

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL.

W. S. ANSLOW.

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

VOL. XX.—No. 16.

Newcastle, N. B. Wednesday, February 2, 1887.

WHOLE No. 1004.

REMNANT SALE.

Remnants Dress Goods.
Remnants Cloth.
Remnants Prints.
Remnants Tweed.
Remnants Winceys.
Remnants Cottons.
Remnants Carpets.
ODD LOTS.

Gloves, Collars, Hose, Clouds, Blankets,
Shawls, Jackets, Shirts.
The above will be offered at extremely low
prices FOR CASH.

BIG BARGAINS. A 1 GOODS.
B. FAIREY'S, Newcastle.

Newcastle, Jan. 28, 1887.

Law and Collection Office

M. ADAMS,
Barrister & Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, Notary Public, etc.
Real Estate & Fire Insurance Agent.

CLAIMS collected in all parts of the Dominion.

Office: NEWCASTLE, N.B.

PHOENIX FIRE Insurance Co.,

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

LOSSES PAID over \$15,000,000.

INSURANCES EFFECTED AT REASONABLE RATES.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

W. A. PARK, - Agent.

Newcastle, 10th Dec. 1886.

L. J. TWEEDIE,

ATTORNEY & BARRISTER

AT LAW.

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

Chatham, - - - N. B.

OFFICE Old Bank Montreal.

JOHN MCALISTER,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

May 7, 1886.

WILLIAM MURRAY,

Barrister & Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

CAMPBELLTON, N. B.

OFFICE: MURRAY'S BUILDING,

WATER STREET.

May 1, 1882.

J. D. PHINNEY,

Barrister & Attorney at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,

RICHMOND, N. B.

OFFICE: COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

May 8, 1884.

GEO. STABLES,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant.

NEWCASTLE, - - - N. B.

Goods of all kinds handled on Commission,

and prompt returns made.

Will attend to Auctions in Town and Country

at a satisfactory moment.

Newcastle, Aug. 11, '85.

F. L. PEDOLIN, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

NEWCASTLE, N. B.

OFFICE at house formerly occupied by M

O. Thompson.

OFFICE HOURS from 9 to 12 a.m., 1

to 6 p.m., 7 to 10 p.m.

Feb. 1885.

DR. McDONALD,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE

Corner Duke and St. John Street;

Opposite Canada House.

CHATHAM, - - - N. B.

Chatham June 8, 1881.

DR. T. W. POMROY,

ESTUVE SANTIST.

NEW YORK CITY, U. S.

Persons wishing to consult the Dr., and un-

able to call on him personally, can do so by

letter.

Aug. 24, 1883.

JOHN HOPKINS,

DEALER IN

ALL KINDS OF

MEATS AND VEGETABLES

IN SEASON.

OUR MEAT MARKET, 5th Cross,

Small Cross,

186 UNION STREET, ST. JOHN.

Oct. 27, 1886.

The First Sign

Of falling health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not get up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duty perfectly. Today my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25¢ per bottle, 50¢ per six bottles.

It is an invaluable Hair Renewer and cleanses the Scalp of all Dandruff.

ANOTHER PROOF.

GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys, causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your MINERAL LAXATIVE. After first application I was much relieved, and I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.

JOHN S. McLEOD, Elm House, Lauretton, N. S.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere.

PRICE 25¢ per bottle.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK,

GEO. McSWANEY, CEO. D. FOCH

PROPRIETOR. MANAGER

Clifton House,

Princess and 143 Gormain Street,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

A. N. PETERS, PROPRIETOR,

Heated by steam throughout. Prompt at-

tention and moderate charges. Telephone com-

munication with all parts of the city.

April 20, '85.

For the

LIVER

BLOOD

STOMACH

AND

KIDNEYS

DANDELION

Infallible Blood Purifier, Tonic, Diuretic

Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia,

Rheumatism, Jaundice, Liver Complaints,

Rheumatism, all Kidney Diseases, Scrofula,

Disorders of the Female System, Salt Rheum,

Excess and all Skin Diseases, Headache,

Pain in the Heart, Nervous Stomach,

Heart Burn, Purely Vegetable.

JOHN C. WISSE & CO., Toronto Ont

For sale by GEO. G. CAMPBELL, Newcastle, and

G. E. Frost, Chatham, N. B.

The men had disappeared around a

slight bend in the track. Nixie ran in,

locked up the office, snatched a hat from

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ed them. They had stopped and were

Selected Literature.

NIXIE.

Nobody would take little Nixie Markham for a heroine, nor would one suppose that little quiet figure possessed nerve enough to save hundreds of lives by her prompt actions, but this was the way of it. It was a hot summer afternoon, and the most absolute quiet reigned over the little railroad station at Parkersburg, up in Northern New England, on that sweltering July day. Not even the customary loafers were around, and only at train time was there any show of life.

The down train was due at 5.30, but until then, as the sensational writer says, "all was as quiet as the grave." Nixie was the station agent's daughter and only child. She was fifteen, although so small she looked some three years younger, and was as quiet as a mouse—"not much zip to her," as the country folks said. In spite of the current opinion, however, she had, except the small portion of time which the little country town set apart for the school session, spent nearly all of her time in the ticket office with her father, picking up letter by letter and word by word, the sounds of the Morse instrument; and finally one day she astonished her father by taking a telegram by sound, giving him a "near" copy.

From that day Nixie was installed as telegraph operator, and the indulgent father often said "Nick could run that office just as well as he could himself," which, considering that Mr. Markham was considered by the boys a "plug operator," might be called a doubtful compliment to Nixie.

Well, on this particular afternoon we are talking about, the "plug" sauntered into the depot with trouble thrown on his majestic brow.

"Nick, I'm summoned on a jury case up to the Centre village this afternoon. It's too late to get anybody here, even 'spose we're going to do anything to get. What are we going to do about it? 'Spose you can 'ten the concern alone until I get back—probably by six?"

"I guess so, father," replied Nixie. "There won't be much of anything to do. Likely there won't be many passengers for the down train this hot day, and I hope I know enough to sell a ticket or two there are."

"Well, see that those boxes go by express. The waybills are ready and in the drawer—guess you'll get along all right"—and off he went, leaving Nixie mistress of the situation—which phrase meant more than you might imagine, on that very particular day.

At first she felt her newly acquired importance somewhat and stepped briskly around, dusting the dusty little office and watering the few plants in the window, but there being absolutely nothing to do and no one coming near, she dropped into idleness and listened to the click of the telegraph instrument, which to her was as companionable as the talk of her friends would be. As the afternoon passed slowly along, the heat and stillness overcame her, and dropping her head on the desk before her, she was soon—as one of the good ladies of Parkersburg was wont to express it—"in the arms of Morpheus."

Afterwards, the first thing she could remember about it, a voice seeming to come from her dreams said; "Taint likely she is left here alone, and asleep, too."

"No," responded another evil voice, "the old man's probably around somewhere—but," in a lower tone, "come on, let's go 'long. The down train'll be along and we'll just lay them out."

Nixie was wide enough awake now, but she had presence of mind enough in her small body, and realized that safety lay in keeping still.

"How far is it up there?" "Sh! Keep mum. Do you want to knock the hull thing in the head, and yourself, too?" And then the girl's quickened hearing caught the sound of heavy footsteps passing by the window and on up the track.

Nixie waited until she couldn't hear the footsteps and then cautiously turned and looked out of the window. There they were—two miserable-looking tramps hastening up the track. She recognized them at once as two men who had been discharged from a construction train that had been at work down the road. What should she do? Oh, if she could send for her father! But there was no one anywhere near, and besides, by the time he got home it might be too late—for it was evident that the desperate wretches were bent upon revenging themselves of their fancied wrongs upon the innocent.

She looked at the clock. Half-past four! She ran out and looked around the lonely station. No living being in sight. She called out, feebly, but what was the use. If she sent for her father she had no tangible explanation to give or real reason to make him hurry home—only she was sure there was harm coming to the down train—that long crowd of express filled with mountain tourists.

But she must do something.

The men had disappeared around a slight bend in the track. Nixie ran in, locked up the office, snatched a hat from a nail in the corner, and then hurried up the track until she arrived at the slight curve. Then she "made haste more slowly," for there were the men. Step-

ping behind a clump of bushes she watched them. They had stopped and were

doing something, she could not at first see what, to the track. Pretty soon up came a rail, and in a minute more it was thrown down a steep ledge within four feet of the track—where the whole train must be precipitated in less than an hour if something could not be done to warn them. Nixie saw it all now, and for a moment stood, her eyes dilated with horror, while she saw the soundless shake their fists toward her way and heard an imprecation. Then they passed on and Nixie, growing cold in the sudden extremity, turned and sped toward the depot.

The rail had been removed on a curve which was shaded on the west side by a high bank so that at half-past five it was quite dark there, and as the train always came in on a down grade, they came at full speed. So Nixie thought to herself, "I'm so glad I came, for now I'll hurry and telegraph to Stratford before the train comes by, and then we'll see, Mr. Tramps, how your little scheme comes out."

She reached the office and looked at the clock. Five minutes to five! and the train left Stratford at 5.03. Well, eight minutes was more than plenty of time if she could "raise" Stratford. She grasped the key. "Sil-sil-sil" clicked the instrument. Never before was there so impatient an operator on that line. With her eyes on the clock, which seemed then, if ever, to say "Never—never—never—forever," she kept up the call. Some-

body on the other side "broke her" twice, but she gave all the danger signals she could think of and kept on. The moments kept on—one, two, three, four, five—slowly pealed the old clock—each stroke an agony to the girl.

Meanwhile the agent at Stratford could not operate at all, and the boy who could and who served as general chore-boy about the place, had gone for the cows, and there was no one to answer the call on which so much depended.

A few minutes and it was too late, and Nixie was in a new dilemma. Nixie closed the key in despair. She did not know the train signals, but seized the red flag under the old desk and ran for dear life—literally the dear lives of her fellow-creatures. Not until she got to the wrecked rail did she remember that she must go beyond the curve to stop them or they would be of no use. Already she heard the approaching train rumbling in the distance. Faster, faster she sped round the curve straight on up the track. She could see her new coming in. On they rushed, the great engine bent on destroying its precious freight. Nixie stopped in the midst of the track and frantically swung her red flag, but still the monster rushed toward her showing no abatement of speed.

Meanwhile the engineer and fireman had seen the slight form of the girl, and the fireman stood against the engine's nose so utterly regardless of her.

"Stop man," he shouted, "don't you see the girl?"

"Yes," said the half-drunk engineer. "Why don't the little fool get out of my way? I'll teach her," and made no movement to stop.

Nixie waited with a sinking heart. Oh, why did everything go against her? Was it the will of God that this dreadful thing must happen? The engine was close upon her and she ran up on a jutting rock by the railroad still waving her scarlet flag—but just as the engine came alongside of her she heard the sharp click of the call-bell in the engine and saw the fireman push the engineer aside and reverse the engine. The conductor, who had just seen her and excitedly pulled the bell-rope, jumped off and came toward her. But the reaction was too much for poor Nixie, and she could only gasp out, "Round the curve," and then she was a white heap with no sense of anything.

Passengers rushed out, and, after some had been to the curve and seen what the little girl had saved them from, no lady in the land could be so royally waited upon as she was when she had been lifted into the car and told modestly her little story.

It was some time before the train was ready for the train to proceed, and the conductor left something in her hand, too, just as the train left, saying, "You are the bravest little woman in the States."

Not until she had been in the office a good half hour with her father, who had gone home from his lawsuit and wondered what made the train late and where Nixie had gone to—and told him all the story, did Nixie think to look at the packet. Then she read the note: "Will Miss Eunice Markham accept the accompanying from the friends she so bravely saved August 23, 1880?"

The note was wrapped around \$500 in bank notes.

"Oh, papa! now you can pay off the mortgage on the house," cried Nixie, and the father said:

"I declare, Nixie, you get higher wages as agent than I do!"

The superintendent of the Q. & L. Railroad Company came down to Parkersburg that week, and soon after there was a vacancy in one of the best offices of the company in a neighboring city, and Mr. Markham was tendered the situation. He accepted, "so Nixie can have schooling she wants so much," he said, and to-day Miss Eunice Markham is one of the most promising pupils in the high school in that city. But more than ever is she the pride of her father's heart, who never tires of telling of the afternoon "his girl was station agent."

But, after all, you would never take her for a heroine.

Political.

A CRY OF HARD TIMES.

WHEN DEATH GATHERS IN A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE DISEASED DOLEFUL, OUR COUNTRY WILL BE DEVELOPED.

All about the town we hear the cry—the old cry, the time worn cry of hard times. Money is scarce and getting scarcer, say the people. That is not true; money is plentiful. There is enough money in the savings banks of this island to build the Cape Breton railway, and the owners of this capital are receiving only a trifle of interest. Talk about enterprise and developing the resources of the country! Not until the old reaper, death, looks in a large percentage of the present population will the resources of the country be developed. A good honest old fellow will sell his hay, oats and cattle and deposit the life blood of his business, and then turn round and wonder when some rich capitalist from London, New York or some other place is coming to develop the resources of the country. The great capitalist will never come. It is the people who inhabit a country that should make and develop it. Men who get hold of a dollar and sit up nights to watch it will never make a country. It is this hard old grubbing that is the curse of the country. All the law makers and political economists in Christendom would not make a country prosperous where the people are so far behind the spirit of the age as to rob the farm to invest in the savings bank. Farmers, improve your lands, get rid of your scrub stock, put your money into your own savings bank where you will get ten per cent for your investment. While the miserable spirit of hoarding and scraping continues the country will be poor, there will be poor people, but none poorer than the man who invests his money in the savings bank at three or four per cent.—Baldock Reporter.

FRAUDULENT CHARGES.

The fraudulent character of the charges that are made against the government in regard to the "timber limit leases" is readily understood upon reading the following statement from the Montreal Gazette:—"These charges, in the absence of a policy, have been doing duty for a year or more past, and have been persistently repeated in spite of convincing evidence of their utter falsity, in the hope that some people may give credence. Now, what are the plain, unvarnished facts? Mr. Charlton and Mr. Cameron declare that three-fourths of the government are interested in timber limits. The truth is—and we challenge proof to the contrary—that exactly three members of the house of commons were granted leases and were in position to cut a stick of timber. Two of these were conservatives, Mr. M. K. Dickenson, the member for Russell, a lumberman, and Mr. Rykert, the member of Lincoln, who merely acted as trustee for Mr. John Adam; one was a liberal, Mr. Hugh Sutherland, member of Selkirk, also a lumberman. These are the only gentlemen, out of the long list paraded by the opposition, who ever obtained leases of timber limits and were entitled to cut timber."

INCREASE EVERYWHERE.

Yes, this Government has spent a good deal of money since they have been in power—a good deal more than any former government.

The indebtedness per capita of our people has increased largely, we have no doubt, increased considerably faster than under any former government, and yet this is not to be wondered at, or is it any cause for complaint against the government.

If there had not been any increase of public works, or building of Railways and Canals, if there had been no war in the North West, or Fishery difficulty, if there had been no Franchise Act or Indian and Colonial Exhibition, and a general standstill on the part of the country, we could readily imagine where the argument could hold good that the fact of an increased expenditure would mean disaster, but even the most bitter oppositionist cannot but admit that the last few years have been exceptional in the way of "emergency" expenses, and that many substantial public works stand as an offset to the increased per capita. Yes! there are more officials than ever before, and salaries are larger and the general expenses are greater, and just so long as the country continues to grow in strength, in population, in commercial importance, the increase in expenses will continue, and any government will have to provide for the increase.—Fredericton Reporter.

MR. BLAKE AGAINST FREE TRADE.

TORONTO, Jan. 24.—In East York on Saturday Mr. Blake amplified his remarks on the tariff made at Toronto a few weeks ago. He said he recognized that the changed circumstances of this country had put low tariffs out of the question. Our tariff must of necessity be high. It was not possible now to dispense even with some of the duties on agricultural produce which five years ago appeared to be dispensable. He said, "No man, I care not how convinced an advocate of absolute free trade for Canada, can suggest a practical plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make, or can make within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem, and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. I have not believed it soluble in my day, and any chance of its solubility, if any chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charges, and by the other conditions which have been created. The thing is removed from the domain of practical politics."

OUR RAILWAY.

OTTAWA, Jan. 20.—The minister of Railways and canals has received a long and violent letter from Mr. Fielding protesting against the recent settlement made by the Dominion government with the Western Counties Railway Company. Mr. Fielding seems very much excited lest the Western Counties Railway Company escape from the halter which he had placed about their necks to destroy them forever. His despatch concludes with a frantic wail over the destruction of Mr. Annand's boodle scheme.—Yarmouth Globe.

MR. MITCHELL'S SHARP TURN.

Fifteen months ago, says the Montreal Gazette, Mr. Peter Mitchell's paper, the Herald, was violently assailing the Grits and Riellites in Quebec province. Now Mr. Mitchell's paper has in-glove with Mercier and his gang, and the straight Grit nominee has resigned to give him a chance in his old constituency. The Gazette says the turn has been a pretty sharp one, but it has been expected.

HEALTHY SIGNS.

Among the signs of the times are: General prosperity; Increase in the public revenue; Increase in railway receipts; Increase in the population of cities; Increase in saving bank deposits; Steady growth and expansion of manufactures; Scarcity of skilled labor, owing to plentifulness of work; and The high standing of Canadian credit abroad.

NEWS FROM EVERYWHERE.

The Italian Government is going to make an armed cruiser out of the National Line steamer America.

France is buying Alsace timber with which to build barracks along her frontier, and the Germans construe this as a threat of invasion.

Cardinal Jacobini, the Papal Secretary, was an indefatigable worker. Now that he is sick it takes three men to attend to the duties of his position.

Harold Hagar, a Norwegian not yet 21 years of age, and who has a skating race at Christina last month, over a course 15½ miles long. Hagar won by half a mile.

The owner of a marble quarry in Knoxville, Tenn., says that the quarries in Tennessee are now manned by white laborers—that all the negroes have gone West "to grow up with the country."

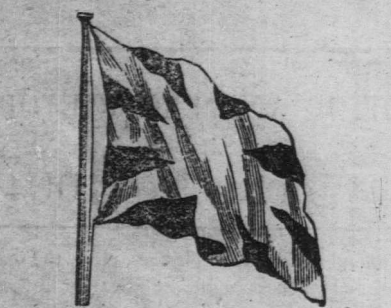
Consul Bridges telegraphs to the State Department at Washington that the cholera epidemic is assumed so startling a phase in Montevideo that the authorities have been compelled to make official announcement of the fact.

QUEBEC, Jan. 30.—The Halifax train with the English mail and passengers, due

The Union Advocate.

Established 1867.
NEWCASTLE, MIRAMICHI, N. B.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 2, 1887.

The Flag of Victory!!

Liberal
Conservative
Candidate,To represent Northumberland in the next House of Commons:
MICHAEL ADAMS, ESQ.

How to Vote.

In order that the electors shall understand the manner in which voting is to be done at Dominion Elections, 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. Only one voter will be admitted to the polling booth at a time. The ballot paper will be handed to the elector by the returning officer. It will contain the printed names of the candidates, and will have a counterfoil like the stub of a cheque, which the returning officer will initial before handing it to a voter. The voter will mark the ballot handed to him as explained below.

The following is a representation of the ballot paper, containing the names of the gentlemen who are expected to be the candidates:—

Electors for the Electoral District of Northumberland, 1887.

I. **ADAMS.**
Michael Adams of Newcastle, in the County of Northumberland, Barrister-at-Law.

II. **MITCHELL.**
Peter Mitchell, of the City of Montreal, Journalist.

In the above we have supposed that the elector shall have marked his ballot thus X in favor of Mr. Adams—as we have not the slightest doubt of the result of the election. The mark as above represented must be made opposite one name only, for if more than one name is marked, the ballot is useless and will be destroyed.

THE OUTLOOK.

That the government of Sir John will be sustained at the approaching election is now almost an acknowledged certainty. From all parts of the Dominion come reports of the growing appreciation of the wisdom and adaptability of the policies of the present government. Every portion of the country has felt in some manner that enthusiasm of sectional growth that has been inspired by the general traits of the Macdonald administration. The people are recognizing that we have now a government with a parental consideration for weakened industries, that cherishes drooping sections with railways and public works and supplies them with many material advantages for their commercial development. These are potent influences in election times. They canvas the intelligence, the judgment, the enterprise and patriotism of electors. It is no wonder, considering the record of this government, that after the dissolution, from every quarter come the reports that the people were demonstrative in their determination to return it by a handsome majority. The stupid Liberal party, however, is making a ridiculously desperate fight, and it is to be hoped that enough of them will blunder into the next Parliament to make a respectable opposition. A country to be wisely governed should have a strong opposition to its ruling administration, but it begins to look that happy condition of things will be lacking in the next Parliament. We hope, however, that the Liberals will make a grand rally before election and endeavor to secure a decent and intelligent showing on the opposition benches in the next House, though we can't be so inhuman to congratulate those constituencies who will have the misfortune of being represented by opposition members. For it will not only be a misfortune, but a calamity for anybody to allow itself to be placed out of harmony out of connection and outside of the pale of government recognition. And that is the point for Northumberland to consider.

The fishermen of this country require a man in the next Parliament who by his sympathy and co-operation with the government can secure legislative attention to their interests. There are useful public works and more railway extension that should receive attention and aid, and the way to secure that assistance is to place a man there whose demands will be listened to. Don't let the county be lured into neglect and seclusion by fanciful sympathies or fascinated into gloomy and glooping opposition by the glimmer of a star that bounds and blazes across the political sky "magically wrong."

Better Get Paid First.

We hear of a contractor in the Liberal interest who hired a man in the Northwest to look up the country on a campaigning tour. Upon returning the man asked for pay for his trouble and the contractor replied that he will not pay him until after election. If this is to be the mode of operation of the Liberal campaigner, the Liberal cause is in a bad way. It is a pity that the Liberal cause is in a bad way. It is a pity that the Liberal cause is in a bad way.

What a splendid record of the Liberal cause is in a bad way. It is a pity that the Liberal cause is in a bad way. It is a pity that the Liberal cause is in a bad way.

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Which?

The two parties are now before the country with an array of purposes, promises and policies. Glittering declarations of intended legislation are festooning the political horizon, alluring, but deceptive. Behind the nice arrangement of things to be performed across the record books of both parties, and it is by these the electors should determine which party should receive their support. By their performances in the past shall they know them. The country already has had five years of liberal rule. It was known as the "for on the wheel" period, a quinquennial of doubt, distrust and dissipation. They doled out the expenditure with a misjudged economy that stifled industry and mocked enterprise, and yet they ran the country into debt at the rate of eight million dollars a year, without an offset of useful public works to redeem their mismanagement. In opposition the course of the Liberal party has been marked by hostile criticism and obstruction to every act for the acknowledged benefit of the country. They now come before the country with a policy which no fellow can find out, a policy of shadow, discord and dissension, a sort of double-barreled action combination of antagonisms and inconsistencies made to fit the prejudices of each section; a policy of cross purposes and political expediency, that not only the breath of analysis to shatter it into its intrinsic and treacherous elements. In Nova Scotia it is secession, fostered and flattered to suit a misjudged sectionalism. In Ontario the Liberal leaders cut their political cloth to the local prejudice that that province is "being robbed for the Maritime provinces." In Quebec the deplorable that party's depravity is seen when it attempts to play race and religious prejudices one against another on the Riel question, that out of blood and passion and religious frenzy it might perchance snatch a bare majority. Away off the political Columbia is raised the liberal cry of more duty on flour duty to the sympathies of the wheat raisers of that section. Across the continent it comes. And Mr. Blake catches it on the fly and twists it around for local purposes in Ontario, with the declaration that the duties on flour shall not be taken off, and that every man who votes for the Liberal party will be taking a vote for the Liberal party.

Yet the leaders of the Liberal party in the upper provinces are against its reduction and Mr. Mackenzie has said that the duty on flour must not be made four per cent cheaper. Wherever we look at the policies with which the Liberal party are endeavoring to secure the sympathies of the country, we find them a bundle of inconsistencies and antagonisms, dangled before the eyes of the electors by a lot of unsuspecting Liberals who are the clients of the party. He had been a client political life as a Liberal. He fought with John A. Macdonald, and he would remember those contests. True it was in Sir John's government. We went to Ontario with liberals and conservatives. I carried the provinces into Confederation. They had no hand in it. I was in the cabinet till the Pacific battle was fought over my hand. I remained in the cabinet till the Pacific battle was fought over my hand. I remained in the cabinet till the Pacific battle was fought over my hand.

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Mitchell and Adams.

A large public meeting was held in Chatham last night, at which was addressed by Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Adams. A joint meeting had been talked of during the few days before, but as Mr. Adams was known to be down the river and had not intended to return till Saturday, it was not expected that he would be there. He, however, was there, and Mr. Mitchell was speaking and was received with tumultuous applause. Mr. Mitchell reviewed his political career, and explained his reasons of hostility to the present government, but his speech lacked that intensity and fire which characterized his public utterances in the past. No doubt he felt the humiliation of the company he was in. The meeting was an Adams success in every way. The ridiculousness of the situation of Mr. Mitchell being cheered by Mr. Snowball and his adherents, needed only to be pointed out to excite the indignation of the audience. It was a fine opportunity for Mr. Adams and he rose to it. He compared the scene with that of 1882 and handled it with such glowing eloquence and cutting sarcasm that he carried the audience with him, and cheer after cheer rang out in a hail of applause. He decidedly an Adams supporter before he got through. 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 resources and readiness to deal with any question. Mr. Kerr presided at the meeting. Mr. Snowball spoke first, and explained how he had found a memorandum of agreement to carry the mail over the Chatham Branch, which disqualified him from being a candidate for the office of member of the House of Commons. He then spoke of the Chatham Branch, which disqualified him from being a candidate for the office of member of the House of Commons. He then spoke of the Chatham Branch, which disqualified him from being a candidate for the office of member of the House of Commons.

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