1886

Cameron's gathering up all sorts of unsubstantiated stories would have an injurious effect on the Indians. He said the policy of the government, to compel the Indians to go to the reserves, was the best policy and that could only be done by retaining their food till they went to their reserves. It was difficult to prevent the Indians killing their cattle. The government had to supply them with other cattle. No doubt there had been some abuses. A million of money could not have been spent at such a distance from the capital under such circumstances without some abuses, but when any charges had been made the government had promptly ordered investigation. Sir John Macdonald was not the man to let any Indians starve if he could help it. He had not hesitated on several occasions to obtain the governor's warrant for expenditure on account of Indians when the parliamentary appropriations ran out. He denied in toto the charges made. They were vague and not specific. The government had done its best to avoid extravagance in the management of the Indians. It had done its best to secure capable and honest men and to see that they were kept up to the mark.

Paterson (Brant) continued the debate and after speeches by Dr. Ferguson, O'Brien, Cameron (Middlesex) and Watson the house divided on the amendment yeas 65, and nays 114, majority for government 49. House went into supply at two o'clock.

The Union Advocate.
Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1886.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

M. ADAMS,
WM. A. PARK,
L. J. TWEEDIE,
ERNEST HUTCHISON.

Supporters of the Lumbermen.

Advocates for a Lien Law.

Opponents of Over Expenditure.

Friends to Universal Suffrage.

Enemies to Oppressors of the North Shore.

Opponents of the Policy of the present Government.

That the Industries of the North Shore should not be Heavily Taxed and Crippled for the Support of Public Works in York and the other Southern Counties of the Province.

Let Northumberland Protect her own Interests.

And Vote the Ticket.

TO THE ELECTORS.

On Monday next you will perform an important duty—that of electing four gentlemen to represent this County in the Local Legislature.

You are asked to vote against the Government for the following reasons:—

Because it obtained power by promising to institute reforms which they have failed to carry out, proving that they made these promises merely to obtain place and power, and deliberately deceived those who believed them sincere.

Because the administration has by its policy crippled and almost crushed out the lumber interest, which is directly associated with the prosperity of Northumberland and other northern counties, greatly reducing our exports, keeping mills idle, and driving our working men out of the country.

Because to maintain nine of an Executive entails too great an outlay, and is in direct opposition to the policy of economy and reform promised by the Government. Nova Scotia, with a population of nearly 120,000 more than that of New Brunswick, carried on its three Executive departments with an outlay of $6,400, while New Brunswick spends over $11,000 for five heads of departments, and for a smaller population. The Government promised a reduction but failed to make it good.

Because the Government have not yet made an honest attempt to abolish the Legislative Council as promised. They promised at the opening speech of the late session that a government measure would be introduced to abolish the Upper House but did not do so. A private member brought in a bill—the Provincial Secretary voted against it; neither the representative of the Government in the Council nor the new members appointed asked for a new division, and the Council would have nothing to do with it because *it was not a Government measure.* During the four years the Government did not introduce any measure to abolish the Council, and Mr. Blair by taking into the Cabinet men opposed to the abolition knew that he had promised that which he could not perform.

Because that under the present administration the cost of Government has steadily increased.

Because the government by reducing the educational grants have added to the taxes of the people, putting upon the taxpayers a most unnecessary burden, in order to provide the administration with funds with which to subsidize their friends.

Because the failure of the government to carry out its promises of reform tends to increase the public debt, and that unless a change is at once made the people will in a short time be taxed to maintain the roads and bridges.

Because the government, relying upon their strength in the House, declared their pledges to be dead issues, and thus violated the promises made in 1882.

Because, for these and other reasons that could be given, the government have proved themselves unworthy the confidence of the people.

Electors of the North, if you value your heritage—if you believe an unfaithful government ought not to rule and direct the destinies of the people—if you want to see the lumber business placed on a sounder footing and the legislation of the country carried on with greater economy, you must vote for a change of government, for if the present administration is sustained the government will accept it as a token of approval, and matters will steadily grow from bad to worse.

Electors of Northumberland—let your vote for the Opposition ticket—for Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison speak out honestly and squarely for the much needed change.

Electors of the North, we have reached a crisis in our public affairs, which needs your aid. Let your votes be given for reform and economy, by voting against the present administration, which has been lavish in its promises but faithless to its vows.

The news from St. John and Westmorland are most cheering. Let Northumberland and the North help to win the victory by a grand opposition vote on the 26th.

More work and better pay for lumberers, mill hands and other workingmen when the lumber business improves. The Blair Gov't will not help the lumberers. Vote for the opposition.

Inconsistency.

Mr. Smith of the *Advance*, it will be remembered, made a lengthy speech at the January meeting of the Municipal Council, in which he clearly showed the depressed condition of the lumber industry, and among the causes assisting the depression referred to the higher stumpage tax paid by this Province as compared with the lesser tax paid by Nova Scotia and Quebec. We quote one extract from the speech:—

"Trade would bear any tax for a time, and in some cases our lumber concerns must go on, because of their investments, which must be maintained in a realizing process, though it might be a losing one at that; but trade would also go in the direction of the least resistance, like all other things in which human effort was involved, and the facts showed that the lumber trade which should be ours, was gravitating towards Nova Scotia and Quebec, for free capital would not seek employment in New-Brunswick logs at $1.25 stumpage, when they could be got at 40c. and 60c. in the other places. This question was no sectional one, so far as its effects on the general interests of the Province were concerned, for the supplies of the industry were obtained from all over the Province, and all should join in an effort to secure more just treatment for our lumbermen. Unless that was done the Province would lose the benefits of the trade. * * * It was plainly the duty of our legislators—of those charged with the administration of Provincial affairs—to recognize the fact that we are face to face with circumstances which imperatively demand a change of policy, and if they are fit—as he believed the government were—to hold office, they would address themselves to the work."

These are plain words, and are worthy of consideration. Councillor Smith very truly showed that by reason of the excessive stumpage tax our lumber business was falling off—that the provinces of Nova Scotia and Quebec were being benefitted at our expense, and that it was the imperative duty of the Government to effect a change of policy whereby our lumber business might be improved and brought up to its former prosperity. But what are the facts? And here we have the rank insincerity of the Councillor and editor of the *Advance*, who, now, with an effrontery which could only emanate from one man in this County, asks the electors to support the Government which has refused to carry out the policy which he so strongly argued was necessary to the prosperity of our leading industry. The Government have not recognized the fact that we are face to face with circumstances which imperatively demand a change, and the Councillor and editor's only consistent course would be to abandon the Government which has left the North Shore to take care of its lumber industry as best it can, for no assistance will it offer. But Smith, though disappointed in the Government, is willing now to eat his own words in his eagerness to secure the return to power of an administration who will favor him with patronage. Self interest is too much for him, and when the emergency arises for him to put his excellent theories into practice, like the Government to which he clings with leech-like tenaciousness, he fails, miserably fails to prove that his theories are anything more than theories after all. It is nothing to him that mills are lying idle when they ought to be at work—nothing to him that honest laborers are wanting the necessaries of life—nothing to him that the leading industry of the country is declining and the trade seeking other channels because of the unjustifiable tax placed upon it by the Blair administration—nothing to him that men of business are suffering keenly from the depressed condition of the lumber business. Oh! No. It is for him to look on calmly while his theories vanish into air, and serenely calculate the profits of some fat job to be given him in return for his support of a Government which has done nothing to relieve the business, notwithstanding the influential delegation which waited recently upon the Government asking that some effort be made to afford required relief. In the same selfish, hardened, spirit which actuated a vindictive, tyrannical Roman emperor, who is said to have fiddled while Rome was burning, as if gloating over the misery which met his view, so this cynical editor quietly views the situation while this and other northern ports are losing their trade through the burdens placed upon the leading industry by a reckless and extravagant administration. What to him are all his well rounded paragraphs depicting the terrible condition of the lumber business, which under the direction of the Government of which he is, to all observers, only a subservient tool, a piece of political clay moulded by them at their will? What indeed?—With visions of patronage passing before his expectant gaze he can forget all he has said, and bend his energies to the work of forging still stronger chains to bind the lumbermen and all those associated in the industry. Did he not say in that speech that if the lumber industry were wiped out the country would not be worth living in, and yet we find him assisting a Government whose policy has done so much to depress the industry and to bring it to its present languishing condition,—by which hundreds have been compelled to leave the Province and earn a livelihood elsewhere. What can be said of a man who first shows the leading industry of the country as rapidly declining,—both as a representative of the people and as a journalist—and then turns and embraces the men who are to a great extent responsible for its decay, and urges the electorate to go and do likewise? It is an unseemly spectacle, one well calculated to disgust all true-minded and honest men, and leads to the inference that where the vulture is to be found calmly awaiting the feast, corruption cannot be far distant. If we do not misinterpret the true feeling of this constituency, such crookedness will be heartily condemned on the 26th.

Electors, if you favor economical legislation you cannot support the Blair Gov't!

Calculating.

The *Advance* is never at a loss to show that the cause he espouses has strong supporters, *on paper*, and hence we find him giving the names of a number of firms engaged in the lumber business who he avers will oppose the opposition ticket. The editor is careful to avoid saying what the same firms think of Messrs. Gillispie and Burchill, who have supported the Government in their efforts to burden the lumber business. While we are not prepared with proof to show that the firms named will not oppose the ticket, it does not appear reasonable that they intend to support the Government which has refused to lighten the burdens placed upon the industry in which they are directly interested. In the case of some it may be that they care very little about it, as the workmen have to pay the piper after all, for it is a well known fact that the prices of supplies are made to suit the circumstances. The big operator loses but little after all. It is the contractor and those under him who have to foot the bills. It is therefore to the direct advantage of every man employed in the woods to vote against the Government, in order to bring about a change which will mean to him cheaper supplies, and a chance of coming out in the spring with a balance to his credit. While the higher stumpage is on, the balances are nearly always on the wrong side. The men who work in the woods are feared by the Government, and the administration has therefore attempted to deprive them of the privilege of voting, by calling on the election when they are required in the woods.

The names given by the *Advance* may be all right, but we think we can say that they are not all opposed to the ticket. One of our staff had an interview with one of the parties named no later than a week ago, during which the lumber business was referred to more particularly, and while the gentleman did not say anything about opposing the ticket, he certainly did not, by the tenor of his remarks, leave the interviewer to believe that he would work in behalf of any government candidate. He condemned, and strongly too, the course of the government in maintaining so high a rate of stumpage, which he said only induced operators to work more extensively upon the lands of the New Brunswick Railway Co., to the loss of the Provincial revenue. He showed plainly that these lands were more convenient as regards the transportation of supplies, and that he spoke from actual experience when he said that logs could be procured on these lands at from $1.00 to $1.50 per m. cheaper than they could from government lands. He had proved this in the case of two camps operated for him, about equal as regards management and help. This gives the operator a great advantage, and shows that while the stumpage on government lands is kept as high as it is at present, the preference will certainly be given to the more convenient lands of private companies. Parties interested in private lands themselves are doubtless well satisfied to see the excessive government stumpage maintained, because it enables them to keep up their stumpage, and brings grist to their mill. The gentleman further pointed out the injury accruing to the lumber operators by the excessive rate of stumpage charged by the government, and yet he is one of the parties named as being in opposition to Messrs. Adams, Park, Tweedie and Hutchison. We leave our readers to judge as to the correctness of the *Advance's* estimate. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the firms named do intend to oppose the ticket, that is no argument that the workmen in the woods, who are the greatest sufferers, and the many others in the various channels who feel that a change must speedily be made to effect an improvement in the lumber trade, ought also to oppose the ticket. Not at all. Because Mr. Snowball, for political reasons, chooses to oppose the ticket, or because somebody else chooses to do so for personal reasons, is no evidence whatever that the great majority of the men who obtain their livelihood in whole or in part by the lumber industry, will not throw their influence against the government, and vote squarely for Adams, Park, Hutchison and Tweedie.

Electors, remember that Gillespie and Burchill voted at the late session against the reduction of the stumpage.

The Actual Debt.

Journals supporting the Government are very busy just now in rehashing falsehoods for the purpose of deceiving the electors. One of the deceptive paragraphs now going the rounds is as follows:—

THE PRINCIPAL CLAIM.—The principal claim of the Hanington ticket to the confidence of the electors is that the Government of which Hon. D. L. Hanington was a member left a floating debt of $311,347 as a legacy to the Blair Government.

The truth is (says the *Times*) that the floating debt when the Hanington Government left power was 39,000. This is addition of course to the $120,000 for new legislative buildings to replace those destroyed by fire, which amount was never considered a part of the floating debt, it being the intention of the Hanington Government to meet it, with the Eastern Extension claim, since allowed.

Mr. Blair trumped up this floating debt of $311,000, by extending the fiscal year from October 31st to December 31st, two months in which a large amount in school warrants fell due, while there was no corresponding revenue. He made the fiscal year end December 31st, he trumped up every item of expenditure that he could, called it all floating debt due to the Hanington government, and next morning went to the bank and had placed to the credit of the Province nearly a quarter of a million dollars of subsidy due from Ottawa. It is well that the people should fully understand the tactics of the Blair Government. Like his alleged "savings," the floating debt Mr. Blair charges against the Hanington Government is intended to deceive the people in regard to the actual position of affairs.

It is not to be surprised at that Mr. Blair was anxious to get the elections over in a hurry, for every day given the opposition to criticize the course of the Government, and to show how the Province has been misgoverned during the past four years would lessen their chances of returning to power. The Government have utterly failed in carrying out the policy of economy and retrenchment promised when they took office. They obtained place and power by deceiving the people, and now want the electors to vote for them blindly, and trust again in their promises. The electors in the North Shore have it in their power to assist in bringing about much-needed reform by electing opponents of the Blair administration. To return supporters of the Government will be to continue extravagance in legislation, to increase taxation, and to assist in the further oppression of those engaged in the lumber business. Let the vote on Monday next speak out for a change of Government, the only way in which the stumpage will be reduced and other needed reforms brought about.

Nomination Day.

On Monday forenoon, judging from the number of persons in town from the country districts, there was every promise of a large attendance at the nomination proceedings in the Court house, and so it turned out to be, the Court house being crowded to excess.—All the expected candidates were present. At 11.30 a. m. the high sheriff called the meeting to order and read the writ for the election of four able and discreet persons to serve in the general assembly of this Province. He then read various sections of the Provincial Election Law, took the oath laid down by the law before Justice Jared Tozer and then administered the oath to his clerk, Mr. S. Benson. The Court was then declared open to receive nominations. After a while Mr. David T. Johnson of Chatham nominated Hon. T. F. G. Gillespie, nomination being seconded by Mr. P. Hennessy and 550 others. Mr. James Brown, of Newcastle then nominated Mr. John P. Burchill, which was also seconded by Mr. P. Hennessy and 570 others. Mr. Henry Muirhead of Chatham, nominated Messrs. M. Adams, W. A. Park, L. J. Tweedie and E. Hutchison, seconded by Mr. John Morrissey and over fourteen hundred others. Mr. Adams demanded a poll. After some informal discussion among the candidates and the sheriff as to the form of ballots and other matters as well as to the order in which the candidates would speak, viz:—that Mr. Gillespie would open the ball, he to be replied to by one of the opposition candidates, then Mr. Burchill would have the floor to be followed by the other opposition candidates, after which Mr. Gillespie as President of the Executive would have the privilege of closing.—This was agreed to and a suggestion made that all adjourn to the Masonic Hall where there was more room for the large number of electors present than in the Court house. The candidates and electors then wended their way down hill leaving the high sheriff in possession of the Court House, as his court had by law to remain open until two o'clock for the reception of nominations.

In about half an hour the Masonic Hall held a goodly number of persons and a large number remained outside until the entrance of Mr. T. F. Gillespie, and by the time he rose to address the audience the hall was well filled.

MR. GILLESPIE

said he had had the honor of representing the County of Northumberland in the House of Assembly for the past twelve years and he was there to give an account of what had been done by him as their representative, and he could say that every vote given by him in the Assembly was for the best interest of the county and the province.

Referred to his appointment as President of the Executive Council and said his Gov't had done more for the county than any other which had preceded it. Anyway the previous Gov't was only a patched up affair. His Gov't had done up the business of the country in a prompt and economical manner. He stated that the funding of the debt was an advantage to the country, in lessening the charges for interest.—Said the members of the Executive had reduced their own salaries $300 each making a saving of $1800. The fault found with the Gov't was not what they had done but for what they had not done, and which it was impossible to do, notably the abolition of the Legislative Council and other reforms promised when in opposition. The changes made in lessening the contingencies account, and the change made in banking the interest account was largely in our favor, the expenses of Gov't House were also decreased, and the schools, roads and bridge services had received the last year as much as in any previous year. The office of Clerk of the Crown had been abolished thus saving $400 a year. (A voice here was raised—yes and $900 was paid to somebody else for doing the work.) Also stated that the travelling expenses had been largely decreased. The opposition ticket professes to represent the lumber interest.—This ticket was largely composed of lawyers, and it was a well known fact that the lawyers had driven many of the lumbermen out of the country. He was as much interested in the lumber business as the lumberers themselves, as if this business was depressed he suffered by it. What would his foundry be worth to him unless he had work to do for those mills employed in the manufacture of lumber. He made some running comments upon the card issued by the Opposition, took credit to himself for the building of the Northern and Western Railway, the Nelson Bridge, etc., and claimed that if the Northern Counties did pay large amount for stumpage they got it all back again.

It requires strict economy to make both ends meet, and with the stumpage reduced they must come to direct taxation. The electors knew him, he had always worked for the interest of his county. He could do as much in an hour as any of these lawyers could in a day, and if he was returned he would continue to work for the good of this county.

A voice—"Are you going to reduce the stumpage."

Mr. Gillespie—"Oh the stumpage is settled all right."

MR. W. A. PARK

then came forward. He said this was the second time he had appeared before the electors asking for their votes. His predecessor had made a longer speech than ever he had heard him make before, but he no doubt considered it necessary to try and put himself as favorably as he could before the people, but he (Park) thought Gillespie had worked and voted and acted in a way suicidal to the best interests of this county. This ticket had been stigmatised as a ticket of lawyers, but if they looked back to the time when Johnson, Williston, Kerr and Sutton represented them and with P. Mitchell in the Legislative Council was it ever better represented than at that time. The argument that because they were lawyers they should not be selected was fallacious, and whether a candidate be a lawyer, a merchant, a foundryman or a farmer was immaterial so long as he worked for the general good of the people. In 1883 the then Gov't. was supported by a majority of four in the vote for Speaker, and two days after on an amendment to the address they were voted out of power silently, and without any reason being given therefor, and those who one day voted for the old gov't and two days after turned round and voted against them did not do so in the interests of their constituents. These men had been rewarded for thus acting. Mr. Flewelling had been appointed into the Legislative Council, Mr. Tibbits was appointed Deputy Prov. Secretary, and Mr. Leighton was appointed Registrar of Deeds for Carleton County Others were bribed and it was a sorry day for New Brunswick when these men departed from their party principles and voted for their own personal preferment. In reference to the statement of Mr. Gillespie that the Northern counties received back nearly all they paid for stumpage in grants for roads and bridges, he asked what had the stumpage to do with the amount expended on roads and bridges. We were entitled to this expenditure and other counties got the same without paying a single dollar for stumpage. In reference to the Nelson bridge the mode of paying the contractors is unprecedented in the annals of the country, and the $10,000 thus paid does not appear in the accounts of the country for the past year, although the contractors had received the money which had been paid by a draft, and in order to keep the amount out of the year's accounts, he could prove that $25 had been paid by the gov't for the renewal of this draft. That is how the accounts are manipulated to hide the actual fact of the expenditures from the people. The old gov't paid for the Normal School out of the ordinary revenue, and did not do as the present gov't had done to pay for the Fredericton bridge, and Lunatic Asylum annex, drawn $75,000 out of the revenue fund at Ottawa to pay for it. No wonder the travelling expenses of the present Surveyor General were light in comparison with those of the former, for whoever heard of the present Surveyor General visiting any of the Free Grants settlements as his predecessor had done. Mr. Gillespie had said they had saved $1800 in salaries, but as a matter of fact it was only $1200, and members of the Gov't had stated that if they had known they would be so strong in the House they would not have made the reduction. He showed conclusively that Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill had voted against the best interests of the country. At the last election he did not look upon Mr. Gillespie as an opposition candidate, but he did think that with so large a majority for the Gov't candidates, Mr. Burchill would have some little respect for the wishes of his constituents thus expressed and not vote against their best interests. The platform of the present Gov't as enunciated when in opposition had not been carried out, and no attempt had been made to do so. These planks were the abolition of the Legislative Council, the reduction of the Executive as well as the decrease of the expenses of Gov't House. The Clerk of the Crown had been dismissed, thus saving his salary of $400, but Mr. Gregory, the legal partner of Mr. Blair got $900 for doing professional work. The expenses of running Gov't House had not been lessened. These and many other facts proved that their economy policy had not been carried out, and Mr. Blair acknowledged that a policy of economy was very effective while in opposition but could not be carried out when in power. He had voted against the funding of the debt for which there was no necessity; $120,000 of this was for the new Prov. Building and was the only item which should be funded, and as the Government expected to receive from the Dominion Gov't $150,000 for unsettled claims which would settle the balance of the debt, he had voted against this funding of the debt as it was establishing a precedent which would be ruinous to the country and he would continue to do so. He would grant that the Gov't had been economical in regard to schools as the staff of inspectors had been lessened and the allowances to teachers had been lowered, and they thus claimed a large saving in the grants for educational services, but these amounts had to be made up by the people who had to assess themselves to make up the difference. This Gov't gets $30,000 more income than the old Gov't; what becomes of this, and yet they can do nothing for the oppressed lumber interest. The Gov't had utterly failed to carry out their programme of economy made while in opposition. These stumpage regulations were strangling the lumber trade in these Northern counties while they did not bear so heavily upon this interest on the Southern side of the Province. The Northern counties had but six months of open navigation in which to ship their lumber, while in the Southern counties they had the advantage of open navigation all the year round. Then again they could use up their small lumber by shipping it to the United States, while here it had to be destroyed or given away, as we had no handy market for it. Gentleman had expended $750,000 in mills and wharf properties along our river and by so doing made our lumber lands valuable, and when these gentlemen show that the people cannot get out lumber and pay the excessive stumpage without loss some relief should be given. It had been stated in the *Advance* and in Mr. Snowball's lumber circular the following amount of lumber had been shipped from this port during the past three years, and the statement showed a great falling off

In 1883 there was shipped lumber to the amount of	149,000,000
" 1884 " " " " "	108,000,000
" 1885 " " " " " only	87,000,000
A decrease in totals of 1883 and 85 alone of	62,000,000

What does this mean to the laboring man? It meant that our shipments had gone down 30,000 standards which at one dollar per standard paid to the working man for loading into the ships showed a loss of $30,000 which would have been paid to the laboring men, and this large loss was owing to the excessive stumpage. And what does this shrinkage mean to the men who worked in the mills. It meant a loss of some $60,000 during the season, or a total loss in wages alone to the mill employees and men working on board ships of $90,000. Nova Scotia shipments were going ahead, they having only about 40c. per thousand stumpage to pay while we had to pay $1.25, a higher rate than the lumberer could afford to pay, and hence the business was now conducted at a loss.

It was the duty of every voter by his ballot to speak in a decided manner as to the excessive stumpage, and if you return the Gov't supporters you say that the stumpage policy of the Gov't was right, if you think it is wrong then vote against it and support the Opposition ticket. If Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill had been public spirited men they would have said to the Gov't—if you do not reduce the stumpage charges on the North Shore we shall vote against you. They would then have stood in a good position to come back to the people and would have been supported by the two members in opposition. He had been attacked by the *Advance* and called ignorant because he did not correct the false statements made by Sur. General Mitchell in the debate on his resolution that the stumpage should be reduced, and he was held up to ridicule because he did not do what the editor of the *Advance* knew he could not do, not having the right to reply to the Surveyor General, and yet that paper said that if the Gov't did not reduce the stumpage they would rue it, but he was the scapegoat against whom the point was made.

In reference to the resolution of Mr. Burchill, it consisted of so many whereases that it put him in mind of a man with a very large shirt collar and no shirt, in fact the resolution was all preamble. It asked the Gov't to take the matter into serious consideration. And what came of it, why it was withdrawn. In fact it died before it was born and the electors could judge how to deal with it.

The opposition ticket were pledged to work together in union and the stand they took should be supported. He advocated strongly the passage of a good Lien Law, by which the workman would be sure of his pay after his winter's work was done; and in this connection asked Mr. Burchill if it were true that he had said at Chatham that a lien law was an insult to the capitalists of the county.

Mr. Burchill replied that he had made no such statement.

Mr. Park here read from a report of Mr. Burchill's speech the statement referred to, after which Mr. B. made no further denial.

Mr. Park closed by asking the electors to vote for the ticket and against the Gov't which was oppressing them. They should be true to the traditions of old Northumberland, knowing the right and knowing dare maintain. (Loud cheers.)

MR. J. P. BURCHILL,

on coming forward, said this was the second time he had appeared before them asking for their suffrages. He was running the election on his own footing and was not tacked to the coat tails of any strong man. At the last election he had been elected in opposition to the Adams Hannington Gov't, and he had lent his influence in that direction. Made a comparison of the cost of contingencies for several years past, endeavoring to prove that the figures were largely in favor of the Blair Gov't. Went into the charges for travelling expenses of the present and former Surveyor Generals, the amount being according to his figures largely against Hon. M. Adams, but he omitted to explain that while the former Surveyor General was constantly visiting the Free Grant Settlements the present Surveyor General had not done so. He contrasted the length of the sessions of the Local House under the present and former Gov't, and the consequent decrease in expense. All these things influenced him in supporting the Gov't. He attempted to ridicule the Election Card of the opposition ticket, said the economy question had always been brought forward at elections, and made running comments on the various heads on said card. He then took up the finances of the country, defended the funding of the Provincial debt and charged that the debt was owing to the maladministration of the late Gov't. The stumpage question was said to be the principal plank in the opposition platform. He did not believe the stumpage was the cause of the depression, arguing that over production was the main cause. The price of our lumber was too high to compete with Nova Scotia. So far as he was individually concerned he would do all he could to have the stumpage reduced as it was in his interest to do so.

Question asked—Why did you not vote for Park's motion.

Park's motion was a vote of want of confidence and he could not vote for it because he had confidence in the Gov't and had none in the opposition. In conclusion he referred to a communication in the *Advocate* which he had been sorry to see. He was not elected to represent Newcastle but Northumberland, and he advised the people on this side of the river to shake hands with those on the other side and stand shoulder to shoulder for the advancement of our mutual and general interests, and do away with all sectional bickerings and jealousies. (Cheers.)

MR. E. HUTCHISON

in addressing those present noted some of the canvasses made against him by Mr. Burchill. Mr. Adams was undoubtedly a strong man—but why—because the people were satisfied with him. He (Hutchison) came out because of a requisition to himself and others on the opposition ticket. Made some pointed remarks in reference to the excessive stumpage and other matters which had been touched upon by those who had preceded him. Referred to the fact that when in the House he had voted with the opposition led by Mr. Blair, but he (Blair) had not carried out those principles of economy and reform which he had promised when in opposition, hence he was now opposed to him and the present Gov't. Went fully into the decrease of the lumber business and the loss the working man sustained thereby, and hoped the electors would vote the ticket, as the ticket was pledged to do their utmost to put a stop to such an overcharge on the lumber. (Cheers)

MR. TWEEDIE

also took up the various matters before the electors at this time, and made a speech full of good points and humorous illustrations, but our space will not allow us to make even a synopsis of the arguments used by him. Mr. Tweedie is well known to be a good speaker, and his remarks were well received and he was loudly cheered at the close.

Mr. Hutchison here again stepped to the platform, and said he had been handed a letter asking what was his position on the temperance question. He said that he was a temperance man and when any legislation came up hearing favorably on this question he would support it, and while this statement might be made against his interests in this contest yet he would stand up for his principles independent of what the result might be.

MR. ADAMS,

on coming to the front, was greeted with loud cheers. He said the key note had been struck by Burchill when he said "United we stand, divided we fall." We had been divided for the past four years but the next four we should be united. The curse of the past four years was that our representatives have been divided.—Let these supporters of the Gov't remain at home for the next four years, and then we might hope for a change for the better. In reference to the present position of this county he asked—Is the time come when the county of Northumberland should go down on its knees begging for its rights? No—we demand our rights. Mr. Gillispie was the universal "yes" man, and as he had said in the house it took a generation to make such a man. His voice was never heard in the Gov't or the House of Assembly against the oppressive stumpage regulations. If these Gov't supporters were returned we would only be given them the opportunity to put more oppressive regulations upon us. In looking back over the history of Northumberland he failed to find among representatives a coward such as T. F. Gillespie or one like J. P. Burchill, who when Mr. Blair said "sit, John, in your seat," and he sat. He ridiculed the assumption of Gillispie as being head of the Gov't, which he had alluded to as "My Government." Why, when a question arose as to who should be appointed inspector of the Nelson Bridge, he had not influence enough to get John Maltby appointed, but the nominee of J. B. Burchill (George Brown) received the appointment. For four years in the legislative halls of the Province they had sat silent and dumb, sitting quiet under the lash of Andrew S. Blair. Silent and dumb they remained when oppressive regulations were being brought in, taxing oppressively our principal business, and it is a matter of congratulation that an election has unhinged their tongues. But traitors never win, and looking at their record for the past four years all must admit they have been recreant to the trust reposed in them. He then went fully into the composition of the House of Assembly and the men who had by bribes and promises been bought over. Mr. Burchill had read a contrast of the amounts paid for contingencies by the old Government and the present one, but the amounts were not correct by any means as a comparison with the Provincial Blue Books for the several years quoted would show. Mr. Adams gave the pages where the statements could be found, and proved that the contingencies were largely added to, and showed that thousands of dollars were added to make a case against the Opposition. He thought if Mr. Burchill would use his own brain and his own intelligence in hunting up these figures, and not allow Mr. Blair to make his figures for him, he would not have been so easily led astray.

He (Adams) showed that the great road grants amounted to $90,000, and the bye-road grants to $70,000 and all the Gillespies and Burchills in the country cannot reduce these grants as they were provided by law. The question of the finances was fully gone into and shown up in its true colors, making a strong case against the Government who had kept back over expenditures of last year and carried them over into 1886, and then claimed that they had kept the expenditures within the receipts. He could not reconcile the statement of Gillespie that "the stumpage was all right" in view of the fact that the Surveyor General in Charlotte had said that the Government had adopted the $1.25 stumpage in the interest of the lumbermen, and that the ten years leases were also in their interest. Why should we bow our necks to the Surveyor General or Mr. Blair in these exactions, and Gillespie had not had back bone enough to stand up for his own county. Protect your interests—Northumberland's interests. Dash down any or all who are ambitious to represent you and then betray their trust; fight for your rights and let justice prevail. When you vote, vote as if it was Northumberland you were voting for. If he (Adams) had the confidence of the people he gloried in it, as it showed him that he had done his duty. He pledged the people of Northumberland that he would oppose all laws and regulations that were unjust to them. He spoke strongly as to the need of a lien law to protect the workman, and also the law of Universal Suffrage, which he had always advocated. Went fully into the charges made against him by Blair in reference to those lots on the North West and showed he had not been found guilty of what they charged him with; if there had been any truth in them he would not have demanded a committee of investigation, neither would he have dared to again offer as a candidate in his native county if he was guilty of such a crime. He continued at length touching upon many matters of interest to our county and the Province at large, and closed an eloquent and able address amid the enthusiastic cheers of a large majority of those present.

Mr. Gillespie had the privilege of replying after Mr. Adams had concluded, but he did not put in an appearance, and the crowd dispersed.

The duty of the hour is to vote for a change of Government, in order to improve the leading industry of the north.

Campbellton Notes.

The snow is fast disappearing, and waggons are appearing on our streets again. Yesterday the thermometer stood 72° in the shade, the hottest day of the season. Teams are still crossing on the ice, but we expect to see it moving out the last of this week.

Messrs. Boudreau & Roy have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on a general carpenter business. They have taken a contract to build Mr. McLean's store, and will commence building operations at once. Their shop is in the old schoolhouse.

A lad named Willie Hayes, living with his grandmother, Mrs. Brown, was accidentally drowned here Sunday by falling in a well. The well had not been in use during the winter, and was partly covered with snow, leaving no indications of one being there. He had been sent for a bottle of milk, and not returning search was made, when the bottle was found floating in the well, and he at the bottom.

The Temperance Lodge here is flourishing, with a membership of sixty, and are weekly adding to the number.

When the train with European emigrants arrived here Sunday night it was found that one of the crowd was missing. A special train was at once sent back as far as Charlo, where he was last seen, but no trace of him could be found. Three of his friends remained over until to-day to make further enquiries as to his whereabouts; but up to time of writing nothing new was known.

Campbellton, April 16.

Vote for Progress.

This County is taxed, and its chief industry crushed almost out of existence in order to build a bridge at Fredericton to help Mr. Blair in his own county at this election, and to provide funds for the government to expend to sustain themselves in power. Messrs Gillespie and Burchill have seconded Mr. Blair in all his efforts to enrich York at the expense of the North, and when they were asked to vote for the stumpage resolution introduced by Mr. Park, refused to do so. Professedly they are the friends of the lumberer, but when judged by their course in the Assembly, they appear in their true light as friends of the government and not of the lumberer. Voters will do well to cast their ballots for the Opposition ticket—the friends of the lumberer,—who are pledged to bring about a reduction of the stumpage, should the government be defeated. Vote for Adams, Park, Hutchison, Tweedie—the whole ticket. Remember that a split vote is almost as bad as no vote at all. Electors, by your votes on Monday assist to hurl from power the enemies of the lumber industry.

Vote against the Government which has nothing but promises to offer the people.

Personal.

A despatch from Ottawa says: "Sir John Macdonald has so greatly improved in health that this afternoon he was able to drive about the Parliament grounds, and being now well on the way towards complete recovery, it is only a matter of a few days before he can resume his place in the Commons, and with customary vigor and skill resume the leadership of the party."—*Quebec Chronicle*, 16th.

Hon. T. W. Anglin has been selected as the Reform candidate for the Commons in North Simcoe.

Thaddeus Fairbanks, the celebrated scale manufacturer, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., has died, aged 90 years.

Mr. J. H. Moore, foreman at Campbellton, was on Saturday last presented with a gold watch and a purse, on the eve of his departure for Shediac, where he and his family have taken up their residence.—*Globe 16th.*

Afraid of the Lumbermen.

The Government of this Province are evidently afraid of the lumbermen. To disfranchise as many of them as possible the Government forced on the election at a season when most of the men who are employed at river driving etc., are still in the woods, and when the state of the roads is such that it is almost impossible to travel over them. The little scheme will not work, however, for while all are not lumbermen, *all* are deeply interested in the prosperity of the lumber business. The electors will not forget that the Government of which Mr. Gillespie is a member, and which Mr. Burchill supports through thick and thin, has declared through Mr. Blair, its leader, that they cannot relieve the lumber business of the excessive taxation placed upon it, because the revenue is needed to keep up the various services. Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill, in voting yea to the Government's oppression of the lumber interest, lose sight of the fact that had the Government carried out the reforms promised, there would have been sufficent revenue for all purposes even though the stumpage tax were reduced to eighty cents per thousand. Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill, too, are afraid of the men who form the bone and sinew of the land. They voted against extending the franchise to all who pay taxes. They voted against the lien law, a measure designed to give the poor man who works hard in the woods all winter a lien (or security) upon the logs which but for his work would never have had any market value. The mechanic has a lien upon articles manufactured or upon work done by him, and why should not the hard working axeman also have a lien upon the logs he cuts down as security for his wages. Messrs. Adams and Park voted for the Lien Law, and Messrs. Gillespie and Burchill voted against it. The lumbermen, or all of them who are not practically disfranchised by the miserable action of the Government in bringing on the elections when a number of them are in the woods, will vote for the opposition ticket, and show the two candidates supporting the government that their course merits condemnation.

If idle mills are to be started and more employment given, the lumber business must be improved. The Gov't will do nothing in that direction. Vote them out!

The Real Issue.

The real issue now before the people of this County, as well as the other Northern Counties is not one of politics simply. The question now to be considered is not whether a Conservative or Liberal Government shall rule at Fredericton. It is not a question of men, nor of Dominion politics. The real issue is—will Northumberland and other counties interested in the lumber business sustain the Government which has raised the rate of stumpage from eighty cents to $1.25 per thousand feet, or will the electors send men to the Assembly pledged to reduce the stumpage tax should the opposition return to power, and thus assist in restoring prosperity to the North Shore. Let the answer be an emphatic condemnation of the Government, in all these Northern counties. A depressed lumber industry, which in Miramichi alone shows a decrease in the shipments of over **sixty-one millions** in the year 1885 as compared with 1883—mills wholly and partly idle, fewer ships in the port, lower wages and less work, all cry out for relief. Continue the Blair administration another four years, and it is not hard to picture the result. Electors of Northumberland, see to it that on Monday next you assist the lumber industry and at the same time assist yourselves by voting for the opposition ticket—the four men pledged to aid the lumberers—and whose votes in the Assembly will be in your interests. Vote squarely for Adams, Park, Hutchison and Tweedie.

Vote against the Government and obtain relief for the lumber business.

"When the Devil was sick,
The Devil a saint would be;
When the Devil got well,
The Devil a saint was he."

The Blair Government resembles the gentleman mentioned in the above well-known rhyme to a considerable extent. We do not mean to insinuate that the members of the Provincial Government are so steeped in iniquity as to be compared in all respects with "old nick," but in one respect they do resemble him as described in the above interesting period of his career. When in opposition they were clamorous for Reform. The Provincial expenditures were to be cut down. The number of the Executive was to be reduced. The office of Solicitor General was to be abolished. Government House was no longer to be maintained at public expense. The Legislative Council was to be done away with. The Lieutenant-Governor's Secretary was to be no longer paid by Government. All this was when the Blair party was in opposition. They were sick then, sick and hungry for office. They got into office, and recovered their health, and then all des