

The Morning Advocate

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. & J. ANSLOW.
VOL. XI.—No. 45.

Our Country, with its United Interests.
Newcastle, N. B., Wednesday, September 4, 1878.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.
WHOLE No. 565.

WAVELY HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
This House has lately been refurnished, and every possible arrangement made to ensure the comfort of travellers.

LIVERY STABLES, WITH GOOD OUTFIT, ON THE PREMISES.
ALEX. STEWART,
Late of Waverly House, St. John's. Proprietor.
Newcastle, Dec. 2, 1878.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI,
NEW BRUNSWICK.
THIS HOTEL is very pleasantly situated, has recently been fitted up in first class style, is in close proximity to the C. Railway Station, and the wants of travellers will be attended to promptly.

KIRK HOTEL.
THE SUBSCRIBER has rented the New Building erected by Mr. M. Keen, near the Post Office and Custom House, and having newly furnished the same throughout, is prepared to accommodate the **TRAVELLING PUBLIC.**

CANADA HOUSE,
CHATHAM, NEW BRUNSWICK.
WM. JOHNSTON, Proprietor.
CONSIDERABLE outlay has been made on this house to make it a first class hotel, and travellers will find it a desirable temporary residence both as regards location and comfort.

"Widder House,"
Bathurst, Gloucester County, N. B.
This House, which has been enlarged and thoroughly repaired, repaired and refurnished, will be open to the public on Monday next, 12th inst.

ROYAL HOTEL,
KING SQUARE.
I HAVE much pleasure in informing my numerous friends and the public generally, that I have leased the Hotel formerly known as the "Continental," and thoroughly renovated the same, making it as the "ROYAL" always had the reputation of being, one of the best Hotels in the Province.

NORTHERN HOUSE,
CAMPBELLTON.
THE SUBSCRIBER having recently bought and fitted up the John McMillan Property, is now prepared to accommodate Boarders both private and transient on the most liberal terms.

VICTORIA HOTEL,
RIVER DU LOUP,
JOSEPH A. FOUNTAIN, PROPRIETOR.
THIS HOUSE is situated in the immediate vicinity of the Railway Station, and is well calculated to meet the requirements of travellers, as neither price or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of guests.

TO MILL OWNERS and Mechanics.
THOS. B. PEACE,
MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF SAWS,
In preparation to fill orders from any part of the country. His saws are now being widely used, are made of the very finest quality of English steel, and are warranted to be equal to the best English or American manufacture.

TRUNK FACTORY,
ESTABLISHED 1852.
MR. W. H. KOWLES
HAS much pleasure in announcing to his many friends and customers that he has resumed business at No. 203, over A. J. Lord's Furniture Emporium, where he will be pleased to attend to all orders entrusted to his care with neatness & dispatch.

WILLIAM A. PARK,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
OFFICE—Over the Store of William Park, Esq.
Castle Street, NEWCASTLE.
May 1, 1877.

L. J. TWEEDIE,
ATTORNEY & BARRISTER
AT LAW,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCER, &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.

WILLET & QUIGLEY,
Solicitors, Barristers, Attorneys,
NOTARIES PUBLIC, CONVEYANCERS, &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.
JOHN WILLET, RIC. D. QUIGLEY, LL. B.
March 24, 1876. 2ino-29

A. H. JOHNSON,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC,
&c., &c.,
CHATHAM, N. B.
July 10, 1877.

A. D. SHIRREFF,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Life, Fire & Marine Insurance
GENERAL AGENT,
Chatham, N. B.
August 29, 1876. 20-17

HERBERT T. DAWSON, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
NEWCASTLE, N. B.
OFFICE—In Mr. John Dalton's House;
RESIDENCE
At Mr. Wm. Gremlay's, opposite Office.
Newcastle, March 26, 1877. 25

Dr. Freeman,
will attend to DENTISTRY in his various Branches, as his other engagements will permit.
Having procured every appliance and the most recent improvements, Dr. F. guarantees all operations and gives special attention to the insertion of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH,
Either on Rubber or a new and improved Base called Celluloid.

Confectionery &c.
W. C. HOLDSWORTH,
CONFECTIONER,
CHATHAM AND NEWCASTLE, N. B.
CHATHAM—In Store lately occupied by J. V. Benson.
Newcastle—Head of Public Wharf.
Constantly on hand, a great variety of Plain and Fancy Confectionery, (Pure and Unsulphurated),
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
A large importation of Choice Valencia Oranges, Lemons, Dried Fruits, &c.,
Newcastle, March 29, 1878.

S. F. SHUTE,
Direct Importer of
Fine Watches, Rich Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Clocks, Fancy Goods, &c.
Orders Solicited, and goods sent to responsible parties on approval.
WATCH REPAIRING, in all its branches promptly attended to.
AGENTS for the "Fireproof" Sewing Machine, and "Lazarus & Morris & Co's" PERFECTED SPECTACLES.
Remember the Place,
S. F. SHUTE,
Queen St., Fredericton.
Dec. 22nd, 1872.

NO EMPTY ASSERTION!
TRY IT.
BY an admirable arrangement of nature, the whole body, each part in its turn, recovers new material to make up for its own waste. This principle accounts for the fact that
HYPOSSOMUM
—OR—
Magic Cough Syrup,
a simple vegetable remedy, by speedily removing all impurities from the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, will therefore cure Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and all Throat, Lung and Liver Complaints.
A Positive Cure for Nervous Debility, Common Cold or Cough cured in 24 hours.
PREPARED BY F. BOGALER, NEWCASTLE, N. B.
T. H. Ramsay General Agent and Manager, to whom all communications should be addressed. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B., Feb. 1878.

INSURANCE BLOCK.
Fire & Marine Insurance Agency,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
Corner of Prince William Street and Market Square.
Application for Fire Insurance may be made to the following Representatives.
NEWCASTLE—A. A. Davidson.
CHATHAM—T. F. Gillespie, W. Wilkinson.

THE ETNA INSURANCE COY,
INCORPORATED 1819.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$6,000,000.
T. HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COY,
INCORPORATED 1810.
Cash Capital and Assets over \$3,500,000.
BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1853.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
GENERAL AGENT, NOTARY PUBLIC and BROKER.
Jan. 8, 1878.
G. A. BLAIR,
Merchant Tailor,
CHATHAM, N. B.
Always on hand a large and select assortment of
BROADCLOTHS, Doestins,
Cassimeres, Beavers, Meltons, &c., &c.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH, & CANADIAN TWEEDS,
Velvet and other Fancy Vestings.

Centlemen's APPAREL,
Made up promptly, and in the best and most Fashionable Style.
Orders from a distance will receive Especial Attention.
LATEST FASHIONS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
Remember the Stand.
Stone Building, adjoining Dr. Pallen's
Water Street, Chatham.
June 25th, 1878.

CUSTOM TAILORING.
THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a FIRST CLASS TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. P. H. Anslow, and owned by the Hon. William Muirhead, near Letson's Shoes, Water Street, Chatham.
Gentlemen wanting clothes made to order for
SPRING AND SUMMER
will do well to examine his splendid assortment to select from.
W. S. MORRIS,
Chatham, April 30, 1877. my2

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having taken out an
AUCTIONEER'S LICENSE,
IS PREPARED TO
CONDUCT AUCTION SALES
in any part of the Country.
Goods received on consignment and prompt returns made.
SAMUEL M. McCULLY,
Chatham, June 25th, 1878. jly5-2m

STEAM JOINERY WORKS
—AND—
FURNITURE FACTORY,
EEL RIVER, — RESTICOUCHE.
T. P. LEID & SON, beg to inform their T. P. friends and the public generally, that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Furniture on the best terms for cash.
DOORS AND SASHES
from the cheapest, to the best quality, lower than any House in the Province.
Gothic Work and Ecclesiastical Furniture a specialty.
Eel River, June 22nd, 1878. 26

SPECTACLES.
LAZARUS & MORRIS' celebrated perfected spectacles and eye glasses, per se are the eyes or injure the sight, sold by the Agent,
C. F. BOURNE,
Next Door to "Waverly Hotel,"
WANTED.
A SHOP and OFFICE BOY—one willing to make himself generally useful.
Apply to
DR. FREEMAN,
Newcastle, Sept. 11, '77.

EMPIRE SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS,
SHEDIAC, N. B.
Extra P. Soap, No. 1 P. T. Soap, Common Soap and Candles, No. 1, and always in Stock, at Low Rates and Good Terms.
T. W. BELL & CO.
Nov. 26, 1877. 17

General Intelligence.

The Opposition Policy.

The following resolution, which was moved in the House of Commons by Sir John Macdonald, represents the general policy of the Opposition:—
"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national policy, which by a judicious adjustment of the Tariff, will benefit and foster the Agriculture, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominion; that such a Policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow countrymen, now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, and will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market; will encourage and develop an active and progressive commerce, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of Tariffs with our neighbors, so far as the various interests of Canada are concerned, will greatly tend to procure for this country, eventually, a reciprocity of trade."

Fundamental Principles well Stated.

We have long admired the Presbyterian *Witness*, of Halifax, as a high-toned independent journal, free from party trammels, and brave enough to risk the misrepresentations of partisans on either side where duty demanded that its voice be raised. This admiration has been increased by its leading article of last week in the course of which it ably states and supports the fundamental principles for which the Opposition are now contending. Let every reader carefully read and consider the following extract:

Peace is right and precious; yet there are times when we must even give up present peace, and plunge into the horrors of war, in order to win permanent peace. So Free Trade is no doubt, scientifically and morally; yet there may be circumstances when it would be absolutely necessary to depart from it in order to secure the welfare of the community—just as necessary as it would be to depart from the rule of peace. You may be heartily opposed to Protection, yet be compelled by peculiar circumstances to practise it, just as, abominating war, you might still be so situated as to have no alternative but to go to war. When a foreign power by its trade policy assails the well-being of any class of our community and tries to ruin them, we are as much bound morally and patriotically to resist their policy as we are to repel a Fenian Raid or a Russian invasion. These are principles which are admitted by such economists as Gladstone and Cairnes, and which are principles which, in the wild clamor of party strife, are too apt to be forgotten. In the sense we speak of—as a defensive measure—Protection may become an expedient, and a military force. You are theoretically opposed to war; yet in certain circumstances war may become a first, and highest duty. All righteous laws, the law of God and the law of man justify self-defence; and there may be times and places where self-defence may become a duty. When and where such measures of self-defence should be adopted is a problem of practical statesmanship upon which we do not require to offer an opinion. Our aim is to state the question, in the abstract, and thus perhaps help our readers to come to wise practical conclusions. In all times and places, we are in duty bound to stand by the sword their rivals in trade. The city or nation that did not successfully defend itself was sure to be ruined. In our time the sword is the means used to secure the overthrow of a rival. Bounties, extravagant taxes, prohibitory tariffs, draw-backs, and we know not what else are plans and measures used to direct trade from its proper channels and interfere with its freedom. These measures may virtually paralyze the character of acts of war, and they should be met in an intelligent and patriotic spirit, all classes making common cause with those who for the moment, are sufferers.

The italics are ours. The *Witness* has well described the condition of Canada with its trade and industries suffering from the war waged upon them by the United States by its system of "bounties, tariffs, taxes and drawbacks." We may be free traders in theory—the most of us are—but shall we therefore refuse to defend ourselves against aggressions of a free power which will not permit the exercise of our free trade principles? The Government say the principle of free trade is right and we must do all we can towards carrying it out, regardless of consequences! The Opposition say that practical results are the best tests of the soundness of any principle, that the condition of the country must be considered and the policy adopted that promises to be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number. Which is right? Let a wise answer, uninfluenced by personal considerations, be given on the 17th September, for therein depends the prosperity or continued adversity of Canada for many years to come.—*Times*.

The Ingouish N. S., Harbor Job.

A Public Work as Manipulated by Grit Politicians!
In May, 1873, the Macdonald Gov't let the contract for dredging and building a breakwater in Ingouish harbor to Mr. T. W. Mackenzie for the sum of \$78,280. The work is to be completed by the 31st December, 1874.—The contractor was to make good many losses which might be incurred by

storms or other causes up to its full and final completion. If any addition was made to the work, the contractor was to be paid for it; if any diminution, the amount was to be deducted. The Minister of Public Works was to accept the work on the certificate of the Engineer that it was fully completed. In April, 1874, a few months after the change of Government, the job was transferred to John Ross and James McKay, Ross being a brother of the then Minister of Militia. The work consisted of a breakwater 700 feet long, and the dredging of a channel 200 feet in width and 15 feet deep. The papers brought down to Parliament in answer to order of the House of the 16th February and the 19th March, 1877, show that the new contractors—well assumed all the conditions accepted by the old contractor—did pretty much what they liked. They made no attempt to complete the contract by the time named, and got all sorts of modifications without a single dollar's redemption of the tender price, but rather a considerable increase of it. In the end of 1875 and the beginning of 1876 it was reported that storms had carried away portions of the work, and the local Engineer, Mr. Perley, was authorized to reduce the length of the breakwater to 600 feet, and put a triangular crib at the end of it—an additional cost of \$2,000. Mr. Baillarge, another engineer, reported that the dredging was much behind, and that the contractors should not be relieved in any respect of their liability to the Department in the matter of enlargement of the channel. The grand result was that instead of a 700 feet breakwater, a breakwater only 565 feet long was built, and the channel instead of being 200x15 feet was only 60x12 feet. Yet, not only was the full price for the old contract, viz., \$78,280, paid, but Mr. Ross was allowed \$3,643 for extras, and \$1,975 was paid to the Government Clerk of Works, for services for which Mr. Ross was responsible, inasmuch as they were rendered subsequent to the date by which he had undertaken to have the work completed.

Why was this favoritism shown to Mr. Ross? *Impressos*, he was the brother of the Minister of Militia. Secondly, he had a claim on the party as the defeated candidate in Victoria, N. S. A vacancy having occurred in Victoria County in consequence of Dr. Tremaine's appointment to the Bench, Mr. Ross was wanted to run in the Government interest. Mr. Vail manipulated the matter. On 1st September, 1876, Mr. Ross telegraphed to the Minister of Public Works that he desired to be relieved of his interest in the contract, which his partner would complete "Accept," he says, "if you think it necessary to do so." These words are surely evidence enough of the extent to which this contractor had placed himself in the hands of the Government. He was there to use as they pleased. On the 28th September he was relieved, and immediately after he became a candidate and was beaten by Mr. Chas. Campbell. Meanwhile, it appears that the Public Works Department allowed the requested withdrawal of Mr. Ross to hang fire. If he had been elected the world would never have known but that it had been accepted. Defeated, however, Mr. Ross notified the Government on the 16th of October that he was prepared to go on with his contract. And he was allowed to go on with it; and, as has been already stated, not only drew the full \$78,280, but \$5,118 in addition.

The Political Outlook in the Upper Provinces.

CHEERING NEWS FOR THE OPPOSITION CAUSE!
[From the St. John "Sun."]
The "Sun" has received the following telegram from a reliable correspondent in Montreal who has made the political situation a special study. We may say that our correspondent's opinion differs from our own in regard to one or two constituencies in Quebec. He is of opinion that the Opposition will carry all their present seats in Quebec Province, while we are disposed to yield Arthabaska to the Gov't. Our correspondent omits to claim Centre Toronto for the Opposition, a constituency which will, without doubt, fall into line with the Opposition party. There is no manner of doubt of the Government being at this moment practically beaten, and, as Mr. King has said, the Opposition are at this moment really governing the country. The victory of the Opposition and the National Policy will be thorough and sweeping.
From every section of the Dominion comes the same story of Government downfall and Opposition triumph. We see that Ontario will be equally divided; that Quebec will give a majority of 26 to 28 for the Opposition; that New Brunswick will send an Opposition majority; that Nova Scotia will send a majority of 13 for the Opposition; that P. E. Island will give an Opposition majority of 4; that British Columbia and Manitoba will each send a unanimous Opposition

How Friends are Paid.

It pays to be a Reformer in the County of Lambton, Mr. Mackenzie's constituency, as witness the amounts that the President, Vice-Presidents and other officers of the Lambton Reform association have drawn from the public treasury for the years 1876 and 1877:—
D. Mackenzie, President and brother of the Premier, \$131.66
J. M. G. Galt, Vice-President, 19,773.33
W. B. Clark, Secretary, 2,269.22
T. Gleason, 2,849.19
Chas. Taylor, a lobbyist, 2,546.78
J. F. Lister, 1,033.90
No wonder Lambton returns Mr. Mackenzie with large majorities when he has so many well paid agents who, according to Mr. Patullo, are "the most active body of the kind within the party." If Sir John had done anything like this in Kingston, he would be just as hard to defeat as Mr. Mackenzie in Lambton, and then what sermons the "Globe" would preach from such a globose text, on political morality.

A Note for Thought.

Canadians should ponder over the following from the Philadelphia North "American." It shows what the American regard as the inevitable outcome of our present policy:—"American enterprise has supplanted 'British goods in the Canadian market,' and the process of assimilation of 'the Dominion to the Republic amounts 'in fact to a virtual annexation.' Yet the Grits while raising the 'loyalty' howl, are seeking to perpetuate a system under which the annexation referred to threatens to become complete. The adoption of the National Policy would put an end to that danger."

The Public Service.

The Customs, Excise, Post Office Departments, the pension and superannuation list, the Administration of Justice and the Ottawa Departments may be said to embrace all the office-holders in this country. Five years ago Mr. Mackenzie, contending that the public service swarmed with useless clerks and loafers who were never called to exert themselves except on pay-day, and condemning even more strongly the superannuation system, took office pledged to make a clean sweep with a vigorous besom. At that time, 1873-4, the salaries paid to these public servants and the contingencies, etc., was as follows:—
Customs \$583,000
Excise 172,000
Post Office 1,068,000
Ottawa Departments 731,000
Administration of Justice 399,000
Pensions and superannuations 102,000
\$3,065,000

Showing an Increase under Reform.

Well, he has been "reformed," for five years, and what is the result? Look at the figures:
Customs \$722,000
Excise 211,000
Post Office 1,709,000
Ottawa Departments 812,000
Administration of Justice 217,000
\$4,281,000
Showing an increase under Reform rule of \$1,178,000; an increase of 35 per cent., from 778 cents to \$1.10 per head. The "little man inside," who used to have for adult slaves, has now five or six small boys. Callers and attendants are both full, and where 100 clerks fell over one another in the lobbies' there are now a promiscuous herd of 135. This being the result of five years of Reform, the taxpayer had better try a little "Tory" extravagance.—*Mail*.

Imports from Great Britain in 1878.

Imports from Great Britain in 1878:—
Dutiable \$47,467,024
Free 21,025,742
Total \$68,492,776
1877: Dutiable \$32,916,776
Free 6,655,463
Total \$39,572,239
Imports from the United States, 1878: Dutiable \$16,788,805
Free \$1,556,573
Total \$18,345,378
1877: Dutiable \$23,501,846
Free 27,890,823
Total \$51,392,669

Election for the Electoral District of Northumberland, 1878.

I. PETER MITCHELL.
II. JABEZ HUNTING SNOWBALL.

delegation, save as regards, possibly, a single seat! These are certainly remarkable changes, and as gratifying as remarkable.
The following is the telegram referred to:—
Montreal, Aug. 26.
"Both parties are now hard at work in Ontario and Quebec, candidates having been nominated in all but half a dozen counties out of the 153, and advice are of the most cheering character for the Liberal-Conservative Party."
"In Montreal the Grits are utterly demoralised. They have been able to obtain only one candidate so far—Archambault, an obscure lawyer, who is opposing Judge Coursol, but without the faintest prospect of defeating him."
"Lafamme, Minister of Justice, will be badly beaten in Jacques Cartier, having only 28 of a majority last year, while the Conservatives carried the county by 300 in May last."
"The Opposition will carry five seats on the Island of Montreal, making a gain of four."
"In the eastern township the Conservatives will carry all their old counties, and gain Richmond and Wolf. They will also gain St. Hyacinthe, Beauharnois, Bonville and Vercheres in the Montreal district."
"The Quebec district will not be much changed, and, as the Opposition had a majority of seven in the last Parliament from Quebec, these gains will give them a majority of 25 in the Province."
"There are a number of other counties which may be redeemed, but the above are absolutely safe."
"In Ontario the party is better organized than before. Cartwright will be beaten in Lennox, and such counties as Ottawa, Prescott, Dundas, Glengarry, Cornwall, Brockville, East Toronto, East Durham, North Wentworth, North Waterloo, Lincoln, Welland, Ottawa City, West Elgin, Middlesex, and half a dozen others, will all be gained by the Opposition."
"There is a question of the Liberal-Conservatives carrying 44 seats in Ontario, and they may do better."

A Catholic Organ on Protection.

The *Evening Post*, of Montreal, a pretty hot Catholic paper, independent in politics, deals at some length with the trade question, and unequivocally condemns the policy which is so pertinaciously adhered to by the present Government. We quote the concluding paragraphs of the articles:—"Thus, it will be seen that Canada is ruined by importations; because she consumes it all, and converts none of it into ready cash, because she imports foreign raw home investments made, from which interest might come to meet the amount, or part of the amount of her imports, and because instead of being largely indebted to foreign nations for money borrowed, Canada must, therefore, stop importation and produce for her own consumption, and if, as is claimed by the Protectionists, a re-adjustment of the tariff is essential to this, the sooner we have it the better."
"Among other things, at present, the *Globe* discusses the balance of trade, and the tariff, as affecting the interests of Canada. But our contemporary is greatly in error, and of this the gross inconsistency of its own arguments should thoroughly convince it, unless, indeed, it is already convinced."
"It advocates that the balance of trade against us, which has averaged some \$25,500,000 annually for the past eleven years, or aggregated \$212,294,000 in that time, is in no way injurious to our national interests and growth, notwithstanding our backward condition in industry, and that, as we have shown, we consume all our imports. The reader who accept such a theory from the *Globe*, or from any other journal or theorist, is, indeed, a queer sort of patriot. And we fear there are many such patriots in our midst—especially in election times.—*Mail*."

THE EXHIBITION.—We are sorry to say that there is trouble with regard to the exhibition Building. Work has come to a stop upon it, for want of money to pay the men engaged. The time within which the building must be completed is limited, every day is of importance, and any further delay must imperil the exhibition itself. It is said \$3000 is required and the question is where is the money to come from, how is it to be raised? Neither the Government or the city we hear, feel disposed or able to give more than they have already done, \$4000 each. Will not the County, that has as yet contributed nothing, come to the rescue, and subscribe toward the necessary \$3000. The matter is pressing, urgent.—*Fredricton Agriculturist*.

Our Montreal despatch says there is a "mystery" in the Grits sally in Montreal West. No candidate has been named; and it is rumored that Mr. Mackenzie himself will be nominated. When he was here Mr. Mackenzie said he had been so secure in Lambton that he had not been to visit it. It was not true. He had then paid two visits, and was contemplating another.—*Herald*.

Paris "Star".—Taken altogether we are bound to confess that no Government ever had to face the electorate of any country with so utterly bad a record as the Mackenzie Administration has to defend. To justify their bad acts they must prove that black is white, they must roll back the tide of time, they must re-write Canadian history for the past five years."

Board of Works.

LIEN. GOVERNOR Letellier is making an active canvasser of himself. But no doubt the Grit papers will not call him to "order." But ex-Governor Tilley was denounced for accepting a nomination after he had resigned.

Voting by Ballot.

HOW IT IS DONE UNDER THE NEW LAW.
In order that the electors shall understand the manner in which voting is to be done, we give the following:
If more than one candidate is nominated, the returning officer is required to notify the electors who they are, and to grant a poll, which will be held from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. We quote from the law:—"27. The ballot of each voter shall be a printed paper, in this Act called a ballot paper (with a counterfoil) showing the names and description of each candidate, but alphabetically arranged in the order of their surnames, and if there be two or more candidates with the same surname, in the order of their other names; the names and description of each candidate shall be set forth in the ballot paper as they have been set forth in the nomination paper, and the ballot paper and counterfoil shall be in the form Schedule I to this Act."
"43. Each elector, being introduced, one at a time for each compartment, into the room where the poll is held, shall declare his name, surname, and addition, which shall be entered or recorded in the voters' list to be kept for that purpose by the Poll Clerk; and the same be found on the list of electors for the polling district, each polling station, he shall receive from the Deputy Returning Officer a ballot paper, on the back of which shall have previously put his initials, so placed that when the ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it, and on the counterfoil to which he shall have placed a number corresponding to that opposite the voter's name on the voters' list."
"44. The Deputy Returning Officer shall instruct him how and where to affix his marks, five or six small boys. Callers and attendants are both full, and where 100 clerks fell over one another in the lobbies' there are now a promiscuous herd of 135. This being the result of five years of Reform, the taxpayer had better try a little "Tory" extravagance.—*Mail*.

One of the contentions of the Government, says the Star, has been that did they make a change in the fiscal policy of the Dominion in the direction indicated by those who at present represent the Opposition in the country, the effect would be that it would discriminate adversely to the mother land. They have contended that in loyalty to the Great Britain it would be impossible to do differently than we are doing, but the facility of this pretence is manifested in the following statement from which it will be seen that in 1877 we were buying less goods from Great Britain than in 1873, while the reverse has been the case so far as the United States are concerned.

Imports from Great Britain in 1878:—
Dutiable \$47,467,024
Free 21,025,742
Total \$68,492,776
1877: Dutiable \$32,916,776
Free 6,655,463
Total \$39,572,239
Imports from the United States, 1878: Dutiable \$16,788,805
Free \$1,556,573
Total \$18,345,378
1877: Dutiable \$23,501,846
Free 27,890,823
Total \$51,392,669

THE EXHIBITION.—We are sorry to say that there is trouble with regard to the exhibition Building. Work has come to a stop upon it, for want of money to pay the men engaged. The time within which the building must be completed is limited, every day is of importance, and any further delay must imperil the exhibition itself. It is said \$3000 is required and the question is where is the money to come from, how is it to be raised? Neither the Government or the city we hear, feel disposed or able to give more than they have already done, \$4000 each. Will not the County, that has as yet contributed nothing, come to the rescue, and subscribe toward the necessary \$3000. The matter is pressing, urgent.—*Fredricton Agriculturist*.

Our Montreal despatch says there is a "mystery" in the Grits sally in Montreal West. No candidate has been named; and it is rumored that Mr. Mackenzie himself will be nominated. When he was here Mr. Mackenzie said he had been so secure in Lambton that he had not been to visit it. It was not true. He had then paid two visits, and was contemplating another.—*Herald*.

Paris "Star".—Taken altogether we are bound to confess that no Government ever had to face the electorate of any country with so utterly bad a record as the Mackenzie Administration has to defend. To justify their bad acts they must prove that black is white, they must roll back the tide of time, they must re-write Canadian history for the past five years."

LIEN. GOVERNOR Letellier is making an active canvasser of himself. But no doubt the Grit papers will not call him to "order." But ex-Governor Tilley was denounced for accepting a nomination after he had resigned.

Voting by Ballot.

HOW IT IS DONE UNDER THE NEW LAW.
In order that the electors shall understand the manner in which voting is to be done, we give the following:
If more than one candidate is nominated, the returning officer is required to notify the electors who they are, and to grant a poll, which will be held from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. We quote from the law:—"27. The ballot of each voter shall be a printed paper, in this Act called a ballot paper (with a counterfoil) showing the names and description of each candidate, but alphabetically arranged in the order of their surnames, and if there be two or more candidates with the same surname, in the order of their other names; the names and description of each candidate shall be set forth in the ballot paper as they have been set forth in the nomination paper, and the ballot paper and counterfoil shall be in the form Schedule I to this Act."
"43. Each elector, being introduced, one at a time for each compartment, into the room where the poll is held, shall declare his name, surname, and addition, which shall be entered or recorded in the voters' list to be kept for that purpose by the Poll Clerk; and the same be found on the list of electors for the polling district, each polling station, he shall receive from the Deputy Returning Officer a ballot paper, on the back of which shall have previously put his initials, so placed that when the ballot is folded they can be seen without opening it, and on the counterfoil to which he shall have placed a number corresponding to that opposite the voter's name on the voters' list."
"44. The Deputy Returning Officer shall instruct him how and where to affix his marks, five or six small boys. Callers and attendants are both full, and where 100 clerks fell over one another in the lobbies' there are now a promiscuous herd of 135. This being the result of five years of Reform, the taxpayer had better try a little "Tory" extravagance.—*Mail*.

One of the contentions of the Government, says the Star, has been that did they make a change in the fiscal policy of the Dominion in the direction indicated by those who at present represent the Opposition in the country, the effect would be that it would discriminate adversely to the mother land. They have contended that in loyalty to the Great Britain it would be impossible to do differently than we are doing, but the facility of this pretence is manifested in the following statement from which it will be seen that in 1877 we were buying less goods from Great Britain than in 1873, while the reverse has been the case so far as the United States are concerned.

Imports from Great Britain in 1878:—
Dutiable \$47,467,024
Free 21,025,742
Total \$68,492,776
1877: Dutiable \$32,916,776
Free 6,655,463
Total \$39,572,239
Imports from the United States, 1878: Dutiable \$16,788,805
Free \$1,556,573
Total \$18,345,378
1877: Dutiable \$23,501,846
Free 27,890,823
Total \$51,392,669

THE EXHIBITION.—We are sorry to say that there is trouble with regard to the exhibition Building. Work has come to a stop upon it, for want of money to pay the men engaged. The time within which the building must be completed is limited, every day is of importance, and any further delay must imperil the exhibition itself. It is said \$3000 is required and the question is where is the money to come from, how is it to be raised? Neither the Government or the city we hear, feel disposed or able to give more than they have already done, \$4000 each. Will not the County, that has as yet contributed nothing, come to the rescue, and subscribe toward the necessary \$3000. The matter is pressing, urgent.—*Fredricton Agriculturist*.