POOR COPY

VOTERS' LISTS.

Beginning with the ADVANCE, of Dec. 16th, we are publishing the lists of Voters for Northumberland, as prepared by the Revising Officer under the Dominion Franchise Act, omitting, of course, some of the particulars given in the official list, such as the situation of qualifying property, names of relatives, where qualification is derived through them, etc. The order in which the districts will be placed, will be that in which they appear in the official list, as follows:—

Newcastle, Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3.——Chatham, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.——Ludlow, No. 9.——Blissfield, 10.——Blackville, 11, 12——Derby, 13.——Northesk, 14.——Parts of Northesk and Southesk, 15, 16.——Nelson, 17, 18.——Glenelg, 19, 20.——Hardwicke, 21.——Alnwick, 22, 23, 24.——Rogersville, 25.

We shall continue to publish the lists each week (in the order above given) until all are disposed of. It will, probably, take about six weeks to publish the whole. We shall print no extra copies of the paper, above those required for our regular patrons and to fill any orders that may be received a week in advance of publishing day, so parties who may wish to secure the numbers containing the lists will do well to order at once. The cost of the numbers containing the complete lists for the County will be 25cts.

The name which have no figures attached are those of voters who are qualified either as owners of real property or upon income.

The figure 1, denotes that the voter is qualified as the son or other relative of owner.

The figure 2, denotes that the qualification is that of tenant.

An asterisk (*) denotes a voter who is a non-resident of the Parish, etc.

Northesk & Southesk No. 15.

Boundaries.—Consisting of all that part of the parishes of Northesk and Southesk lying south of the line commencing where the Chaplin Island Road intersects the division line between Parishes of North Esk and Newcastle, thence produced Westerly to the mouth of the Big Savogle River and Westerly to the County line, and West or above the lower line of the lot of land formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath and West or above the lower line of the grant to the late James Walsh.

Adams, Robert
Adams, Robert
Adams, Anthony
Barry, James
Brander, James
Baker, Charles
Baker, Prince
Call, Robert R.
Clark, Edmund
Cowie, George
Curtice, William D.
Campbell, Angus C
Clowery, James
Clancey, Patrick
Dennis, James
Donovan, John
Dunnett, David
Dunnett, Edward
Dunnett, James
Donovan, Daniel
Forsythe, Benjamin
Forsythe, John
Forsythe, John
Gordon, Neil
Graham, William
Goodfellow, Joseph
Goodfellow, John
Goodfellow, Alexander
Goodfellow, James 1
Goodfellow, Edward 1
Goodfellow, John jr 1
Goodfellow, Everard 1
Goodfellow, David jr 1
Goodfellow, John A
Hosford, Benjamin
Hosford, Wesley
Hosford, William
Hosford, Joseph
Hogan, John
Hutchison, Richard
Hickey, John
Hutchison, John
Hill, Thomas
Hill, John
Hare, William
Hill, Joseph 1
Hare, Alexander 1
Hare, John 1
Hill, Adam
Jardine, Richard
Jardine, Michael
Jones, Frederick
Jones, Henry
Jones, William
Jardine, John
Jardine, James
Keaton, John
Knight, George
Kingston, Thomas
Keys, Jeremiah
Keaton, Edward
McLean, John
McLean, Joseph
Murphy, Timothy
McTavish, William
McCarthy, Murdock
Morrison, Donald
McDonald, Alex
Menzies, John
Mitchell, Hon. Peter
Miller, John J
McLean, Hector
McKay, Robert
McLean, George
Menzies, John
McKay, Ebenezer
McKay, Mathew
McLean, Alexander
McKay, George
McColin, John
McLean, William
McCully, John D
Mann, Robert
Menzies, Peter
Menzies, Archibald
Mutch, Samuel
McKibbon, Andrew
Morrison, Hector
Morrison, John
Mullin, Daniel
Mullin, Michael
Mullin, Edward
McKeever, Neil
McTavish, William
Mutch, Ernest 1
McKay, Justus A 1
Menzies, Edward
O'Brien, Cornelius
Oak, Daniel 2
Peabody, Stephen
Powers, Thomas
Powers, David
Parker, Ralph
Quail, Robert
Quail, William 1
Regan, Cornelius
Russell, James
Robinson, James
Robinson, James
Russell, Peter
Russell, William J
Scott, William
Scott, John
Sheppard, Watson
Somers, Charles
Stewart, William
Sinclair, John

(No 15 Continued)

Santry, Dennis
Santry, Michael
Sullivan, Sylvester
Sheasgreen, Edward
Scott, John
Scott, George
Stewart, Angus
Stewart, John
Stewart, Albert
Stewart, Daniel
Stewart, William
Sheasgreen, Isaac
Sheasgreen, John
Tweedie, Francis
Tweedie, Enoch
Tweedie, Robert
Tweedie, James
Taylor, William
Tozer, Jared
Taylor, Michael
Tozer, Henry E
Tozer, Allison
Tozer, William W
Taylor, Wm. sr.
Taylor, Wm. jr.
Vye, Thomas
Welch, Richard
Whitney, Edward R
Whitney, Robert P
Whitney, James
Whitney, Peter
Whitney, David
Whitney, Edward
Walsh, Martin
Whitney, Anthony 1
Whitney, Moses 1
Young, William
Young, Michael
Young, James
Young, John 1

Northesk & Southesk No. 16.

Boundaries:—Consisting of all that part of the Parishes of North & South Esk, lying South of the line commencing where the Chaplin Island Road intersects the division line between the Parishes of North Esk and Newcastle, thence produced Westerly to the mouth of the Big Savogle River and Westerly to the County line, and West or above the lower line of the lot of land formerly owned and occupied by the late Andrew McGrath, and West or above the lower line of the grant to the late James Walsh.

Allison, John
Allison, Hugh
Allison, David sr.
Allison, John
Blackmore, Jeremiah
Blackmore, William 1
Blackmore, Jeremiah 1
Burns, Charles 1
Burns, John
Blackmore, Hiram
Blackmore, Thomas
Blackmore, David
Chaplin, Joseph
Clancey, Matthew
Chambers, Edward
Cain, John 1
Cain, Anthony
Cunard, William
Conners, Montague
Curtis, Patrick
Doolan, Charles
Doolan, James
Dunn, John
Dennis, John
Dunn, Martin
Estey, Robert
Estey, Daniel
Ferguson, Alexander
Ferguson, Daniel
Ferin, James
Fitzgerald, John
Forsythe, Gregory
Fitzgerald, Alexander
Fitzgerald, Michael
Fraser, B. D.
Ferguson, Joseph
Gillis, Bartholemew
Goodfellow, David
Gillis, Patrick
Gillis, James
Gillis, David
Gillis, Hugh
Hubbert, George
Hubbert, Daniel
Hubbert, Benjamin
Holland, James
Hubbert, Joseph
Hyland, William
Hyland, William
Holmes, Joseph
Holmes, Robert
Hamilton, Joseph
Holmes, William
Hubbard, John
Howe, John sr.
Howe, John jr.
Haynes, James
Harris, James
Hyland, Peter
Hogan, Patrick
Hogan, Daniel
Hare, Alexander
Hopkins, Alexander
Hyland, James 1
Holmes, Robert
Holmes, William
Hamilton, William
Hopkins, John sr.
Hyland, James
Jardine, George
Johnstone, James
Johnstone, John
Jones, John
Johnstone, Robert
Johnstone, Robert jr.
Johnston, James

(No 16. Continued)

Johnstone, William
Johnston, Alexander jr.
Johnston, Stephen
Johnston, Thomas
Johnstone, James B. 1
Johnston, Wm. M.
Keys, John
Keys, Thomas
Leach, Alexander
Lawlor, Thomas
Lawlor, James
Lawlor, John
Lawlor, James jr 1
Leach, James
Mullins, Charles
Mullins, Noah
Mullins, Thomas
McTavish, John
McTavish, Duncan
McTavish, Allan
Mullin, Jacob
McKay, James D.
Mullins, Ansley
Maltby, John
Mullins, William
Matchett, John
Mutch, James
Murphy, John
Mullins, Thomas
Matthews, Jared
Matthews, Daniel
Matthews, Abraham
Mullin, James
McKenzie, John
Mullin, Charles
McLean, John
McDonald, James
Matchett, William sr.
Matchett, Andrew
Mullin, Alexander sr.
McAllister, William
Maddocks, Jasper
Murphy, Patrick
McKenzie, Thomas
Maddocks, James
Murphy, Richard
McKendrick, James
Mullin, John F.
Murphy, Thomas
Mitchell, Peter
Murphy, Daniel
McKibbon, William sr.
Mullin, Alexander
McKay, James
McKibbon, William jr.
McMahon, Michael
Mullin, Charles 1
Meagher, James A
Matchet, Robert 2
Matchet William jr
Matchet, John
McKibbon, James
Mutch, Edmund
McDonald, John 1
McKibbin, John 1
Mathews, William 1
Mathews, Lyman 1
Mullin, Robert 1
Mutch, Harvey 1
Mutch, Charles 1
McTavish, John jr 1
Mullin, William
Nowlan, John 1
Nowlan, James 1
Nowlan, William
O'Shea, James
O'Sullivan, Jeremiah
Parks, John
Parks, James
Payne, Samuel
Payne, John
Parks, Robert
Powers, James
Peters, Abram 2
Payne, James
Ryan, Michael
Ryan, William
Sherrard, Thomas
Sherrard, John
Sherrard, Samuel
Sherrard, George
Sherrard, James
Sherrard, Alexander
Scott, John
Scott, George
Sutherland, George
Sutherland, Daniel
Simpson, Robert
Simpson, John
Snowball, Jabez B.
Sutherland, Murdock
Sillicker, Daniel
Sommers, James
Sommers, John
Sutherland, Alexander
Stewart, William Lock
Stewart, John
Stewart, Edward
Stewart, Allan
Smith, Stephen 2
Sillicker, Archibald
Somers, Elisha
Somers, Sanford 1
Somers, Albert 1
Somers, William 1
Tozer, William
Travis, William
Travis, Moses
Tozer, William H.
Travis, Samuel
Tozer, John
Tozer, William
Tozer, Elijah
Travers, Ebenezer
Taylor, Robert
Tozer, George
Tozer, Elijah
Tozer, Robert
Tushie, James
Taylor, John
Travers, Edward 1
Travers, Alfred
Walsh, James
Whitney, James
White, Joseph 1
White, Josiah
White, Charles
White, John
Whitney, Daniel B. 2
White, James 1
White, Gilbert 1
White, Frederick 1
White, Edward 1

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LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

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

Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - - FEBRUARY 10, 1887

The Outlook—Mr. Blake's Majority Sure?

Late and reliable estimates from the different provinces show that the defeat of the Tory Government is now sure, beyond doubt. An example of the direction in which the popular tide is running is the fact that while Mr. Mercier formed his government in Quebec with a majority of six members he has now the pledged support of a majority of twelve. It will be remembered that the late Tory Government in that Province had a majority of thirty-seven, the Liberals counting only fourteen members in a house of sixty-five, on a division. The change means that forty-nine constituencies, which only a year ago supported the Tory administration, have since elected members who support Mr Mercier's Liberal Government. A careful estimate gives Mr. Blake a clean majority of twenty-one out of the Province of Quebec in the pending Dominion election. Indeed, it is confidently expected by many who are well-informed, that the Liberals will carry no less than forty-five out of the sixty-five seats.

In Ontario, the Tories will be completely routed. It will be remembered that Premier Mowat had a majority of fourteen in the last local legislature, and that Sir John, together with Hon. Messrs. White, Foster, Bowell, Dalton, McCarthy and other Dominion ministers and their supporters, went through the province appealing to the Tories and boodlers to turn the "little tyrant Mowat" out. The result was that Mowat's Liberal support was increased. He was sustained by a majority of twenty-eight. That was more than a month ago, and things have since been going from bad to worse for Sir John who, according to the latest reliable estimate, will carry only thirty-one out of the ninety-two seats, giving Mr. Blake a clean majority from Ontario of thirty.

The next Liberal stronghold is Nova Scotia, where the liberal local government, last summer, virtually swept the province. Of the twenty-one Dominion seats fourteen are undoubtedly safe for the Liberals, giving Mr. Blake a majority of seven from Nova Scotia.

Prince Edward Island, which, in the recent election for the Legislative Council, returned a full ticket of Liberals, save in one solitary case, is counted upon, with certainty, to send five Liberals—and perhaps a sixth — to Ottawa. Mr. Davies writes us that he has no doubt as to his friends and himself carrying the five seats, and that their chances for the other are first rate. In any case, therefore, there will be a majority of four from P. E. I.

In New Brunswick, the Liberals have not such bright prospects as in the other provinces, but they are sure of eight seats, while out of the remaining eight, we look upon only one as secured to the Tories. The worst that can happen in this province will be a tie, while the chances are in favor of Mr Blake having four or six majority, even from New Brunswick.

In the remaining provinces and the Northwest, the seats are as follows.—British Columbia, 6; Territories, 4; Manitoba, 5—the total representation of the Dominion being 215. It is fair to assume that out of the fifteen seats in the Northwest, the Liberals will have a fair proportion, but if we give them all to the tories for the sake of making a safe estimate the Liberal majority throughout the Dominion will be forty-seven. The Tories are thus fighting against even hope. They know they cannot succeed. They may reduce the above majority in one or two cases, but the chances are all the other way.

Nothing short of real patriotism and belief in the sound second thought of the country could induce a man like Mr. Blake to give up the practice of a lucrative profession to lead the liberal party into power. What attractions can office have for either leader or party? To succeed the Tories, as educated by Sir John A. Macdonald, must be anything but an agreeable prospect and duty. It will be a repetition of Mr. Mackenzie's experiences in 1873, if not worse, as the time of occupation by the boodlers has been longer. Let anyone imagine the weary and unsatisfactory work of taking over the smallest business from a management that has been careless, reckless and dishonest, books not posted and accounts doctored, vouchers not to be found, records confused, suppressed, falsified or destroyed, claims unsettled, and add to this the refusal of the late manager to give either assistance, information or goodwill, in order, if possible, to create the necessity of being called in and re-engaged; then add to this the difference between the size of the example selected and the business of the Government at Ottawa, and some adequate idea may be formed of the work cut out for Mr. Blake and the Liberal party when they come into the supposed delights of office. True, the deputies and clerks remain, yet many of them are time-servers, unfriendly to new and reforming masters, inefficient or corrupt. The staff of the departments has been "politicised," by favoritism, partisanship and superannuation that the old-fashioned loyalty to office and the state has almost disappeared. The *esprit de corps* of the civil service is gone and the mercenary motives of pay, perquisites and plunder have taken its place to an incalculable loss in good work and economy in the cost of government.

The Fisheries Muddle.

The Tory government is getting some pretty hard knocks at present which it takes with paralyzed indifference. Nor is it the United States Senate that drops in a staggerer with all its unreason and vindictiveness concentrated in a Report on the Fishery dispute, accompanied by Resolutions breathing retaliation or retaliation, coercion for coercion, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

Sir John A. Macdonald never tried to conciliate the Americans, and therefore will receive no quarter from them, even if his side of the question were entirely right. He presumed to aim the National Policy at them which fell short and wide, and now the Fishery business has been handled in much the same way, and will fall equally wide and short of the mark. Instead of spending the time, after notice was given by the United States government of the cessation of the Treaty arrangements, in cultivating good will and negotiating, it has been consumed in lilipution preparations to fight, irritate and insult. If war were likely to grow out of the trouble, we might be justified in putting on some naval and military airs, but as nothing of the sort is at all probable, we have been only wasting our money and energies in bombast, bluff and bluster. The people of Canada will feel the blunt edge of their rusty swords with thoughtful thumbs a good while, before they will flesh them in such a questionable quarrel as prohibitive restrictions on trade with Americans engaged in fishing. The integrity of the three mile limit is safe in any event, either to protect, or permit for a consideration, while all matters of bait, landing and transit of fish over our Railways should be decided in the direction of the utmost freedom. To us is the benefit and to the Americans is the geographical accommodation.

The Imperial government returned the act relating to this business which the Governor-General reserved, assented to, clearly showing that the rights of Canada to make her own municipal laws was not in doubt, but that she must enforce them herself. The Imperial Government will not, but will attend properly to the international and treaty end of question. Sir John A. Macdonald presumed too far and only reaped a Cadmean victory in this affair, which is often worse than defeat—a success in form but disaster in effect.

He has been winning these exhausting sort of battles over Mr. Mowat in Ontario till one might think he was as sick of them as the country is.

It is safe to assert, that no Tory government will receive any friendly consideration at Washington and that a Liberal one will. Tory policy has been hostile and offensive to the Americans, while overtures from Mr. Blake and the Liberal party will not only be entertained, but a point or two may be strained in their favor in order to show a sense of the difference between good and bad manners, coercion and compromise, which the Americans, being human, understand as well as ourselves and know how to appreciate when well disposed.

In view of this, which the press over the lines confirms, it is not the least plank in the Liberal Policy that they are on good terms with our neighbors, and a liberal government will be congratulated on its accession to office by them. There is no loss of honor, prestige or patriotism in this view of the case, while there is a great gain to peace, our pockets and the practise of common sense in public business.

Echoes of the Campaign.

We do not pretend to be prophets, nor in the secrets of the whole administrative policy of Mr. Blake when he comes into power, but we venture to predict, from the wasteful expenditure now going on, that in less than two years the necessary revenue of Canada will be reduced by between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 per annum, saved by a vigorous policy of economical reform in controllable expenses of Government. The Liberal electors of the Dominion, in which we are proud to include those of Northumberland, are going to allow the experiment to be inaugurated on the 22nd of the month.

Sir John A. Macdonald in 1882 pleaded with the country to be returned to office for another term to complete and establish the National policy on a sure and stable foundation. He said if the Liberals got into power they would undo what had been done, but another five years would rivet the Tariff in the country so that it could not be pulled out by those who came after him. He has had the second term, and accomplished the work in so thorough a manner that the idea, as well as the possibility, of reversing the National policy has been driven beyond the range of practical politics. How did he manage the feat of statesmanship? By extravagance, increase of expenditure and debt, which demand a revenue to meet the compulsory obligations of the country, and that will force any government in office to continue a similiar but reformed tariff for an indefinite time. In 1882 this cry was plausible and prudent from Sir John A. Macdonald's point of view, and the country answered his plea with a favorable response. Now, again, the same call is made without reason and the country will treat it as a chestnut, but the people are about to judge him for the methods he employed to burden them with a taxation which is beyond the requirements of protection and has become a source of injustice and boodleism.

The Fishery dispute with the States comes on at an unfortunate time for the country and for the Tory government. Political necessity, self-importance, and vanity which rushes in where angels hesitate, brought about the mushroom transformation of a good, though fickle, temperance lecturer, into an inferior and inexperienced minister of Marine and Fisheries. While the mismanagement of the fisheries cannot all be laid to the charge of Mr. Foster, it was unlucky for him that he should have been called to the position at such an unhappy time. He, nevertheless, with characteristic facility of tongue and special pleading, espouses all that has taken place, as if the situation was something to be proud of, and attempts to show his ability by a comparison with Mr. Mitchell when *he* filled the same position in the government. As the circumstances are all changed and we are not discussing what was done years ago, we prefer to confine ourselves to the present, and, asking what has been done and the results. The fishery dispute is not where it began, but is in a worse shape, and the Americans in a bad temper, in fact in no temper at all to be reasonable and negotiate with any prospect of an amicable and satisfactory settlement. They will, very likely, reject all approaches from an administration which has systematically and to no good purpose provoked them, as far as it was able, with unfriendliness. The fisheries dispute is another of those disagreeable legacies which Sir John A. Macdonald will leave to his successors.

The Liberals of Northumberland will elect the Hon. Peter Mitchell on the 22nd February next. They will do this for several good and sufficient reasons, some of which might be stated as follows:

Because Mr. Mitchell is a Liberal, who is in general accord with Mr. Blake and the Liberal Party of Canada, and will support Mr. Blake and the Liberal Party in and out of Parliament to overthrow the corrupt and used-up government of Sir John A. Macdonald and establish an honest one in its stead.

Because Mr. Mitchell has shown, by his conduct in and out of Parliament, that he is opposed to Sir John A. Macdonald's administration, and in the columns of the Montreal *Herald* he has stoutly and effectively upheld the Liberal cause in Canada, proving thereby that he is a power in the land, and will eminently represent this County in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest, to the satisfaction of all who desire good government.

Because he is, beyond comparison, the best man of the two before the people of this County, has large and varied experience in public business, knows our wants, will guard our interests and will, because of his great services to the party, have powerful influence with the incoming Liberal government of Mr. Blake.

Because we know him and can rely on his matured judgment on all public questions.

Because he will render most valuable assistance to the new Government in the settlement of the Fishery dispute with the United States. This is a matter of the first importance to the Dominion and this County in particular and one in which only a Liberal government will be amicably treated with at Washington.

Because, although the National Policy cannot now be reversed, yet he will advocate and vote for the repeal of taxes on breadstuffs, fuel, and the necessaries of life, also to simplify, readjust and reduce the duties on the cheaper fabrics of cotton and wool and otherwise reform the Tariff on a more rational basis and in harmony with the needs of the Maritime Provinces.

Because he will support a government that will give the Maritime Provinces justice.

Because we desire that the civil service, public employment and the expenditure of public money shall cease to be the corrupting influence of boodle or organized bribery, and be dispensed with a view to efficiency, economy and pure government in regard to the general good, first, and the legitimate patronage of the Liberal party afterward, as some return for faithful and patriotic service in the management of the country's affairs.

Because we have no confidence whatever in Sir John A. Macdonald and the Tory party, nor in Mr. Adams as the candidate of that party, through whose mercenary instrumentality Sir John A. Macdonald presumes to insult our freedom and attempts to politically destroy the Hon. Mr. Mitchell.

Because the Tories are using every means to force Mr. Adams into parliament as representative from this County, for they know that he will vote straight for Toryism and Corruption every time, asking no questions for conscience sake.

The electors of this County have only to keep their thoughts and eyes steadily fixed on one object—like a tight rope walker who must keep his eye on one point towards which he walks, otherwise he falls—and that object is to elect Mr. Mitchell. Not only so, but to return him by such a big majority as will show Sir John A. Macdonald and his conspirators that they have not this County in their pockets to bestow as they wish, and that they have, as usual, caught a tartar in Mr. Mitchell, who refuses to be confiscated in the summary and arbitrary way so characteristic of despotic Toryism.

The electors will not allow the discussion of this and that side issue to tempt them to swerve a step from the clear and direct path of duty which lies before them as plain as daylight. The Tories will resort to all sorts of "chestnut" canvassing. The graveyards of the past will be diligently ransacked and ghosts of old dead questions, animosities and personalities will be raised in order, if possible, to excite discord and jealousies. The last shots in the locker, of course, will be fired, viz. money and promises of office. These however, are about exhausted. There may be some money—the people's money—but, alas! the promises of office may be filed away with the "Great ticket Requisition" of 1886 and held as lightly as Mr. Adams treats the seat he obtained by that trick. To get a split in the Liberal party will be the last fond hope of the Tories. The bright one, based on the prospects of two Liberal candidates, has faded, and, now, to make two parties of one is their desperate game. But the Liberal party of the County has rallied and crystalized round Mr. Mitchell, on the platform of Liberal principles, and the final overthrow of Sir John A. Macdonald, with Tory absolute rule in Canada and all its debauchery and extravagance.

This is the bull's eye of our political target at which every voter, with a sight at all, will aim, undistracted by the Tory wild-fowl which will be let fly across the range.

On our fourth page we give a portion of a recent speech by Mr Blake on the subject of the Tariff in its relationships to the National Policy. Mr. Blake fully answers those who endeavor to make the county believe that his incoming administration will materially change the fiscal system of the country. The fact is that Sir John A. Macdonald has led the country over the bridge of moderate expenditure and blown it up behind him. There is no retreat now, but a hard fight with a host of liabilities, which boodleism has largely created. To carry on this fight with any hope of reasonable success, the people have awakened up to the fact that they must supersede the man who has committed so many political crimes and blunders and be led by another in whom they have more confidence. The country has no choice but to make the best of a bad job, unless it should madly decide to make what is bad worse by continuance. A high tariff or the so called National Policy is no more a legitimate question in this election than is absolute free trade. Both these opposing fiscal doctrines have been driven by our existing circumstances beyond the range of practical politics, and it is purposely begging the question for the sake of exciting controversy to raise them when they are neither in order nor debatable.

It is a clear sign of a gone cause and nervous fear to hear the tories shout murder! when they are being arrested on the charge of boodleism. The appeal in 1882 to be sustained for another term to perfect and establish the National Policy, was then heard and granted, and the only promise "Old To-morrow" ever faithfully kept was in this regard, which he has done, not by ability but prodigality. The National Policy is well defended from its enemies by liabilities which demand a revenue raised by taxation to meet. The cry of 1882, used now, is a chestnut and Sir John A. is nothing if not a humbug.

How did Sir John A. Macdonald dovetail, glue and screw the National Policy on the country beyond all possibility of early removal? By raising the ordinary expenditure from $23,500,000 in 1878, to $36,000,000 in 1886, an increase of $12,500,000 in eight years and the gross public debt from $174,957,268 to $264,803,609 during the same period, or an increase of $89,846,341. A good deal is said about assets, but we had only about $3,500,000 more of these in 1886 than in 1878, and some of these are of questionable character. No, Sir John has fixed upon the country an expenditure and debt which render a high tariff a necessity beyond the power of Mr. Blake or anyone else to decrease it materially. Our course now lies in the direction of economy and purity of administration, which will arrest the enormous increases under Tory administration.

The only way by which the Liberals could repeal the National Policy or bring it into danger is to pay off the debt and all liabilities without taxation. The country would look on the National Policy as very small dust indeed compared with such a wonderful piece of statesmanship. But so long as our debt and obligations remain matters of solid fact, and in the present relation to our resources, the National Policy of high Tariff and consequent protection are safe from the attacks of all its enemies. The white elephant is bought and paid for and the question is not how to get rid of what will not become, but how to keep and feed the royal brute with the least danger and expense. It is the hard question of ways and means and not the unanswerable one of abolition that will occupy our attention for some time to come.

Sir John A. Macdonald met a party of boodlers, office seekers and deeply interested manufacturers in Toronto last week to discuss the best way to avoid the alleged danger to the National Policy. But the real object was soon apparent, when the hat was passed round before the sermon and benediction. The National Policy seems less in danger than the ready needful. Before the elections it was the new constituency created by the million dollars Franchise Act that was in such a hurry to thank and bless the grand old medicine man. Now it is the National Policy must be sustained with Sir John A. Why, dear old man, the National Policy will survive as a monument over your illustrious ashes. Nothing you have done will keep you in remembrance longer; nothing you can now do could add anything to its security.

A public meeting was held in Halifax last Friday night, when the large drill shed there was crammed to overflowing. Sir Charles Tupper, for the Tories, and Hon. A. G. Jones, for the Liberals, were the speakers. Sir Charles was heard for an hour or so and was cheered by a few, but hissed by many. Mr. Jones carried the meeting by storm, and the people would not listen to a second speech from the ex-High Commissioner. They ran him out of the drill shed and he fled in dismay. It seems that Sir Charles is as popular in Halifax as the late Artemas Ward and his moral show was in the South during the War. The "sarkastic" southerns confiscated the show, morals and all, save a healthy tiger which took to the primeval forest to hide its emotions, and they rolled the lamented Artemas in the mud, just to take the conceit out of him. The Haligonians in much the same spirit entertained Sir Charles. It is possible that the Halifax people were moved by two feelings—resentment and contempt. They may imagine that they know their own business and can attend to it, and that Cumberland was as much as the "great stretcher" could grasp at one time; also, that anything the High Commissioner might say would smell fragrant of the pomp, luxury and extravagance in which Canadian official boodleism displays its gilded vulgarity in the west end of London. Sir Charles has grown fat, scant of breath and short-sighted with success and prosperity, and while surveying his own situation reclining in plush and morocco, makes himself to believe that he is a fair representative of the splendid condition of our public affairs. He is either a fool or a knave to think so, and that is just what the Haligonians, on the night of the 4th, tried to prove, and take the conceit out of him when doing it. While we are not advocates of bad manners, we do not care to be judges of the difference between two of a kind in a matter in which neither is in a good frame of mind. Sir Charles wished to throw dust in their eyes, and the Haligonians covered him with mud, and that is about the size of the business.

[Montreal Post Feb 4th]

The Hon. Peter Mitchell.

"The Hon. Peter Mitchell is again in the field. He is contesting his old constituency down by the sea. Well, we wish him good luck and success. As the proprietor of the Montreal *Herald*, the people of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Mitchell which those of them who can should repay at the ballot box. That paper has championed our cause with an earnestness that has won for it the respect of the Irish people of Montreal. It has been for Home Rule up to the handle—Home Rule as Gladstone and Blake understand it—and for that reason, as well as others, our friends in Northumberland should cheerfully give him a helping hand. He has, too, been on all questions affecting our people impartial, and that, too, at a time when it was not so popular to befriend us as it is today. The fact of his opponent being an Irish Catholic amounts to nothing. Better—far better:—to have a Protestant who is a Liberal than a Catholic who is a Tory. The Irish Catholics of Ottawa have said so by voting for a Protestant Reformer instead of a Tory Catholic. The vote on the Home Rule question proved that. The Irish Catholic Tories came to "heel" when Sir John ordered them, and voted against the Blake resolution. The Irish Tories, Catholic or Protestant, obey their party chiefs, and do just as Sir John and his Orange faction desire. Mitchell is the man for Northumberland—he has proved himself our friend, and as one good turn deserves another, our people should give him a helping hand."

On The Miramichi.

It is reported that the aspiring Newcastle Valuator met his match at Bartibogue on Thursday last in the well-informed Mr. Lynch of that place, who evidently objects to be entertained at a political meeting with jokes and chestnuts. The eloquent "unprepared and extemporaneous" orators of the boodle party will catch similar tartars round the County and should store their minds with some solid facts. Their fertile imaginations soon run to seed and wood. They must begin and read up and otherwise prepare themselves and be less "extemporaneous."

There was "a gentle manly discussion of some of the public questions of the day" at Douglastield on Friday night last. Owing to the inclemency of the weather and other causes it was a formal affair. The tories want winding up or the presence of the "sleuth hound and "injun" to warm them into wind and fury.

The Tories had another of those delightful and recherche "gentlemanly discussions of some of the public questions of the day" at Barnaby river on Saturday night. It was the same play, faces and parts, only unexpected, unprepared and extemporaneous, as usual. We have not heard what Railway they are going to build out there or what new offices are to be established. The Tory candidate is always lavish of promises when he has good reason to believe that he will not be in a position to fulfil them.

The chief nominator of Mr. Adams—we beg his pardon, the Tory Candidate—is on the high road to preferment and if not trying the paces of his oratorical Pageaus on the top of a mountain, or on the wild seashore, with a pebble in his mouth, is attempting the convincing art in the parishes. Having seen, advocated and opposed all persons, questions and things, no one should be more capable to describe the now-you-see it and now-you-dont side of Toryism and prove boodleism to be the highest prudence and virtue. It cannot be said that he is unexpected unprepared and extemporaneous in discussing all the public questions and people of the day.

We hope Mr. Edward Sinclair has not shut up. Perhaps the extreme cold has frozen the fountain of his disinterested, eloquent, unexpected, unprepared and extemporaneous gentlemanly discussion of many of the public questions of yesterday, to-day and forever. We confess to a partiality for Mr. Sinclair's enlivenments of the dreary side of politics. He produces an excellent after piece to the long heavy five act tragedies of Mr. Adams. [we cry him mercy, we should say, the Tory candidate]

Mr. Mitchell had a fine reception at the Cameron School House, Black River, on Saturday evening last. Although only about an hour's notice was given in the settlement there were over seventy persons present, over forty of whom were voters. Mr Mitchell's presentation of his position as a Liberal in Dominion politics, his claims upon the people of Northumberland, his exposure of Sir John's corrupt administration and the Tory candidate's unworthy tactics were applauded again and again. Mr. D. G. Smith, who was called upon, also addressed the meeting and his remarks were well received. The Chairman, Capt. Hugh Cameron, heartily endorsed Mr. Mitchell on his record as an experienced and effective representative, who was a credit to Northumberland and the Dominion, and the meeting broke up with rousing cheers for the Queen, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Snowball and Mr. Smith.

A River des Caches voter writes to a friend in Chatham, saying that last week a man came down there asking for votes, because he was going to try and get Mr. Mitchell out of the county for the trouble he was giving Sir John A Macdonald. He says, when I took a good look at him I saw he resembled the man who was going to reduce our stumpage last spring and give us a lien law and do many other things as a member of the local legislature, with Mr Hutchison. Now, it seems, he is going to get a railroad from Newcastle to Douglastown and Mr. Hickson's wharf and, then, down to Neguac. I voted for "the ticket" last year, but I laughed at him when he tried the Neguac railroad canvas on me. When I saw Mr Mitchell he talked like a gentleman, and proved how badly Sir John A. Macdonald had been in neglecting the people in the Northwest and then not trying the scoundrel Riel and hanging him for murder as he should have done. We are going to vote for Mitchell down here and he will help to try Sir John for his misdeeds. The Valuator was with the Tory Candidate and they promised to buy some horses next summer. They didn't buy any this time, and I suppose the horse buying will be forgotten like the stumpage and lien law.

It is interesting to hear the comments on the leading lights who have deserted Mr. Mitchell and are now pleading Mr. Adams' cause through the County. They are a party of "gentlemen" of course. Mr Adams, last winter, delivered a speech in which he expressed the hope that his hand would wither if he were ever such an ingrate as to oppose Peter Mitchell, and only last summer, he made a public speech in which he declared that he had no intention of opposing Mr. Mitchell to whom he owed so much. Something substantial must have been given him to induce him to stab his old friend, and the price politically. The Dominion Government's patronage is no secret. It is his only use, if that is truly characteristic. He scooped for his person and in a little over $1,800 accounts show in his pocket, as the public store, though the amount has not transpired. He last year added to his got between $300 and $400 for his friend, Mr. Park, and rumor has it that there is a race between that gentleman and the president of the Tory combination of Newcastle for the collectorship at the shiretown. Mr. Park is dutifully strengthening his claims to the office by his "disinterested" stand beside his chief in the campaign. What a pity he is not better employed! Then the Chatham Post Office was as a home perquisite, in spite of the earnest protests of the whole party. Another gentleman, who does the heavy parts in the tour, is said to be a firm believer in his candidate's ability to make a railway terminus of his wharf property. The candidate fooled him in reference to the Chatham Post Office, but he could not give it to everybody, so the disappointed one feels sure of his railway terminus and delivers his orations accordingly. Then another of the deserters of Mr Mitchell is looking for the Inspectorship of light-houses, still another expects to succeed the unpopular Venning, as Inspector of Fisheries, and so it goes.

They're a fine, disinterested crowd—as loving and happy family?

The friends of Mr Mitchell, who were deluded into coming to Chatham as a nominating delegation at the time Ministers Bowell Costigan and Foster were here, are indignant over the fact that a number of their associates had money sent them for the purpose of influencing them to nominate Mr. Adams. They feel that they were compromised by a trick and by the assurance that Mr. Mitchell was not to be a candidate. Such misrepresentation releases them from their pledge to the Tory candidate and they will, therefore, vote for Mr. Mitchell, who always had and still has their confidence.

Mr. Adams, in a speech made by him last winter, expressed the hope that his right hand would wither if he should ever oppose Hon. Peter Mitchell. He is now running the risk he invoked. His case, however, will be like that of the boy, who, being charged with the sin of fishing on Sunday, said "it wasn't no harm, as he didn't cotch nothin'"

When we look at the interests of the county, generally, we are at a loss to know in what way Mr. Adams [we again beg his pardon for naming him] has helped them. He has always been the determined foe of its capitalists, its industries and its business interests. It is only necessary for some one to establish and maintain a "going concern" or to put money into some enterprise that Mr. Adams cannot "climb on"