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.

Derby, No 13

Boundaries:—Bounded West by Blackville: North by North Esk; East by the lower extremity of Beaubear's Island, and to include the same, and south by the southwest branch of the Miramichi River.

Astles, Moses
Astles, Daniel
Astles, Albert
Allison, Wm., sr.
Allison, Wm., jr.
Amos, Joseph
Amos, Malcolm
Ashford, Henry sr.
Anderson, John
Ashford, Robert
Appley, Hiram
Allison, Everett
Ashford, Richard
Astles, John 1
Amos, John 1
Betts, David
Betts, Ephriam
Betts, John
Betts, Henry
Bryenton, George, sr.
Bryenton, John
Bryenton, James
Bryenton, George, jr.
Bryenton, William
Bryenton, Albert
Bell, David
Bulger, Thomas
Bell, William
Barren, Allen
Barron, David
Barron, George
Beggs, Edward
Boies, Robert
Cliff, William
Cliff, George
Cliff, John
Carnahan, Robert
Carnahan, John
Crocker, Christopher
Crocker, William
Crocker, James T.
Crocker, Robinson
Crocker, William T.
Crocker, Timothy W.
Clouston, Richard
Clouston, John, jr.
Clouston, Henry
Carruthers, William
Carruthers, John
Crawford, William
Crocker, David
Clancey, Patrick
Colpaugh, Thomas
Cain, Robert
Clark, J. J.
Carrigan, John
Clouston, Howard
Dickson, James
Davidson, William
Davidson, Allan
Davidson, Alexander, sr.
Davidson, Abbot
Davidson Jno. (Robt's son)
Davidson, Robert
Davidson, Alexander, jr.
Davidson, William, jr.
Donovan, Cornelius
Donoghue, John
Drummond, John
Delano, Elkanah
Delano, Alexnader
Doran, John
Dwyer, Peter
Davidson, Duncan 1
Davidson, Allan jr. 1
Esson, John
Erickson, John
Eason, Frederick P. 1
Foy, John W.
Ferron, Alexander
Ferron, James
Ferguson, William
Ferguson, Hugh
Fitzgerald, William, jr
Fitzgerald, Wm., sr.
Flinn, Michael
Fowler, Z. I. (C. E.) *
Gerrish, Levi
Gerrish, John

(No. 13 Continued.)

Gerrish, Lindsay
Graham, John
Grey, Andrew
Gerrish, Henry
Gerrish, William 1
Gerrish, William S. 1
Gerrish, James
Holts, Samuel
Hetherington, William
Hartt, John
Henderson, Francis P.
Henderson, John
Henderson, Peter McL.
Haynes, John
Hornibrook, Mark
Holts, Partelow W.
Holts, John 1
Harrigan, Daniel
Jardine, Francis H.
Jardine, Robert
Jardine, Benjamin
Jardine, John E. 1
Jardine, Benjamin H. 1
Jardine, Everett 1
Jardine, Ernest R. 1
Johnson, John
Kelly, Peter
Kelly, Philip
Kelly, Patrick
Kelly, Thomas
Knight, John
Keating, John
Knight, Allan
Kelly, Thomas jr. 1
Kelly, William jr. 1
Lingley, Robert
Lee, David
Leighton, Isaac *
Lee, Samuel
Laird, David
Laird, John
Murphy, Timothy
McEachren, Duncan
Mitchell, Hon. Peter *
Morrison, Andrew *
McKinnon, Angus *
Morrison, Hector
McCafferty, Barney
NcEvey, Denis *
McMeehan, Robert
McEachren, John
Miller, John James
Miller, John C.
McCann, James
McKenzie, Hugh (C. E.)
Myers, Herman
McMann, John
McIntosh, Donald
McMann, Jeffery
Miller, George T.
Miller, T. Christie
Newman, Thomas C.
Newman, David J.
Norman, Capt. Nils
O'Brien, Patrick
O'Brien, James
O'Brien, Daniel
O'Brien, William
O'Brien, Richard
O'Brien, William jr
O'Brien, Peter
O'Brien, Nicholas 1
Parker, Thomas
Parks, Francis
Parker, Elmir
Power, Thomas
Parker, Hugh
Parker, George
Parker, Duncan
Parker, Everard
Power, John L 1
Power, William 1
Paterson, John
Robinson, James
Robinson, Edward
Robinson, Robert
Russell, Samuel
Russell, John
Reid, William
Robinson, Roderick
Rundle, James
Ramsay, Edom
Shields, Hiram D
Scott, William
Tulip, Maurice
Thompson, John
Vanderbeck, Abraham

(No. 13 Continued.)

Vanderbeck, John W
Vye, Joseph
Vye, John
Vye, Henry
Vanderbeck, George
Vanderbeck, Robert
Vye, Thomas
Vanderbeck, Robert
Wilson, James
Wilson, Richard D
Walls, Francis
Wilson, Charles
Ward, Edward
Wilson, William A] 1

Northesk, No 14

Boundaries — Consisting of all that part of the Parish of North Esk, to the northward of a line commencing where the Chaplin Island intersects the division line between the parishes of Northesk and Newcastle, thence in a westerly direction to the mouth of the Big Sevogle River and thence produced westerly to the County line.

Allison, David
Allison, James
Ashton, William
Allison, John R
Baker, William E
Baizley, William
Baizley, William
Crow, Cornelius
Copp, Joseph
Copp, William
Cain, Anthony
Cain, James
Campbell, William
Copp, Henry
Dennies, Daniel
Dennies, John
Duncan, David
Dunnet, William
Easty, James
Easty, George
Easty, Richard
Fitzgerald, James
Fish, James *
Fitzgerald, Michael
Hosford, Jonathan
Hurley, Patrick *
Hosford, John
Hosford, Joseph
Hosford, Edward
Hosford, William 1
Kingston, Paul
Kingston, John
Laurie, Thomas
Lunsdon, John
McLeod, George
McLean, William
Mullin, Robert
McKay, Joseph
Mullin, Neil
McCombs, John
McAllister, Angus
Norton, Thomas
Oldfield, Michael
O'Shea, Jeremiah
O'Shea, John
O'Shea, Jeremiah
O,Shaughnessy, Patrick
Osborne, John 1
O'Shaughnessy, Mich'l 1
Peabody, Samuel
Quigley, Thomas *
Rolf, James
Sutherland Murdock
Smith, Thomas
Shaddick, William
Shaddick, Thomas
Shaddick, John
Street, Frederick
Shaddick, John jr 1
Todd, William
Urquhart, James
Urquhart, James jr 1
Whedden, Joseph
Way, John
Way, James
Way, Edward
Weston, Joseph

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Dispensing Chemist,
Medical Hall, — Chatham, N. B.

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ROCHESTER LAMP,
The Success OIL STOVE.
—Also a nice selection of—
Parlor and Cooking Stoves
with PATENT TELESCOPIC OVEN,
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A. C. McLean.

NOTICE.

Application will be made at the approaching session of the New Brunswick Legislature for the passing of an Act authorizing the exemption from taxation for a period of fifteen years of the Maritime Chemical Pulp Company, (Limited).
Dated Chatham, N. B. 18th January, 1887.

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PUBLISHER, CHATHAM

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!
—FOR THE—
Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons—
Hon. Peter Mitchell.

Miramichi Advance,
CHATHAM, N. B. - - - FEBRUARY 3, 1887

The Local Scot.

We are requested to announce that at a meeting of friends of the Local Government, held at Chatham on Tuesday evening, it was decided, in view of the vacancy which must take place should Mr. Adams be a *bona fide* candidade in the pending Dominion election, that a full meeting of Local Government supporters be held at Masonic Hall (upper room) on Tuesday evening next at eight o'clock. The object of the meeting will be to select a candidate for the prospective vacancy. While it is desirable that the gathering should be as large and representative as possible it is proposed that the choice of a candidate shall be entrusted to a general committee composed of electors representing all the parishes, and chosen on the basis of the electoral lists—giving one committeeman to each parish having two hundred or less voters, and one for every additional two hundred or fraction thereof. The decision of the committee will, of course, be submitted to the general meeting.

Good News!

All Tory machinations have failed in Quebec. The Liberal Opposition routed the Government last Thursday and Mr. Mercier the Liberal leader has formed a new administration Sir John is doomed.

Echoes of the Chatham Political Meeting.

It is enough to say that Mr. Adams [as he claims immunity from mention in the ADVANCE we humbly apologise for naming him] spoke at the Meeting in the Masonic Hall on the night of the 27th ult. without having to remark that he was amusing. He is more able to move us through laughter than tears, even when he assumes to be tragic himself. It is easy to see the motley suit through the sables and the mocking leer when he drops his braying to sepulchral tones. It is all a farce, and as we have had frequently to mention before, in regard to this gentleman's public character, public business is with him a big practical joke out of which he is trying to make an easy and fast living at the expense of the people, for which they get no value in return. We might not object so much if we could afford this sort of amusement, but in the present condition of Dominion affairs, with increasing debt, bad times, rising taxation, fishery troubles, Northwest mismanagement which has cost a loss of $6,000,000, a corrupt senate and general extravagance and bribery, we must begin to reduce expenses and deny ourselves the luxury of such entertainments as men like Mr. Adams in public life. We prefer to gratify our love of fun more cheaply in these cheap times, by directly taxing ourselves when disposed, in the innocent way of corked minstrel troupes, etc. In one case there is no deception or fraud, and we get what we pay for; in the other we pay for one thing and get another and are cheated into the bargain. We don't know what Mr. Adams really thinks the people are made of or the amount of ordinary intelligence they own. He treats them as if they had neither brains nor reason in offering for their acceptance such a parody and burlesque on some of the public questions of the day as his speech on the 27th ult. It was a thin tissue of half truths and whole falsehoods, as well as he is able to weave them, to excite old animosities, local prejudices and class feelings, or a windy array of ill-digested clap-trap and insinuations, strung on a cobweb of reckless rhetoric in bad taste and worse grammar. To say that he made any attempt to defend the administration of Sir John A Macdonald, or reply to Mr. Mitchell, would be just as absurd as to assert that any one statement he uttered was honest, manly or free from sinister motives.

Mr. Adams' [We beg the sensitive candidate's pardon] attempt to show that Mr. Mitchell supported Sir John A. Macdonald in the Riel question because those gentlemen paired on the division of the House, was very silly. Sir John A. Macdonald was sick, and Mr. Mitchell was asked as one of the distinguished men who were going to vote against the Government, to let his vote count out to balance that of Sir John A. Macdonald, so as to save the risk and trouble of leaving his room. If Mr. Adams had never been in a legislative body his ignorance would be astonishing, if not inexcusable, but he knows well that pairing is a common act of courtesy, between members who vote on opposite sides, when one or both are compelled to be absent from their seats when the division is called. At best it was a low attempt at a verbal fraud on the audience for which, if it were a statutory crime, he would be indictable. We hardly thought he was capable of being so slovenly as to try such a "dodge" on a hall full of people, just in order to mix Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. Mitchell's names together in a friendly connection to create a false impression. He could have shown with more force that Mr. Blake was a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald, because he has frequently voted with him and sometimes seconded his resolutions. The very few that Mr. Adams could possibly catch by such a trick would be a poor return for the loss he will sustain among sensible men, not to mention this additional draft on his vanishing stock of honor.

The substance and manner of Mr. Adams' [Pardon us noble and sensitive, sir.] speech, if there was nothing else against his fitness, are sufficient in themselves to show the absolute bad judgment of sending him to Ottawa. He either is so ill-informed on every subject he referred to, or can only look at them in such a crooked way that everything is on a bias, so distorted and in false relation and size as to be twisted out of itself. We fear he is possessed of a wilful old Baillie intellect that cannot view any object direct or in its true light and situation. Thank goodness, he is not the artist he wished so much to be, that he might paint Mitchell and Snowball, if the labored and many-a-time-and-oft repeated effort in words conveys any idea of the picture he would draw for our entertainment. He would have to request his essential political incubus, Smith, to print under each in big, capitals, "this is Mitchell" "this is Snowball." The gods are wise and deliberate in bestowing immortal gifts on men. To Mr. Adams was bountifully given only the mortal machinery of lungs, tongue and wind in which he competes with the donkey in making noise while he lives, and, in the end, will continue the parallel by leaving behind him hardly the memory of that to do good or harm, for it is only truth that will survive.

Ledger influence fits badly in the mouth of Mr. Adams [He will excuse us for mentioning him.] By the accident of his Judas position towards the government and Mr. Mitchell, he is a Section Boss, at present, on the Intercolonial Railway, by means of which he can do what he never could do before by his own exertions, viz.—employ some labor in shovelling snow. He shows how he would handle a Ledger if he had the chance. None but "voters for Adams" need apply. "Starve and be———or vote for work" is his motto. The employment is temporary however, and will decline after the elections and with the spring thaw. There will be no snow to shovel next summer. Does his situation as an employer of labor for the government disqualify him?

Mr. Mitchell tells the electors that if he and the Liberal party had their way, instead of the cumbersome, expensive and inequitable Franchise Act which the Tories forced on the country, we would have had a cheap, simple, residential manhood suffrage, which would have added not only the names which have been added to the roll of this county, but, probably, as many more. Mr. Adams made the most of the half loaf that Sir John A. Macdonald has given the people, which has cost a million of dollars and for the loan of which we are also paying $40,000 per annum to England. Give Sir John A. Macdonald unlimited power, plenty of money and ask no questions, and he and the Tories can do almost anything but be honest.

The people of Canada have, not alone to consider and put an end to all the extravagance, bribery and boodleism that have been committed by the government up to date, and the hard money which will be spent in corruption during the present election. They have also to take into their most serious consideration all the promises of office and money which are being made for the same purpose, and which will entail, by their fulfilment, if Sir John A. Macdonald should be sustained in power, additional burdens on the country, beyond anything we can estimate. A government with such a record will stop at nothing to carry their double object of retention of office and concealment of their acts. It is therefore, a matter of vast importance to save for the country all that will be lost if the Tories remain in office and fulfil their corrupt promises. Turn them out, and hand the administration over to the Liberal party! The electors will think of this as it deserves.

In viewing the seventeen years political record to which Mr. Adams [We beg his pardon—he is so sensitive]—appeals in his card to the people of the county, we cannot recall one thing of any good credit with which his name or services are honorably connected. We would be glad if any of his supporters would kindly inform us or the public, if they can. He has been always mixed up in some faction or party fight: now on one side and now on another, flinging his sectional and class brickbats to intensify the conflict, out of which he hoped to come, like a cat, on his feet. Had it not been for his bargain, when he sold out to the Fraser-Young Government for the office of Surveyor-General, his record would be a shadow of a shadow of smoke. We need not refer at large to his corrupt administration of that office. The Northwest fishing lots or his timber lands sales are quite enough to show the honesty he would bring to the duties of a representative at Ottawa. Mr. Adams' card is a very loose document in which there is nothing definite but the Escuminac Breakwater. We have begged for that long enough and expect it when Mr. Blake comes into power, backed by Mr. Mitchell.

The *Advocate*, in a fulsome reference to Mr. Adams' appearance in Chatham last Thursday night, says—

"Considering that he came upon the platform totally unprepared, not knowing what subjects would be taken up for discussion, his effort was a masterpiece of extemporaneous speaking, and exhibited a wonderful fertility of resource and readiness to deal with public questions."

We must run the risk of Mr. Adams' displeasure and the charge of being that terrible "sleuth hound" and "indian," to remark that a gentleman who heard his Hardwick speech declared that all the "funny parts" and the "eloquence" of the Masonic Hall effort were duly rehearsed down there in the country, and were by no means original when delivered in Chatham. Moreover, the Secretary of Mr. Adams' Association had announced, nearly a week before the meeting, Mr. Adams' intention of speaking in Chatham last Thursday night, and the same gentleman said Mr. Mitchell dare not meet Mr. Adams. Besides, all this, Mr. Adams was promptly informed by telegraph at Bay du Vin that he was expected to speak at the meeting, and he came fully prepared, as everybody knew. We repeat our humble apology for "personality" but, really, we cannot get along in this election without naming and thinking of Mr. Adams, for there can be no show without Punch, and a circus is flat without a clown. As a matter of pure fact the most of Mr. Adams' speech on the 27th had a Hardwickian fame and it repeated once more will be an over-ripe chestnut that will set all the bells ringing, especially the pictorial part, and also the Taylor brothers' story.

Political Meeting.

The first large meeting of the political campaign was held at Masonic Hall, Chatham, on Thursday evening last. Although called by the Liberals in response to an intimation from prominent members of the Tory party that they desired to have a discussion take place between Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams, the latter appears to have made an attempt to take his opponents by surprise. Whether the apparent trickery is directly attributable to Mr. Adams or his local managers we do not know, but the circumstances show that they were not disposed to meet their opponents in the spirit of fairness with which they the latter responded to their challenges. The circumstances are, that on the day following Mr. Mitchell's nomination by the Liberals a prominent officer of the Tory Association for the county stated that Mr. Adams intended to hold a meeting in Chatham on Thursday, 27th, and he intimated that Mr. Mitchell was afraid to meet that gentleman in discussion. The matter was reported at the Liberal Association rooms and to Mr. Mitchell, who expressed himself as desirous of addressing a Chatham audience, either with or without Mr. Adams. The Secretary of the Liberal Association was then requested by resolution to arrange with the Secretary of the Tory Association for a joint meeting, but could not get a satisfactory answer, and the announcement for the meeting was issued by the Liberal Association, although, in the last issue, the ADVANCE indicated that the meeting would be a joint one if so desired by Mr. Adams' friends. Mr. Adams came to Chatham from Escuminac on Thursday afternoon, but up to the moment the Chair was taken no assurance as to whether he would or would not speak could be obtained, although about all his Chatham supporters were in the audience, included among whom was the President of his Association, Mr. Galloway. Half an hour after the meeting commenced Mr. Adams went to the hall and with Mr. Galloway, proceeded to the side entrance and took places on the platform, the pre-arranged applause being duly given by his supporters among the audience.

Mr. Adams and his friends thus acted as if they did not intend to take any part in the meeting, evidently in the hope that, after it had commenced and in view of his having failed to make any arrangement with the Liberals, he would be shut out from speaking, and thus enabled to complain that he was unfairly treated. But the courtesy extended to him was in marked contrast to his treatment of his opponents, which shows that he hopes to sustain himself in the pending contest by artifices which one engaged in a better cause would not employ. He was in fact playing the part of an opportunist in order that he might speak or not as he thought it would best suit his interests.

The audience was a very large one—fully up to the best capacity of the hall. The Chair was taken at 8 o'clock by Wm. Kerr, Esq., President of the County Liberal Association, who after referring to the good order that had characterised all recent political meetings in Chatham, asked for good order and a good hearing for the speakers on the present occasion. He then called on Mr. Snowball, as the first speaker.

Mr Snowball, who was received with applause, said his remarks would be brief, as those present were no doubt desirous of hearing Mr Mitchell. Referring to an item which appeared in the Montreal Herald a day or two before his withdrawal from the pending contest, to the effect that he had retired in favour of Mr Mitchell, he said some of his friends might think—as some of his enemies had asserted—that he had some understanding with Mr. Mitchell, to that effect. In reference to that, however, he was able to say that when Mr. Mitchell left Northumberland a few weeks ago he fully understood from him (Mr. Snowball) that he would oppose him, and from that time until Mr. Mitchell again came to the county on the day he was accepted as the Liberal candidate, he had had no communication with him, whatever, by message, letter, telegram or otherwise directly or indirectly, on the subject of the contest, nor had he authorised or encouraged anyone to give any intimation such as that which appeared in the Herald.

He had, up to a few weeks since, fully intended to contest the election and his retirement was not contemplated until it was rendered necessary by the discovery that he was disqualified by an agreement made some two and a half years ago to enter into a contract for carrying the mails over the Chatham Branch Railway. The contract had never been made and he had forgotten about the agreement, but as the latter bound him, meantime, to carry the mails it disqualified him.

Mr. Snowball gave some further particulars, showing that he had made every endeavor to satisfy himself and friends that the agreement was a disqualifying contract before making the matter public, for he had hoped some way of ridding himself of the awkward position might be found, but the opinions of Dr. C. W. Weldon of St. John, and Hon. Edward Blake placed the question beyond dispute. His efforts to be relieved by the Department from the agreement were met with delays and evasions, showing that the Government were determined he should not be released and enabled to oppose their candidate, and he had no doubt that the electors of the County would see that they were suitably rewarded for the treatment he had received at their hands.

In order to divert the minds of the electors from the real issues of the contest his enemies had busied themselves in endeavoring to create the impression that Mr. Burchill had been badly treated, but he was in a position to say that Mr. Burchill thought differently. He had taken Mr. Burchill into his confidence as soon as he was satisfied of his disqualification and had left the matter with that gentleman and other friends. He told them that his desire was to see the liberal candidate who might be chosen in his place succeed in defeating the tory candidate, and if Mr. Burchill were chosen he would contribute $1,000 towards his election expenses, and give even more, if necessary, for in all he had done and in all he intended to do, his object was to sustain the liberal party and promote the liberal cause. Mr. Burchill however, like others of the party, felt that should he and Mr. Mitchell both enter the field in the opposition interest the Tory candidate might succeed, and this fine liberal county be handed over to tory control—a thing which he and everyone else knew would be opposed to the feeling of its people and its past political record. Mr. Mitchell's claims upon the liberal party were great, owing to the stand he had taken against Sir John's government in parliament and also because of the effective work that was being done in the Liberal interest by the Montreal *Herald*, which he controlled, and it was with the approval of Mr. Blake and other party leaders that he, Mr Snowball, together with Mr. Burchill and other prominent members of the party in the County, agreed to lay aside local considerations and prejudices in order that Mr. Mitchell might become the party's candidate. He felt that the affairs of the Dominion were to be placed in the hands of the Liberals at the election on 22nd February and it was not a time to hesitate or endanger our chances of success. He was heartily with Mr. Mitchell in this contest and would appeal to his friends to rally to that gentleman's support. He would warn the liberal electors against the canvasses that would be used to make them jealous or dissatisfied. It had been said that he wished to dictate to the people of Chatham and to those about him in his business, but he would appeal to them as to whether he had ever done so. He had come to Chatham as a boy, almost, and had grown up with its younger men, while he was also growing grey with its older ones. He earned his first dollar in Chatham and whatever he was he owned to the place. He had spared no effort to promote its interests, as well as those of the County generally and it was for those who heard him to say whether he had not shown that their interests were his interests. In this election he did not intend to dictate to those about him, but to appeal to them as friends to support Mr. Mitchell as the Liberal Candidate, and he would even go on his knees to them if, necessary, to that end. At this time he would say no more, but ask them not through fear but the mutual interests they all had in the liberal cause to support the Hon Peter Mitchell. [Applause]

Hon. Mr. Mitchell was next introduced by the Chairman and received with cheers. He said that as he was on his way to Miramichi at the time the paragraph appeared in the *Herald* stating that Mr. Snowball had retired in his favor, he knew nothing about it, personally. Journalists were apt to make use of any matter, in the shape of news as it might come to them, and he presumed some friend had sent the telegram giving form to rumors which were prevailing. Mr. Snowball had stated the truth in reference to their personal position in the matter, there had been no correspondence or understanding between them. Indeed, when they met here on the Friday of his arrival the meeting was not of the most amicable character, but in the end better counsels prevailed and the essential matters of difference between Mr. Snowball's friends and his were amicably settled and an arrangment mutually satisfactory arrived at; and he desired to say that the spirit in which Mr. Snowball had dealt with him was creditable to his head and heart, for he had laid aside his personal feelings in the cause they were all so desirous of promoting.

It was true, as Mr Snowball had said, that this was a liberal county. He had heard of the "Liberal-Conservatives" of Northumberland. But who were they and when did they come into existence? There never were any "Liberal Conservatives" here. The political contests of recent years had been fought out between the two branches of the old Liberal party led by Mitchell on the one side and Snowball other. [Hear Hear and applause] When it was asserted that he was now offering as a "Liberal Conservative" he wished to deny it. He never was a Conservative or a "Liberal Conservative". John M. Johnson and he had in the old days broken down the old Conservative autocracy that once ruled in Northumberland and elsewhere in the province and it had never been revived. [Applause.]

At the time of confederation, and in order to successfully accomplish that great and important national undertaking, the Liberals and Conservatives of Ontario Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick agreed to unite in the formation of a Government. The understanding was that the coalition was for that special purpose, and when it was accomplished each member of it would be at liberty to again assume his old party relationships. He was in the first Government under confederation as a Liberal with George Brown Oliver Mowat, Ferguson Blair, Wm. McDougall, S L Tilley—six Liberals, while Macdonald, Cartier, Langevin and some others—seven in all—represented the conservative party. He remained in that Government until the spring of 1873, when, the object for which he had entered it being accomplished,—and between the time of prorogation and the separation of the members of government for recess—he gave Sir John notice that he wished to retire. It was in May, 1873 that he pressed this upon Sir John, who however requested him to withhold his resignation until after recess, which he consented to do. He came down to the Nepisiquit soon after, and while there, salmon fishing, received through the press the first news and his first knowledge of the Pacific Scandal. He hurried to Ottawa, where the government was in the difficulties attending that memorable crisis. He, however, was not the man to desert the ship when she was sinking, so he remained and went down with his colleagues.

After the resignation of the government, in October 1873, its members and supporters—senators and members of the commons—to the number of 105, met in caucus. It was then, for the first time, proposed to adopt the name of "Liberal-Conservative" for the party formerly supporting the government, and to make Sir John leader. Of the 105 present he alone voted against, calling the party "Liberal-Conservative" and against the choice of Sir John as leader. Was he ever called a "Liberal-Conservative?" Had he ever acknowledged Sir John as his leader? No! But how often had he been referred to as the "left centre" "the party of one, covered by Mr. Mitchell's hat," etc. It was true that when the party led by Mr. Mackenzie attacked the acts of the government of which he had been a member, he defended those acts, and that he was bound to do, but he challenged any man to show that he had ever been a "Liberal-Conservative" or ever acknowledged Sir John as his leader. In fact during the time Mr. Mackenzie was in power he led the opposition quite as often as Sir John, but never as Sir John's lieutenant or follower.

When he lost his election in 1878 he remained out of politics four years. It would be remembered that in 1878 he was in favor of the principle of the National Policy, although he never approved of the duty on breadstuffs or the excessive duties on the cheaper cotton and woollen fabrics, which bore particularly hard on the poorer classes. He claimed that the duties on that class of goods should be reduced to 25%. He had also found fault with the sugar duties, which were very high, being, in some cases, as much as seventy per cent. He held in his hand the *Advocate* containing his speech and showing, that with the exceptions stated he was with Sir John on the National Policy and also in his railway policy. In other respects he was free to act upon his own judgment. Representatives are not sent to Parliament simply to do as they are told. Those who elect them may approve, in a general way, of the policy of a party or Government, but in particular points the representative is free to exercise his judgment; otherwise he is not fit to be a representative.

It was now in order and he was prepared to tell his friends why he could not and did not intend to support Sir John A. Macdonald. It was because of the neglect of public interests, disregard of public duties and the recklessness and extravagance which had characterised his administration. [Cheers]. He (Mr. Mitchell) was one of those who believed that Louis Riel was a bad man and a scoundrel, but no party had a right to make his head a football for political necessities.

Mr. Mitchell here referred to the dissatisfaction which existed in the Northwest for several years before the rebellion, and to the disarming of the Prince Albert volunteers some six months before hostilities actually broke out. It was not only the Metis who had presented their grievances to the Government but representations of white settlers to the same effect were forwarded. Sir John, as head of the department of the Interior treated these complaints with calm indifference, until official neglect brought on the rebellion headed by Riel and resulting in the expenditure of six or seven millions of money and the loss of many precious lives. Sir John pursued a most unwarranted course with Riel. He knew he had no money or adequate help to show the real merits of his case, and that he was tried for treason by an English jury who recommended him to mercy. If Sir John was in earnest; if he was not afraid of having Riel's case decided on its merits; if he intended to mete out to him his deserts, why did he not have him tried for murder instead of for treason—a crime that has not been punished with death in any part of the British Empire for seventy years? And why did Sir John keep the wretch alive with reprieve after reprieve until he finally made it a political question upon which Riel's life was disposed of. He had the evidence of archbishops and bishops, clergymen, and officials and others to show how cruelly the people who were forced into rebellion had been treated, and knowing the governmental neglect, which had led to the shedding of blood and great expenditure of money in the Northwest, he felt he was fully justified in opposing Sir John because he was directly responsible for those troubles. [Applause]

Mr. Mitchell referred to the debt of the Dominion which he argued had been needlessly increased under Sir John's administration, and he compared the debt of the Dominion with that of the United States, showing that our debt was, relatively, five times greater than that of the latter country. He next dealt with the North West Central railway scandal, known as the Beaty—Wordworth transaction, showing that by getting a number of leading politicians interested as directors Mr. Beaty secured a Government land grant by which he expected to realize $750,000. The division of this expected sum was however, quarrelled over by Beaty and Woodworth, the latter washing his hands of and exposing the transaction, while Beaty, because he demanded too much "boodle for the "boy", failed altogether in securing the expected plunder. He (Mr. Mitchell) had moved in parliament for an investigation of this transaction, and the developments were of such a character as to show that the public lands had been given away for the benefit of government supporters, so as to enable men who did not propose to turn a shovel-full of earth in railway-building to pocket and divide hundreds of thousands of dollars; and this was another of the reasons why he was opposed to Sir John A Macdonald's administration.

Mr. Mitchell next referred to the Northern Pacific Junction Railway deal, in which Mr Dalton McCarthy—a relative of Sir John—was deeply interested. Mr McCarthy was concerned in a contract for this road, which was to connect the Ontario system with that of the C P R., and it was expected that the government would take it off the hands of the company. The bonus to this road was $12 000 per mile, and the charter provided that the Company might bond the road for the difference between the bonus and $20,000 per mile. Last winter Mr McCarthy brought in a bill to amend the charter, providing for the issue of further debentures to the extent of $20,000 a mile, which the Government would have to pay if they took the railway over. An effort was made to have an enquiry into these alleged circumstances at the time the bill was being forced thro' parliament last year, but the investigation was prevented by Government influence and the bill passed. These relations between members of Parliament and railway companies who are interested in securing the lands and moneys of the public, are unfortunate for the country and cannot be defended, and he was opposed to Sir John A Macdonald's administration because of the encouragement it had given to this form of corruption.

[At this stage Mr Mitchell stated that he had received a telegram from Montreal announcing the defeat of the Taillon Government in Quebec, the announcement being received with general cheering]

Mr Mitchell proceeded to refer to the North Shore railway transaction, by which Seneca and his friends pocketed $3,000,000 of the people's money, and next took up the timber limit operations by which members of Parliament and their friends were enriched at public expense and Sir John's majority at Ottawa corruptly maintained. He also deprecated the useless and expensive machinery of the Franchise Act, which had cost the Dominion a million of dollars, when the work could be done as well under a system similiar to that formerly in operation, by which the revisors in each district, against whose competency no complaints had been made, could be utilised in the preparation of the lists. It was a fact that when Sir John introduced this Act it provided for the enfranchisement of the Indians in this and other provinces—even the Indians who were dependent upon the Government for their sustenance. There were 70 000 of these Indians in the country and Sir John proposed that while they were receiving their flour and pork—and bad flour and pork it often was—from the agent, they should be enfranchised, and was it not natural to believe that they would vote as the agent directed? That was not the position a voter ought to occupy an, thanks to Mr. Blake, the dependent indian provision was struck out of the bill. He (Mr. Mitchell) as well as Mr Blake contended that the basis of representation should be manhood suffrage, but Sir John said he would sooner have the bill defeated than adopt that principle, and, so, it was voted down, and, yet, the followers of Sir John would take credit for broadening the franchise!

He was a strong opponent of the superannuation abuses of Sir John's Government. In place of the honest superannuation of public officials who had grown old in the service of the country the Superanuation Act was used to provide places for government friends and supporters. The McNab case was one in point. Mr. McNab was chief engineer of the Government railway on P. E. I. By some means he became unpopular with the Government's friends there, so he was superannuated with a yearly allowance of $1,600 and is now profitably employed in England. Another case was that of Mr. Alfred Patrick, clerk of the House of Commons, who, though he never contributed a cent to the superannuation fund, has drawn out, $12-033,33, his place being wanted for others. It was in vain that Sir John was asked to reform these abuses. He had his majority of seventy or eighty at his back and it was only by the people sweeping it away from him that they could secure honest administration.

Mr. Mitchell next showed how the Departmental civil service employees at Ottawa had increased since Mr. Mackenzie went out of office. They numbered 480 in 1878 and had increased to 1180 in 1885, besides 50 in the Governor General's offices and 237 connected with the Senate—making 1467 in all engaged at Ottawa. Their hours were from 10 till 4, while those whose money was paying their salaries were, many of them, glad to get work at 10 and 12 hours a day. There was an abuse here which should be remedied.

Sir John had set himself resolutely against any reform of the Senate, which was largely composed of broken-down partizans of the Conservative administration who were paralyzed by their party proclivities. He was in favor of a reform of the Senate and would support the movement in that direction.

Boodleism had prevailed in parliamentary circles and through the country to an alarming extent. Under this head Mr. Mitchell referred to the case in which a member of the House of Commons, in the name of a Colonization Company, got an Order in Council for a block of public and in connection with which difficulties arose over the dispossession of settlers upon it. In order to have the influence which was thought necessary to secure the aid of Government, the member, Mr. John White and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's son-in-law were given "blind shares" which were of great value and when the Metis, who were on the lands by right of pre-emption, resisted these boodlers, they were obliged to abandon their game, the transaction being one of the contributing causes of the rebellion.

Next were the public printing and advertising scandals, by which work was taken from the establishment of the Government contractors and handed over to the offices of the Montreal *Gaz