### Election Cards.

### CARD

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland:

GENTLEMEN: I shall again be a Candidate eighty cents per inch) for 1st insertion, and three cents per line (or thirty-six cents per inch) for each for election to the representation of the County in the Local As-

sembly. My political course shall be as consistent in the future as in the past, and my endeavours shall always be to advance the interests of the Province, and the County of Northumberland in particular.

I have the honor to be. Gentlemen,

Yours, faithfully, E. HUTCHISON.

June 1, 1882.

## Election Card.

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland:

GENTLEMEN: -On the 23nd June next you will be called upon to elect four members to represent you in the Local Assembly.

your Representative for eight years, I will again be a Candidate for your suffrages. You can judge by my public acts in and out of the Assembly, if I am worthy of your confidence for another term.

If again returned I will use best endeavors to abolish the Legislative Conneil and do away with the expenses of Government House. I will advocate more economy and

efficiency in all the public Departments of the Government and many other reforms much needed in the Province.

ed for that purpose and will assist with my best efforts the construction of the Miramichi Valley Railroad and a bridge at Nelson. All measures introduced for the good of the Province generally shall (after due consideration) have my support, independent of party. I will see as many of you as I can

before the Election and will then more fully explain my views on public matters.

support, I am gentlemen. Your Obedient Servant.

T. F. GILLESPIE. Chatham, May 27th, 1882.

To the Electors of the County of

I am strongly opposed to the preed, use my best endeavors to replace | ing the depth and capacity of the men them with men who will pay more reforms of administration.

in my power to promote the best interests of the Province in general, as well as of the County of Northumberland. I have the honor to be, faithfully by creating any inconvenient trouble

JOHN P. BURCHILL.

## Election Card.

Northumberland:

body who, like myself, are oppos-House of Assembly.

selves more earnestly and honest- Beveridge of Andover-besides \$2,000 reforms of administration.

County of Northumberland in of this delegation to Fredericton particular.

fully yours,

To the Electors of the County of Northumberland

GENTLEMEN :-- At the spproaching Election I will be a Candidate for the Representation of the County in the House of Assembly.

it shall be my aim to advance the interests of the Province and of this County, to the best of my ability.

Your Obt. Servt. Newcastle, 25th May, 1882.

## Sir William Wallace, of subsidy presented to the Govern-



Chatham, June 6th, 7th, and 10th. Newcastle, June 8th. Douglastown, June 9th

Other dates will be arranged and announced Sir Wm. Wallace is a dark bay, s. by Thomp-many that so long as the Andover can son's Royal George, dam by Quicksilver, and has a record made at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, be kept in repair at a small annual exef 2.27½.

..

### BUSINESS NOTICE.

The "MIRAMICHI ADVANCE" is published at Chatham, Miramichi, N. B., every Thursday morning in time for despatch by the earliest mails of It is sent to any address in Canada, the United If paid in advance,

\$2.00. Advertisements are placed under classified head

rate of \$6.75 an inch per year. The matter in space secured by the year, or season, may be changed under arrangement made therefor with the Publisher. Brunswick), and in Bonaventure and Gaspe (Quecommunities engaged in Lumbering, Agricultural pursuits, offers superior to advertisers. Address

Miramichi Advance.

Editor " Miramichi Advance," Chatham N. B.

- - JUNE 8, 1882.

The Miramichi Valley Railway.

NO. V. In previous articles on this subject, we have quite fully referred to the course pursued towards Northumberland by the Government of the Province, as a body, and to the inconsis-

tencies and injustice of individual members thereof in their treatment of the whole question. We have shown that the claims of the road, while they have always been admitted as of greater Having had the honor of being weight than those of any other now projected, have only been made use of by certain politicians, great and small, in a provincial way, apparently for ulterior purposes, and that those who have put themselves forward most prominently and made efforts of different kinds, professedly in the interest of the

work, have succeeded in doing worse than nothing. This may look like an overdrawn statement, but the facts bear us out in making it. These facts may be briefly presented as follows. In 1876 gentlemen belonging to this

County-identified with both sides of I will look after and secure for Dominion and Local politics-joinour bye-roads and bridges their full ed hands in an effort to secure the conshare of the public monies appropriat- struction of the Valley Railway. They paid between three and four thousand dollars for a survey and after the profiles and necessary data were prepared by the engineers, a trip was made to Fredericton by some self-appointed "delegates," who, after laying the railway, including the conduct of nego-Engineers' work and what they had to propose before members of the Government, were put off with evasive answers and sent home. That delegation was not sent to Fredericton by the common Hoping I may still merit your voice of those who had contributed their money to pay the expenses of the survey. In fact, after the money was paid in and certain gentlemen had secured places on a provisional director

well known to the Government--that they

represented only themselves, and that

the most active of them were in Freder-

icton for the promotion of their own

our railway prospects very materially.

of Hon. J. J. Fraser and Hon. W.

Wedderburn could not be slow in sound-

who assumed to be the Miramichi dele-

gates last winter. Mr. Adams really

either did not know or cared little about

the claims of the Railway-his chief

care being not to make himself unpopu-

lar with his colleagues in Government

over this or any other subject. Mr.

Park who now appears as the candidate

who desires to take Mr. Davidson's place

as a supporter of Mr. Adams, was an-

other member of the self-appointed

delegation. The position in which we

men who were reported to be members

no doubt played some part, but

deceived and misled by Messrs.

Adams and Call in very important mat-

ters connected with the Railway, it can

only be argued that his position now is

evidence going to show that the whole

matter was handled in a most clumsy,

the survey made six or seven years

since, and even gentlemen who were

way upon the Province, as presented by

those gentlemen. It is believed that

there was no formal claim for a renewal

inefficient and insincere manner

Gentlemen of the political experience

interests, had the result of damaging | Hon. Mr. Adams and the "Advance."

tenance of said boat, in addition to the | eration, does not pay its way, but in 1881

Many who paid their money towards | we then had excise duties like the present,

ate, they acted without reference to CARD. those whom they assumed to represent, and made absolute wreck of the Railway's claims, through their want of ability to handle the question of which they had taken charge, and the fact-Northumberland :

At the earnest solicitation of large number of the electors of this County I have consented to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for your suffrages at the etian for the I seal Assembly of the Province.

sent Administration and will, if electregard to economy and other needed Should I be elected, I shall do all

Nelson, May 31st, 1882.

now find him is very good evidence that To the Electors of the County of he would not do much in Fredericton to interfere with Mr. Adams' views. GENTLEMEN :- At the solicita- Then, Mr. R. R. Call seemed to assume tion of a large number of your the place of head of the delegation, but ed to the administration of the ontside in reference to the Valley Railpresent Local Government, I have | way, he did much to promote its interdetermined to allow myself to be ests, especially as he was, himself, an placed in nomination for the re- applicant for subsidies for his two presentation of the County in the steamers. If this gentleman were one of the most correct-going politicians in New Brunswick not a Pauper Pro-I pledge myself, if elected, to the country, instead of what he is, the assist in removing the present | very fact that he has received, as a free Government from office, in order gift from the Province, a large steamer, that it may be replaced by a body costing the Government \$8,000-money of men who shall address them- paid by them in his behalf to Mr.

lp than they have done to needed a year for several years for the main- the highest which obtained before Confed-I shall also use my best endea- New Era subsidy, would render him a actually received \$80,000 more than it vors to promote, in every way weak man to present subsidy claims in possible, the interests of the Pro- behalf of the public. The other gentlevince in general and those of the

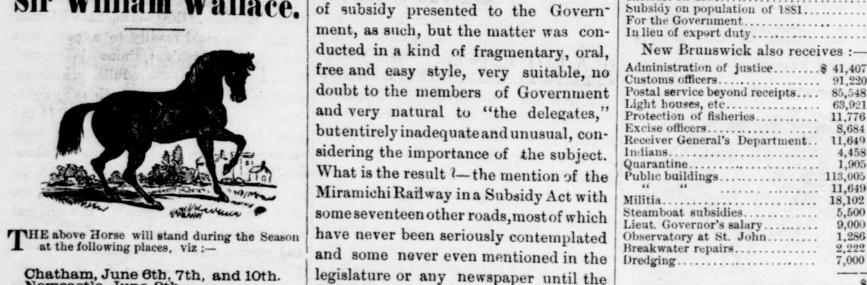
I have the honor to be, faith- as one of them claims he was

THOMAS TROY. Douglastown, May 31st, 1882.

# CARD.

members of the provisional Board of Should you honor me, by Election, Directors, were entirely ignored in all these later alleged negotiations. No reports have been made to them either individually or collectively by "the I am, Gentlemen. delegates." They have not seen even a copy of the claims of the Valley Rail-

W. A. PARK.



Miramichi people, in public meetings, [Fractions are omitted.] Receipts from customs and excise, again pressed their claims last winter. It is stated and believed by Annual balance against New Brunswick.. \$81,251

A very pretty statement truly.

have just stated.

in this way, he says :-

year, just so long will there be no

earnest and bona fide effort on that

gentleman's part to assist the County

in which he lives, to secure a sufficient

subsidy for her Railway. Once the

Railway is undertaken, the Steamer's

subsidy will cease. Messrs. Call and

Adams fully understand this, and their

pulling together as they have done in

each other's interest has worked

against the Valley Road to a much

greater extent than the people generally

have realized. Here is, then, a gentle-

man, on the one hand, receiving, for

one steamer alone, that makes almost

a farce of accommodating the public,

an annual sum representing a capital of

\$40,000, from the Provincial Treasury.

This steamer was, in the first place, a

means of creating a monopoly in his

interest to maintain

gentleman, as a member of Govern-

ment, sees to it that so strong a sup-

porter should not lose his subsidy and

neither of them, considering their poli-

tical record, can be expected to do any-

other railway that might interfere on

the one hand, with Mr. Adams' claims

on Mr. Call, or, on the other, with Mr.

Call's claims to the Andover subsidy.

In the past, when we have attacked such

personal interests as these-interests

which have seemed to us to be sapping

the independence of men who, under

other circumstances, might be capable

work. It is now time that something

truth that all the telegrams they then

until a more convenient season. We

bition of vulgarity and blackguard-

hundreds of men who heard him, when

he devoted his time so largely to per-

sonal matters of his own creation, in\_

stead of discussing the questions at

issue between the Government and the

Opposition. Notwithstanding his com-

dare to mention one of the subjects on

which he claimed it had abused him.

he knew those before him would have

him. We only hope the electors will

do their duty in his case on 22nd inst

[The "Daily Telegraph."]

Tilley is represented as saying that the

interest on the Intercolonial Railroad .-

New Brunswick, it appears, is a financial

loafer, a pauper province, living on the

charity of Canada and its people unable

or unwilling to pay scot and lot with the

goods on which a small revenue tariff was

formerly levied, must feel amazed at such

a statement. Suppose our present tariff

were applied to the imports of New Bruns-

wick before Confederation, and suppose

would not be able to make ends meet ?-

sums that would be thus paid into the

of the present revenue of New Bruns-

wick. The calculation has often been

made, both before and after Confederation,

and with but one result, that which we

other subjects of the Queen in Canada.

In a recent public statement Sir Leonard

to impress upon the public

hands which he will not let go

without a determined struggle.

Adams in power, because

above account is one of no less than \$150,-000. That is the sum granted to New Brunswick under the Treaty of Washington in lieu of Export Duty. That was an interest which this Province sold to Canada. Dominion and even International interests, under the Treaty of Washington required that the export duty on lumber should be removed; we were interested in it as a source of revenue, and sold out our claim. It is true that the Province got more in return than it then received, but it did not get more than, being master of the situation, it could fairly claim; for if the views of New Brnnswick had not been fairly met, the Legislature of this Province would not have given the indispensable assent to the Treaty of gift from the Province and has been the Washington. We gave Canada an equiva-

lent for that \$150,000, and therefore it is not a proper charge against this Province. The Union of the Provinces helped to free Canada, not only from political deadlocks, but from enormous deficits, and to thus obtain very large loans at low rates of interest. Mr Tilley charges the entire debt of New Brunswick with interest at from 5 to 6 per cent., whereas as Confederation, in which this Province held the key of the position, and is an importhing in reality for the Valley or any tant factor, enables Canada to borrow money at about 4 per cent.. there is no reason why New Brunswick should be charged more than that amount; certainly not more than 4.44 per cent., the average rate of interest paid by Canada. A calculation of the interest at the rates charged by Mr. Tilley against this Province, as compared with that paid by Canada, makes a difference in favor of of rendering good service to the public New Brunswick of \$82,932; we are by means of their well-known energy charged with \$454,976 for interest, whereof character and fair talents-we have as the charge should not exceed \$362,044; been charged with personal motives and on this item alone the sam of \$80,000 night. indulging in personal warfare. We are debited against us, is more than wiped

ready to see these charges reiterated, out. Now we direct attention to a nice piece but our readers must bear in mind that relates to 1881. Had he made it out for placed themselves before the people as 1880, what would have been the con. public men in connection with the quessequence? Why that the \$28,000 a year tion we have been discussing. The added to our subsidy on the bases of the World, for weeks, during the legislative census could not have been reckoned. session, made constant reference to Why does he not take the sums paid by their presence in Fredericton and their New Brunswick for 1881, instead of three efforts in behalf of our Railway, years last past? Simply because New Messrs. Call, Sadler, Tweedie, Park Brunswick would, in that case have to and others whose private business affairs get credit for \$234.654 more than on the take them to Fredericton several times average principle. The sum received from every year, were represented as doing those sources for New Brunswick was all kinds of things in the interest of the \$1,557,842, not, is stated by Mr. Tilley, the "average" sum of \$1,323,188. Even tiations with Mr. Gibson, Col. Greene the larger sum comes far short of what and others, who were represented as New Brunswick pays for goods consumed being very anxious to undertake the Custom Houses, to say nothing of the was heard on the other side-something sequence of the very high tariff now in

It is singular also that in his account of

read in that paper were probably sent the revenue derived from New Brunswick. orinspired by the gentlemen themselves, Sir Leonard should have wholly forgotton with a view of creating public beliefs to mention that derived from bill-stamps, which were misleading and unfounded, which in 1880-81 amounted to 13,634, or and giving to these gentlemen public from weights and measures stamps credit to which they were not entitled. amounting to \$4,952, or from gas and law All they have done is to have a subsidy stamps amounting in the same year to of \$3,000 a mile offered for a Railway \$3,428. Or why should the \$4,695 received for which \$5,000 was provided before, ed from New Brunswick fishing licenses. and to thereby cause the undertaking of or the \$5,778 received from Customs construction to be indefinitely postseizures not be credited to the Province. Here we have sources of revenue derived from New Brunswick, amounting to \$32. 487 in one year, which Sir Leonard wholly Our report of Monday night's meeting, being quite full, occupies so much and excise in 1980 81. The customs and space as to prevent a reply to Mr. Adams' attacks on the ADVANCE and that New Brunswick pays duties on goods its editor. We will let the matter pass have made a few running comments in a little less than one-thirteenth of that of the course of the report of the hon. the whole Dominion, so that our share of gentleman's speech, and will take occasion, hereafter, to correct any misapder these heads in the year 1880-81 would prehensions his Monday night's exhi-

New Brunswick for the Dominion would. ism may have created. He paid a poor therefore, stand as follows, mildly "re-adcompliment to the intelligence of the justed :"-Paid by Dominion to New Paid by New Brunswick Int. on debt...\$ 362,044 Customs and expenditures, miscellaneous 32,487 according to Sir L. Tilley, 492,560

plaints against the ADVANCE, he did not paid by N. B. \$650,980 Province, but it is such a case as the Minister's own figures and estimates enable us affirmed all we have said concerning fying to all who take a pride in New Brunswick; all who feel that this Province has large outstanding claims against Canada. It shows that we are not a pauper people living on the charity of Canada. but a people who pay at least \$651,000 a year towards the support of the Govern. ment, more than we receive. Indeed to this sum should be added about \$120,000 Province of New Brunswick, which has a more charged to public buildings, less tariff three or four times as oppressive as interest, not only because that is not an annual payment, but an expenditure on capital account, but becruse we paid for our buildings two or three times over, in paid in, not including any sums due for duties paid on goods consumed in the great fire. Apart from this, Canada, as the insurer of the buildings, had the funds to restore them. Add this, and other sums to the \$651,000, and make deducthis Province, and it will be found that It is a startling announcement; persons New Brunswick is probably paying a milwho pay 25, 50, 60 per cent. and more on

## Echoes of Monday Night's Meeting.

lion dollars a year, beyond receipts, into

the Canadian treasury; much like a pauper

"EIGHT YEARS has quietly passed does any one believe that New Brunswick away," was the poetical sentence studied up, doubt for days, by the There is not the slightest doubt that the Surveyor-General, as the impressive opening of his Masonic Hall speech on Provincial revenue would be far in excess | Monday night. And he is a lawyer, gentleman and a scholar. No wonder his friends winced.

MR. ADAMS' truthfulness may be gauged by his assertion in Masonic How is the case made out? It is done | Hall on Monday night that the contract for the Grand Southern Railway was made in 1874. As a matter of fact the Act under which the contract was made was not passed until 1874 and the contract itself was not entered into until a year or two after.

> Mr. Blair, according to Mr. Adams, acknowledged in the Assembly that no man could point to any maladministration on the part of any member of the Government. This is "a whopper" that would challenge the admiration of even Sir Charles Tupper or Tom Pepper. Had Mr. Blair been in the Hall Mr. Adams would have left that part of his remarks unsaid. He knows Mr. Blair and the meeting will be conducted with not only stated but proved the contrary.

WM. HAMILTON. | pense and made the means of securing estimated, and most unanswerable except not know what the charges were that such public men as Messrs. Johnson, must be added this balance of 37,000 refuge for worn out politicians. Had the was no contest it would leave him free to

for her owner a subsidy of \$2,000 a tions can be taken to some, which, are he was required to answer on behalf of quite excessive, as we will show at another the Government. Then he repudiated them all on the ground that many of The first item that we challenge in the the sins of that body were committed before he went into it. When he went into it he assumed responsibility for its sins, just as much as if he had always been a member of it. Why did he not refuse Mr. Young's offer, and help turn

the Government out? Not Safe. - Mr. Park, who offers as a Candidate for the Local Legislature, and who is a lawyer, had the boldness or perhaps temerity—on Monday night in the Chatham Masonic Hall to affirm his preference for men over measures in politics. We believe that the political atmosphere by which he surrounded and his company on his canvassing expeditions, just now, are not such as to elevate either his politics or moral perceptions, yet we hope he will live to learn the danger of the doctrine he advances and regret that he did not begin his political career on a higher plane.

"Hutchison was silent and dumb in the House," says Mr. Adams. And vet on Mr. Hutchison's resolution respecting the Government's inconsistency in the Legislative Council matter -a resolution supported by Mr. Hutchison in a sensible speech, free from the rant and peculiar English of Mr. Adams' utterances, this silent and dumb man secured the largest vote recorded from '78 to '82 against the Government. It was this fact and also the fact that Mr. Hutchison carried several measures through the House in spite of Mr Adams' most strenuous opposition, that lent bitterness as well as untruthfulness to Mr. Adams' statements on Monday

Daisies-Now-a-days not to use "TEA-BERRY," the new exquisite for the Teeth and Breath, argues not to be Recherche; cent samples. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mac-

### The Gloucester Election

Copy of a letter from His Lordship the Bishop of Chatham, N. B., ad dressed to the Right Rev. Thos. F. Barry, Vicar General, Caraquet, in reference to the candidature of Gloucester:

Снатнам, N. B., May 26th, 1882. Very Rev. and Dear Sir :-

Mr. T. W. Anglin, M. P. for Gloucester. N. B., on his way to visit his constituents previous to the approaching General Elections, called on me yesterday evening, asking that if not inconsistent with my sense of duty in the present circumstances, I might intimate to others what I had often expressed to those around me, viz. my high and warm appreciation of Mr as a Roman Catholic member of Parliament, reflecting honor on the Catholic body, by his intelligent, just and consistent course generally, in public writing, especially since he was first elected to represent Gloucester in the

Parliament of the newly constituted Dominion of Canada. Candour and justice require me to premise that for some year or two pre vious to that period, a passing cloud sometimes dimmed, in my estimation, the lustre of his public career, by certain unjust and intemperate utterances of his, derogatory to eminent official personages both in Church and State. As previously he had been regarded as a exponent in his words and acts, of Catholi principles, his then unwise course was to bring odium on the Catholic excise revenue of Canada during the body, as it certainly caused anxiety and displeasure to myself and other Bishops. A sense of official pastoral duty in the exthe letters published at the time, my used in this Province. Our population is disapproval of that part of Mr. Anglin's the passing faults of that period have been condoned, and his generally irreproachtion for Gloucester, has earned for him the be at least \$1.780,000. The account of admiration and approbation of the great bulk of well-informed Catholics everywhere in Canada, many of whom, like myself, prefer the policy of the political party to which he is opposed, but admired his personal integrity, his high faithful adhesion to, and clear and correct exposition and defence of Catholic doctrines and principles whenever the occasion demanded. Therefore, no matter whether supporting the political party in power for the time being, or honestly working in the ranks of the loyal and constitutional opposition, Mr. Anglin, by his This is very far, indeed, from represent- valuable services in the Dominion Parliaing the case that can be made out for this | ment, his brilliant mind and universal information, has merited well of his coun-

to make out. The case ought to be grati- Gloucester, whose interests he faithfully served and signally benefitted. It would, therefore, be regarded generally as a public loss, were he to lose his seat in Parliament. I myself would much regret his absence from the House o Commons, whose Speaker's chair he filled with such competency and dignity during the four years in which his party was in power. It was certainly an honor as well as a benefit to Gloucester to be represent

ed in Parliament by such an accomplished But as in the past I have never sought to force either clergy or people to conform to my views in politics, especially when no question of religious principle was involved (see my pastoral letter on civil elections issued some few years since) so now didate, but only justice, truth and charity to be observed by all in exercising their egitimate constitutional rights or duties in voting, each one for the Candidate of tions for sums improperly charged against his own free choice, according to his conscience and for which he is accountable to

In saying what truth and justice dictated in regard to the faithful services of Mr. Anglin in the past, I do not wish to disparage the merits of any other Candidate who may offer. I beg to remain, very Rev. and Dear Sir.

ery faithfully yours in J. C., (Signed) † JAMES ROGERS Bishop of Chatham. To the Very Rev'd T. F. Barry, V. G. Caraquet, Gloucester Co., N. B

DELAYS are dangerous, particularly in Kidney Diseases, so take at once Dr. VAN from all your sufferings. Your Druggist keeps it. Sold by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham.

## Political Meeting

ment of it the Secretary stated :-Although the meeting is called under the auspices of the supporters of Messrs.

one, and saying he had been requested by meeting to take the Chair, he invited the candidates to seats on the platform. Hon. Surveyor-General Adams at once rose and after claiming that the meeting

A motion was also made that Mr. Pierce

Mr. Pierce put his own nomination in and were impatient over the Surveyor committee at whose invitation he was present, who were paving for the hall and who desired only a fair hearing all round. create confusion and Mr. Crimmin, Mr. Adams' nominee for the Chairmanship, declined to allow himself to be placed before the meeting for the position.

John Shirreff, Esq., was then proposed but he declined to interfere and then a chison's speech was frequently applauded \$15,000 or \$20,000. Petitions asking for motion by Mr. D. G. Smith to sustain and cheered at the close.] Mr. Pierce in the Chair was passed almost unanimously, Mr. Adams and those who had acted with him, evidently realising that they had placed themselves in a false

He remembered that all the Candidates save one were then in opposition to the Government-that one being Mr. Swim. of Doaktown, who polled quite a small vote-and he had accepted that fact as evidonce that the sentiment of the electors was not in accord with the Government. As he had already said he was not, him-Mr. Anglin for the County of | self, pledged one way or another, but from what he had heard during the canvass of 1878 he became somewhat prejudiced against the Government. Notwithstanding this he was prepared, when he went to the Legislature, to give them a fair support on all good measures.

> thought, was very short, and, as he had been quite closely engaged with business concerns and been led to believe there would be no contest, he had not had time to arrange matter for a speech, nor had he been yet able to give much time to the work of canvassing. He would say that he was opposed to the policy of the Government and believed it was not in accord with the views and interests of the people of the Province. One of the first ques. tions that came under his notice in the legislature was that of the Grand Southern Railway. The Leader of the Opposition claimed that the Government should give that road only such aid as it was entitled to under its charter, while certain members of the Government admitted that the charter should never have been given, although they argued that as the contract had been made under the Act it was the duty of the Government to do all in its power to assist the Company. It was generally agreed, and decided by the Legislature that the Company should get its charter rights and no more. He was one of those who believed that the Miramichi Valley Railway had greater claims than the Grand Southern. The places for whose accommodation the latter road was built-St. George and St. Stephen-had were other parts of the Province in whose interest money was more required to assist railway construction. But, notwithstanding the refusal of the Legislature to authorise the Government to go further than the Grand Southern Charter demanded in advancing that Company money on subsidy account, the Government took

fused permission to do so. the County to come forward at this time Another question, in reference to which and, in doing so, wished to state that he the Government had pursued a most inwas out in opposition to the Government. consistent course, was that of the abolition | To his mind, it was not a matter of moof the Legislative Council. They affirmed | ment to this County that the Government their intention of abolishing the Council in of which Mr. Adams was a member should the Speech with which the Lieut. Governor | be sustained, because there were very opened the Legislature in 1879 and every many among the people of the County member, he thought, took the view that who would sooner, perhaps, ask for ment.] it was the Government's policy to abolish nothing than accept anything from a Govthat body and have the affairs of the ernment which refused or neglected to Province managed by the people's repre- give us justice, as this Government had sentatives only. Yet, from session to done for several years. This Government session, for four years, the Government | had kept itself in existence by resort to failed to carry out their professed intenreconstruction whenever it could no longtions and after the last session had closed | er hold together without it, and it was they actually appointed new men sufficient largely composed of deserters from the to raise the membership of the Upper ranks of the Opposition, and if the whole House to nineteen, although its constitu- Province did its duty there would be no tion limits it to eighteen.-Instead of reconstruction this time. [Cheers.] He abolishing the Legislative Council, there- had no confidence in a Government which not rally himself, and sat down much to fore, as they professed to be desirous of maintained a policy under which the pubdoing in 1879, they appointed one member | lic lands were disposed of to the exclusion more than the law allowed them to do. of the settlers' claims-passed into the He would refer to only one subject more, hands of the rich monopolists. The public viz. the effect of the Government's man- lands of the Province should be left free, agement of Provincial finances. He nad so that the poor man, equally with the a few figures to present on the subject. rich, might invest in them and reap from They were taken from the public accounts | them the fruits of his labor. Extravagance seemed to characterise the of the Province which were accessible to every elector present and he advised them | Government's administration, and to meet to take those accounts and study them for its recklessly incurred obligations, resort their own information, and to verify his | was had to land sales and other objectionfigures. When he went to the Legisla- able means for raising money. If our

ture he found that the balance on hand from the previous fiscal year, 1877, was have parted with the whole of them and \$96,757, while the Province owed, on debenture account \$499,000, which left derived from them. If the Province is so BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE and obtain relief the Province with a debt of say \$400,000. poor that resort to the sale of her public was a fair administration of Provincial That \$400,000 was the total liability of lands is necessary, why should such exthe Province at the beginning of the year | pensive works as the Normal School and 1878. It was the debt that had been in. Legislative building have been undertaken curred up to that time. In four years The new Legislative building was erected, what had been the increase under the it appeared, more to please the people of present Government? Why, in '79 the Fredericton and ornament that city than debenture indebtedness had risen to \$523,-000, in '80 to \$696,000, and in '81 to \$808,. for it would hardly be denied that one rect that statement, as he had never said 000. In 1878 the balance to the credit of costing a quarter of the money would gentlemen who are before the people as the Province was \$40,920, but there was have been sufficient for the purpose and He claimed to have a way of his own and no balance left to the credit of the Prov- more in keeping with the financial ability independence of his own, and judging from umberland in the House of Assembly at ince after that year. Before the end of of the Province. The money which was the acts of the Government, and the tacthe fiscal year 1880 the Government, in wasted on that building could have been tics of the Opposition he are not believe order to carry on the affairs of the country expended to far greater advantage for that if the latter had been in power durhad been obliged to borrow \$60,000 from more necessary purposes. the Dominion [Government on account of October 1881 they had borrowed some

would show a loss of \$433,000 in round tll the eve of a general election to fill the numbers, or \$134,942,09 exactly. Add to the actual debenture indebtedness in '81. of 808,000, the debentures due to complete the Kent Railway, \$50,000. those yet to be charged in the Public Accounts for the new Legislative Building bers, 978,000 of a debenture indebtedness. Then add to this the 133,942,09 of loss on have been made worse off in four years by about \$700,000,—that we have in fact nearly trebled our liabilities. Out of the \$400,000 accrued prior to 1878 some \$56, 000 came to this County as subsidy and of the \$700,000 added since 1878 not a ber of Government did not advocate our dollar came to Northumberland. It went to the Grand Sonthern and other more favored enterprises. It was on such facts and figures as these that he justified his opposition to the Government. [Mr. Hut-

dreds of names on them were sent from Hon. Mr. Adams was asked by the Chairman to follow Mr. Hutchison, but polite, whereupon Mr. Gillespie came forward. He said this was the second time he had addressed his fellow-townsmen of Chatham in this Hall. He had been four years in the House of Assembly prior to the last election and was in opposition to the Government. In the canvass of 1878 he had been outspoken against the same Government and said, if elected, he would stand up against it if he stood alone. He would never say such a thing as that again (laughter) because all have to live and the interests of the County must be looked after, so it was not well for a man to be tied up too strongly. Railway and the sales of Crown Lands, believing that such sales were against settlers' interests. He had also supported the resolution for the abolition of the Legislative Council and the bill to abolish the Garnishee Act. He was bound to support all good measures and had stated in his card now before the electors that he wished to be judged by his public acts in and out of the Assembly, that he was in favor of the Miramichi Valley Railway and the Bridge at Nelson and that all measures introduced for the good of the Province should, after due consideration, have his support. He said he had got the name of being troubled with chronic opposition. that was almost thrown away, and it would Here he told the old story of the Irishman who declared himself "agin all Governments" and said he was against Adams Government. He was opposed to it squarely, but he could not see that it would be in the interest of the County to defeat the member of the Government

created an excellent impression and was very heartily received.] MR. TROY'S SPEECH. Mr. Thomas Troy of Douglastown was

the next speaker. He said it was the first time in his life that he had appeared as a candidate for the Legislature. He would support any good measure. If the | believed he had a modest estimate of himself and he could truly say that in coming forward he did not do so to gratify any personal ambition, and he stood in the position of a candidate in opposition to his own personal feelings. Politically the position was one which accorded with his sentiments, but personally it was not. The impression seemed to have gone abroad that there was to be no contest. and there had been a statement made in a certain paper that two and two were to been in opposition had joined hands with the member of the Government and it was then a large number of the electors seemed to be aroused and to realize that it was too bad that four men should virtually elect themselves. [Applause.] His canvass was squarely against the Government. Mr. Gillespie seemed to say he was an opposition man, but it was stated in his behalf in a paper that he was not on the Opposition ticket.

[Here there was some discussion between Messrs. Troy and Gillespie in reference to the formation of the ticket in which Mr. Gillespie admitted the arrange.

Mr. Troy continuing said he went on the ticket because Messrs. Hutchison and Gillespie had agreed to go on with Mr. Burchill and himself. He was in the field and would fight it out in that line. When Mr. Adams first offered for the legislature he advocated retrenchment and economy. It was all the cry on the part of that gentleman and other candidates. [Here Mr. Troy seemed to be affected with nervousness from which he could the regret of all present, who seemed to be in full sympathy with him. 1

### MR. PARK'S SPEECH. W. A. Park, Esq., of Newcastle, said

the present was the first time for him to come before the electors of Chatham as a Legislative Candidate. He had never taken any very active part in either Local or Dominion politics, his view being that it was more a question of men than anything else. So long as the public moneys were spent judiciously by our Local Legislators there was little else to require. In lands were thus to be sold, we will soon Local politics there were now no great questions at issue, such, for instance, as Responsible Government or the School question, and the chief thing to look for affairs. There had been a Government and an Opposition in existence for four years-both very necessary in the public interest-the one as much so as the other. He had been referred to in the ADVANCE as one who was once ready to run in the because it was necessary to the Province, Opposition interest, but he wished to corhe was in sympathy with the Opposition. ing the last four years they could have The Legislative Council was a compara- conducted the affairs of the Province more ernment seemed to realise in 1879, but it done, or even as well. It was easy to talk The second set of items given above are been brought to the meeting and did He referred to the custom observed by 1877, of \$96,000 in favor of the Province that it was, as had often been said, a without opposition. Of course if there

As many electors of Chatham as the Masonic Hall would hold assembled therein on Monday evening to hear addresses on Provincial politics from the several candidates for the representation of North-

The meeting was called under the auspices of those who are opposed to the Government, but in the public announce-

Hutchison, Gillespie, Troy and Burchill-opponents of the Local Government—the other Candidates, who are hereby invited to be present and give their political views. will have equal privileges with the others every regard to a fair hearing all round.

Pursuant to this declaration Jas. J. would leave the actual balance against late House when no such additions to the electors of the County, and he would also Mr. Adams complained that he had Pierce, Esq., called the meeting to order. the Province \$37,000. To the balance of Upper House were needed, thus proving say that he had no desire to be returned

Kerr, Sutton and Williston, of placing against the Province in 1881 in order to Government been sincere the Legislative their views on public questions before the show the true condition of the balance of Council would have been abolished long electors at such gatherings as the present ordinary receipts and expenditures. This ago. Why did the Government wait unhad the right to elect a Chairman, moved that Mr. Thos. Crimmin take that posi- \$120,000, and there are, in round numthe nature of an amendment, which received over \$400,000 in 1877, we now owe, after meeting had come to hear the Candidates administration, about \$1,112,000, or we Mr. Troy, of Newcastle, deprecated the stock for the Chatham railway, but out

MR. HUTCHISON'S SPEECH. The first speaker called upon was Ernest Hutchison, Esq., He said tha notwithstanding the difficulties attending the organization of the meeting, he believed those present would be able to get to their homes in reasonably good time. the speeches were as brief as he proposed to make his. When the election contest of 1878 was pending and he was conducting his canvass of the County he could not say that he had entered that canvass with any particular prejudices in reference to the Government. He had offered in response to a request from a large number of electors who seemed to desire him as a representative and they elected him.

The notice of the present meeting, he who represented it, [laughter and cries of oh, oh !] for if the Government were sustained in the Province at large and Northumberland sent four men pledged against it, all she would get was \$7,000 a year for her by-roads and not another cent! [Great laughter.] This might suit the towns of Chatham and Newcastle, but it would be much against the country districts. If the Government were sustained and the ticket elected Northumberland's members would be in the cold shades of Opposition. He was afraid the Opposition would not succeed in the Province for Mr. Black was not running, Willis had again changed sides and in other Counties things were to remain as they had been. If elected he electors would support him on these conwhen he came here first and would be the same four years hence when he would come back again from the Legislature for the votes of the electors of Chatham. excellent water communication and there [Applause.] MR. BURCHILL'S SPEECH.

John P. Burchill, Esq., of Nelson next came forward, and was well received. He said it was his first appearance as a political speaker, but he believed it was

right for any candidate who offered for the Legislature, to place before the electors the grounds on which he did so. He upon itself the responsibility of spending had been requested by a large some \$280,000 or \$300,000 after being renumber of electors in different parts of

the next year's subsidy, while on 31st tively useless body, a fact which the Gov- successfully than the Government had \$45,000. At that time they reported a had gone back on its policy of that time of reforms, but not so easy to secure them. balance of some \$8,000 on hand, though in reference to that body. Instead of If he was elected and saw a chance to as they had borrowed in anticipation of earnestly and honestly endeavoring to obtain a better Government than the the subsidy there really was no balance. abolish it, the Government had filled up present one he would support it. He had If this \$8,000 of an alleged balance were the vacant seats and one extra. They had not offered of himself, but in response to deducted from the \$45,000 borrowed, it done this at the close of the term of the requests from no small number of the

the Province will lose the income now

MR. GILLESPIE'S SPEECH.

the County to the Government, but they were not even read, while their prayer was declined in a manner more forcible than peremptorily refused. The Government which could so readily give \$50,000 to the St. John Dry Dock threw our Nelson Bridge petitions under the table. But when the session was over, after a grant for the work was positively denied, on comes an engineer from Fredericton, who makes a survey of the proposed site and the people are asked to believe in the fraud! [Cheers.] Then, there was the Miramichi Valley Railway. The claims of that road were well established as superior to those of the Grand Southern, to which the Government readily gave \$5,000 per mile, but when our claims in behalf of the Valley road were put forward they could not give more than \$3,000 a mile. Mr. Gillespie had said that if four members opposed to the Government were returned from the County we would receive only \$7,000 a year for our by-roads, but he would ask how much more than that did we receive with one member in the Government and another supporting him. It might be said that we received something more for the great roads, but it was only when they were so bad that people were in danger of breaking their necks in the holes worn in them after long neglect. While our roads were left in a bad condition our member of Government could secure a subsidy of \$2,000 a year for the Andover, money

> be much better for the people if that sum was put where it would do far more good on the neglected roads of the County. When the canvass was going on in Nelson in 1878 and Mr. Swim appeared there as a Government supporter, he was openly abused at a public meeting on the Government's account and the electors of that Parish joined with those of other Parishes of the County in voting him out. The verdict was, at that time, decidedly against the Government and he would ask the electors to vote that Government down again and prove thereby that the people of Northumberland were not to be treated lightly. [Mr. Burchill's speech

vacant seats with members of the Lower

House? Was it not suspicious? It was

of the same character as the creation of a

new County Judgship, which all agreed

was unnecessary-merely to shelve mem-

bers who had been useful to the Govern-

ment. It was said that the Dominion

paid the extra Judge's salary, but it was

establishing a bad precedent that would

that though Northumberland paid forty or

fifty thousand dollars for mileage and

stumpage into the revenues of the Pro-

vince and though the Government could

give \$50,000 for a dry dock at St. John

and \$5,000 a mile subsidy to the Grand

Southern Railway, yet, when the Mirami-

chi presented her railway and bridge claims

she was denied. It seemed as if our mem-

claims as he ought to do, or, if the d d ad-

The bridge over the Southwest Mira.

michi was a work that would benefit both

sides of the river and cost only some

the construction of that bridge with hnn-

vocate them, he was not listened to.

Mr. Burchill next referred to the fact

re-act injuriously on the Province.