should go to a new House determined to

termine what their course should be. Mr. Adams then recapitulated his principal points and in closing said the memnot of the late Government party, found themselves not in accord with Willis and Covert. They had confidence in Landry, they could and promised their support. Every move had been made cautiously and with a view of serving best the public interests. It would be his aim in the Legislature and Government to exercise such influence as would gain the respect had carried away the money from this of his constituents and reflect honor on the County which had honored him so much.

tion at its close. Mr. Brown remarked that if Mr. Adams only served the County as well as Mr. Mitchell had done he would do well and he called for three cheers for Mr. Mitchell. The cheers were given and Mr. Mitchell. which were given with a will. Then, then were calls for Mr. Mitchell.

on the Stump.

I'm here".]

regretted that there was not that harmony that there might be, but he would say for Mr. Gillespie, that although, at the first blush, he might appear to have acted imprudently, he would advise Mr. Adams to try and act in harmony with all the members for the County. Now the battle was over and he was in the saddle, he could afford to be both just and generous. He. (Mr. Mitchell,) however, was not there to discuss local, but Dominion politics, and there were some charges which his hon opponent would perhaps answer.

He did not think that at the present time he ought to enter at large on Dominion questions, for they would be discussed at a later period in the contest. When the election would be brought on he could not say, as Mackenzie kept that information from the opponents of the Government. All the information he had upon the subject was conveyed in a circular sent by his opponent to the electors of the County in which it was stated that the Dominion elections would be held towards the end of September or in the beginning of October. He had been 24 years a member of Parliament, in one House or another. and his record was well known. would appeal on that to the electors and would not send circulars through the mails, nor yet have Requisitions carried about by men hired for the purpose. He proposed to visit the residences of all the electors and ask them for their voteshe who had fought their battles hitherto when greater men had failed, he who took up the gage and won in the face of defeat when the man who aspired to his position was almost in his infancy. When others gave up the battle of Confederation it was he who with undaunted pluck would not yield. It was a magnificent idea of histhis consolidation of the British possessions in North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific. His chief object, however, was the opening up of the country then isolated, and he desired the people should have railway communication with the outside world, so that in dull times the young men of the country might go away and get employment and those at home could get their food cheaply. How would they get their flour at \$5.00 a barrel, but for the Intercolonial, and no one would deny but that this state of things was due to Peter Mitchell. He referred to the depressed condition of the country before 1853, when he went into business, and claimed that it was to him the people of Miramichi were indebted for the intro-

duction of the system of cash payments. It was true, he was not fortunate in business, yet from that day, whatever the position he had occupied, he had endeavored to do his best for the County, and to infuse in the breasts of its people a spirit

of independence. He then referred to the history of Confederation and of the Intercolonial and said he had always stood in the breach The question of location of the Railway was debated 8 or 9 months, and the St. John interest was three to one, but he and Mr. McMillan of Restigouche prevailed. and if the County had not had a man able to present the arguments in favor of its present route, the Railway would have been located on the St. John River; yet it was often asked what Peter Mitchell had done for the County? He would ask what had he not done? Who was the man who led the hosts? Who was the leading figure in the politics of that time? It was Peter Mit.

He again referred to the uncertainty of the time when the election would be held. but said he would not have recourse to the influences which Mr. Snowball had brought to bear. In the contest five years ago Mr. Snowball received and read a telegram to the effect that the patronage of the County would be placed in his hands whether he was elected or not, and how had he used it?

[Mr. Snowball here denied that the telegram referred to had been read by him] Mr. Mitchell said the great question was if the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald or that of Mr. Mackenzie, manded public confidence. Sir John A. revenue they could afford to spend millions in debt that neither Snowball nor anyone at the Miramichi last season, said the that? If Sir Hugh was fool enough to on Public Works, for they only had \$18,- else could extricate it. 000,000 of revenue, against the \$24,000,000 Mr. Mitchell-I never said anything of sible this season. Owing to her being detaking it for expenditure in food and of the present Government. The present | the kind. Government, by imposing high duties on tea, tobacco, molasses, etc., had added you now think that he said so, but he had no doubt that the done it, so had Snowball and everyone else Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest, and bleed-\$6,000,000 to the taxes of the poorest of said that, just as he has said other things dredging would be done as promised to who ran elections. But the Americans ing of the lungs, yield to its wonderful

while care would be taken to secure the upon them and for which he obtained a County and for his own credit's sake and which reference was made to the time to make out their case. In the same way best and most economical administration grant. They sent for a man from the St. that of Chatham paid its bills. He was, when the elections would probably be he (Mr. Mitchell) had been slandered. in every branch of the public service. It John river to do the work when there therefore, glad that a thorough investiga- held. His allusion to the time of the Mr. Mackenzie had now spent more than was, he thought, not well that members were men in the County equally able. tion was to be held by Mr. Adams and Mr. elections was based on information which \$30,000,000, and not 100 miles of the road vote through thick and thin against the the bar at the mouth of the river. He had hands of Mr. Ellis, and he would be still himself, and it was not his fault if that with it was unsettled. Government, but they should rather wait got an appropriation for that and the more pleased if the Government would re- gentleman was as ignorant as he pre- As to the Haws matter, he said he was until a policy was announced and then de- dredge was to be sent to do the work. fund what he had spent on the road, take tended to be. It was well known that once a partner of Mr. Haws, but had gone The Government dragged the expenditure charge of and run it. bers elected to the new House, who were tion. It was not here yet and, perhaps, strength of his doing business in the date of the elections. He had observed a was while he was away in the East for his

revenue and added \$6,000,000 to the taxa-Hanington and himself and were willing tion. They had lost \$2,000,000 in steel authorised them to get the best associates | the Fort Francis Locks, which were use- and had been among the electors since he his circular.

He would urge, in the coming contest. that he (Mr. Mitchell) had done active Mr. Adams was frequently cheered dur- public service, and would not, like his opthat he had been engaged in shipbuilding.

ing his speech and received a perfect ova- ponent, claim their votes on the ground milling, or other industrial enterprises. These were carried on by J. B. Snowball or Peter Mitchell in their own interests. He claimed that he had promoted great public works, and asked for a verdict on proposed three cheers for Mr. Adams public grounds. He was waiting for an opportunity to refute certain slanders and see if they were supported by the man in Hon. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Snowball whose interests they were made, and he would ask the people if they would sup-Mr. Mitchell said as he had been called port a Government which was ruining the upon, he would make a few remarks, country. For himself he was for Sir John though he would not take any advantage A. Macdonald's policy, as expounded by of the absence of his opponent, Mr. Snow- Mr. Tilley, and he would be prepared to discuss it on the hustings with Mackenzie [Mr. Snowball at this moment entered or any other man. He was in favor of a the Court Room, and said "Go on, Sir, policy which would keep the young men and women in the country, and that would Mr. Mitchell said he had experienced not kill out every manufacture. Mr. tions of Mr. Adams. It was a proud day free trade and he would put the issue-

great pleasure in listening to the explana- Mackenzie declared the country must have for them to find the sons of Northumber- | Caffada had had free trade since 1856 and land thus taking a leading position. He reciprocity up to 1866 and her affairs were prosperous, while the United States among the representatives of the County | were opened to her agricultural products. lumber and fish. From the time of the repeal of Reciprocity, as the cost of labor and money advanced in the States, Canada could still compete with her in many things, but when her money got more on a level with gold we could not. What Sir John A. Macdonald proposed to do, was to readjust the tariff so as not to increase the Revenue of \$24,000,000, but rather to reduce it, and so arrange the duties as to enable manufactures which the country could carry on to advantage to be engaged in and a home market sup- the distributor of the patronage of the plied by our own people. If the electors Dominion Government, but in this he was of Northumberland were satisfied with the Government of Mr. Mackenzie, he advised

them not to vote for Peter Mitchell, for he five years ago and worked against him would oppose that Government. He was none of them had been displaced at his a Liberal and went into a coalition Government with men of different principles for the Mr. Parker. Mr. Mitchell had been trypurpose of perfecting Confederation. After | ing to make them believe that he (Mr. new territories and Provinces, ending with | Snowball) distributed the patronage of the Prince Edward Island, were taken into 1. C. R., but Mr. Mitchell had filled up though he still would have continued to support the men with whom he had been | in the way of securing postal accommodaassociated and oppose those who were tion. He only remembered two appointaverse to a fiscal policy which would pro- ments that had been made at his instance, vide home markets for the manufactures one of which was that of Mr. McNeil, for and produce of the country.

if anything should be said by Mr. Snow- brought him to Chatham Station. The speak. [Applause.]

In answer to repeated calls :-MR. SNOWBALL

took the floor and said that he had no idea of appearing before the meeting at that time as a candidate in the ensuing general election, but as Mr. Mitchell had opened the matter up he might as well announce the fact that he was a candidate and that his prospects of election were good. There were some remarks made by Mr. Adams in connection with the Chatham Railway which he would first refer to. He was pleased that Mr. Adams was one of those appointed by the Government to enquire into the matter. The Chatham Railway was organized under a Company and a good many persons subscribed stock. For himself, he might say he was cautious to take only \$3,000 worth of stock, as that was an amount which he thought he could pay, if necessary, without embarrassment. He believed other gentlemen took larger amounts while many took smaller. say, but as one of the subscribers of a considerable amount-Mr. Anslow-was pre sent he could, no doubt, inform them on the subject. When the Company had about

expended the fifty-six thousand dollars of Government money, and the Road was not nearly finished, he was asked by the Directors to go to Ottawa and endeavor to get the Dominion Government to buy and run it as part of the Intercolonial, He offered it for \$40,000. The offer was not accepted, and he then secured a loan rails. Before the road was finished and on his return from a trip to England he attended a meeting of Directors at which a statement was exhibited showing liabilities to the amount of \$17,000. He then offered to take the Road off their hands and pay its indebtedness. They declined his offer and the work went on until the company was liable for some \$25,000. Then the Directors said that if he would pay the bills they would give a mortgage on the road. He, however, did not care to assume so great a burden and he offered to share it with the several Directors. but, after putting the question to each in turn they refused. He next presented the matter to Senator Muirhead, but after taking a day to consider the matter that gentleman declined to do anything.

The rails being obtained on his promise that the road would be finished, and over \$50,000 being spent on the work already, he felt that Chatham, the County, and in- be assailed deed the country would be disgraced if it was allowed to fail. He therefore proposed to take security on the road and ad. vance the five thousand then required and also to pay the other liabilities as they fell due. Instead of the road owing him five which Mr. Snowball represented, com- or ten thousand dollars, as some said, it now owed him from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Macdonald's Government had a revenue It had been a constant expense to him inof only \$18,000,000 and on tea, molasses, stead of a gain, as he was obliged to pay coffee and other articles of common use the cost of running it which was much the duty had been reduced. During the greater than the receipts. He thought he seven years that Government always had deserved credit, rather than blame for una surplus, and they built a Railway which dertaking such a responsibility. He did cost \$25,000,000, and made large annual not wonder at the reports set affoat with a the Province. Had he been in Parliament by him to Sir John for election expenses expenditures on Public Works. He would view of implicating him in some wrong- the work would have been differently was to enable him to meet the money challenge Mr. Snowball to compare the doings connected with the Road, for Mr. previous Government with the present | Mitchell had been its enemy from the first. one, and ask how, with six millions less He said that it was so hopelessly involved to him by the Premier who, when he was been granted. Where was the wrong in

the people. The present Government had here to-day which he would not repeat in bim. Much good had been accomplished felt their influence was at stake and assist-

Government had a deficiency in the a slur upon him?

rails purchased by Mackenzie, \$150,000 on business for 20 years on the Miramichi, nearer the date than the time named in the electors say when they were told that less, thousands on the Goderich Harbor | was 16 years old. He came before the iob and \$120,000 on the Georgian Bay electors as Mr. Mitchell did, simply on believe that there never would have been Mr. Mitchell further referred to the Branch Railway, the contract for which the ground of his ability and he wished an Intercolonial Railway but for him. Fort Francis Locks and said it was a waste Foster got to betray Sir John A. Mac- them to understand that. He did not Now that an official history of the road of money to build them. He did not wish

saying something about it.

ton, after the election five years ago that Mr. Mitchell here denied that he had

ever used such an expression. Mr. Snowball said, "Well, your friend,

Mr. Pickard, is good authority on the sub-Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Pickard never

was a friend of his, and he had never used such an expression. It was a falsehood! Mr. Snowball said it was a pity the hon. gentleman, who had been so long in politics, could not keep from showing temper in a political discussion. Mitchell asserted that he (Mr. S.) wrong. Though officers of the Govern- the way Mr. Mitchell had done. ment followed him around at the election instance, with the exception, perhaps, of the offices in the County pretty well himself, though he might have done more whom he got a situation at Weldford Sta-He would reserve further remarks, and tion, from which he, himself, subsequently ball requiring an answer he would again other was that of Mr. Gaynor. As to other appointments he was ignorant. He knew during the construction of the Intercolonial many men were employed on locomotives, but men afterwards came through with their locomotives. It was quite well known that there were no

> engineers, even for the mills. He did not hold himself responsible for the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald or that of Mr. Mackenzie, but when he went to the next Parliament he would then be responsible for his course. He knew that Sir John had been condemned for stealing \$360,000, with which to corrupt electors, and that Mr. Mitchell was a member of that condemned and guilty Government.

He (Mr. Snowball) had nothing to do with expenditures such as that for the Fort Francis Locks or the other works and "iobs" referred to by Mr. Mitchell. He, however, did remember that the ap-Whether they paid or not he would not propriation for the Fort Francis Locks was made by the very Parliament of which Mr. Mitchell was a member, so the Parliament shared the mistake, if any was

He disclaimed any knowledge of wrong doing by Mr. Mackenzie in the Steel Rails matter. He believed Mr. Mackenzie bought rails at £12,17,6 per ton, when the Chief Engineer advised him to do so, and to give the people of the western provinces assurance that the Government was acting in good faith in the Pacific railway matter: but if blame was to attach to a purchase of rails at that figure, what was to be said of from a late patner of Mitchell's of rails at quently exposed in the courts of England by which Haws was allowed to wrongful. by even a larger majority. ly pocket thousands of dollars of the pub-

tained somewhat longer than was expected | drinks for electors and in getting them to Mr. Snowball-He does not wish to have at St. John she was not here as soon as the polls. It was done in England, he had

The other item was an outlay for dredging Wedderburn. The accounts were in the which was as accessible to Mr. Mitchell as was ready and everything in connection day over several years and Mackenzie promised Mr. Mitchell had said he was not going If any one knew when that time was he could further interest in it. Mr. Haws had lost him the Dredge on the opening of Naviga- round and asking for support on the make a fair estimate in reference to the four of his family by Consumption and it would not be. Since 1873 the present County. He wished to know if this was statement recently, in a well informed health and that of his family, that a judgmiddle of September would be the time of | zie Government. He believed Mr. Haws Mr. Snowball said he had been doing holding the elections and that might be was a slandered man. But what would

donald's Government. Mr. Mackenzie during the last campaign refer to his was published, however, it appeared that to decry Mr. Snowball for carrying on business connection with the County. As no other route save the northern one would business in the County, but said he (Mr. country to spend in the Western country. Mr. Mitchell had attacked him on account have been approved by the Imperial Gov- Mitchell) appealed to the electors simply of his business, he would be excused from ernment. This was shown by the official on his own merits. Mr. Snowball's condespatches and correspondence on the sub- jecture that had the Intercolonial gone by It might be supposed by many and, in- ject. Had it not been for Mr. Mitchell's way of Boistown, there would have been a deed, it had been said, that he had receiv- efforts the location might have been across Railway by the Miramichi Valley, was a ed assistance in business from outside the Miramichi at Indiantown, which would neat way of bidding for Ludlow votes. sources, but all the assistance he had re- not be so well liked, of course by his He said the line would have come through ceived was from his father. During the friends in Newcastle, but they would all Boiestown instead of Indiantown, until time he had been in the County, he had agree that it would have been better for corrected, and that was a bid for Blackville done a large lumbering and fishing busi- the County at large for, then, the Chatham with a touch of Derby. As to the location ness-the latter in fresh, pickled and can- Railway would have extended all the way of the line, he, Mr. Mitchell, would have ned fish -and had invested some \$100,000 up the river to Indiantown and undoubt- had it still further down river if it had dein the promotion of the fisheries. He was been carried by the way of the Miramichi pended on him. But he could not inter interested even in the deep sea fishing. Valley to Fredericton. The Intercolonial fere with the engineers after he had secur-In milling he was also largely interested was an undoubted benefit to the country, ed the Northern route. and had many mills through the County, but many present knew that flour was as Mr. Snowball-Whereabouts down and had lost two only a short time ago, on cheap before its construction as it is now. river would you have it? one of which there was no insurance. If He remembered when hay used to get Mr. Mitchell-That I will not tell his honorable friend would rake up these scarce as it did last spring and when he Mr. Fleming placed the line where it is matters he would say he thought, as far as used to send away and import it by the or the Engineers were instructed to find the their business records went, they were schooner load. He imported large quanti- cheapest and best location possible differently situated. If the electors ties of flour and purchased large quantities thought that he (Mr. Snowball) was not of hav, but he would not claim to be a qualified to represent them, however, he great fellow on that account, for he had did not want them to elect him as their no doubt that when he and Mr. Mitchell It was to the extent of raising a sufficient were both gone other men quite as talented revenue to carry on the business and Works American vessels and \$255,040,793 in Mr. Mitchell had asserted in Frederic- would take their places and they would of the country by placing duties on such foreign vessels, the Americans having he (Mr. Snowball) had purchased 800 votes he nor Mr. Mitchell could affect the price of flour and hay much it was equally true that the Mackenzie Government were in the same position. On the Miramichi we

had taken to spruce logs rather than the cultivation of the soil and our prospects were dependent on the price of lumber in England. He could not hold Mr. Mackenzie responsible because deals had declined in price, any more than he could for the consequences which all our people felt. In this connection he might apply the same to steel rails and say that Mr. Mackenzie could not know they were going to decline all the way from £17 down to £9 per ton and it was childish for so old a politician to talk about such matters in But Mr. Mitchell claimed, now, that our

manufactures needed protection. He would like to know what we had to protect in that line? More gools that Canada could manufacture to advantage were now made-more than there was market for. If the manufacturer was to be further protected the farmer would justly claim the same favor. Mr. Mitchell would support Sir, John A. Macdonald with his 35% tariff, which would not benefit one man before him but cause them to pay increased taxation. If the Canadian manufacturer must be protected from American manufactures the Canadian farmer must be protected from American flour. One wants this protected and another that. He remembered that one member on the Protection side in Parliament wanted a tax of \$1 a barrel on flour, while another moved for a duty on coals. Did the people of the Miramichi favor that kind of a policy?-yet Sir. John supported it and Mr. Mitchell would support it. It was a policy to trained railway men at first in the County, catch Ontario and Nova Scotia. If it prewhile it was difficult to find competent vailed there could not be a raft towed or a man fed at any profit on our rivers. Hebelieved that every man of means in this County was now engaged to the extent of his capital, There was no idle capital in this part of the country, except in the Savings Bank, and he thought the experience of Miramichi people with joint stock

> enterprises was such as not to induce them to risk their savings in them. He believed he had now about covered the ground gone over by Mr. Mitchell He was obliged for the hearing accorded to him and knew the electors present in-

> Mr. Snowball was frequently applauded

MR. ADAMS AND THE CHATHAM BRANCH. Hon, Mr. Adams here said he wished it to be distinctly understood that the Provincial Government had nothing against Jabez B. Snowball in the matter of the Chatham Railway. The Government paid up its stock of \$24,000 and the enquiry would be as to why other stockholders

MR. MITCHELL AGAIN. Mr. Mitchell again addressed the elec-

tors. He said he had been a member of the Macdonald Ministry and was tried by the purchase by Mr. Mitchell's Government. | the constituency on the Pacific Scandal matter five years ago. He was then £17 per ton, and of the swindle subse- acquitted by a majority of 492 votes and would be sustained at the coming election He had never said that Mackenzie

exonerated by Dr. Tupper in Parliament | by the steel rails purchase, but that the from blame in the matter of purchasing the rails were purchased four years before and KIDNEY TROUBLES. Six to eight aprails referred to, but Tupper made political they were wanted which shewed a want plications cure ANY CASE OF EXCORDATED capital out of the transaction afterwards of judgment. Mr. Snowball had no right at Pic-nics, rails having then gone down to say Sir John stole \$350,000. He did as low as £9 per ton. A few years ago it not steal a cent. Mr. Mitchell next rewas thought that lumber had gone down | ferred to the Pacific Railway, stating how to the lowest figure and six dollars were an American Company which he said paid for logs which the buyer would Mackenzie's party was in league with, have been glad to sell again for \$5. Any desired the road partly through American man might err in judgment and it was con- territory, so as to take the traffic down to ceded that Mr. Mackenzie did so in pur- New York, but Sir John had striven chasing the steel rails, but that was no against this and was trying to combine the reason why his political integrity should Western interests with those of Montreal so as to secure the whole benefit of the Referring to the work done at Indian- great work for Canada and Canadians. town he said he never saw the man who The Pacific Railway was a road that Mr. superintended it. He believed the man, Mackenzie had said would cost \$200 .with his party and plant, was engaged in 000,000 to build but under Sir John's some work of a similar character on the arrangement it was to be built by Sir St. John River and as it was late in the Hugh Allan's Company for \$30,000,000 season and it was thought he could do the with a land grant of 20,000 acres per mile work more expeditiously, as well as laid out in alternate blocks of 10,000 acres Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the sigcheaply on account of having the plant at on each side of the road and if that policy hand, he was entrusted with it. He (Mr. had been carried out they would have had Snowball) felt, at the time that there were to-day, a Railway. Sir Hugh Allan's men living on the river, who could do the whole stake was on the St. Lawrence in sts. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, work as well, and he complained of this whose trade his splendid line of steamers Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion, person being sent from the other side of was engaged, and the \$350,000 furnished given to the Opposition by the Americans The Dredging of the Bar was promised and to sustain the Charter which had Dredge would be sent here as early as pos- give the money there was no harm in

the elections would be "after the harvest." out of the firm in 1861, and never had any paper which indicated that about the ment was got against him by the Mackenit was, after all, the Mackenzie Government His hon, friend would have the people for whom the purchase was made by Haws.

Sir John never advocated a 35% tariff. nor yet \$1,00 a barrel on flour. To a cer- trade. ed in the country. There was no need of the late Government adopting that policy for the high prices formerly ruling in the States protected Canada sufficiently. He referred to the Redpath Sugar Refinery which formerly gave employment to 300 hands and was now shut down because it was not protected and said there were other industries killed off in in the same manner by the fiscal policy of the Macken-

It was no use for Snowball to try and rid himself of responsibility for the Governments acts after he he had read a telegram during his speech on nomination day five years ago in which the Government promised him the patronage of the County whether he was elected or not.

Mr. Snowball—I did not read such telegram as stated. . Is there a man present but Mr. Mitchell who will say he heard me read it? Mr. Mitchell-How is it that you exer-

cise the patronage, then? Mr. Snowball-That's my business, but

it is very little that I do exercise. Mr. Mitchell continued, saying Snowball had no business to use the expression that Sir John "stole" the money obtained from Sir Hugh Allan, and if he knew the force of language he ought to take it back. In charging Mackenzie and his party with their blunders and worse, he had said nothing here which he was afraid to say in Parliament or to Mr. Mackenzie's face if he were here. He was ready to meet that gentleman or any of his party and would be glad of the opportunity.

MR. SNOWBALL. Mr. Snowball said that so far as corruption was concerned, the Courts of England had pronounced upon the Haws matter for which Mr. Mitchell and his party were responsible. As Mr. Mitchell seemed so anxious to meet Mr. Mackenzie he would assist him in being gratified and he now asked him if he would sign a telegram with him (Mr. Snowball) asking Mr. Mackenzie to come to Northumberland and discuss the political questions of the

Mr. Mitchell declined to join in sending the telegram proposed but reiterated the declaration of his willingness to meet Mr. Mackenzie.

Mr. Snowball said he would take back the very strong language he had used in reference to Sir John. He would not say he stole the money with which he corrupted the electors, but he knew he was guilty of a great political crime for which he was condemned by Parliament, the 1869. while he spoke and three cheers were whole country and, he might say, the 1870. the people believe he did no wrong five years ago. It was not to be expected that he would succeed any better now and Mr. Mitchell would find it so notwithstanding his attempt at justification.

Mr. Mitchell said his contention was that Sir John misappropriated no public money. The money he received was from Sir Hugh Allan's private funds. The electors having now become restless, Mr. Mitchell thanked them and the proceedings closed with three cheers for Mr. fourteen years it began to work the ruin the House last session when it was Mitchell and three for Mr. Snowball.

-----NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not. it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest Medicine ever made. One lic money of Canada. Mr. Mackenzie was pocketed the \$2,000,000 lost to the country dose cures Bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an OLD STANDING COUGH One or two bottles cure bad cases of PILES NIPPLES OR INFLAMED BREAST. One bottle has cured LAME BACK of eight years' standing. Daniel Plank, of Brookfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which effected a Wonderful cure of a Crooked LIME, by six applications" Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half of a 50 cent bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more. Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y. writes: "One small bottle of your ECLECTRIC OIL restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in FIVE YEARS." Rev J. Mallory, Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "Your ECLECTRIC OIL cured me of Bronchitis in one week. It is composed of SIX OF THE BEST OILS THAT ARE KNOWN. Is as good for internal as for external use, and is believed to be

immeasurably superior to anything ever Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. -Ask for Dr. nature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and Take no other. Sold by all medicine dealers. Price, 25

Do it at once !

NOTE. - Eclectric - Selected and Elec-

If a tithe of the testimonials now on hand of the value of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY should be published, no one would stop to read the bulky volume. Ask any druggist and he will tell you that this BALSAM is a real blessing to all affected with throat or lung diseases. All kindred affections, includ-

BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of that

It is sent to any address in Canada, the United States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Pubsher) for \$1.50 A YEAR, or 75 CTS. FOR 6 MONTHSthe money, in all cases, to accompany the order for "cities, and there to watch and wait for Advertisements are placed under classified head-

son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three ents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each Yearly, or season, advertisements are taken at the rate of Five Dollars an inch per year. The matter

in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" having its large circu stributed principally in the Counties of Kent, mberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New among communities engaged in Lumbering,

Miramichi Advance.

Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham, N. B.

ements to advertisers.

and other Interests.

We have before us the statement of the Chief of the New York Bureau of Statistics, showing the value of the imports and exports of the United States carried respectively in United States and Foreign vessels during the fifty-seven fiscal years ended June 30th 1877, with the percentage carried in American vessels.

It shows that in 1821 the amount of trade was \$127,559,698, of which \$113,201,462 was carried in American vessels and \$14,358,235 in Foreign vessels, the Americans having the advantage of 88.7 of their own shipping

In 1860 the trade was \$762,288,550, of which \$507,247,757 was carried 66.5 of their own shipping trade. During the above period of forty

vears the tariff of the United States was a liberal one, founded on that of Great Britain. With the war, however, came the "protection" policy of the United States, which the so called Liberal-Conservative Party would have Canada adopt as a model. The result was that in 1864, when the total trade was \$669,855,064, only \$184,061,486 was carried in United States vessels. while foreign vessels carried \$485,-793,548, the United States' share of their own carrying trade being reduced to 27.5. It may be urged by some that this loss of carrying trade was due to the war. If that were so we would expect to find an improvement after 1864. Well there was an improvement up to 1870, when the Protective policy began to show its effects on the whole trade of the country. so that in 1877 when the total of American shipping trade was \$1,176,580,817. but \$316,660,281 was carried in United States vessels, while Foreign vessels carried \$859,920,536, the United States' share of their own trade being only

The statement referred to also shows that during the ten years preceding the introduction of the Protective Tariff in the United States, the increase of the shipping trade was in much greater ratio than during the subsequent seventeen years under Protection. The portion of the table showing this state of things and also the decline of the American carrying trade, is as follows:

Fiscal Am't.carried Am't.carried Per centage vessels. Am vessels. 1850.. 239,272,084 90,764,954 1851... 316,107,232 118,505,711 . 294,735,494 123,219,817 . 346,717,127 152,237,677 1854. 406,698,539 170,591,875 405,484,462 131,139,904 482, 268, 274 159, 336, 576 501,331,027 213,519,796 447,191,304 160,066,267 465,741,381 229,216,211 507,247,757 255,040,793 381,516,788 203,478,278 . 217,695,418 218,015,296 . 241,872,471 343,056,031 **1864** 184,061,486 485,793,548 167,402,872 437,010,124 297,981,573 550,546,074 289,956,772 586,492,012 353,664,172 755,822,576 1872 . . 345,331,101 839,346,362 1873 . . 346,306,597 906,722,651 1874 . . 350,451,994 939,206,106 1875 . . 314,257,792 884,788,517 26.2 1876. . 311,076,171 813,345,987

1877 316,660,281 859,920,536 tection paralysed the shipping trade of the United States, while at the end of of her general trade. In his last message to the Legislature of the State of noting the currency inflation as one cause of this state of things said:-

"was strongly developed. Individuals Tilley is now in favor of taxing both "and corporations engaged in the various branches of manufacture, taking admeans in their power, procured, each for pretence of raising revenue for the Govvernment. but really to compel sumers to pay exorbitant prices for the favored articles thus protected. Under the wing and stimulus of this so-called protection, new enterprises were undertaken, new and extensive factories built. "new and needless railways projected and Mr. Tilley reiterated a good many of "undertaken, new mines and foundries the charges made against the Mackenzie opened, and armies of laborers allured by high wages to these enterprises from fields of agriculture and other sober and rational employments of life. The few notes of warning raised against the certain consequences of this wild overaction frugality and economy obtained in all 'directions. The empty and delusive "although kept affoat by the whole power of the Government so long as it was pos-'sible, it met at last the inevitable day of "a moment, ill-advised railway schemes, mines, mills and factories were suspended, and tens of thousands of inno cent and unfortunate laborers were left without employment or the means of subsistence. Instead of the high wages by which they had been enticed from other "occupations to these enterprises, they re-"ceived no wages at all. "It is easier to discover the cause of

'this distress than to point out the man-"permanent and effectual remedy. That the people with him. is, to return as speedly as possible to 'the condition of things that existed be-'fore the road to ruin was entered upon: "by means of a return to specie payments, 'a sound and stable currency, and the reduction of a tariff to a strictly revenue

"Under the influence of these measures 'all branches of industry will assume 'success. All departments of labor will

"and family, at least a comfortable sub-"sistence. One of the the greatest evils 'have been displayed before them, is "that they have been induced to leave the "agriculture to congregate in the large "for from the cultivation of the soil. But "by following faithfully and earnestly the 'restored to their natural channels, and · laborers receive full employment with

Fishing and Agricultural pursuits, offers superior mercial world. Professional politicians accept Sir John's 35% denial. are offering the people the panacea of Protection in the hope that in the disposition to experiment for the cure of the body CHATHAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1. 1878, politic the quack medicine may be swallowed and the quacks rewarded with What Protection does for Shipping temporary success. When the experimagnificent dinner by the Intercolonial ence of other countries is before us, we Railway employees at Moncton last should learn the lesson it is calculated to teach and refrain from aiding those who would not only impoverish the country in order that a few manufacturers may grow rich, but strike a death blow to our shipping interests through which the Maritime Provinces are so favorably known abroad and steadily

Hon. Mr. Tilley.

Hon. S. L. Tilley addressed a large

enriched at home.

audience in the Machanic's Institute, St. John, on Friday evening last, on politi- We expect even more postal accomcal matters. He first went into person- modation than we have in this County, al explanations and said on his return even should Mr. Tilley be elected. from England in 1873, his colleagues told him that certain circumstances had almost led them to make a Lieut.-Governor of him. His reply was that those circumstances had now ceased to exist and he had not the most remote idea of accepting it. He said the same thing to the Governor-General on the following day. It was three days before Sir John announced in Parliament his intention to resign, that he (Mr. Tillev) made the speech in which he said he would "go down with the ship," and it was not until the morning after Sir John's declaration of that intention that he told him (Mr. Tilley) that he would make the appointment.

believing that had Mr. Tilley known reference to "those ears" is unkind. Sir John to be the guilty man he was. he would not have made the speech in which he declared his intention of going "down with the ship." Mr. Tilley has, since his appointment as Lieut-Governor, admitted that he was deceived as to Sir John's guilt-that he believed Sir John when he called heaven to witness that his hands were clean, just as the Governor-General believed his personal assurance to the same effect. What Mr. Tilley's friends have a right to ask is whether he now justifies Sir John in accepting Sir Hugh Allan's money, which all Canada knows was used in corrupting Canadian Constituencies. Sir John, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Langevin, Mr. Macdougall and the whole line Conservatives, down even to Mr. Mitchell declare that Sir John did nothing wrong. Is Mr. Tilley of the same opinion and, in any case, why was he silent on the point.

Mr. Tilley arraigned Mr. Cartwright's fiscal policy and claimed that he, himself, when Finance Minister, had marked out a much better one. He would not impose duties on ships' materials, would not have changed the tea tariff. would have a differential duty on sugar. would have free raw materials and free machinery which could not be made in Canada. He found fault with the manner of imposing duty on the "poor readjust the tariff on non-enumerated articles and when the revenue was decreased by non-importation, "get revenue from men engaged in these in-

Just here it might be well to ask Mr Tilley to explain how he could tax the tea, coffee, flour, tobacco, liquors, etc., of the workmen engaged in manufactures without also obliging the farmer, It will be seen that ten years of Pro- fisherman and lumberer to pay the piper

Mr. Tilley said, "if he had been in proposed to tax flour and coal he would have voted against the motion, "but he New York Governor Robinson, after | would reimpose these duties in circumstances similar to those attending the Washington Treaty negotiations.'

"At the same time another great evil The above indicates clearly that Mr. coal and flour, for his argument is that 'vantage of the necessities of the Govern- when it was proposed in 1871 under the "ment, rushed to Congress and, by every | Macdonald Government's "national 'its own benefit, the levy of what were policy" to tax coal and flour, it was called protective duties, under the false with a view of forcing the United States into a reciprocity policy. Mr. Tilley's party holds that "a reciprocity of tariffs" is again desirable above all things, hence flour and coal ought to be taxed, according to their theory.

Government in respect of their general administration and said he differed from Mr. Mackenzie who had declared that he was sure of the continued success of were unheeded. Extravagance of ex- his Government for the next five years. penditure, the absence of everything like If he (Mr. Tilley) was elected and had to remain in Opposition he could not bubble thus raised could not endure, and be accused of selfishness. The Mackenzie Government ought to be condemned because they had not reduced doom. Imaginary fortunes vanished in expenditures in the Departments and on public works.

The hon, gentleman is said to have made a good immediate effect upon his audience, and indeed it could not be otherwise, in view of his high character. eloquence and great personal popularity, but the speech lacked the old-time sincerity with which Mr. Tilley used to "ner of its relief. There can be but one produce lasting impressions and carry

35 Per Cent. Sir John A. Macdonald made a politi-

cal speech at Strathroy, on 8th ult., in which he named a certain per centage which he thought ought to be adopted "their old and accustomed regularity and as a tariff on imported articles coming into Canada from other countries. The only experded money in Northumberland on two small items, one of which was a few hundred dollars for removing rocks at the business win was at stake and assistate to over throw the late of the perimenting with physicians' prescriptions or quack medicines to drop them at once and use the Balsam of Wild the weather prove unfavorable on the dark above mentioned, the first fine day following.

We still their influence was at stake and assistation and assistation of the dark and the parties can agree upon. If a difference was at stake and assistation and the parties can agree upon. If a difference was at stake and assistation and the parties can agree upon. "of land, upon which every industrious this Province and John Boyd, Esq., of Tracadie, July 30, 1878.

'man can be sure of securing, for himself St. John telegraphed for authority to contradict it. Sir John at once replied "resulting to the laboring men, from the that he never at any time, advocated "false and delusive appearances which such a tariff and Mr. Boyd and his friends were happy. The Advertiser, "safe, peaceful and independent walks of however, claims that Sir John named a figure which was understood by many "something that they fancy might yield at the meeting to be 35%. It is most "them larger returns than they could hope positive that he named some particular figure and the Advertiser asks him, now. road here indicated, it will not be very to say what it was. Sir John will not "long before business and trade will be be caught that way, however. He will stick to the denial policy as he did in Parliament when he called his Maker We believe that every man who de- to witness that his hands were clean sires the true progress of Canada will be from taking Sir Hugh Allan's money warned against the advocates of Protec- and when he gave his personal assur-Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quetion in time. It is true that we are now ance to the Governor-General to the passing through a period of business de- same effect. As a matter of courtesy. pression which extends all over the com- however, polite people must say they

OUR NEST GOVERNOR-GENERAL WILL be the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise's husband.

Mr. Brydges was entertained at a

AT REST. - Hon. John Simcoe Saunders, President of the Legislative Council of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Fredericton, last week. He was a gentleman of high attainments and character and passed away at a ripe old

FALSE ECONOMY.—We are sorry to observe that Mr. Tilley, in his St. John speech, found fault with the increased expenditures on Post-office account.

TAME. -- The Freeman never knew the Advocate to be "so quiet." You know. after a violent maniac has passed through a paroxysm he enjoys a period of comparative quiet. The Freeman will observe that our local cotemporary shows signs of approaching "spasms"

THOSE EARS .- "There is the Newcastle Advocate away to the North, with armour buckled on, holding up the Mitchell-standard fearlessly, while grape-shot in Advance from Chatham, is rattling about his ears, and Snowballs pelting him unmercifully."—Bay Pilot.

Now, as the Bay Pilot is a good friend of the party with which the Advocate Now, we have the best of reasons for believes itself to be in accord, the above

THE DREDGE, St. Lawrence arrived on Friday afternoon and is now at work on the Bar. While it is to be regretted that it could not be sent earlier, the Government is to be thanked in the matter. We are assured that the work will be continued until a good job is made of it. Mr. Mitchell's declaration at New-.castle that the Dredge would, "perhaps, not be here this year" was only a wish which was, no doubt, father to the

To our Readers :- A very large proportion of our space is devoted to political matters this week, the report of the speeches at Newcastle last week, occupying a large portion of the first and second pages. Our readers must expect our columns to be pretty well occupied with the discussion of public questions for the next two months, pending the Dominion elections. At the same time, we shall endeavor to give as much general news as possible,

THE "SUN," a new daily, appeared in St. John on Monday last-the day when the other Sun was eclipsed. The new venture is said to be in able hands. the publishing office being that of the Dominion. If, as the Moncton Times says, J.L. Stewart Esq., is chief of the Sun's editorial staff, his well known abilman's tobacco" and in the matter of ity may overcome the fatality which seems brandy and wines thought the former to attach to newspaper ventures emanatwas proportionally too high. He would | ing from the office referred to. The Sun declares that its mission is to inform the people of St. John that the other city dailies do not represent their views correctly in political matters. while it will dustries"-viz., the industries protect- also be a good general newspaper. It is St. John has now five dailies.

Mew Advertisements.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Deaf and Dumb Institution OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that this Institution is closed until further notice. The intments of all Collectors have been cancelled and persons soliciting subscriptions for this Insti-tution are acting without authority. All correspondence, &c., should be addressed to Geo. Whitney, Esq., Sec. Treasurer at St. John. WM. WEDDERBURN.

President. Saint John, N. B.,) [Advocate, Agriculturist, M. Times, C. Sentinel, St. Crow Courier, Reporter, Borderer, Post, 1 month each.]

SCOTIA HOUSE

Central Grocery. CARMICHAEL BRO'S A RE now selling off their well assorted Stock of GROCERIES, at enormously low prices. All

The Stock comprises. TEA, SUGAR, MOLASSES. HAMS. BEEF, SOAP, CRACKERS, COFFEE, SPICES.

&c., &c. And a host of other articles too numerous to men-DUTCHER CABBAGE. CUCUMBERS, BEANS, PEAS,

REMEMBER THE STAND, Corner Duke and Cunard Streets. CHATHAM, N. B.

PIC-NIC!

The R. C. Congregation Of Tracadie Intend holding a Pic Nic on the grounds adjoin-

TUESDAY, August 13th, The proceeds to aid in the completion of the fine Stone Church now in course of construction there.

Games & Amusements Of all kinds will be provided by an efficient Com-Refreshment Tables

Will be well and liberally supplied.