Mr. Adams and other candidates declare Government as soon as he was elected. It was useless for Mr. Adams to claim that this was not the same Government as that which he had so roundly condemned. for it was the same as long as the leaven of the old one remained in it to affect the whole body. It was no use for Mr. Adams to deny that he had gone throughout the length and breadth of the County denouncing that Government, for he did so and, yet, Mr. Landry, Mr. Hanington and he joined that Government, both the former gentlemen having also canvassed in opposi- | close.] tion to it. They should not have done so. for by that act they endorsed and condoned

lative Council-a policy that had been endorsed by all our public men since Confederation. Mr. Troy here referred to the large interests which were formerly under the control of the Legislature, and argued that the transfer of the duty of dealing with most of them to Ottawa and the contraction of the powers and work of the Legislature, rendered the Upper House an unnecessary adjunct to our Legislative machinery. He remembered, when Mr. Adams first offered for the Legislature, that he advocated the abolition of the Upper House and a reduction of the representation in the Assembly. That gentleman then thought two members ought to be sufficient for Northumberland in the Lower House, and he advocated that doctrine also. Perhaps he had done this in the exuberant gush of his youthful patriotism, but its ardor might have been dampened after he was elected, over the problem of his own chances as one in two. compared with what they would be as larger questions to be dealt with at Fredone in four.

Ontario and elsewhere to enquire into the the paragraphs on the subject in the Governor's speech at the opening of the Legislature a few years since, and, yet, on the eve of a general election, when there was no necessity for the increased membership, they had filled up all the vacancies and gone a little better, for whereas the House was only composed of eighteen members they had appointed sufficient to swell the number to nineteen. It was said that these might be pledged to vote the body to which they belonged, out of existence, but he did not know that any such pledge had been required of them, and it was not natural to expect that they would take that course, for everybody knew with what tenacity men would hold to such a position. The Government should not have filled the vacancies until the question had been referred to the people. He had no doubt of the manner in which the people would pronounce if the issue were put squarely to them. In any case, had the Government been sincere from the first and made no appointments, the Legislative Council would have ceased to exist because of its having no quorum for the transaction of business. Mr. Troy closed this part of his speech by reference to the favorable experience of Ontario with a single house and the adoption of the same principle in Prince Edward Island.

He next referred to the large stumpage contributions of Northumberland to the revenue of the Province-nearly \$2,000 more than contributed by all the rest of the Province put together-and neglect of our claims on account of the Miramichi Valley Raiiway, illustrating the treatment that this County had received by showing that out of the great amount of money representing the indebtedness of the Province-over \$1,000, 000-only \$56,000 had found its way to Northumberland. The Provincial Secretary had, in 1874, shown the ample ability of the Province to subsidise Railways to the extent of \$5,000 a mile, and although the Province had not undertaken the mileage contemplated at that time, yet when Miramichi put forward her claims, we were put off with \$3,000 a mile, while \$50,000 were given, to St. John for a Dry Dock and \$50,000 more for a Bridge over the St. John at Fredericton-St. John which paid but a thousand or two or dollars in stumpage and was always favor and legislation. We had, therefore, been treated most unfairly in the matter of the Miramichi Valley Railway and it was Mr. Adams' duty to have done more for it than he had done. He had threatened to resign his seat in the Government on a more trivial matter and it would have been to his credit had he taken more firm grounds when such an important matter to the people he represented was at stake. Mr. W. S. Brown,-Will you secure the Miramichi Valley Railway for us?

Mr. Troy,-My experience suggests that it is not desirable to make many promises, for I have found that those who have been profuse in that respect have been slim in performance.

He believed that the policy of parting with the Crown Lands absolutely was an impolitic one, although Mr. Adams had said the other night that it would be six hundred years before all the Crown Lands of New Brunswick were sold if the sales went on at no greater rate than under his administration, still it was well known that all the public lands were not such as would be selected for lumbering purposes. and he would find that less than six hundred years would serve to dispose of all the lands that were desirable. The plan of the survey of those Hemlock lands sold in Kent was, he had learned, a most extraordinary one to look at, and such sales established a bad precedent, and an abuse which would grow larger if not properly checked. The experience of Ontario was that settlement had been retarded by feeling in the Province against these sales

tion that he desired to be the cause of deupon these people to virtually assert that they could not divide in their support of Catholic candidates, no matter how recreant one might have proved to principle?—that they must follow one man? Such an assertion was unfair and humili ating-an idea that should be frowned down. There were many within that in-

conclusion it would establish a sentiment theirs during the canvass of 1878; yet calculated to strike a blow against that that gentleman had gone into that same feeling of independence which should actuate all electors. Mr. Troy concluded by assuring the electors that he came before them prompted by an honest aspiration and that he would accept their verdict, whatever it might be, with equanimity; of one thing he felt assured, -he would come out of the fight without dis-

> [Mr. Troy's speech was listened to with | lic meeting that had been held in Derby evident pleasure and satisfaction by everyone present. He was frequently applauded during its delivery and cheered at the

said he came out as a candidate opposed what they had condemned and denounced. to the Government. At the election in Mr. Adams could not, at least, lay claim 1878 he supported the Opposition candito consistency—one of the brightest jewels | dates and had seen no reason to change in the reputation of a public man, and he his views since that time. He had watchwas sorry that he was justified in saying | ed the course pursued by the Government during the last four years and expressed He was in favor of abolishing the Legis. himself opposed thereto. He felt, therefore, that if he now came out as an independent he would be looked upon as a man who was willing to say in private what he would not stand by in public and, therefore, not in a position to ask for the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

He was opposed, in the first place, to the extravagance which had marked the administration of the present Government, It was said there were no questions in our local politics at the present time but the question of men, and he would therefore say that the men wanted as the representatives of the people were those whose avowed principles were guarantees that they would not be bought. While he admitted that there were no really great questions at stake in the present contest, yet there was the question of administration, in reference to which he contended that the opposition was in the

Prior to Confederation there were much

ericton than at the present time, but House would be devoted to something ernment delegations which had gone to It followed, as the work of legislation was lessened in every way, that a proper reworking of the one chamber system, to gard for economy should be observed and the expenses cut down proportionately, just as any prudent business man would do in the management of his private concerns. But this Government had not done that. Able statesmen, for instance, had been content to legislate for the country in the old wooden structure now, with affairs of much less importance to engage their attention, nothing less than a Legislative Building which had cost \$120,000 was good enough for our representatives. He denounced this as reckless extravagance. Then, there was the inconsistency of the Government's course in the Legislative Council matter. It affirm. ed its intention to do away with the Council and kept vacant places in it until the close of the last session, when several members had found refuge therein, after faithful services to the party in power. The new judgship, created at the end of the last session, and which was pronounced altogether unnecessary by those competent to do so, was another evident provision for a member who was to be thus reward ed at public expense for services performed | Editor.] in keeping the Government together.

He was of opinion that no land should be sold, save for actual settlement. would be found that if the lands were sold in large quantities, it would lead to mono polies calculated to retard or even prevent settlement. Besides, the lands of the Province produce a large portion of the evenue on which the Province depends | if elected. for the maintenance of her public services, and if they are sold and the proceeds used for the purposes of current expenditure, the result will be that, in time, we will have parted with our lands and the revenue derivable from them 7.111 be lost This, in turn, will entail the necessity of resorting to direct caxation for the main terance of the roads and bridges and some of the other services of the country. At the present time the County of Northumberland pays over one half of the stumpage revenue of the Province-a new tax placed of late years upon the lumber industry. This was imposed after the removal of the export duty from which the Province derived only about one half the amount realised out of stumpage and, if in those times, the revenue was sufficient to admit of the Government keeping the roads and bridges in good order, how comes it that ed in the matter of Government grants they are in the wretched condition of e present time? Where does the ext stumpage revenue go to?

He was opposed, out and out, to the Government and its general policy, but that would not, by any means, prevent him from supporting it in any good measure tending to advance the interests of the County or Province. He was opposed to the Andover subsidy-not because he had a word to say against the owner of that boat-but because he believed-and nine-tenths of the County believed-that the two thousand dollars given to that gentleman was more than he made an adequate return to the Province for, and that large sum could be distributed more generally over the country for the benefit of the people, at large, whose roads and bridges were in such wretched repair. He was in favor of maintaining ferries, which, like bridges, were an accommodation to the people, and the public money Government in 1878.

could be better spent for them. He had given a few of the grounds of his objections to the Government and o those and other grounds to which he had referred during the canvass he appealed for the support of the electors. If however, they were satisfied with the Govern ment's course and voted to sustain it, he could not object, although in doing so they would be supporting a system of extravagant administration which needed a check. If elected, he would endeavor to support all good legislation and set his face against extravagant administration.

large tracts of land being locked up in the lafter referring to Mr. Mitchell's "pin hands of private parties and the same feather joke invented by Sir Leonard thing was threatened in New Brunswick. Tilley and giving Mr. Mitchell a recom-He was quite sure that there was such a mendation to the people, reiterated his statement made at Chatham and elsewher that he did not desire to be returned by It had been said and he believed acclamation, although if there had been chiefly by some persons of his own faith no election it would have been better for that he had been brought out to split the farmers, merchants, shishermen and the Catholic vote. He knew this was a others, who would thereby have been deficate subject, but it was one on which the better enabled to attend to business. plain speaking was best. This canvass He preferred to come out and find how he implied the unjust and slanderous imputa- had stood after an election contest and would be satisfied with the verdiet of the the public. He -a public thief !" priving that body of its just and legitimate | peorle. After referring to Dominion and representation. Was it not a slander local questions which had, in past times, engaged the attention and divided the questions in the present contest.

principal care of the electors should be to him, for I've get him where secure the return of gentlemen capable of He wanted me to pay a claim of \$600 and honestly spending the money. The contests that were recently fought abuse me in his paper and, ever since, fluential body who had as good a right to had been simply over the question of ins I've been attacked in the ADVANCE with | Miramichi Valley Railway. If Smith sophisticated member. EDITOR.] Mr. very excellent; also, come or be brought forward 'as candidates and outs. He recognised the fact that slander, abuse and blackguardism. He could give such evidence let him do it. for the suffrages of their fellow electors as Northumberland paid a very large propor- swore he'd defeat me -all because I pre- Mr. Adams here became quite violent Mr. Park and himself and against the the gentleman in whose interest this our of the stumpage revenue, but the vented him from getting another steal of again when Mr. Harper and others sugges- "ledger inflnence," and Candidates who worthy canvass was started, and if such public lands belonged to the Province and \$600.

located, and members from particular ADVANCE, saying it had charged him with tions were made by the supporters of Mr. | never were and never would be any good counties could not govern the whole body. taking charge of the Chatham meeting. Adams. It was not true, as stated in the AD. That was not true. He was, however, VANCE, that he was making the Miramichi Valley Railway a stepping stone for Pierce should not take charge of it. It placing himself in the Legislature. [The ADVANCE did not say what Mr. Park charges it with .- EDITOR. 1 It was entirely false! [Mr. Park should keep cool over imaginary statements.—EDITOR]

pursuant to a promise made at which, he and other gentlemen interested had gone to Fredericton, pressed upon the Government the claims of the road for \$5,000 a mile, assisted by Messrs. Hutchison, Gillespie, Adams and Davidson, They tried to get members from other counties to co-operate with them. but found that many of them were looking for aid to similar undertakings. The Government that neither Hutchison nor Gillespie Speaker would have ruled such an amendment out of order.-EDITOR.] He considered the Valley Railway of so much fice his chances of ever being a representative could he thereby secure its construction. The question was of more importance to the people than the political prospects or success of any man in the County. [The speaker should have cred

-EDITOR.] only one legislative body to manage Pro vincial affairs, and thought the time would come when necessary Imperial legislation would be secured to that end, so that the money spent in maintaining the Upper

He was also in favor of no property qualification being required of Candidates for the House of Assembly, ability and brains being the essentials in men who offered. He claimed that lawyers should not be looked upon with disfavor as Candidates, so long as they were men possessing ability and honesty of purpose. The ADVANCE had said lawyers had no principle, [Here Mr. Park again misrepresented known as the Assembly buildings, but the ADVANCE. and it was unfair to excite such prejudices against an honorable class of men and he would leave it to the electors to decide whether the lawvers or the editor of the ADVANCE had the best right to appeal to them on the ground of prin-

> [Mr. Park is, here, entirely astray and shows a thin-skinned soreness that is childish and undignified. The reference of the ADVANCE to the lawyers was as "The County cannot longer afford to be maniputated by two lawyers. Let us have the industries of the County represented this time. The lawyers

and principle do not seem to agree. They easily As Mr. Park was endeavoring to create a sympathy for himself we suppose it is right that we should forgive him for misquoting and misrepresenting us. He would not be a fit associate for Mr. Adams if he did not do that kind of thing .-

Mr. Park continuing said he did not propose to make promises at the present time. So far as he had been able to judge the Government had done as well as any other could have done in the circumstances in which they were placed, and it was right to give them an honest trial. That. at all events, was what he intended to do

The ADVANCE had said he would have ample leisure fter the election to count Mr. Adams' plumpers. He believed Mr. Adams and he could trust each other, for they were acting honorably and in good faith together, and neither wanted plumpers. They desired their friends to act honorably by both of them, to put them both on their ballots and see that they were returned by a good round majority. He appealed to the electors as a native of the County and asked for trial as one o its representatives. If-being electedhe failed to do his duty, they could, at the end of four years, turn him out. Whatever the result might be he would take it with a good grace. [Applause.]

MR. ADAMS. Mr. Adams, on taking the platform, said he had been requested to state that Mr. Hutchison was too ill to address the electors; this he regretted. He would like for Mr. Hutchison to be well enough to give those present explanations respecting the manner in which he had represented the people during the last four years. Perhaps he would, were he in condition to speak, be able to satisfy the electors that his opposition to the Government was correct.

Mr. Adams went on to allege that the gentlemen preceding him had expressed the opinion that the Government was deserving of praise in many things and Messrs. Burchill and Troy believed it had done wrong they should have shown how. [And didn't they? EDITOR.] He couldn't say much against Gillespie, for he knew he would support the Government if it were in the majority. Smith had put Gillespie on the ticket to kill him. Now, he would proceed to cram down Smith's throat the lie that he canvassed in opposition to the

Mr. Adams here read several extracts from ADVANCE editorials written after the election of 1878 in which-in reply to the News' claims that Northumberland had sent four men to oppose the Government not be too sure of what his paper claimed This, Mr. Adams claimed, was proving by Smith himself that he, Adams, did not canvass against the Government in

1878. He then went on to claim that he had "suffocated" Smith's lies with the truth, "put a rope around his neck," etc. When he (Adams) came back for election. ernment, Smith was very anxious to see ear. Smith approved of his going into Smith) to slander me." the Government, told him he deserved

steal more money than he had stolen from Mr. Smith here rose and said, -- "And you. Sir. are a public har!'

determined that D. G. Smith and James was also untrue that Mr. James Troy had I ask no man to interfere in my behalf .deprecated his conduct. Was there a bigger liar than Smith anywhere?

personal matters alone. Mr. Park proceeded to refer to the pub-Mr. Adams,-If you don't like what attacks. in the interest of the Valley Railway, I'm saying, go out

Several voices, - "Put him out!" Mr. Adams took the hint and proceeded to refer to the Crown Land sales, charging that Mr. Burchill did not understand the conditions under which settlers became possessed of public lands. Burchill was a with King, Kelly and Young-had stood fine friend of the poor man, wasn't he? This anxiety had never been expressed over the sales made by his predecessors in and had now turned his back on Young to office. He had curtailed the sales of persecute him (Adams). said they could not afford to give all that | Crown Lands instead of increasing them. was asked of them but they passed the [Mr. Adams here stated the figures given ning "varns" to as well as webs about the \$3.000 a mile Subsidy Act and he noticed by him at the Chatham meeting in sup- Surveyor: General. 1 port of his statement.] And, yet, with moved any amendment to increase the less sales, he had secured more money subject by again challenging Mr. Smith sum. [If Mr. Park had sufficient legisla- therefrom that any other Surveyor-Gen- to produce any proof that either he or Mr. tive experience he would know that the eral had done. During the last six years, Call had ever done anything to balk a or from 1876 to 1881, the lands sold were 49.485 acres, for which the Province received \$56,481 and, yet, there were 531,importance that he would willingly sacri- 382 given away during the same period under the Labor and Free Grants Acts. He had nothing to say against Mr. Burchill or his father, personally, but when Burchill went on the public platform and nect to be met and have their ginger cakes ited the ADVANCE with this sentiment, handled. Mr. Burchill was shocked at which he took verbatim from our columns. monopoly, and concerned about the poor man, and vet Geo. Burchill & Sons had He affirmed the desirability of having 678,000 acres of Crown Lands, at one and a quarter cents an acre, and wanted credit

at the end of the year for that.

Mr. Burchill, -I deny that statement Mr. Adams here claimed that Mr. Burchill was now afraid of what he was getting. He next referred to the Kent lands, claiming that George McLeod wanted to own the whole of Kent County but he wouldn't let him. The Govern ment had caused a survey of the Ken lands near the Intercolonial to be made and in full Council decided that certain blocks should be sold at public auction. -It was well known that some bark operators even in this County were not very particular, but in Kent no stumpage could be collected. The people there depleted the public lands and were of such a character that it would take all the depart ments of the Government to watch them. Everyone knew that when there was lot of granted land near Crown lands the Government received very little stumpage and this was the nature of things in Kent which induced him to sell. McLeod had applied for lands in Kent the year before the sale and said they were not worth eighty cents an acre, being unfit for settle ment and yet he turned around the next year, when Messrs. Miller wanted them

and said they were fit for settlement. He had been charged in the ADVANCE with having made a bogus sale, but would soon set that slander at rest-

Mr. Smith, -Permit me to ask a ques. tion, -Did you not, as Surveyor-General. advertise certain lands, which were under ease to Mr. George McLeod, for sale, on application of Mr. Winslow of the Board of Works Department and Mr. Myshrall. a citizen of Fredericton; were not several lots bid in by them at the sale and did a lot assume the purchase, or neglect to oblige them to pay for the lands?

Mr. Adams said the same question had been asked in the House, and a committee of investigation thereon was moved for by Mr. Willis, but as he had been "hounded" by the ADVANCE on the charge that he had corruptly favored Burns, Adams & Co., in reference to Crown Lands trespasses in Gloucester and a "nosing" committee had been appointed, which exonerated him after nineteen days' trial costing the country \$670, he demanded specific charges and, on Mr. Willis refusing to make them, the House at his request, voted down Willis' motion for a committee. In the Gloucester matter Smith had never had the manliness to publish the fact that the Department and himself had come out all right, "because you," said Mr. Adams, addressing Mr. Smith, "are a coward!" His answer to Smith's question was on the Journals of the House. There was a compact between McLeod and other Kent operators to keep

Mr. Harper, for Mr. McLeod, denied this and pressed Mr. Adams with questions which a few ill-looking fellows, evidently stationed about for the purpose, interrupted.

Mr. Adams then embraced the occasion to talk in a loud tone railing at Mr. Smith and charging him with being paid by McLeod to hound him from his position as Surveyor-General. He denied that it was the custom of lumbermen bidding in lands at the regular sales to pay for their purchases on the spot.

Mr. Harper, who had asked the question which brought out this assertion, said he had always done so when he bid in

Mr. Adams retorted, saying he had no doubt Mr. Harper would do a good many other foolish things if he lived. He went on to state that there had been a compact between Kent lumber operators-McLeod and Walker-not to bid against each other so that the lands should not be run up above \$1 an acre and he had determin. ed the arrangement should be thwarted. He did this as Trustee for the people and and he took steps to make these men pay a fair price. After the sale McLeod apthe complexion of the new Government, proached his friend Wm. Richards and asked him to enter into a combination with him to threaten Adams and, thus, compel him to reduce the price he forced them to pay to \$1, but Richards said. "No, I have paid only what the lands are worth, Adams has acted rightly and I will not join in any such arrangement." Since that time he had found George Mc-Leod against him-"McLeod who has him he had something to whisper in his paid that thing there (pointing to Mr.

Mr. Harper here asked leave to make the office etc., and yet, in his paper, the an explanation, but an arrangement seem same man had hounded him as having ed to have now been perfected to give Mr. violated his pledges. Mr. Adams continue Adams the greatest license of statement. ed, His opposition to Adams was, gen- unchecked by anyone. He next referred tlemen, because Adams wouldn't let him to the Valley Railway and the ADVANCE'S articles on that subject, asserting, in violent and offensive language, that the statement that Mr. Call, himself or any other of the "Directors" had opposed any person or company in undertaking the construction of that road was false. He challenged Smith or any one else present, or anywhere else, to produce a telegram line or petition showing that, at any time, Mr. Gibson or any company to build the which Mr. Adams was a young and un-

Mr. Smith here arose amid the confusion and said. - I desire both friends and opponents to listen patiently to Mr. Adams .-Allow Mr. Adams to make as great a blackguard of himself as his taste many Mr. Harry Harper., -- Mr. Adams, you dictate, but understand that when Mr. had better discuss public questions and let | Adams has finished his speech I shall claim the right of defending myself against his

Quiet was thus restored and there were cries of "that's fair," etc.

Mr. Adams proceeded to charge that Smith had associated with Young until he had got \$2,400 out of him. Smith was the gentleman who had such influence when Young told him to stand and sat down when Young ordered him to do [Mr. Young has, evidently, been spin-

Mr. Adams closed this portion of his

had encouraged Mr. Adams and his claquers in various ways, said something which we did not hear, but his countenance indicated that he felt outraged over the idea that he should be implicated in the charge that he had ever been a party dealt with public matters they must ex- to interference, to prevent any company or person who had the slightest desire, intention or ability to construct the Miramichi Valley Railway.]

> facts given in the ADVANCE of last week, as stated by Wm. Swim, Esq., at Doaktown and said if they had not been invented for the occasion that gentleman would have stated them when he was seeking re-election in 1878. Such a statement would have re-elected him. When he Miramichi Directors went to Freder cton in 1876 they found that the Govern nent had contracted for the construction f the 250 miles of road provided for in the subsidy bill and that they could not get a contract without the matter being referred to the Legislature.

Mr. Smith, -Three hundred miles was the limit in the Act of 1874. Mr. Adams, -"It was 250." Mr. Smith .- You are mistaken. It was

Mr. Call.-Of course it was 250 miles

to on, Adams. Mr. Adams, -- Kelly who was always defended by Smith, did not ask the House to make a contract with us. The offer of Gibson in 1875 was for \$7,000 a mile and a land bonus. [This is a most extraordinary statement and without truth. EDITOR] and we were ready to make a contract for \$5,000 a mile without any-

[As a matter of fact the Government was authorized in the Subsidy Act of 1874 to make contracts with railway companies prepared to build the lines provided for n said Act to the aggregate extent of 300 miles-not 250, as so positively asserted by the Surveyor General and Mr. Call. n 1876, when Messrs. Call, Adams and thers went to Fredericton to induce the Fovernment te make a contract with them he lines under contract could not have been more than 1531 miles in length all out together, for, even at the present ime, only four roads have been built or undertaken under that Act, viz.,-

Grand Southern, 821 miles. St. Martins and Upham, 30 Kent Northern, 27 Petitcodiac and Elgin, 14

There were, therefore, 1461 miles yet o spare when Messas. Call, Adams and other Directors were—according to Mr. Adams' story-put off with the excuse that a contract could not be made because the Government had already undertaken sufficient mileage of Railways to shut the Valley Road out. The public will naturally ask, -Did these gentlemen know what they were about when they were put off with this flimsy and untenable excuse or was Mr. Adams, backed by Mr. Call, inventing and misstating the fact deliberately at Newcastle last Thursday?— EDITOR.

Mr. Adams continued, stating that Mr. Kelly had "dodged" the Directors in 1876 and that ruined the prospects of the road at that time. He also charged Mr. Smith with having discouraged the friends of the undertaking in his paper and said the public ought to ask him to cease dipping his pen in vinegar and gall and to give his assistance to its success. He read, from the ADVANCE, Mr. Gillespie's letter to Wm. Swim Esq., in reference to the interview last spring of the Directors of the road and members for the County with Mr. Gibson at Fredericton, and said the Government had nothing to do with promoting the work as the Company should go to them with a proposition. Gillespie's statement about a bridge at Derby was nonsense, as it would cost more than the whole subsidy to build it. He had put through the bill referred to, to further Mr. Gibson's views, and the Company were willing to let that gentleman take hold of the road and build it, giving up to him, as a free gift, the plan of survey, profiles, estimates etc., which had cost some \$400, which was contributed chiefly by Messrs. Call, Swim, Sadler and Muirhead. The statement of the ADVANCE that the Andover subsidy stood in the way of the success of the road was thus answered, as a malicious and untruthful one. There might be political reasons for not going on with the road yet and as for the ADVANCE's attack on him in reference to the route, he was ready to stand by and justify what he had done. He referred to the usual order in Council passed declaring that when any company was prepared to build the Valley Road a contract should be made, and argued that that was a complete proof of the Govern-

ment's sincerity in the matter. Mr. Adams next referred to a private supper given by Messrs. Miller at Mortimore and said that it had been effective in causing Smith to let the Millers and their Hemlock lands alone and that Smith had discovered about that time that there was room enough for both the Millers and Mc-Leod in Kent.

ditures as that for the Normal School Fire, the \$25,000 grant to the St. John Fire sufferers, the expense of consolidating the statutes, etc., together with more recent grants and sums paid out of cur rent revenue. [He forgot that when he took credit for the expenditure of the sums named, he was also assuming the Government's sins for the same period, i.e. before he went into the Government, thus affirming the constitutional principle that this is the same Government that has existed since 1870, when the late Hon, they had objected to or protested against Geo. L. Hatheway headed the Brayley the Government making a contract with House caucus defeat of the Opposition, of

Adams closed by appealing for votes for MA I ted that he stick to decent public discus. were backed by Smith, who represented doctrine were pushed to its legitimate not to the Counties in which they were sion. Thereupon, some angry demonstrations of the County who Next door to Ullock's Stable A MIC.

MR. SMITH. Mr. Smith now took the platform amid considerable confusion, mingled with cries for "Tweedie,"

Mr. Tweedie, perceiving that "his friends' friends" were so manifestly unjust towards Mr. Smith, said that gentleman was entitled to a hearing, after the understanding he had stated when Mr. Adams was being interrupted. Mr. Smith then proceeded to say it was unfair than any man should be attacked

as he had been by the Surveyor-General, not only in Newcastle but elsewhere. without being accorded the right to be heard in his defence. The last words of the Hon. Surveyor-General were the key note and inspiration of the opposition he had met with during the seven years of his residence in Miramichi-he was an importation. Let those before him look upon the ships upon the river's surface, the mills giving employment to the men engaged in preparing and loading their cargoes, the lumbermen in our forests and the farmers who sought a market among these elements of our commerce, and imagine what a change there would be if the capital and brains of outsiders-ot importations-were withdrawn. The men who had built up and developed this port were importations, the men before him were importations and the hon. Surveyor-General's father, or, if not, his grandfather was an importation. Did it therefore come with good grace from that gentleman, in addition to the vile attacks he had made upon him to raise this cry. It was cowardly and an appeal to prejudice in keeping with his recent political course and he did not think a few claquers of Mr. Adams next proceeded to deny the Mr. Adams' should have endeavored to COLD, SILVER AND PLATED JEWELRY confusion and cries of "Tweedie," "put

> Mr. Tweedie said Mr. Smith ought to be heard and after he had spoken he [Tweedie] would give him a greater dressing down than Mr. Adams had adminis tered, for he had old scores to settle with

him out," "three cheers for Adams,"

"no abuse," drowned the voice of the

Mr. Smith again attempted to speak, but his claims for fair play and appeals to the manhood of the clamorous dozen or more, who were instigated by a few "respectable" leaders, were in vain. Mr. Tweedie then came forward to

speak, when Mr. Smith said that as he was denied the right to reply to the Surveyor-General's attacks, he would not remain to have Mr. Tweedie second the blackguardism, though they would vet hear his defence elsewhere. Mr. Smith We learn that Mr. Tweedie addressed

the electors afterwardss.

Mackenzie, Chatham.

had no reporter present we do know what he said. We are informed however, that he said he would not attack Mr. Smith when that gentleman was ab-After Mr. Tweedie's speech the electors and candidates left the Court House.

DELAYS are dangerous, particularly in Kidney Diseases, so take at once Dr. VAN BUREN'S KIDNEY CURE and obtain relief from all your sufferings. Your Druggist keeps it. Sold by J. D. B. F.

Samson lost his strength with his hair. Thousands of men and women loose their beauty with theirs, and very large numbers restore the ravages of time by using the famous Cingalese Hair Restorer. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by J. D. B. F. Mackenzie, Chatham.

New Advetiserment.

Farming Implements Etc. At Auction.

TO be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY the 29th JUNE inst., at 2 o'clock p. m., rp, on the farm of A & A Fleming, Chatham Buffalo Robes, 1 Sett Double Harness, 1 Sett Single Harness, 1 Cart Saddle and Breeching. I Sled, 1 Single Sled, 1 Sett Double Harrows, 1 Harrow, 1 Plough, 1 pair Weigh Beams with Separator and Truck Waggon in good work-TERMS-All sums under \$10.00 Cash: \$10.00 t \$30.00 3 months credit on approved joint notes over that sum, one year's cred

WM. KERR Chatham, June 6th, 1882.

For Sale.

1 Covered Carriage equal to new. 1 "Buggy, 1 Double Waggon Sloven. 1 Truckwaggon body Truck body. Sett new Carriage Harness. Apply at the residence of

F. J. LETSON, Chatham. Chatham, June 1882.

CARDING

THE Subscriber's Carding Mill at Derby is now in full operation and prepared to do carding Wool left with Duncan Davidson, Esq., Chatham at the store formerly occupied by A. rreff. Esq., Mrs. Stothart near the ferry Moorfield, or M. M. Sargent, Newcastle will b taken charge of, promptly forwarded to the mill RICHARD MILLER.

that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't NEW RICH BLOOD.

who will take 1 pill each night from 1 to 12 we ks

MAKE HENS LAY. Nothing on earth will make hens lay like t by mail for eight letter stamps. A.S. JOHN-SON & Co., Beston, Mass., formerly Bangor, Me.

Property Notice.

County of Northumberland for years past, and during his absence from the Province, will be re-DANIEL E. HILL.

ICE CREAM. ICE CREAM made from a triple motion Beater,

GOOD FRUIT CAKE,

plain ditto, TARTS, PIES and BREAD; also, TEMPERANCE DRINKS.

General Business.

JUICE! LIME

ENO'S FRUIT SALT;
Fluid Magnesia;
Extract of Beef; Beef, Iron and Wine: Quinine Wine; Ayer's Hair Vigor; Louby's Hair Renewer; Hall's Hair Renewer,

HEADQUARTERS FOR TOILET SOAPS,

TOOTH PASTES AND POWDERS

SHOULDER BRACES, ETC., ETC., ETC. Horse and Cattle Medicines.

The above have been received fresh this week a

SPONGES,

"MEDICAL HALL," (Oppposite Hon. W. Muirhead's.)

J. D. B. F. MACKENZIE. Chatham, May 31, 1882.

NEW GOODS.

A Complete Stock of WATHAM, ENGLISH AND

SWISS WATCHES IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES.

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS. Spectacles and Eye Glasses in great variety. We have an instrument for measuring the sight and Men's, Youth's, and Boy's Ready-made Clothing.

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, white and colored Shirts hing goods, lower than any house in the trade-The leading brands of TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES, PIPES and Smoker's requisites this town.

TEA, SOAP, BROOMS, WRAPPING PAPER AND The above goods have all been bought at bottom WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I. HARRIS & SON. Chatham, May 30th, 1882.

JUST RECEIVED:

10 Half brls. bulk Pickles, 1,500 lbs. Confectionery 50 Boxes Biscuit.

FROM LONDON :

Chests BLACK TEAS. (CHOICE QUALITY,)

Retail Prices 30 and 40 Cents per lb.

D. CHESMAN.

WATER STREET. Chatham, June 8, 1882.

Farm, etc., for Sale!

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm and other Parish of Glenelg. Said Property consists of about seventy acres of cleared land, with a House, Barr and other buildings. There is a good well, wit will be offered at Auction on Friday, the 23rd June, at 11 a. m., on the premises

NOTICE HEREBY request all persons who are indebt JAMES McNUTT

Sir William Wallace.

Chatham, June 6. 1882. 3e29



THE above Horse will stand at

Sir Wm. Wallace is a dark bay, s. by Thompson's Royal George, dam by Quicksilver, and has a record made at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, WM. HAMILTON.

LIVERY STABLE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a

LIVERY STABLE on the corner premises adjoining the residence of Dr. J. S. Benson, where he is prepared to furnish teams, with or without drivers, for short or long

urneys, on the most reasonable terms. Horses taken to board by the day, week, or sea possible. Sold everywhere, or sent by man for son.

Passengers and luggage conveyed to and from the Railway Station or boats at all hours.

JOHN A. WARD.

FOR SALE

presently occupied by Mr. John England, jr. If not previously disposed of by Private Sale they will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY THE 29TH INST ROBERT MURRAY, JR.

DENTISTRY.

DR. D. A. BAXTER, DENTIST, is now in Chatham for a short time. Those wishing work done will please call early.

The Operating Rooms-Dr. J. Baxter's Office,

For Sale.

THE Property known as the Mead property, situated near St. Paul's Church, Chatham Head. The farm consists of about 40 acres, more or less, part of which is cleared and the balance well wooded. A good title deed will be given. For particulars apply to THOMAS FERNANDS

Chatham Nov. 1st.

General Business.

HARDWARE. A FULL ASSORTMENT.

ZINC,

SHEET IRON, ZLEAD PIPE,

Iron, Nails and Spikes. GLASS.

SHEATHING PAPER, WHITE LEAD, COLORED PAINTS,

LINSEED OIL. LOWEST PRICES.

G. STOTHART.

NEW GOODS. JUST OPENED.

MATERIALS NEW DRESS

in all the newest makes.

Elegant French Dress Goods. Plain, Striped and Checked, BUNTINGS, CANTON COSTUME CLOTHS, SHOT CRAPE CLOTHS, CASHMERE TWILLS, BROCADED

A Superb stock of BLACK FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES.

We make a specialty of these goods and have already established a reputation for them, showing a class of goods confined entirely to ourselves in

GOODS, &c., &c.

An elegant stock of Rich Black Silks. ATIN DE LYON, MOIRE AND

WATERED SILKS.

Chenille Capes, Silk and Satin Mantles, Silk Velvets, Black Crapes, Beautiful neck wear for Ladies, in Chenille Collarettes, Linen Collarettes, Lace Collars, Frills, Frillings, Chenille Cord and A mammoth stock of

PRINTED COTTONS, and CAMBRICS, PLAIN

SATEENS, GALATEAS, and SCOTCH

ZEPHYRS, LACE CURTAINS and CURTAIN LACE. Millinery Department up Stairs in charge of a first class milliner, where a large and beautiful stock of Millinery goods is on show, comprising everything kept in a first class millinery

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENT'S We are now showing the largest stock we have ver offered to the public and keep nothing

A. J. LOGGIE & Co. May 30th, 1882.



The above Cut represents the DENM ARK Self Feeder Soft Coal STOVE. Call at the Wareroom H. P. MARQUIS, A gent, Cunard St., Chatham

Young Conqueror.



" YOUNG CONQUEROR," THE COMING SEASON.

Places of stopping and terms made known by the groom. R. FLANAGAN,

Now landing from Liverpool! Ex Bark "Isabella 50 Boxes Devie Coke Tin Plates;

1 Ton Pig Lead ; 4 bbls. Linseed Oil : 40 Cwt. Rice; 10,000 Fire Brick; 6 Crates assorted Crockery; WILL BE OFFERED AT CLOSEST POSSIBLE PRICES TO THE

"GARIBALDI."



the coming season, start of the off of Terms, and stopping places will be made known A. & R. LOGGIE.

Black Brook. Teacher Wanted.

A SECOND CLASS Female Teacher, to take charge of School, 1st May, in District No. 2 Chatham, please state salary. Apply to Chatham, March 30th 1882. 4123

T. S. SIMMS & Co., St. John, N. B.

MANUFACTURERS OF All Kinds of Brushes

Persons adra purchasing Billiard

CORN BROOMS