Timber Trade statistics, condensed from J. B. Snowball's Miramichi Circular.

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, N.B. JANUARY 3RD, 1887.

The business of the past year has been on as restricted a scale as was predicted, but although the export from the principal Spruce Ports has been curtailed, still it is worthy of note that from Nova Scotia, as well as from the smaller ports in New Brunswick (places not having our heavy stumpage-tax to contend with) the export has been increased. This has brought the total export nearly up to that of last year. The business, however, has not been profitable, and although freights ruled lower than in any previous season, the consumer, and not the producer, received the benefit; and it may be said that a feeling of depression still hangs over the trade here.

The freight market opened at from 40/ to 45/ Miramichi to United Kingdom ports—according to port—and closed at about 42/ to U. K., being a strong contrast to the rates paid in 1873, which ranged from 90/ to 120/.

The shipments from this port were, this year, less than half what they were in 1877, 1880 or 1883, and the smallest since 1870. We do not, however, expect a further decrease, in view of the fact that the sawing power has been doubled since the latter date and half that power has been idle during the past season.

Last year, I referred to the heavy tax imposed by the Province of New Brunswick on all wood cut from Provincial, or Crown Lands.—No reduction has so far been made, although, individually, members of the Local Government promised a rebate previous to the last general election.

To show the inequality of this tax I may state that in Nova Scotia there is no direct stumpage charge levied by the government. The timber lands there are largely owned by the operators; any lands owned by the Government are sold to the first applicant for forty cents, or one and eight pence (1/8) stg., per acre, giving an absolute title. That Province sold **in 1883—35,000 acres, 1884—37,000 acres, 1885—13,700 acres.**

In the Province of Quebec there is a lease charge of two dollars per square mile for each mile of timber limits held by the operator, and a stumpage tax, in addition, of six cents on each spruce log cut down. A log is computed to be 13½ feet long; this brings the tax to about 50 cents per thousand super. feet, or 4/ stg. per standard.

In the Province of Ontario, timber lands are leased the same as in Quebec, at two dollars, or 8/ stg. per square mile, the holder having a continuous lease—as in Quebec—without fear of molestation as long as the annual fees are paid. The stumpage in Ontario is ten cents for 200 feet board measure, or 50 cents per thousand super. feet, the same as in the Province of Quebec.

In New Brunswick, timber lands are leased at eight dollars per square mile and four dollars per mile for subsequent annual renewals, and these renewals are limited to ten years from date of lease. The first cost is, thus, four times, and renewals double the rates of the highest of the other Provinces, and a stumpage tax of $1.25 per thousand super. feet is collected, against 50 cents, the highest in the other Provinces.

In Quebec and Ontario the quantities on which dues are payable are ascertained at the place of sale, while, in this Province, the scaling is done in the woods, thus subjecting the operator to all losses contingent upon transit. The operator in New Brunswick has, also, to board and lodge the Government scalers and their assistants free of charge—an imposition unknown elsewhere in Canada; and while payment of timber dues is required in New Brunswick on 1st August each year, the time of such payment in the other provinces is 30th Nov.—a difference of four months.

The Trade justly complains of the inequality of the Government charges on this staple industry of the Province, and the severity of the Timber regulations in other respects—the main features above-stated indicating the disadvantages resulting therefrom to New Brunswick operators—conditions which there is reason to believe will be somewhat modified in the near future.

The stocks of both manufactured and unmanufactured woods on hand are estimated at 25 millions superficial feet, against 17 millions last year, 26 millions in 1884 and 40 millions in 1883.

This winter's operations in the forest are on quite as restricted a scale as those of last year. Last winter and spring were very favorable, both for logging and brook-driving, and all the stock got out came to market. Unless this season is equally favorable we will have a smaller output.

The Shipments from Miramichi, 1869 to 1886, inclusive, were, in superficial feet, as follows:—

1869— 60 Millions.	1875—104 Millions.	1881—128 Millions.
1870— 53 do	1876—116 do	1882—117 do
1871— 80 do	1877—150 do	1883—149 do
1872—116 do	1878—106 do	1884—108 do
1873— 75 do	1879—114 do	1885— 87 do
1874— 91 do	1880—155 do	1886— 72 do

THE SHIPPERS FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI, N. B., SEASON OF 1886 WERE

Shippers.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends, and boards.	Palings.	Timber, tons Birch.	Pine.
J. B. Snowball,	45	24,584	20,238,866	1,411,890	1105	158
N. B. Trading Co.,	35	23,721	18,072,273	1,327,673	365	
Geo. McLeod,	26	15,266	14,186,000			
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.,	20	10,979	9,961,354	170,600	6	150
W. M. McKay,	6	3,261	2,959,516			
Geo. Burchill & Sons,	4	2,807	2,617,000			
E. Hutchison,	3	1,667	1,596,638			
A. Morrison,	2	916	856,000			
William Richards,	1	830	636,172			
Chas. Sargeant,	1	598	515,600			
John McLaggan	1	576	463,972			
Totals	144	85,205	72,103,391	2,910,163	1,476	308

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.

Country.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends, and boards.	Palings.	Timber, tons, Birch.	Pine.
Great Britain,	79	48,619	38,696,309	2,848,963	1,476	158
Ireland,	30	16,853	15,749,408	61,000		150
France,	27	14,903	13,573,423			
Africa,	6	4,127	3,453,491			
Spain,		703	630,760	200		
Totals,	144	85,205	72,103,391	2,910,163	1,476	308

ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1886.

Shippers.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends, and boards.	Palings.	Timber, tons, Birch	Pine.
A. Gibson,	54	54,701	49,223,216		1,056	6
W. M. McKay	46	33,795	26,133,835		4,022	4,029
R. A. & J. Stewart	44	33,888	30,438,012		11	76
George McKean	23	13,521	11,677,789			
Guy, Bevan & Co.	17	15,842	14,414,971			
S. Schofield,	10	5,602	3,439,677		2,265	202
N. B. Trading Co.	2	1,351	1,434,209			
Sundry Shippers	5	2,521	2,172,683			
Totals	201	161,221	138,934,392		7,354	4,313

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE PAST NINE YEARS.

	Total sup. ft deals, etc.	Timber, tons, Birch.	Pine.
1878,	188,168,610	7,989	2,493
1879,	153,279,357	11,548	3,237
1880,	215,485,000	16,035	2,441
1881,	210,281,730	5,134	1,734
1882,	201,413,717	7,576	3,332
1883,	181,517,932	11,778	3,883
1884,	164,829,825	14,006	3,836
1885,	152,543,026	13,769	3,686
1886,	138,934,392	7,354	4,313

DALHOUSIE.

Shippers	No Vsls	Tons	Sup. ft. deals scantl'g, ends and boards.	Timber, tons Spruce	Birch.	Pine.
Geo. Moffat & Co.	11	6,132	5,119,924	26	327	33
John McNair	5	1,391	1,260,606		10	41
R. A. & J. Stewart	9	8,300	7,219,073			
J. P. Mowat	4	1,626	1,044,926	524	58	
J. D. Sowerby	3	1,040	860,897		117	7
King Bros.	2	1,049	997,000			
Geo. Dutch	2	821	788,722		9	2
H. O'Leary	2	840	654,514			
Arch. McNair	1	255	260,233			
Totals	39	21,454	18,205,895	550	521	83

CARAQUET.

R. A. & J. Stewart	1	1,197	1,004,377

SACKVILLE.

J. L. Black	6	2,418	2,165,000
E. C. Gooden	5	2,261	2,097,000
Geo. McKean	4	2,022	1,963,000
Copp Bros.	3	1,170	1,107,000
Jos. Read,	2	1,008	1,111,000
J. Wood,	1	420	484,000
J. Lefurgy,	1	585	494,000
Totals	22	9,884	9,421,000

RICHIBUCTO (including Buctouche.)

Shippers	No Vsls	Tons	Sup. ft deals, scantl'g, ends and boards	Pal's	Timber, tons Birch	Pine
Geo. McLeod	12	4,070	3,763,000			
Ed. Walker	6	2,112	2,047,200			
J. & T. Jardine	3	2,393	2,261,200			
R. A. & J. Stewart	2	743	709,000			
Henry O'Leary	2	1,037	934,000			
J. & W. Brait	1	798	720,000			
O'Leary & Walker	1	743	627,000			
J. B. Wright	4	1,425	1,280,800			
B. H. Foley	1	443	405,600			
Jas. Irving	1	355	372,000			
Totals	33	14,119	13,119,800			

SHEDIAC.

J. L. Black	5	1,941	1,836,279
Geo. McKean	5	1,981	1,971,290
W. M. McKay	3	1,341	1,262,358
R. A. & J. Stewart	3	1,355	1,212,133
E. J. Smith	2	917	857,300
Totals	18	7,535	7,139,360

BATHURST.

K. F. Burns & Co.	17	8,757	7,935,183	98,280
R. A. & J. Stewart	14	9,712	8,457,000	
Totals	31	18,469	16,392,183	98,280

The total Lumber Shipments of New Brunswick in 1885 as compared with 1886, were as follows:—

Ports.	1885. No. V'ls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, &c.	Tons. Timber	1886. No Vsls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, &c.	Tons. Timber
Miramichi	170	104,581	87,250,028	4,931	144	85,205	72,103,391	1,784
St. John	221	177,514	152,543,026	17,455	201	161,221	138,934,392	11,667
Bathurst	19	12,028	10,160,242	29	31	18,469	16,392,183	
Dalhousie	36	19,282	13,796,950	5,267	39	21,454	18,205,895	1,154
Richibucto	31	12,981	11,909,050		33	14,119	13,119,800	
Shediac	15	6,336	5,797,035		18	7,535	7,139,360	
Caraquet	6	2,775	2,231,787	56	1	1,197	1,004,377	
Sackville	18	7,423	7,117,000		22	9,884	9,421,000	
Cocagne	3	1,068	942,265					
Totals	519	343,988	291,747,383	27,738	489	319,084	276,320,398	14,605

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA 1886.

Ports.	No. of Ves'ls.	Tonnage	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Palings	Timber, tons, Birch	Pine.
Guysborough	3	1,058			1,366	
Shelburne	5	1,553	1,455,314			
Liscomb	1	391	374,550			
Pictou	7	3,867	1,450,932		2,822	
Parsboro	53	34,039	29,345,000			
Annapolis	3	1,957	1,656,000			
Yarmouth	5	3,131	2,847,800			
Amherst (including Pugwash, Tignish, Northport)	30	16,709	15,190,560			
Weymouth	2	741	590,168		215	
Halifax	44	21,566	19,606,721		483	
Sheet Harbour	18	7,514	6,831,000			
Ship Harbour	6	2,878	2,617,000			
Margaret's Bay	9	4,004	3,640,000		47½	
Port Medway	4	1,896	1,675,080			
Totals	190	101,304	87,280,125		4,933½	

The Shipments of deals from Nova Scotia to Trans-Atlantic Ports

For	1882,	Were 85,752,000
"	1883,	" 77,918,000
"	1884,	" 69,159,000
"	1885,	" 79,647,765
"	1886,	" 87,280,125

VOTERS' LISTS.

Beginning with the ADVANCE, of Dec. 16th, we are publishing the lists of Voters for Northumberland, as prepared by the Revising Officer under the Dominion Franchise Act, omitting, of course, some of the particulars given in the official list, such as the situation of qualifying property, names of relatives, where qualification is derived through them, etc. The order in which the districts will be placed, will be that in which they appear in the official list, as follows:—

Newcastle, Nos. 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 3.——Chatham, Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8.——Ludlow, No. 9.——Blissfield, 10.——Blackville, 11, 12——Derby, 13.——Northesk, 14.——Parts of Northesk and Southesk, 15, 16.——Nelson, 17, 18.——Glenelg, 19, 20.——Hardwicke, 21.——Alnwick, 22, 23, 24.——Rogersville, 25.

We shall continue to publish the lists each week (in the order above given) until all are disposed of. It will, probably, take about six weeks to publish the whole. We shall print no extra copies of the paper, above those required for our regular patrons and to fill any orders that may be received a week in advance of publishing day, so parties who may wish to secure the numbers containing the lists will do well to order at once. The cost of the numbers containing the complete lists for the County will be 25cts.

The name which have no figures attached are those of voters who are qualified either as owners of real property or upon income.

The figure 1, denotes that the voter is qualified as the son or other relative of owner.

The figure 2, denotes that the qualification is that of tenant.

An asterisk (*) denotes a voter who is a non-resident of the Parish, etc.

Blackville No. 11.

Boundaries:—Consisting of all that part of the Parish of Blackville lying between the upper or Westerly boundary of said Parish and the Southerly side of Bartholomew's River and Westerly of a line from the mouth of said river to the East side of Doctor's Island Bridge, and crossing the said bridge in a continuous direct line to the Easterly boundary of said Parish.

Arbo, Richard
Arbo, Ruben
Arbo, Nethan
Arbo, George Emery
Arbo, Charles
Arbo, James
Arbo, Elijah
Arbo, Elijah, sr.
Arbo, Jeremiah
Arbo, John (Andrew)
Arbo, Obediah
Arbo, John A. (John)
Arbo, Harvey
Arbo, James
Brennan, Daniel
Brennan, John
Brophy, Fenton
Brophy, Cavan (C. R.)
Burk, William
Burk, Patrick
Bergan, Patrick
Bergan, Fenton
Bergan, Matthew
Burk, John
Brophy, Cavan (B. R.)
Colford, Edward
Campbell, James
Colford, Andrew
Connors, Charles
Colford, John
Campbell, Alexander
Cashin, Patrick
Coffin, Lemuel
Colford, William
Colford, Patrick
Campbell, Peter
Curran, John
Coughie, Robert
Cavenagh, James
Carroll, James *
Carroll, John
Connors, David A 1
Cowie, James
Connors, Nathaniel
Doolan, John
Dunphy, George
Donalds, James
Dunphy, Lewis
Donnelly, John
Donalds, Elijah
Dunphy, John E.
Douson, Thomas sr.
Donalds, Nathan
Dunahoe, Michael
Driscoll, Daniel
Dowson, Elijah 1
Doherty, Matthew
Foley, James
Ferguson, Alexander
Grady, Thomas sr.
Grindley, William H.
Grindley, Robert M.
Hogan, Thomas
Hennessey, William
Hogan, James
Hutchison, Richard *
Hogan, John sr.
Hogan, Michael
Joice, Thomas sr.
Joice, John 1
Keenan, Michael
Keenan, Florence
Layton, Henry
Layton, Thomas
Layton, Jacob
Morehouse, Charles
Morehouse, James
Mahoney, Daniel
Mahoney, Florence
Morehouse, Nathaniel
Moran, Thomas
Mersereau, John W.
McLaughlan, John
McDonald, Finlay
McDonald, John C.
McDonald, Alexander
McCarthy, Stephen
McDonald, Alex. (B R)
McCarthy, James
McCormack, Hugh
McCarthy, Richard
McAlpine, Lawrence
McCarthy, Joseph
McKenzie, James
McLaughlin, John
McLaughlin, Bernard
McLaughlin, Michael
Porter, Thomas
Porter, James (James)
Porter, James (2nd)
Porter, James (Tom's)
Porter, Thomas
Peterson, Jonah
Porter, Patrick
Porter, William 1
Porter, Andrew *
Porter, Andrew jr.
Peterson, James
Porter, John
Quinn, Patrick
Shinnick, David
Shinnick, Patrick *
Stewart, James
Swim, Robert *
Stephens, George
Sturgeon, James jr. 1
Underwood, Hugh
Vickers, Patrick sr.
Vickers, John
Vickers, Martin
Vickers, John T.
Washburn, Thomas
Wilson, John
Wells, George sr.
Wells, Charles
Weaver, Frederick
Weaver, Thomas

(No. 11 Continued.)

Wright, Robert
Whalen, Michael sr.
Weaver, James
Watson, John

Blackville No. 12.

Boundaries:—Consisting of all that part of the parish of Blackville lying Northerly of Bartholomew's River and Easterly of a line from the mouth of said River to Doctor's Island Bridge and Easterly of a direct line through to the Easterly boundary of said Parish.

Astle, Peter
Astle, John
Astle, Alexander
Astle, James 1
Burns, Henry
Burns, Edward
Burns, James
Bowser, John
Bean, James
Bubar, Abel *
Buggy, Patrick
Buggy, Michael
Baldwin, James
Buggy, James
Brown, Israel
Connors, Alexander jr
Craig, Andrew
Curtice, John
Connors, William
Coughlan, Thomas R.
Coughlan, Peter
Coughlan, William
Coughlan, James
Connors, Alexander sr
Connors, Andrew
Cassey, John
Coughlan, John T.
Coughlan, Benjamin
Coughlan, Matthew
Coughlan, William
Curtice, Thomas
Curtice, Henry
Curtice, Joseph
Curtice, David
Curtice, William
Cosgrove, Dominick
Coughlan, David
Connors, Thomas 1
Curtis, Nelson 1
Coughlan, Peter 1
Curtis, Alexander 1
Coughlan, Matthew 1
Curtis, David J. 1
Coughlan, David
Coughlan, J. Thos. jr.
Coughlin, Thomas
Curtis, Joseph
Coughlan, Peter 1
Donavan, Michael
Donohue, James
Donalds, Charles
Dunn, John (B. R.)
Dunn, John (Renouse)
Duffy, (James)
Donavan, James (Mac)
Duffy, Michael, junior
Donavan, Michael jr (John)
Duffy, Thomas
Dunn, Gilbert
Dunovan, John C.
Dalton, James
Dalton, Patrick
Dunavon, Jeremiah
Dunavon, Michael P.
Dunavon John (John's)
Dunavon, Michael C.
Dunavon, John
Furlong, John
Furlong, Richard
Furlong, Philip
Furlong, Patrick
Fairley, Scott
Gerrish, Benjamin
Grady, Joseph *
Gillespie, Thomas jr *
Gillespie, John
Gillespie, Thos. sr.
Grattan, Henry
Gratz, Rainsford
Hildebrand, Otto
Harris, Moses, junior
Harris, Moses, senior
Harris, Thomas, junior
Harris, Thomas senior
Hogan, William
Hays, Morgan
Hays, Edward
Hays, Maurice
Hogan, Patrick, sr.
Hogan, Patrick, jr.
Hallahan, John
Hetherington, William
Hallahan, Jeremiah
Hallahan, Timothy
Hambrooke, John
Hambrooke, James
Hallahan, John
Hallahan, Jeremiah
Hogan, Denis
Hays, Michael
Hambrook, William
Hartt, W Charles
Johnson, John
Jardine, David
Jardine, Alexander
Jardine, John
Keenan, John
Kennedy, Daniel
Kennedy, Allan
Kehoe, Patrick
Kehoe, Matthew
Lebens, James
Lebens, William
Mersereau, William
Mersereau, Robert
Mountain, Elijah
Mountain, Benjamin
Mountain, John
Mountain, James
Mountain, George
McCormack, Bernard
McCarthy, Michael
McCormack, And'w jr
McLaggan, Simon

(No. 12 Continued.)

McRaw, George, sr.
McCarthy, Dennis
McLaggan, Peter
McLaggan, William
McCarthy, John senior
McConnell, John
McGlinchy, John
McCarthy, Patrick
Manderville, James
Mahoney, Jeremiah
Murphy, John *
Murphy, Owen
McDonald, Peter
McDonald, Donald
McCafferty, Henry
McInery, John
McInnis, Daniel
McEvoy, William
McEvoy, James
McLaggan, John *
McDonald, James
McCarthy, Michael J.
McConnell, Charles
Mountain, Nathaniel
McConnell, William 1
McDougall, William
Myers, James D.
McLaggan, William
Nash, John
Noonan, Thomas
O'Keeffe, John
Orr, James
O'Brien, Michael
O'Brien, William
Ross, Thomas
Ross, John
Russell, George *
Robinson, James
Scofield, John sr.
Scofield, John L. *
Scofield, David
Scofield, William
Smith, Mortimer
Singleton, John
Scofield, Isaac
Sullivan, Michael
Sullivan, John
Sullivan, Daniel
Sturgeon, Joseph
Sturgeon, Robert
Sturgeon, James
Scofield, Richard
Singleton, Edward
Sullivan, Daniel R.
Sullivan, William
Sullivan, David
Sullivan, James 1
Sullivan, Daniel jr 1
Stewart, George
Stephens, Edward
Scofield, Alexander 1
Sturgeon, William 1
Sturgeon, Hubert 1
Sturgeon, Robert 1
Turner, John (R.)
Tucker, Andrew
Tucker, John
Underhill, William T.
Underhill, John A.
Underhill, James H.
Underhill, B. N.
Underhill, Nathaniel
Underhill, Tryon Wm
Underhill, Millet Wm.
Underhill, British N T
Underhill, W. Thomas
Underhill, James (Bish)
Underhill, John
Underhill, James W. 2
Underhill, Thos. W. jr
Underhill, Benjamin 1
Underhill, John
Underhill, Isaac C.
Underhill, Cruden
Underhill, Wm. A. 1
Urquhart, James
Underhill, William 1
Vickers, James sr.
Vickers, John (James)
Vickers, William
Vickers, Thomas sr.
Vickers, Thomas jr. 1
Vickers, Patrick 1
Vickers, John 1
Wells, John sr.
Walsh, Patrick
Walsh, John sr. (R R)
Warren, James
Whalen, John
Whalen, Patrick
Walsh, Charles
Whalen, Michael (2nd) jr.

Ludlow, No 9.

Boundaries:—West and South by the County lines; North by North Esk; and East by a line running North and South from the mouth of Big Hole Creek.

Amos, Thomas
Amos, Samuel
Brown, William T
Brown, Spurgeon
Brown, George
Bruce, John
Black, John
Bamford, James
Brown, Harvey
Carroll, Thomas
Clearwater, Robert
Clearwater, John
Clearwater, Alexander
Campbell, John
Cameron, Kenneth
Cameron, Alexander
Cameron, John *
Cameron, K *
Cameron, Joseph
Duffy, Charles
Duffy, William
Davidson, Moses
Fairley, James D
Fairley, Justus
Fairley, Scott *
Fairley, James S
Hutchison, Richard *
Hovey, James
Hovey, Lemuel
Hovey, Alexander W
Hovey, Stephen
Hovey, Charles A
Hickey, Robert
Holts, John B
Hovey, Alexander *
Hovey, John E
Hovey, Archibald
Harris, William
Hovey, Elijah

(No. 9 Continued)

Hovey, Miles
Hovey, Herman M
Hovey, Percival
Hovey, Aaron
Lyons, Charles
Long, Alexander
Long, Charles
Lyons, William sr
Lyons, Gamalial
Lyons, Ebenezer
Lyons, James
Lyons, David
Lyons, Harzen
Long, Justus T 1
Long, Edward 1
Long, John 1
Long, Samuel 1
Muuroe, William
Mitchell, Stephen *
Murphy, James G
Murphy, George
Murphy, John
Murphy, William jr
McElwee, James
McLaggan, John *
McNamee, Francis
McNamee, John
McNamee, James *
McCarthy, Timothy
McCarthy, James
McCarthy, Patrick
McAleer, John
McKay, William
McKay, Robert
McLeod, Daniel *
McLeod, Alexander
McMillan, Alexander
McConnell, William
McCloskey, William R
McMillan, William 1
McMillan, James D 1
Murphy, James L P 1
Nelson, George
Neagles, George
Nelson, Robert
O'Donald, Maurice
O,Donald, Thomas
Price, William B
Price, Walter R
Price, Richard
Price, Gower
Price, George L
Pond, Ambrose
Pond, Alpheus
Pond, Richard A
Pond, Abel R
Pond, Emery
Pond, Moses A
Pond, John S
Price, Aaron H
Price, James L
Pond, Ellis A 1
Pond, John
Price, Arthur 1
Price, Moses E
Price, Charles
Reid, John W
Saunders, Parden
Stuart, David
Story, Joseph
Swim, William
Stewart, Jesse
Whalen, Christopher
Wilson, John T
Wilson, Nathaniel

Blissfield No. 10.

Boundaries:—West by Ludlow; North by North Esk; South by the County line and East by a line running North and South from the mouth of Moore's Brook.

Archibald, Burk
Arbo, Elijah
Arbo, Peter
Arbo, Robert
Arbo, Alexander
Arbo, Jeremiah
Astle, Thomas
Alexander, Guy
Attridge, Richard
Beck, Alexander
Beck, Charles
Betts, Samuel
Betts, James
Betts, David
Betts, Nelson
Bowes, Keran
Bowes, Mathew
Bamford, John T
Bamford, John A
Bamford, Charles jr
Bamford, Enoch A
Bamford, David Y
Bamford, Charles sr
Bamford, George
Bamford, Enoch jr
Carr, Frederick
Carroll, Michael
Connell, Edward *
Connell, David
Crocker, Rowland
Donalds, James *
Donalds, George
Doak, R Harvie
Doak, Daniel
Doak, Joseph
Doak, Allan
Doak, Thomas S
Doak, James sr.
Dunphy, Joseph
Dunphy, Andrew
Doak, George 1
Edwards, Rev William M
Fowler, James
Fowler, David
Ferguson, Hugh *
Freeze, Samuel
Fowler, Z J
Forsyth, John
Gilks, Cornelius 1
Harman, Michael
Harris, Peter sr
Harris, William
Holmes, Samuel
Harris, Peter jr
Holmes, David
Hogan, Bartholomew
Hogan, Edward
Holmes, Thomas
Hurley, Timothy
Hurley, John 1
Hurley, Ronald 1
Kirvan, John
Lyons, James L
Lyons, Daniel A
McDonald, Samuel
McLaggan, John *
McDonald, John A
McDonald, William
McDuff, John sr
McElwee, Samuel
Moran, James
Moran, Thomas S
Mitchell, Stephen
Mitchell, James B
Mitchel, Alexander V
Mitchel, William
Mitchel, Charles W
Morehouse, Frederick
Mersereau, John T
Mersereau, George
Mersereau, Gain B
Mersereau, Edward
Maroney, John jr
Marony, Davis
Marony, James
McRae, John
Murray, John L
Murray, Michael
Mahoney, Daniel
Murray, William M 1
McRay, Alexander
Maroney, John 2
Pedolin, Ferdinand A Dr.
Prott, John
Parker, James W
Russell, William sr
Russell, William jr
Russell, James
Robinson, Robert D
Robinson, William C
Robinson, James jr
Robinson, William T
Swim, Robert
Swim, Henry
Swim, William
Sutherland, James
Sims, James jr
Sims, William
Story, Joseph
Story, Joshua
Story, Benjamin
Swim, Frank D 1
Taylor, James
Travers, Peter jr *
Travers, Peter sr
Vickery, Harvey
Wason, Thomas
Weaver, Cornelius
Weaver, David (1st)
Weaver, David (2nd)
Weaver, Charles
Weaver, James T
Williams, Uriah
Ward, David
Weaver, Harvey
Weaver, John sr
Witherall, James
Weaver, John B 1
Weaver, Stephen
Weaver, George 1
Wier, John M D

LIBERAL CANDIDATE!

—FOR THE—

Representation of Northumberland County, in the next House of Commons—

J. B. Snowball Esq.

Miramichi Advance,

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - JANUARY 20, 1887

Don't Repeat the Blunder.

It is none too soon for the people of this County to put on their considering caps. They will shortly have one of the simplest questions to answer that ever was asked of a constituency viz., whether they wish to repeat the fatal mistake that was made in the spring of 1886, or not. Then they elected four local members, led by Mr. Adams, for the Assembly at Fredericton, in direct opposition to a strong Government and the good sense of the rest of the Province, and they have been regretting having done so ever since. Now, they are about to be asked to send the same Mr. Adams, who is deserting them and shirking his local duty because he is disappointed, to Ottawa, to support a moribund played out government, which is falling to pieces from leperous corruption, and who would be in just as direct opposition to the general voice of the Dominion, as it has been well expressed in all the provincial elections during the past year. Can it be possible that there are enough people in this County to duplicate such an error and commit such a double political suicide? Such an event would be quite contrary, even to the commonest laws of betting and probability. The County could hardly be guilty of another such blunder, which, in politics is said to be worse than a crime.

That the general elections for the Dominion House of Commons are upon us is now certain, and that Sir John A. Macdonald and the Tory party of Canada are going to be defeated and politically killed, never to rise again in the same form, is not merely possible and probable, but a scientific certainty, just as positive as that a spring tide attends on a full moon. Every scheme and device have been resorted to, and the magazine of political tactics and trickery is now exhausted, in the struggle of the Government to stave off its evil day, which will be a holy one, when it comes, for a weary country. Ingenuity has failed, corruption has lost its power, self-respect is gone, but obstinacy stands like a bothered ox, stupidly waiting to receive its *coup de grace* and final knock down blow in the coming campaign.

In view of all the facts and circumstances, from the low point of sectional and selfish policy, as well as from the high one of economy, honesty and good government, the clear and manifest duty of Northumberland is to be on the winning and right side at one and the same time, and to "stay put" in her old, original path of Liberalism. To do all this, and to reap all the benefits of such wisdom, the people have simply to return at the coming election, an incorruptible supporter of Mr. Blake and the Liberal party. Now, whether the County of Northumberland will do this or not, will make little difference to the Dominion in the result of the elections, but it will make all the difference in the world to the County of Northumberland. In these days of sharp, if not vindictive political antagonism and strife, and in consequence of living under the mixed blessings of representative institutions, that constituency which, either by a fluke or good judgment, finds itself ranged on the successful side is to be congratulated—all the more if success has attended on justice and truth.

We do not desire to preach the extreme doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils," but we do justify and applaud the bestowal of reasonable and legitimate reward on political fidelity, sagacity and foresight. Patronage, prior claims and consideration naturally flow back in the same channels to the people from the men with whom they place the power. No fault can be found with the principle and equity of this, however we may, sometimes, question and judge of the way office and emolument are dispensed.

We have too long held only the deaf or corrupt ear of a Tory Government, so that we cannot be thought unreasonable if we wish for a change, to possess the open and honest ear of a Liberal one. The opportunity is rushing on us and has come suddenly, but not in surprise, when we are asked to make or mar our political fortunes for at least five years. This is the plain question for us to decide, illuminated by the mistakes of the past, especially that sorry one in the spring of last year.

Lord Iddesleigh.

By a sudden and sad death from heart disease, Lord Iddesleigh, better known as Sir Stafford Northcote, has been removed from the confusion and uncertainties of political life in England. The loss to the public and the Conservative party, in the present juncture of affairs, can hardly be estimated, for although he cannot be called a great man, he was what was far better, a good and wise one, who won confidence from all sorts and conditions of people by his moderation, integrity and unsullied purity. If any public man deserves the fame of having worn "the white flower of a blameless life" the late Lord Iddesleigh certainly does.

He was in his sixty-ninth year, not old for statesmen, who seem to have a strong grip of this world, which they desire to rule. Among other high offices of state, including Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Beaconsfield, and Foreign Secretary in the present administration of Lord Salisbury, he was Financial Secretary of the Treasury from 1858 to 1860, when Mr. Gladstone was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the government of Lord Palmerston during that period. After the death of that trusty statesman, who attached the Peelites and the Whigs together, while he lived, Mr. Gladstone and Sir Stafford Northcote separated in the reorganization of parties, into what is now known as Liberal and Conservative. Each, however, retained great respect for the other—the master of finance and the pupil agreeing in most of the essentials of this department of affairs.

Lord Iddesleigh was a clear expounder of a subject, if not a keen debater. His temper was too even and calm to be an orator, and his function in the House of Commons was more as a sedative to party rancor than a leader in attack, or even a strong defense. In this respect he had to make way for more impetuous and younger men, of whom Lord Randolph Churchill is a lively example. To open the road for such he was raised to the peerage. It is said that the late worry and excitement incident to the political situation, and the onerous duties of the Foreign Office in the present disturbed state of Europe, aggravated the disease which caused his lamentable death. As a solemn contradiction to rumor, he died in the official residence of Lord Salisbury, with whom, it was reported he had disagreed in the reconstruction of the Ministry, consequent on the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. His presence will no longer stand in the path of those expedient and progressive ideas, which his slower and conservative mind turned over with nervous care and judicial caution.

Liberal vs. Tory Rule.

Tory organs, tory canvassers and tory officials—in fact, torydom, individually and collectively—have abandoned all pretensions to honesty and economy in the administration of the people's affairs, and when they are convicted of mal-administration, waste, extravagance and dishonesty, they assert that politicians are all alike, that the liberals are just as bad as the tories and they hope, by thus lowering the standard of political morality, to so debauch the public mind as to retain a support that will ensure their party's continuance in office. The publication of the bills saddled on Canada for the furnishing of Sir Charles Tupper's residence in London—his decanters and wine glasses, etc.—and the payment, even of his ordinary taxes, has brought out a general defence of the public steal, one, most immoral in its teachings and false in its assertions respecting liberal practices in such matters, appearing in the St. John *Sun* on Friday last. The *Sun* says

"Whatever party shall succeed at the next elections, there will be a high commissioner at London. There will be cabinet ministers drawing precisely the same salaries as those now paid, and receiving equally large sums for travelling expenses and cab hire. The question before the people is whether the men who draw the salaries, occupy the residence, and do the travelling shall be of another party with different ideas on public matters. It is entirely too late in the day for our grit friends to pretend to special purity and rigid economy. The records of the country speak conclusively on these points. Both parties have their unscrupulous men," etc.

The *Sun* proceeds to say, that while the expenditure under the Mackenzie Government was not increased as it has been since, yet there were large increases in the cost of administration and legislation by the Liberals during their term in office, while the lighthouse and other public services suffered; and it asserts that "wise electors" will "take "for granted that so far as official sal-"aries and expenses go, there will be no "change, and as for the necessary ser-"vices of the country, they will seek to "learn which of these candidates de-"manding retrenchment propose to re-"trench."

It may be assumed that no Liberal high commissioner will ask the tax-payers of Canada to pay such household expenses as these saddled on them by Sir Charles Tupper, for the records of the liberal party's administration are a guarantee of this, and the *Sun's* shameless assertion that the liberals largely increased the expenses of administration shows, how boldly tories and tory organs will bear false witness in the interest of their party. They know how these expenditures were kept down under Mr. Mackenzie's rule, and how they were increased "by leaps and bounds" since. What has there been in the circumstances of the country to justify such increases as these?

	1878	1884	Estimated 1885-6
Civil Government	$823,369	$1,084,417	$1,208,828
Legislation	618,035	662,967	855,951
Superannuation	105,588	192,692	210,000
"Miscellaneous"	81,167	336,670	1,642,765

The above figures are official—from the public records. Do they encourage the "wise electors" to further trust the tories with power?

Taking the whole list of "controllable expenditure" we find that it stands as follows, as between the liberals and tories:—

1878	1884	Estimated 1885-6
$8,542,510	$11,294,310	$13,050,872

Take the departmental salaries.—They were, in Mr Mackenzie's last year, $545,331; in 1884 5 they were $723,487; departmental contingencies, in 1878, were $158,174; in 1884,5 they were $203,108; travelling expenses and cab-hire, in 1878, cost $13,234, but, in 1884,5 they cost $29,904. Mr. Mackenzie's government was efficiently worked with 411 clerks, while the tories require 675, or an increase of 64 per cent. There is, besides, an army of extra clerks which was unknown in Mr. Mackenzie's time, which accounts for the great increase in "contingencies."

The *Sun* boasts of the subsidies the tories are paying to railways, but we all know the influences which have worked in securing these, and if ministers and their friends did not demand