was doomed should they come to power in 1896, but they had perpetrated the protective tariff and had not done with it as they promised. Did they wilfully deceive the people, or is their failure to keep their promise in this respect to be explained by the assumption that they made it in ignorance? The tariff of to-day is substantially that of the Liberal-Conservative party. It is the same in principle. Never before did a party make promises and so signally fail to keep them.

The course of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in reference to preferential trade was next dealt with, Mr. Foster claiming that, by his speech at Liverpool, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had missed the grandest opportunity any colonial statesman ever had of promoting reciprocal tariff preference between Canada and the Mother Country. He had promised at London, Ontario, and also in Toronto to send a commission over to England, if he came to power, to seek the establishing of preferential trade between Canada and the Mother Country, and yet in that jubilee year, when there was enthusiasm over the children of the empire coming home to the hearth of the mother, at the moment when the colonies should have stood together and backed up Joseph Chamberlin in his preferential scheme to cement the empire in the bonds of mutual interest as it was in sentiment and tradition; when the Duke of Devonshire said in that great Liverpool meeting that if any arrangement could be made for welding the colonies together with the Mother Country by mutual preference in trade matters, it should be done, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, speaking for Canada, said, "We want to give you a preference in our markets as a free gift, expecting and asking no return whatever." He would give British manufacturers a preference, but would ask no preference in the British market for the wheat of our farmers or the products of our lumber industry. He thus lost the golden opportunity. He said: "We love the late Mr. Cobden so much that we couldn't think of asking you to depart in anyway from your free trade policy"; so our farmers and lumbermen got nothing, but Mr. Laurier can look down upon a 2-inch Cobden medal given to him by the once powerful Cobden Club, which voted the decoration to him at its last meeting, which was attended by just thirteen persons—12 men and 1 woman! [Laughter.]

Mr. Foster next dealt with the question of our import and export trade to show that the tariff policy of the Liberals had resulted in the development and increase of trade with the United States in a much greater ratio than with Great Britain. This was another example of their broken promises.

Referring to the Moncton convention and its declared policy of running provincial politics on Dominion lines, Mr. Foster said that did not mean that the Liberal conservative party, in power at Ottawa, would run the provincial Liberal Conservative government at Fredericton, using that government for federal party purposes. That was what was being done now by the Liberal party. Mr. Blair was running the provincial government at Fredericton in the interest of the Liberal party in Canada. What the Liberal Conservative party was doing was striving to put an administration in power in Fredericton that would run the government on recognised Liberal-Conservative principles. If a Liberal Conservative government was good for Ottawa, it would be good also for Fredericton.

The speaker next referred to large Dominion public works being carried on without tender and cited some dredging work which he said Mr. Tarte, as Minister of Public Works, had given to one Garneau, his son's father-in-law, in that way. Mr. Tarte thus gave to a Montreal dry goods merchant a $30,000 job without tender, which the merchant, who had no dredges, farmed out to Liberal Conservatives who had, the merchant pocketing the difference between what he paid to the dredge owners and the $30,000. Mr. Foster claimed that Mr. Emmerson was doing the same thing—going to a concern in which he was interested and paying 6½ cents a pound for bridges, without tender, while as good bridges were put up in Nova Scotia at half the price. That was why the Liberal-Conservatives wanted local politics run on Dominion lines, so that the party to which the government belonged should be responsible to it in such matters. Coalition was to be avoided, unless it were to carry out some great political undertaking, such as confederation. Coalitions created the haunts and breeding grounds of opportunists.

In the Dominion election of 1896 Mr. Blair had done nothing. He was premier of this province and he stood aloof until the Liberal victory was won. Then he let go of the string by which he had kept himself secure in power in the provincial sphere and took advantage of the opportunity presented for him to enter the larger Dominion sphere. He tried to purchase a conservative constituency, but found that he couldn't. The line of party principle could not be broken. Those who were approached in his interest refused to vacate the seats they had won, so a Liberal senator was made governor and a Liberal member of the House of Commons was made a senator in order to create a vacancy for him. The Liberal Conservatives decided to give him opposition in the party's interests. Where was the provincial coalition Government

[Continued on 3rd page.]

Hand Engines For Sale.

Sealed tenders, marked 'Tender,' will be received by the undersigned up to 6 o'clock p. m., Monday, November 7th prostmo, for the purchase of two second-hand hand fire engines. They are in good repair and may be seen and examined in the basement of the Town Hall. Tenders may be made for one or both machines.

TERMS CASH.

For further particulars apply to Alex. Robinson, Esq., Chairman of the Park and Fire Committee, or at the Town Hall to Mr. Calvin Craig, Engineer Fire Department.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. M. GAYNOR,
Town Clerk.

Chatham, Oct. 4th 1898

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned Town Clerk and marked "Tender for Wharf Improvements," will be received up to 6 o'clock Saturday evening October 15th instant, for the repair and extension of the Public wharf of the Town of Chatham, according to plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the Street and Road Commissioner.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque equal in amount to five per cent of the amount of tender, payable to the Treasurer of the Town of Chatham, which amount shall be forfeited if the tenderer fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or to complete the work to the satisfaction of the Public Works Committee of the Town of Chatham on or before the first day of August, 1899. Should the tender be rejected the cheque will be returned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1898.

T. M. GAYNOR, Town Clerk. WARREN C. WINSLOW, Mayor.

NEW BRUNSWICK
COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND S.S.

To the Sheriff of the County of Northumberland or any constable within the said county GREETING:—

Whereas the executors of the estate of Eleanor Lane, deceased, have filed, in this court an account of their administration of the said deceased's estate, and have prayed that the same may be passed and allowed in due form of law.

You are therefore required to cite the heirs and next of kin of the deceased and all of the creditors and other persons interested in her said estate to appear before me at a Court of Probate to be held at Newcastle within and for the said county on the twenty ninth day of October next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to attend the passing and allowing of said accounts as prayed for and as by law directed.

Given under my hand and the seal of said Court this first day of September, A. D, 1898.

SAM'L THOMSON,
Judge of Probates
Co. of North'd

G. B. FRASER,
Register of Probates
for said county.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that I propose to build a boom for holding logs etc., with sufficient blocks for making same fast to, for the permanency and safety of said work, on the North side of the Miramichi River, commencing on the up-river or westerly side of the England Ballast Wharf, so called, and extending up river to the old Lyons Wharf, the same being in accordance with plans and description, filed at the Record Office, Newcastle, and with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa.

J. B. SNOWBALL.

Chatham, 14th Sept. 1898.

A Great Comb