BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chat-States or Great Britain (Postage prepaid by the Publisher)at the following rates :-

If paid in advance, " " within 2 months Advertisements, other than yearly or by the sea son, are inserted at eight cents per line nonpareil, (or eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents 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 circution distributed principally in the Counties of Kent, orthumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche (New runswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Que-Editor "Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

Miramichi Advance,

The next Political Meeting.

A good deal has been said about Messrs. Tupper, Tilley and other lead ing gentlemen of the Conservative Party coming to Chatham to hold one of the grandest political meetings that ever took place here. Their followers have fixed the date of the proposed meeting at less than a fortnight from the present time, so we may expect great things, unless something unforseen mars their plans. The meeting will be all the more interesting in view of the fact that Mr. Snowball has offered to share the speaking with his opponents, who, though they did not express any desire to meet Mr. Blake here, caused it to be stated that he was afraid to meet them. Mr. Snowball plainly stated that if Messrs. Tilley or Tupper would come to Chatham he would meet them, and take hour. or half hour or quarter hour about with them, and show that their statements and arguments could be met without it being necessary to trouble Mr. Blake with the task.

Some things we learned last Friday

That all is not gold that glitters, even if it be a "surplus" in the national

That it would be better for the people if the surplus were still where it has been needlessly taken from-their pockets.

That the people could handle the surplus better than the Government.

That it would do the people more good to spend the surplus for themselves, than to have it squandered on needless Public Works and hungry office-seekers.

That it does not require any genuis to raise a revenue by increasing and multiplying the taxes indiscriminately as the present government has done.

That the present Government have proved that it is an easy matter to spend other people's money.

That the present Government have proved it is one thing to make promises when in opposition and quite another matter to keep them when in power.

That only such men as compose the

present Government would have paid men to build the Pacific Railway-and then made them a handsome present That a tariff framed to throw all its

benefits into the hands of rich men and all its burdens on the shoulders of the poor, ought to bring sure condemnation on its framers.

That it is just as easy for a nation as an individual to spend too much, and get into financial trouble, and that the people of this country ought to take distinguished guest and for Mr. Snowball. advantage of the first opportunity of placing its affairs in the hands of better men than the present Government have proved themselves to be.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD has been removed to Long Branch. He appears to hold his own very well, and hopes of

SERIOUS FIRE :- The Railway works at Gibson, opposite Fredericton, were burned to the ground on Monday night, entailing a serious loss upon the Riviere du Loup, or N. B. Railway Company.

Echoes of the Demonstration.

"ERECTED FLAGS" is what the Ac vocate calls them.

people heard the Band on Friday, they thought it was Cole's Circus. What about the four Brass Bands which the Advocate's friends in St. John thought necessary, when Sir Leonard and Sir Charles were there?

PROPHECY is one of the Advocate's weaknesses. It says :--

There were Grit prophets who made similar prophecies at the late election, with what result the people well know. The prospects now are that as great, if not a greater defeat awaits the Grits in

When the Advocate made a very serious blunder in prophesying the defeat of Mr. Snowball in this County in 1878, how can it muster the couragethe cheek, perhaps-to speak for the Dominion two years hence. It had better show first that it has some influence or knowledge in County, or even parish matters, before venturing so far out of its depth

More "CIRCUS" :- The Advocate ably represented Northumberland in the thinks Mr. Blake the best speaker ever House of Commons. [Great cheering.] heard in Northumberland, but regrets that he does not prance around, call hard names, rant and otherwise "enter. tain" his audiences. Well, -tastes differ.

THE I. C. R. :- The Advocate says Mr. Blake avoided mentioning the Intercolonial Railway on Friday. probably wished to spare the feelings of the Advocate's friends, whose land sales and contracts in that connection disgraced themselves and the County.

"smelling dinner, discovered that Rev. Mr. Quinn said he thought it his duty to advise members of his flock in political as well as religious matters, when his advice was sought. Straightway, the Advocate is out with a rabid paragraph misrepresenting the rev. gentleman.

is very much interested in finding out ferred to the promises of economy made sary to meet the growing demands of the country was to be decided two years why "strangers" were brought here to get up the Blake dinner. That is the get up the Blake dinner. That is the told that the then import duty of 15% only \$18,000,000, they have taken \$22,-

the dinner. It is better to bring people here than send them away out of the country, however, and, as Advocate is interested in the latter business, it has, no doubt. much to fear from enquiry as those who brought the "strangers" here.

HON. EDWARD BLAKE AT MIR-AMICHI.

Edward Blake, Q. C., M. P., Leader of the Liberal-Reform Party of Canada, arrived here on Wednesday evening and was met at Chatham Junction by about fifty representative men of the party, who were accompanied by the Chatham Band. reception was a very enthusiastic one and he was driven at once, on the arrival the train, from the Station to the residence of J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., whose guest he was while here. EXCURSION.

On Thursday forenoon he enjoyed quiet drive in Mr. Snowball' carriage to several points of interest and after lunch made a trip on the river in the St. George. accompanied by a few invited citizens. The steamer ran down about a mile below Black Brook and, turning, proceeded up river as far as the log-jam at the Southwest Bridge, thence through the Tickle and back to Chatham. At the mills and several other points along the route, the distinguished visitor was cheered as the steamer passed, while the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, here and there, demonstrated that the hon, gentleman's visit had awakened a very gratifying feeling of wel-

On Thursday evening the Chatham Band serenaded Mr. Blake at Mr. Snowball'. then invited to refreshments.

come among all classes of the people.

on Friday. According to arrangement, the Steamer

St. George, with one of Mr. McLeod's and deceive you so arge Barges attached alongside, gaily decorated with flags and having the Chat. ham Band on board, proceeded up river in puncturing his sophistries! (Tremenon Friday morning to bring down excur- dous cheering.) sionists. It was intended to run the steamer as far up as the S. W. Boom land- McLeod, Esq., who was heartily cheered mainly, those who, at Confederation, ing, but progress was stopped at the Rail- on coming forward. way Bridge by the logs. A good many persons were taken on board at this point and more at the Northwest Bridge. At Nelson a large number came on board and still more at Newcastle and Douglastown, so that there were nearly a thousand on the steamer and barge when they reached Chatham a little after two o'clock.

DECORATIONS, ETC. The town presented a thoroughly holi day appearance. Flags were displayed from the various staffs (with a few notable exceptions) and hung across the streets in profusion.

At the south side of the Masonic Hall a platform 100x20 feet had been erected, the front of which was decorated with columns of evergreen, supporting a canvas roof, along the face of which and also within a handsome central arch, ten feet wide and fifteen feet high, were appropri ate mottoes. "Welcome our Leader" occupied the principal place, flanked by 'No Duty on Breadstuffs," " No Monopo. "Liberal-Reform." Tariff." etc.

The Band of the 62nd Battalion, S John, numbering 18 pieces, had arrived by the morning train, and played through several of the streets, and at half past two it took its place on the platform, which was soon graced with the presence of such a large number of ladies as occupy nearly all the available space. Before three o'clock there were about three thousand persons in front of and upon the platform, and at that hour Hon. Mr. Blake, accompanied by J. B. Snowball, Esq. M.P. Richard Carman, Esq., Geo. Mc-Leod and Henry Rannay, Esqs., of St. John, Messrs. Burchill and other leading gentle men of the Liberal-Reform Party appear. ed. Rousing cheers were given for the MR. CARMAN'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Carman, who, by pre-arrangement

took the chair, addressed the audience, saying that he had the honor of introducing a gentleman whose reputation was great throughout and beyond the Domi nion, who was celebrated as an eminent lawyer and surpassed by none as a states. man. He was a Leader of whom the great his recovery are again strongly enter- Liberal-Reform Party had reason to be proud-a man whose private life was blameless and beyond suspicion. several weeks past he had been making a tour of the Maritime Provinces for the purpose of seeing us as we are, and of making himself thoroughly acquainted with the country and the wants and aspirations of the people. He should be heartily thanked for visiting the Miramichi and thereby gaining a knowledge of it which would enable him, when in h place in the House of Commons, to speak from personal acquaintance and observa-- "CIRCUSI":- The Advocate says when tion when any question might arise in which we were interested. The people of Miramichi were glad to welcome, honor and acknowledge Mr. Blake as the Leader of a great party, and to give him such an enthusiastic reception as he so well deserv ed from them, and such a reception as he had received in other places he had visited. The Conservative papers had been engaged in vilifying Mr. Blake ever since he came into the Maritime Provinces, and it was, therefore, well that the people of Northumberland were to hear and judge of him for themselves. Public opinion sometimes went wrong and he was convinced that it had done so in reference to Dominion matters in 1878, but it was evident that sober. second thought had come to the people and public sentiment was being righted. At the next election it would have entirely recovered, and then the Hon. Edward Blake would be Prime Minister of Canada.. That gentleman was present to-day to address them, but they were also to hear others, and he would therefore, first call upon Mr. Snowball who so

MR. SNOWBALL'S SPEECH. Mr. Snowball referred to the pleasure which the visit of Mr. Blake had given to the community generally, and the anxiety of all but his very extreme opponents to hear such a distinguished statesman. For over three years every Tory newspaper and speaker in public had been entertaining us on the beauties of the so-called National Policy, while we all realized how unjust and oppressive this Policy was to the Province of New Brunswick. All present knew the effects of this Policy to around" in connection with the Blake | their cost, as they daily had to pay to its support. When sent to Ottawa the men who had, at Confederation, professed to be the champions of the Liberal cause and the people's rights in New Brunswick, had sacrificed all their Liberal professions and joined the Tory party of Canada-the party they had previously denouncedand they thus assisted in oppressing adjustment of the present tariff as will de-crease the unnecessary burdens imposed of calm consideration of the subject, in-INFLUX AND EXODUS —The Advocate their native Province. (Cheers.) He re- upon them, and make the taxation neces- stead of at the time when the fate of the

quirements of the country for the next 20 years, at least, whereas to-day those very same persons imposed a duty of from 25 to 50 per cent, on goods coming to their deluded Province. They had disregarded alike their promises and their previous political creed.

which the very parties that made them. violated within a few short months. He As stated in last week's ADVANCE, Hon. | referred to the promises of starch, paper and other factories which it was said a Conservative Government would certainly bring to this County, but, although we have the Conservative Government, vet the three years have done nothing to pro duce the promised factories. Instead thereof, every import and every industry is taxed beyond what the country can bear. By the improved state of the timber market, logs brought a better price and laborers got twenty per cent. more wages than they did a few years since : still, we hear the general cry that they cannot make both ends meet, and they

ask why it is? The explanation lies solely in our additional taxes. One dollar and twenty cents will not bring as much to-day as a dollar did five years since. The N. P. has added to our burden, while it has not benefitted us to the extent of one cent. (Cheers.)

to discuss public questions. I can assure you, said Mr. Snowball, the fear is all or the other side. Truth and honesty purpose is with us and these must and will ultimately prevail, and so satisfied am I of this and the honour and fairness of Chatham audience, that I am willing to meet the Hon. the Finance Minister here residence, for which he expressed his for a fair discussion of the public questions of the day, and I shall be glad to take hour or half hour or quarter hour about The Demonstration and Speeches with him in doing so. The reason is, because I shall have only tell you, while he not spend his time, in Chatham, at least,

MR. MCLEOD'S SPEECH.

Mr. McLeod said, had he known he would have been called upon to speak, his natural modesty would have kept him at home, but he was there only, in order that he might appear as a lesser light before the great luminary who would shortly address them. He would first say a few words in reference to the meeting. He was one of the committee appointed in St. John, together with Mr. Rannay, who was also in Chatham to-day, to welcome Mr. Blake to this Province, and they felt desirous of bidding him good-bye, and thanking him for the grand work he had done in the Maritime Provinces .- a work which would be of great benefit to the

This was not a time for him to enter into a discussion of the fiscal policy of the Government, otherwise he would have prepared some data as evidence shewing why that Policy was detrimental to the country. But there was a point which required some examination. The administration had said they would protect the people by protection, but this protection was unequal and unjust. They could not protect the lumber interest by such a policy which imposed a burden of from 40 to 50 per cent, on the lumber industry of this country, in the increased cost of production. If such a fiscal policy was intended to bear equally, the lumber manufacturers ought to have a drawback. When increased duties were placed on shipbuilding material, a drawback of from 75 to 80c. per ton, was allowed, but the necessary drawback had been estimated at over \$1.00 per ton, and a similar drawback ought to have been allowed to the lumber interest to meet the increased cost of production involved in the so-called national policy tariff. He could shew many other instances equally unfair in the working of this policy, but he felt they had not assembled to hear him, but the great Leader of the Liberal-Reform Party of Canada, he would, therefore, not take up their time. He had known Miramichi many years, and some of his happiest recollections were connected with it. He had known gentlemen who were now gone who, if present, would the name of John M. Johnson, would he consent to oppress the poor? or that of George Kerr-would they assist in such work? (Applause.) He felt, however, that it was unnecessary, on the present occasion, to extend his remarks, but being called upon, he would say that such a tariff policy as that of the present Government was condemned by the whole body of the people of these Provinces. He would now make way for the Hon. Edward

Blake. Great cheering.] Mr. Carman now introduced John Burchill, Esq., who read the following ADDRESS.

To the Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., M. P., Leader of the Liberal-Reform Party of SIR :- It is only a few years since that the Liberals of Northumberland County, irrespective of their political party preferences, had the pleasure of welcoming among them the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, the then able Premier of the Dominion and of the great Party whose leaders we believe are soon again to be called upon to restore to us safe and statesmanlike Government. As his successor in the leadership of that Party, the Liberals of this County-embracing the daily increasing majority of its electors-tender to you a

no less cordial and hearty welcome. Had you come to us as a Minister of the Dominion Government, we have no doubt that the political minority of the County would be equally glad to have an opportunity of joining with us to do you honor, for, whatever may be the diversity of sentiment among us as a people concerning of his speech in reply to the Address:which we differ, there can be none respecting the exalted sense of honor, integrity of purpose and advanced statesmanshin which have marked your public career and made your name a tower of strengthmoral as well as political-throughout the

We will, doubtless, ere long, have the gratification of knowing that you are a Minister of the Crown, but the fact that you are not one at the present time is not an unmixed disadvantage, for while it is to be deplored in the interest of the country at large, it enables us, as Liberals, with every propriety, to welcome you as the honored Leader of the great Party to which it is our pride to belong. Having made a tour of the Maritime Provinces, you have, no doubt, became acquainted with their varied interests to a much fuller extent than before, and are, therefore, in a better position than ever to form a correct judgement as to the bearing of Governmental Policy, upon their material progress and developement. You fully realize, no doubt, how it is that the so-called National Policy of the present Government is distasteful to the people of these Provinces, as a whole, and have been gratified to learn, by personal intercourse with them, that they are alive to the importance of securing such a re-

adjustment of the present tariff as will de-

vinces as a debating and battle-ground when the question of Confederation was agitating the British North American Colonies. Its large Lumber and Fishery interests, and its fine Agricultural resources gave it a solid, independent posi-We realised the advantages which the removal of commercial barriers would be to the people, for we had experienced He then referred to similar promises the benefits of the Free Trade Policy of made during the last General Election, and the mother Country, and of a reciprocal commerce with the United States. Havng faith in our leaders of the time, and being assured by them that the low tariff then fixed upon would be sufficient to of a century, we saw in the scheme of Confederation a means to promote the welfare of all British North America and ninion which would emulate all the best national characteristics of the American governing people-still a part of great British Empire. We believed that in the coalition of Liberals and Conservatives to be formed for the Government of the country, we had a guarantee that patriotism would take the place of party contrast them by what they said in '78, pirit and the united Leaders would show by their administration, that they were. with what they have done since.

capable of a statesmanship equal to the

enlarged sphere in which it was to be ex-

ercised in shaping the destinies of the The hopeful outlook of fourteen years ago has not been realised. Instead of prudence and economy having characterised the management of public affairs, the It had been said that our honored country has been committed to obligations Leader was afraid to meet our opponents out of all reasonable proportion to its increase of population and the development of its resources. We regret that, notwithstanding the protests of yourself and other leading men of the Liberal Party, terms were given to British Columbia which involved the construction of the Pacific Railway through and beyond the Rocky Mountains many years before the country was able to enter upon so gigantic an unexisted. The management of that work op nion, been either prudent or economical: and we entirely disapprove of the terms of the Contract with the Syndicate which were forced by the Government through Parliament at its last session, believing that a better bargain could have been We have also great cause for regret and omplaint in reference to the Tariff Policy

> promised a low revenue Tariff, but we find it high beyond even the estimates of the opponents of Confederation, while its proective features are directly opposed to Our convictions respecting the worse than reckless management of the Pacific Railway from its inception and the socalled National Policy, are the more deep v rooted because those who gave us ledges fourteen years ago-for themselves and associates—that our affairs would be nanaged with economy, and the Tariff for revenue purposes, have been foremost in committing the country to the very These evils are experienced by every inabitant of this County, Our Lumber is taxed from the stump to the ship which

> carries it to the markets of Great Britain. the Continent, Africa and Australia. The Food, Clothing and Implements of the Lumberman and Laborer are taxed until they have to pay much above legitimate value for them, while the results of their toil must compete with those of men of other countries, where the enlightened policy of nanufacturers' protection. Our Fishermen, whose market is found abroad, are subjected to the same disadvantages and are forced to protect the manufacturer, by paying thirty and forty and even fifty per cent, on many of the articles which are necessaries of every-day life. In the same way the Agriculturist, whose industry no statesman has ever yet devised demanded by the baneful National Policy. while he not only receives no compensating advantage, but finds even a poorer

market than he did years ago, for the products of the soil While referring to the local effects of dovernment Policy, we desire to say that the pursuit of our fisheries furnishes the main subsistence of a large portion of our population, and is as well deserving of encouragement as any other of our varied interests. But under the very loose and inadequate system adopted by the Government-a system, which, we believe, finds no parallel in any other country possessing like fishery advantages-there is not that paternal regard paid to the fostering and encouragement of those who follow this precarious and hazardous call. ing which they merit. Instead thereof, the fishermen are subjected to most vexatious rules and regulations, apparently adopted in ignorance of the interests which they affect

These causes—general and local—have discouraged very many of our people, and the result is that our young men and women have left and are still leaving the country in large numbers for the United States: and, although we read in some of heartily condemn the present policy of the public papers that these return to us The record of our Party, in opposing the reckless increase of public expenditure to which we have referred and the Tariff Policy imposed upon us in violation which we point with honest pride. We believe that the principles for which we contend will ultimately triumph over the mistaken policy which now retards the safe progress of the country, and we feel that we have, in your public career, a guarantee of the capacity for public affairs and true statesmanship which are necessary in him who is called upon to lead in the exalted work of promoting among the people a wiser and more enlightened understanding of their national interests. It is, we believe, our duty, as well as privilege to present you with the last of the many addresses which you have received during your present tour of the quately we may have expressed ourselves. ples we affirm through the medium of the ballot, we shall prove to the Dominion that the Liberals of Northumberland are true to themselves and to the Party whose

> The Address was read by Mr. Burchill n a clear voice and was distinctly heard, by the large audience. When Mr. Blake came forward, cheer after cheer were given. The following is an outline report

> honored Leader it gives us such pleasure

to welcome among us to-day.

MR BLAKE'S SPEECH. Hon. Mr. Blake said he must ask the

his voice not being equal to any great strain-and their co-operation in maintaining order. He had first to thank them for their too kind Address : he felt how undeserving he was of it, and could only merit such confidence. Liberals and Reformers they were engaged in a great work which was calculated to benefit the whole of the masses. They were secure in liberty of opinion and freedom of discussion and self-government, but these were only means to an end Good government was only secured by the people working together, and by their carefully discussing and mastering the subject in their own minds, and then enforcing their convictions at the next general election, and if they declined this method, or were unequal to the task, then they were unworthy of being entrusted with self-government. He had come more particularly, at this time, for the purpose

one of the foremost in the Maritime Pro- which he belonged believed that taxation was not a blessing, but a burden, and that the more free the people were from it the better they would be off. Those who raised the expenditure of the country, raised its taxation, and, therefore, incurred great responsibilities to the people, and it was the doctrine of the Liberals that prudence and must be practiced in order that taxation might be kept light. Those opposed to them spoke of the resources of the country as if all present prosperity was permanent. To a people such as we are, periods of prosperity and adversity must naturally alternate, and produce a fluctuating revenue, and the Government should be careful not to increase the public burdens good times, but husband their strength and resources for the bad ones which might follow. It was unnecessary for him to say much in condemnation of those who had imposed burdens upon the country, but only to quote from themselves, and measure them in his indictment, and

1867 when there was an expenditure of \$13,500,000. The expenditure during the period from '67 to '73 had risen to \$23,500,000. The first year of the Mackenzie administration it stood at \$23,000, 000, and the last year at \$23,500,000. He had, in writing, statements made by the present Finance Minister in St. John, in 1878 respecting the Mackenzie Government' which he charged with spending \$24,000,-000 a year, when they had only raised \$22, 000,000 revenue, and said that \$18,000,000 -viz. \$13,000,000 from Customs \$5,000,000 from Excise-was all that was wanted. It was only necessary-according to the present Finance Minister-to readjust the tariff; all he wanted was \$18,000,000, and the whole expenditure was to be but \$22,500,000; and he censured Mr. Mackenzie for spending more made, by which millions of money and present Government spent \$24,850,000, of the present Government. The gentle-

the current year was \$26,500,000, which, with that instrument of torture called the supplementary estimate, would The Chairman next introduced George | men who compose that Government are, | rise to \$27,000,000. He was not there to say that an increase in expenditure was not necessary, with the extension of the Post Office service, increase of interest, subsidies and debt, but nothing was said about this in '78. He would, however, add one million to the Finance Minister's estimates of '78, and still it would be seen that the present Government were expending \$4,000,000 more than the people were that year assured was necessary. He would give only one detail, to show

the unfairness of Conservative criticisms.

The Mackenzie Government had been

charged with extravagance in the matter

of hangers-on at Ottawa, and that they

had to build a new house for their crea.

tures. There were 390 officials and clerks in 1878. They said these were too many, and that Mr. Mackenzie should have turned many of them adrift and, thus, reduced their number, but in 1880 the number of these officials was 432-an increase of 42-and, this year, it was untaxed labor is the people's, and not the 491, or 101 more than Mr. Mackenzie had in 1878. He did not say there were either too few or too many of these officials, but what should be said of the consistency of the Conservatives in charges they had made. It would possible, he thought, to shew the extravagance of the present administration in means to protect, pays the unjust tribute this matter, in one office after another, but he must pass on. The expenditure had increased at an alarming rate, and was not warranted by the resources of the country. What had the North West and British Columbia done for us, that the obligations incurred on account of them were so onerous, the terms so monstrous, and the burden so enormous? The present Government had expended \$400,000 on the Indians-an item which, under Mr. Mackenzie was only \$350,000; then there was the Mounted Police another large item. It was not true our resources had increased; we were the tax-payers and should scrutinize these things. How do we grow rich individually ?-by careful toil and slowly. The prosperity of the nation is made up of the aggregate of that of the individuals composing it. Let us take our neighbor; suppose he were double his house expenses and also his mortgages and make other engagementswe should say he was on the road to the poor house. The expenditures of the Dogages, our debts have been more than doubled, and we were turning the Domin-He had intended to address them at ion into one large poor house. Unless we greater length, but he found it necessar saw that the burdens were light, we could to curtail. It seemed as if the people not induce people to come into the country The present Ministry had said they would not increase expenditure and taxa. tion, and also, as he already stated, that \$18,000,000 was sufficient; last year it was \$26,000,000, and this year the in crease is at the same rate, customs duties being \$18,000,000 instead of \$13,000,000. He sometimes wished people could pay their taxes differently, because if the paid in cash, they would then know th amount, and have questions to ask. But how did these taxes pinch? In 1878, the worst of Mr. Mackenzie's years, the taxes averaged about 14 per cent. or one-seventh. which was the same as if a purchaser asked for 7 lbs., but was charged for 8 lbs

But the purchaser might say he did not want 8 lbs., and the merchant might reply he was glad of that, for whether h wanted the 8th lb. or not it went to Ottawa How was this remedied by their opponents? Instead of 14 per cent. 20 per cent. was levied, so that if they went to the merchant he might say there was a boom in trade, but they found less money in the pocket, and they had to order only 5 lbs and pay for 6 lbs. -nearly half as much again-and this through the whole Domi He would show them how this affected articles of general consumption, shewing that if a man supplied an average house

New Brunswick, so that they might judge for themselves. He then quoted a list of forbearance of his audience-on account of he contributed to raise \$3,500,000, which was more than an addition of two-fifths to the rate of taxation, beside that paid into the hands of the local tax-gatherer. The Ministry had boasted of an increase of revenue, but he would shew how it was produced. If they had done it in a different way, it would have been better, but they had taken much more than was necessary out of our pockets. He could follow the same plan and get a large surplus, and, yet, unfortunately, all that was paid did not go to the treasury. Odious as this increase of taxation was, it was also a flagrant breach of the pledges of the Government - \$18,000,000 against \$22,500,000. These millions were hard to comprehed. Let them suppose hundreds. A man builds a house, and bargains with the contractor for \$1,800, but at completion of the work, on his offering a cheque for \$1,800, the contractor says "I am sorry, Sir, but I must have \$2,250." Of course, the owner need not pay it, but the Government at Ottawa is in a different private business of those who paid for would be more than ample for all the re- The County of Northumberland was and decide for themselves. The party to 500,000 and have the money on hand and have to pay \$60,000,000 in addition to

can keep it in spite of the people. The Government boasted of a surplus. because they had \$2,000,000 or \$3,500,000 in the Treasury. What was it-a portion of extravagant taxation : moreover, they had broken their pledges after saving there should be no increase of expendimands, and that the money was better

ture. But he had urged that this was raising taxation beyond necessary dethe pockets, of the people themselves. which they replied "Oh no, it looks well and, by and by, we will spend some of it." This state of things could not safely be maintained, and it was a bad plan, because in their pockets. This surplus took money which belonged to the people out of their hands wrongfully, and encouraged | sult was we were hampered by the heavy an extravagance on the part of the Government which must still further burden the country.

Such were the conditions of the surplus evenue, but the incidence of taxation was far worse. If the taxation would only bear more equally on the different classes and interests, according to their The Conservatives came into power in capacity, it would be much better, and is they discriminated at all, it should against the rich. But what had they done ?-passed laws which had a precisely contrary effect. This was done by adding a specific duty. This duty was fixed amount per pound or per yard, and its effect was that the poor and rich paid the same sum—the poor man paid his two cents per yard on his five cent cotton and the rich man, likewise, two cents on his ten or fifteen cent cotton. In this way the poor man when he paid for five vards of cotton received but three because the other two went to Ottawa to help make up the surplus, while the rich man would have to contribute but one vard out of his five to the Ottawa fund. Thus the poor man must either diminish the length of the shirt, or have it of the more expensive themselves. It was their own interests quality, in order to be on equal terms with | that were at stake. If they did not than that sum. In 1880, however, the his richer neighbor. If a man bought a lieve in the principles of the Liberal and last year \$26,000,000 and the estimate of 1 in 3, as the cheaper articles paid. per cent, or 1 yard in every 4. The dress might have to be scanty, but the woman consoled herself that the 4th yard was in the treasury, while her richer sister pays one fifth or one vard in five. contributed to the same Ottawa surplus. The hon. gentleman went on to cite: number of sample cases, shewing how the

specific duties on different qualities of the same articles of wear discriminated against the poorer purchaser. The figures he had given, he said wanted some explanation from the Government. Some of these goods were manufactured in the Dominion and the difference was, that if duty was levied it went through the custom hou to the Government, and the country had the benefit of it, but the enhanced price of home manufactures, which were to be en couraged, went into the pockets of the manufacturers. And, so, they had got to pay more taxes. Sometimes they were told they paid no more than formerly, and they could believe this if they liked, but there was another great compensation. Though they raid dearly for these necessary articles, they must bear the burden as patriots, because they were encouraging home manufactures and it was a compensation that the goods were made in Canada. But the people knew if they were free, they would not deal in this way; if they went to the merchant, they wanted the lowest price, but the merchant might say, "Have you not heard the story, that these goods were not made in the Dominion." Cotton warp, for instance, can now be bought for 85c. (the price is lowered) per 5 lb. bundle, in Boston, but he would assume the price was 921 cts. If made by Parks, of St. John, the sam goods would cost \$1.163; let them just contrast the difference which arose be cause the American article was debarred by a tariff wall, and the Canadian article was raised nearly to the top of that wall. Similar remarks applied to drillings. In business we are charged as much as possi ble, and we complain now of the law which allows it, as the adjustment of the tariff has divided the people of the Dominion into two classes, the rich and the poor, and this discrimination is apparent with regard to cottons, sugar, woollens aud all the rest. He did not object to manufacturing, but to paving from 27 to 70 per cent. more for goods than they were worth. The same might be said

this Dominion intended to return to sounder principles, and if any portion suffered more particularly, it was th Lower Provinces. In other portions there was a suggestion of benefit, but none here. Theindustry of Miramichi was that of these Provinces; the lumbering interest employed 84,000 men, representing 400,000 souls and \$100,000,000 was invested in it, and next to Agriculture, this was the larges interest. How could the lumbering, the farming or the fishing interest be benefit ted by the present policy, and if the were not benefitted they were injured because the cost of living was increased by the tariff. If it was beneficial, al should participate, and if burdensome, al should share it, but the three industrie mentioned bore the burden without reaping any benefit, and it was the duty of Gov ernment to lighten these burdens in every way possible. Farming here largely de pended on lumbering; the prosperity of the country depended largely on the in crease of its lumber manufacture, and each year should bring improvement over the previous one, if all went right. Take the position of the laborer. If he wants high er wages, the employer says, "I can get other men for less." The laborer is, thus exposed to the law of competition, and he can only get that which is as cheap as possible. If they could return to revenue tariff, they would find things in a better position. The tariff restricted natural trade, and though reciprocity was desirable, the course adopted by the Gove rnment was not the path to find it. It was necessary to convince men's reason that it was wrong to adopt a Japanese Policy. But the Government said they were doing right, and that there should be high walls on both sides the line. What did the Miramichi filled with ocean going vessels teach them? On the river yesterday he saw French, German, Norwegian and other foreign ships here for freights made up of the produce of the County. What made the prosperlty of a country, but an exchange of goods it had to sell, for those it had to buy? Would they put a boom at the mouth of the river to keep out foreign shipping in imitation of the Government's Policy? No! but the Government would put up a high wall within which men could keep up prices in Canada. The Tariff was, therefore, a hurt and not a help; it increased Macaroni, au gratin, Mountain Oysters, a la mode, the cost to the consumer and all our domestic industries were hurt by it. He had not strength to refer at large to

25,000,000 acres of land. This \$60,000,-000 would cost \$2,250,000 for interest, -His policy was to consider the railway in three portions-the middle or fertile belt and the two ends. The middle portion he proposed to build, but as to the two ends he thought they could afford to wait. The end on the Ontario side was 600 miles and on the Rocky Mountain side there were 90 miles of fertile land and 600 sterile. Why should these two ends built? but the Government undertook to build them and hand them over to company with \$106,000,000 in money and land-\$48,500,000 being expended by the the people could do better with the money | Syndicate. Then, the ends cost so much to run, but nevertheless the Government insisted on making the bargain, The re-

All were interested; we were paying millions a year, and our only chance was in the prosperity of that western country. For that bargain there should be vengeance. because it was irreparable, but other matters might be made more tolerable. looked to the people of Northumberland, in the light of their experience of '78, and trusted that in 1883 they would repeat their verdict. Mr. Snowball and Mr. McLeod were not in the position of their opponents. Mr. Snowball asked no taxes. but that the people might be free. The cost of supplies diminished the profits of the trade. The Liberal-Reform platform represented by Mr. Snowball was retrenchment in public affairs, and a tariff that will not levy money for manufacturers, or prevent by force an international trade. He thanked the audience for their attention, and hoped that this last meeting would realize their expectations .-But in order that the principles for which he contended should prevail there should be organization; not that of Mr. Snowball or Mr. McLeod, but of the people them do their best to advance those prin-On cotton dress goods there was 33-7/10 ciples, and the result he believed would be

> At the conclusion of Mr. Blake's speech three ringing cheers were given for Mr. Blake, and three each for Mr. Snowball, Mr. McLeod, Mr. Carman, and Mr. Burchill, the Band then playing "God Save the Queen."

The crowd dispersed slowly, and it is safe to say filled with new thoughts and a plain way, on plain subjects to plain better views respecting the affairs of the country. Everyone seemed to agree that Mr. Blake had been most successful presenting the reasons why the people should oppose the reckless policy of the present administration, and many a Liberal who had been wheedled into temporarily deserting the party to follow Sir Leonard in "trimming his sails to the popula breeze," declared that the Liberal-Reform Leader's array of facts was simply unan-

During the delivery of Mr. Blake's speech, a number of persons indulged noise-making in various ways, some women appeared with crying babies; some persons who might have exhibited better manners drove and rode around the street in the vicinity, and one fellow fired ser eral pistol shots among the crowd directly in front of the speaker. The latter person was arrested, but rescued from the police by a Fishery Overseer and other friends. Ep. 1

The Dinner.

The dinner given in the Temperance Hall, on Friday evening, was an event, which could not well be excelled in any part of the Province, for the genuine enjoyment which it afforded to all participated in it. The only matter of regret connected with it, was that the Hall would seat less than two hundred persons, thus obliging the committee, in whose hands Mr. Snowball had placed the selection of guests, to omit nineteen out of every twenty of the Liberals of the County in distributing the invitations. The decorations were well designed and faultlessly executed. At the end of the hall opposite, th entrance, the English, Dominion and

French flags were grouped around the Dominion coat of arms, which beautifully worked up on a shield. engraving of Her Majesty the Queen was placed on the right of this piece, and one of the Prince of Wales on the left. these being wreathed with Maple leaves. with regard to the sugar men: these Over the whole was the motto Ceud Mille Failte. A shield bearing the coat of arms of New Brunswick, draped with bunting, occupied the south wall, surmounted by the motto, "Revenue Tariff." On the north wall were shields bearing the coats of arms of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, with a painting of a rural industrial scene. These were arranged with spears, battle axes and draped bunting, which made very effective pieces, The gallery front and that of the platform railings were dressed in white border ed with evergreens and festoons of cedar were hung around the room. The motto. "Northumberland Welcomes Blake" appeared on the front of the platform and also on the outside of the building over the main entrance, and "No Taxes on Food or Fuel," "No Monopolies," "Re duced Expenditure" and "1883-Liberal-Reform Victory," were among the mottoes which met the eye around the walls.

At a few minutes after eight o'clock, the hall presented a very interesting appear ance. It was, of course a party dinner for gentlemen only, but the gallery was graced by the presence of quite a large number of ladies, who occupied all the space not required by the 62nd Battalion Band. The tables looked neat and very attractive with their array of dishes viands and floral decorations, while the fine music of the Band enlivened the scene as the guests took their places .-The Chair was occupied by J. B. Snowball, Esq., M. P., and the Vice-Chairs by Messrs. John O'Brien, John P. Burchill, D. G. Smith and S. Habberley. On the right and left of the chair respectively were the Guest of the evening and George McLeod, Esq., of St. John, flanked by Messrs. R. Carman, of Chatham, Henry Rannay, of St. John, F. E. Winslow, of Chatham, Geo. V. McInerney, of Richi bucto, C. C. Watt, of Newcastle, A. A. Davidson, of Newcastle, Rev. Mr. Sweet, of Newcastle, Henry Cunard, of Chatham and Alex. Loggie, of Burnt Church. Grace was said by Rev. Mr. Sweet, and the guests numbering nearly two hundred proceeded to discuss the following

Boiled Salmon, a la creme, Escalloped Oysters, Fricasseed Oysters, Raw Oysters. MEATS, (cold.) Turkey, Chicken, Beef, Ham, Corned Beef, Tongue

Creamed Potatoes, Green Beans, Mashed Potatoes Escalloped Tomatoes, Beets, Celery.

Lobster Salad, Chicken Croquettes, Chicken Salad.

PASTRY.

Pies-Gooseberry, Apple, and Cranberry, Wine Jelly, Calves' Foot Jelly, Blanc Mange, . Charlotte Russe.

Apples, Bartlett Pears, Bananas, Water Melon Vin Sante, Quinada, Ginger Ale, Aerated Waters

terial elements of the dinner, the Chairman proposed the health of the Queen, the Band playing the National Anthem. The Governor General was next given, followed by "Auld Lang Syne," and "He's a Jolly good Fellow." The Parliament of Canada was next given by Vice Chairman Burchill and responded to by Mr. Snowball, who made an admirable speech.

Hearty cheers were given for Mr. Snowball at the close of his remarks, and he proposed the toast of the evening-"Our Honored Guest." The enthusiasm which had been evoked by Mr. Snowball's speet was very great, and its manifestation had increased while he was referring to Mr. Blake's visit in proposing his health, but when the guests all rose to honor the toast, the cheering drowned the band and continued for some time.

MR. BLAKE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blake then said that once more,

and for the last time during his present trip through the Maritime Provinces, it was his privilege to express his heartfelt gratitude to warm and loval friends. In but a few minutes this most gratifying meeting would end, and with it his last public appearance of a tour which could not close under happier auspices. From the day he arrived in St. John until now, there had been no day, or hour, or minute when he had not felt the assurance that he was surrounded by friends ready to do everything possible to promote his happiness. Those with whom he met had received him as a friend, tho' he was only known by reputation to nearly all of them, and if anything could stimulate him to greater effort in the good cause in which they were all engaged, it would be the recollection of such scenes as this, and the loval friendship which had been so earnestly manifested towards him every. where. Great possibilities were before this country, and it was earnestness and thorough enthusiasm in promoting its best interests-such earnestness as he had seen displayed on the Miramichi-that would surely accomplish the results so much desired.

The Tory press had given out that he was no orator. Well, he never pretended to be one. He claimed only that he was a plain man, who said plain things in folks like himself [laughter and applause.] But in Cape Breton an incident had been related to him which might bear repeating. His friend Mr. McIsaac said that an old Scotchman who had come to hear him speak, afterwards expressed his surprise, for, said he, "I thocht Mr. Blake wad be sae able as I caud noo oonderstaun him". [great laughter.] His aim was to let people hear his sentiments expressed in such a way as to be clearly understood. While referring to the reception he

had met with, during his present tour, he would take occasion to say that he had been very kindly treated by his political opponents-and it was very right that we should differ in regard to public questions without disagreeing in personal matters-but, though he had not men. tioned the matter before, he must except the Tory press. It had made very little effort to tell the truth concerning the facts and incidents of his trip. It had indulged in belittling the meetings he had held to a most unusual degree, and in misrepresentations of almost everything that had been said or done, to an extent unequalled within his knowledge during a political experience of fourteen years .-Some of the accounts given reminded him of the parable of the unjust Steward who was such an adept at making up false statements [great laughter and cries of Sun. 1 In this business the master, too, seemed to be a party-not however the master-public. The person who chiefly did this questionable work for the Tory press was like the old New York Quaker's servant, Joshua, who was much addicted to prevarication. One day, when this servant had indulged in his usual sin the good Quaker said to him-"I will not say thou liest, but if the Governor were to ask me to send to him the greatest liar in the State, I should at once see thee, and say to thee, Joshua, the Governor desires to see thee particularly," [laughter and cheers.] He really hoped the gentleman to whom this story applied so well would

During his visit to the Maritime Provinces questions of the highest consequence to the country had been discussed. It seemed to him that the tendency of civilization was in an official direction-to reverse the natural order of things and hinder the progress of the race. A strong element in our civilization was responsible for this-an element which would seek to control human affairs and prevent that freedom of intercourse between men and nations which it was the evident design of the Creater should exist. This was the extreme of Conservatism. But if we look at the inventions and facilities of the age, designed for the benefit of man-steam, telegraphy, postal facilities, the free schools and numberless other aids for facilitating the commerce of peoples; the advances made in perfecting machinery for the multiplying of productions in manufacture—we are taught the great design, which is to bring all mankind nearer to each other, so that out of their free intercourse may result the best possible mutual advantages. With proper freedom in meeting and comparing themselves and their several interests with each other, they learn where they can buy and sell and exchange to the best advantage, and as our day advances we seek as nearly as we can to realise these commercial conditions. But, again, if we look to the higher life and analyze our better aspirations, we are as forcibly taught the lesson that men are not designed to afford within themselves all that their nature and aspirations seek for. It cannot, therefore, be conceived that this varied earth, with all things embraced in it for man's advantage, should be parcelled out and each parcel walled around, so that the free interchange of what each possesses, and which is calculated to benefit the others, may be prevented. It is the natural and providential order of man's existence on the earth, that he should be free: free to think, free to act, free to trade, for he is not self-dependent, though he should be independent, but his independence should be made profitable. As by personal intercourse we learn to know and

appreciate each other better, so by international interchange, those prejudices and estrangements which tend to isolation are diminished, and the danger of national misunderstandings are lessened. Thus, as the interests of nations, as of individuals, are intermingled, they are drawn nearer to each other. The scheme of the world is an harmonious, -not a contradictory one. Therefore, when we use our best endeavors to spread the blessed doctrine of Free Trade, we act in the spirit of

the Gospel. (Great Cheering.) In Canada we can rejoice in the equality that exists in the material, social and intellectual orders. There is the possibility



