them others would stand little chance, of being benefitted in that way. But after all, the subsidies are a mere bagatelle in comparison with the increased expenditure of the country. Take the total expenditure of Canada. It has been as follows-Beginning with 1868, it was \$19,000 000, and had increased to \$35,287,000 by 1873, when the tories were driven from power. In six years they, thus, added nearly 100 per cent to the expenditure. At the end of Mr Mackenzie's five years of power, it had increased to \$41,041 919;-a mere bagatelle, and about in the ratio of the increase of population. In 1885, the last year of which we have the official returns, the expenditure was over \$78,-620,000.

In fact, the record of tory rule shameful as compared with that of the liberals and neither the Sun nor any other Tory authority can convince the "wise electors" to the contrary.

#### John Roach.

In the death of John Roach, the United States loses its greatest iron shipbuilder, who began life in poverty, lic worthiness. If we are buying a rose to wealth and ended it in bankruptcy, owing, it is asserted, to official partisanship. He arrived at Castle Garden, New York, from the north of Ireland when only a boy, poor, friendless and unknown. From an apprentice in a machine shop he advanced, who has never yet been known to enby his own ability and enthusiasm, to be the owner of one of the largest machinery works in America, employing an army of workmen and paying laid aside, the inference is that he millions in wages. It was his ambition | seeks to gain a point against his op to revive the decayed Merchant Marine of his adopted country by competing | land could forget the contrast between with the United Kingdom in iron ships, the Liberal and Tory candidates, it and latterly, steamers. But the race was a stern one, in hopeless distance be hind, which the revenue policy of Congress handicapped out of sight. Perthe life and death of John Roach is a sad example of the fate of those who put too much faith in princes and politiciaus.

DON'T SEND HIM THERE .- All W wish well to the Tory candidate will be glad if he be left at home-removed from the snares and the temptations which beset the young and pure in the public life of Ottawa. Others fear the humiliation of seeing their county's representative hawked round the political shambles as a thing in the market to be sold by Datch auction, as he was in

#### Dissolution

On the advice of the Ministry of dog's fidelity and affection, for a dog will Sir John A. Macdonald, His Excellency I starve with a master, rather than run the Governor-General, has dissolved after the bone of a stranger. Human the fifth parliament of Canada. The nominations for members of a new parliament are to be held on Tuesday the 15 b, and policing on the following Tuesday, the 22nd of February next. Within five weeks from this date, the sixth parliament of Canada will elected, which will, no doubt, furnish His Excellency with a new set of visers, who will have the unbough which the provincial elections during the past year have foreshadowed with remarkable unanimity.

The suspense is over, the die is cas and the fate of the Dominion, no only for the next five years, but for decade, perhaps, is once more in th hands of the people Never was an opportunity so great, or a question plain to answer, as that which the people of Canada, but especially those of the Maritime Provinces, have placed before them. It is as clear and free as the air they breathe. It is not some hard, intricate constitutional problem, but, simply, will they or will they not change the managers of their public affairs before the country lost in the perdition of corruption andnational bankruptcy, moral and finan cial? Of course they will change their managers, for the shareholders in all the Provinces have already said so emphatically. Let no one forget this

Not since 1873 has the country been so ripe for a change. A single act of grand bribery, which was then found out, but which was only a sample of smaller ones, which its greatness covered, was enough to alarm the country into angry action. Sir John A. ment melted before the flame of wrathful people, whose honor he had attempted to sell Surely, eight years of similar, wholesale and retail, systematic bribery will again awaken the same people, into another burs t of indignant judgment of men who by the incessant practice of political vice, have

lost even the sense of political virtue. government of Sir John A Macdontheir resources of freachery in their savage battle to succeed. They have not thrown down the gage of who are conscious of their strength in honesty and integrity, but in a pale. doubtful way of fear and trembling. Like Saul, they are haunted with ghostly premonitions of defeat, and are consulting and trusting in witchcraft and wizardy to turn aside the accumulated resentment of the country. What more significant and pitiable apology could they offer than that they at comore corrupt than all governments are? Distress is in sheer desparation when it reverses the standard of morality and cries "Mercy! I might the better he will be pleased, for this is have been worse than I am." The the natural bent of his methods. All are Tories practically say-"Electors of the country, be easy with us, we have a monkey, because it is the nature of the been subjected to great temptations and are simply astonished at our moderation. We might have taken

twid as much." The Liberal party goes into the contest with other feelings than fear. It strips for the fray like Gideon or David of old in the power of faith and the right. A clean record gives it a clean conscience. As it has not offended it has nothing to defend, but wages an offensive war against all the abuses that have crept in and have grown disappointment in the development of a courted the country in 1878 in a charming many years of Sir John A. Macdon- of the said Sir John A Macdonald & Co. of old they were at first only suggestive. but it he now with every provincial Robinson, E. Hutchison, D. T. Johnstone, lar: What will be the price when the duty ald's administration.

then try his pace. We ought not to be

less wise in our selection of a man to

run our political race for Ottawa. Per-

There is a shrewd method in Mr. Adams' prudence in directing the eyes of the electors from the Tory candidate to the Tory party though, in some respects, there is little to choose between them, and both are equally objectionable to clean hands and pure hearts. Undoubtedly, the first consideration for electors is, what political principles and policy do they julge to be best for the general good of the country and their county in particular? After have ing decided this, their next and no less important duty is to select a man who will be a fit and consistent advocate and representative of these principles and policy, who will not be a wolf in sheep's clothing, or hide a cloven foot in a pair of patent leather boots. Religion has suffered more from preachers preaching righteousness and practicing the reverse, than any other cause, not excepting open sin. Politics and public life have suffered equally from similar hypocrisy and shamelessness. We cannot separate the man from his party or his personal character from his pubhorse we first look in his mouth and

sonal references are, we know, to be avoided, if possible, but when a mar gage in an election contest without grossly offending in that respect, begs that personal considerations shall be by this time. ponent. If the people of Northumberwould be an immense advantage to the latter. They will think of such things, however-and it is well they should. The shamlessness of the ungratful is as great a wonder to decency as the prosperity of the wicked was to the Psalmist. To connect any idea of principle party-loyalty | mould, outline and indicate their policy. self-respect or the commonest form of honesty with the conduct of some of the more notorious deserters from Mr. Mit. chell, would be as absurd as to suppose that they ever had any real disinterested. attachment for him. He must, cercainly, experience some lively revelations as to the utter depravity of those whom he has nursed with tender and prodigal care, from spoonsfull to Benjamin's portionsborne with their weaknesses and flatter-

only instinct to gaide them. Mr. Mitchell will have discovered, by this time, that the men who loved him only for his politics, loved him less than they do their dinner and that they who hate for the same reason are about as malignant as the devil. He will also note that there is a class of men who hate the authors of confidence of the country. Nothing their preferment, just because they are short of a miracle can alter this result, the living witnesses of the mean original rom which they sprang.

ed their strength-till now, with the posi-

the gifts he bestowed on them, they

subsistance, also. They have not even a

beings without natural affections are low

er in the scale of morals than animals with

One of the weak and spurious cries made by the Tory party in their perplexity is, "Oh! but the Liberals have no pol-No policy, indeed! why, they have honesty, which is the best Dolicy that any party could have, and is just what this country wants most at present. Mr. Blake and his friends, when they come into power will have as broad a policy the mismanagement, extravagance and dishonesty of Sir John A Macdonald has nade for them. They have just to reverse much that has been done and is now doing, and they will have both policy and work in abundance. Besides, there is Reciprocity, Senate reform, a simple fran chise measure, which is to be entitled 'finality' and last, but greatest of all, is Economof the Civil Service and administration of government. There are millions in this should be sent round to every place in the Dominion where a man is employed by the government to report as to his work pay and the necessity for his presence and expense. Weed out the inefficient and useless, superannuate the old and incaab e and only retain, without fear or favor, those who are necessary and efficient. Here is a fine, profitable policy. beginning at Ottawa and extending from Atlantic to Pacific, resulting in saving some millions of hard dollars per anoum Why the Liberal party have not only good policy but a dozen bad policies lying fallow for its cultivating plow and weed bad government, has been too busy making policies for those who come after him in his topsy-turvy administration of affairs.

We should like to get a definition from Mr. Adams as to what Torvism means and his relation to it. We don't think he has ever been asked this in public nor have we heard that he has ever favored an audience with his views on the subject. It would be quite in order for the electors to ask him the question, and how he came to be a Tory. He and his opinions are public property, in hi capacity as member of the local assembly, and as a candidate for the House of Commons. He is on the suffrages of the County, now, so that no question regarding public business and his connection with it can be put aside as impertinent or out of season. We think. however, he will bluff all such touching matters. He proposes to be elected by force, audacity and conspiring circumstances. He relies on contingencies, accidents, jealousies and sectional oppositions, and trusts to run the blockade of conflicting interests. His object is to be elected by all and any means, the more trickery amused, but not astonished at the antics of

forget that Sir John A Macdonald and misrule and systematic plundering. All the extravagance, increase of debt, increase at and neglected. of taxation, corruption, bribery or boodleism, discontent in the maritime provinces, rebellion in the northwest, and general

honest and independent people in it and now doing through its own weight and and live cleanly, out of temptation's way for a while, It may be required hereafter should the liberals fall from public confidence, for it is human to err, and should be laid up for repairs before there is nothing left to mend. But the tories, true to toryism, look on the country as their own and the people as slaves.

Mr. Mackenzie's short term of office was squeezed in between the reigns of King Bribery the Great of Pacific Scandal fame and King Boodle, the Grand, of prodigal habits. It was only a recess or breathing space in the twenty years that have elapsed-a mere interval in the national craze for extravagance and political dissipation. The opportunity for Mr. Mackenzie was too temporary and brief to build much permanent good work on the loose foundation of the previous years' bad government of Sir John A. Macdonald, which culminated in all the immorality of the Pacific Scandal. The time since 1878 has been more than enough to wipe out every trace of Mr. Mackenzie's just administration, except the record of his honesty and economy. Between the upper and nether millstones of Bribery and Boodle, Mr. Mac. kenzie and the results of his clean administration are ground to very small powder

Mr. Mackenzie's five years was little more than sufficient to settle his cabinet of new men in their places. They had to pick up the mixed and confused details left to them to unravel by their stampeded predecessors, get their hands into the use of the reins of administration, and learn the ropes, find out the few faithful Had Mr. Mackenzie been granted another term, as in fairness he ought, to develope his policy and prove his ability and trustworthiness, he would be in office to-day. He would have shown honorable results by his wise, steady and patient management, which would have been conducive to general prosperity and content, so far as Governments control events. The Dominion would have the same proud recordthat Ontario has to-day under the Libera Government of Mr. Mowat, who has been returned again to power for antions he put and sustained them in, and other term of four years, after the people turn both and everything against the of that Province have had fourteen years experience of him. Not only so but they origin of their public existence, if not their have doubled his majority to signify their high approval and satisfaction.

But Mr Mackenzie was not given a rea sonable chance to continue his good work and prove the faith that was in him, the country to enjoy the good fortune which would have waited on such treatment of his policy. We had to learn, by costly and bitter experience, what we fused to receive from wisdom and ordinary forethought. The men who could plot the Pacific scandal and be shameless when found out-only sorry that they were-retired to conspire with some new form of bribery, by which they could rogain the lost paradise of power. They were the same cunning, unscrupious and heartless opportunists that blighted Con federation at its birth by the deceptive methods they practiced. A thing good in itself was made bad in our eyes by the uses to which it was put, and Confederation was discounted and has suffered ever since. Like their friend, whom they hanged, because he bungled the job-"Mr Louis Riel" as Professor Foster calls himthey not only agitated discontent, but created it and blamed their political opponents. They practiced the vile art of seduction that they might pocket a verdict of damages. By hook or by crock. as at present, they were bound to get back to office even by a lie, and they did, but now the lie of the national policy is found out and those who uttered it will be punished for its effects. The true national policy for Canada is embraced economy, revenue, tariff, honesty, and reciprocity, with provincial rights respected.

Sir John A. Macdonald and the Tory party overthrew Mr. Mackenzie in 1878. tegrity, as they could find no reasonab'e cause for a change in any other point. This is ever the plan of unprincipled men. They were like the jealous Babylenians in the days of Danie l. These wily conspirators could find no occasion in vice against that just man's righteous government of the realm, so they entrapped him in his fidelity and virtues. In the same way, Sir John A. Macdonald, Tupper & Co., finding no weak point in Mr, Mackenzie's honest and economical administration, assailed him for his faith in the final triumph of true commercial principles, notwithstanding occasional lapses of depression through the natural laws of supply and demand. They made the country drunk with false hopes and glowing pictures of rapid wealth created by protection injustice and unequal distribution of advantages and favoritism, and thus, the people were seduced in 1878, doubtful in 1882, but they are wide-awake and sober now. Mr. Mackenzie fell from power for his fidelity to truth, fair play and honesty, and the country is about to rise and justify him and redeem the error in returning to power Mr. Blake and his friends. Every Province in the Dominion has already said so beyond all denial. Shall Northumberland say yes with the country, or no, with Tories and Tory candidate? We shall hear on the 22nd

February next. Sir John A Macdonald was driven from planted, The deficits of Mr. Mackenzie power in 1873 for a grand act of bribery that stunned the country with its grossness. He is again about to be defeated ledged integrity. in the coming general election for the same official crime, made wholesale by Boodleism and through the failure of the national policy to make good its promises. As we have already said it makes no difference whatever to the Dominion -no and honestly disbursed expenditure. own local elections last spring-what they could be avoided. But rather than Northumberland does. But it will make increase taxation to deceive people with a a mountain of difference to Northumberland whether it will be found, on the he would show the deficit and abide bet-The people of this country should not evening of the 22nd February, on the ter times. He was patient and trustful, right and winning side or the wrong and realizing that the natural progress of the the Tory party have practically, been in losing one, A county that would make country, if let alone, would soon recover office since confederation, now nearly twen- two such mistakes, in face of the clearest the lost ground, overtake and pass the ty years. Mr. Mackenzie's one term, from evidence, practically loses its privileges results of past extravagance. He was 1873 to 1878, was only a brief respite from and would be disfranchised. The punish- like a wise doctor who relies on a good ment for such stupidity is to be laughed constitution and motherly nursing more

Sir John A. Macdonald, Tupper & Co The fact is, the Tery party is in a worse | It was in the innocent role of revenue re. | ear from

Echoes of the political Campaign. condition than the Republican party was formers they insinuated their beguilement at the last presidential election, owing to into the ears of the people, whom they being too long in office and bribing the first made coveteous and then avaricious, country in order to be retained. It be- with the glowing pictures of free and easy came so corrupt that it disgusted the wealth made rapidly by "taxation of the masses" whom Mr. Bowell loves so much. fell to pieces, just as our Tory party is No wonder, for they have stall-fed him, but will kill the fatted calf shortly. They rottenness. The Tory party has been too knew in their hearts that pretection was long in office for its own and the country's not for the welfare of this country, with good. Its best friends desire that it its small and scattered population, occushould take a holiday to reorganize, purge pied chiefly with the products of the field. forest and sea. They feared to name such commercial heresy at first, and cautiously began their "little game," which the people "did not understand," with the elastic phrase "readjustment of revenue." This could be made to mean anything and evelything by turns as the occasion required. As the poison of the bribe worked they scientifically increased the dose and, by gentle, easy and licentious gradation the country entered upon its"Rake's Progress" of rioteous living in which extravagance feeds on taxation up to this date. But we believe the people have at last come to themselves and will discharge Sir John A. Macdonald, Tupper & Co. for being unjust stewards and evil councillors.

What are some of the results of the

National Policy? A few years of intoxicated bravery in borrowed plumes, reckless extravagance in public affairs, which is demoralizing private as well as public life, ruinous investments of hired money in overdone and profitless enterprises. current and running expenses charged to capital account to make up dividends, or show big earnings, commercial dishonesty in high and low places, revenue frauds consequent upon a protective and prohibitive tariff which tempt smuggling and make detection both costly and difficult, the employment of an army of officials to watch what they connive at and are as corruptible as their masters, the destruction of competition and the death of wholesome emulation, which educates skill in all branches of manufactures, whereby we get a good article for our money, monopoly which compels us to present our due bills in one shop, rings and combinations to put up prices which overproduction has reduced to bankrupt rates, liquidation of defunct companies begun on floated loans, in which borrower and lender find themselves 'higgledy pigledy" in some truckle-bed of financial heads and tails. Such are some of the moral commercial and political consequences of that mystery of iniquity mis-called the national policy, national apostacy it really is.

Yet the Liberal party when it comes into power next month, could no more set aside the National Policy than a doctor would cut off a man's head to cure him of tooth-ache. But the tariff can be rearranged, simplified and adjusted to the various needs of each section of the country, so that we may not be a divided Dominion, nor a schism in the body politic. The people who have been tempted to invest so much capital in the enterprises which the false hopes of the National Policy created will get reasonable protection, in the meantime, for their artificial position. The injustice of the National Policy must not be revenged by another injustice. But the administration of evenhanded justice will rub out much, if not al!, the inequalities that now exist. Justice, economy and honesty are to be the true National policy of the future, Amen! so say we, all of us, except the boodle

tories. All would have been done by Mr, Mackenzie in less hurry, better speed, infinitely less expense, and in more harmony with the real needs of the country and its ability. Nor would the Dominion have lost so much honor. Pure manners, just laws, commercial integrity and financial comfort would have been our position to-day instead of too much of the reverse The Pacific Railway would have been built all the same, only we would have been prouder of it, because there would have been less dishonor connected with it Nor would we be now looking about for ways and means to pay the \$6,000,000. which Tory bad management in the Northwest spent in putting down a rebellion that was the product of its greed.

People who refer to Mr. Mackenzie's deficits, as they call them, must look at things in a very loose, superficial way. to be. An empty treasury, floating debts, current revenue but which he had to fund or discharge, liabilities assumed which had to be met, and new enterprises undertaken, far beyond what the then developed resources and moderate taxation and revenues of the country could possibly afford. But this is not all that was the thankless fortune which fell to the lot of Mr. Mackenzie to encounter. Trade was declining after the previous years' inflation and rash speculation. A general shrinkage in values had set in, which the National Policy was to arrest but, as we all know so well, did not. The low prices of to-day are the boast, of the high price prophets of 1873.

Nor is that all. To crown and moci everything else, the gross revelations of the Pacific Scandal struck the credit of the country abroad such a blow of doubt. shame and disgrace, that it was only the wisdom, integrity, economy and proven ability of Mr Mackenzie's administration that re-established it on its lost footing When the country in 1878, had whitewashed Sir John A Macdonald and the Tories and restored them in office, in return for the bribe of the National Policy. they found the ship of state repaired. reclassed and affoat, and her name and credit redeemed by the man and party they had so infamously maligned and supsink into oblivion before the face of such a surplus of statesmanship and acknow-

Mr Mackenzie was not a man for demoralizing surpluses. His aim was balance a simple and cheaply collected, carefully planned revenue by a wisely surplus taken out of their own pockets, than on a whole drug shop of artificial rem-

And right you were, Mr Mackenzie, as the logic of events has been telling the

fairs. Of course, Mr Mackenzie was right. An honest man is never wrong, He only sees clearer and knows that water will not go up hill except by a force nump, and when the force is taken away it will rush back and drown the fool that stands in its course. Mr. Mackenzie was both right and lighteous in thought and conduct in public affairs.

### Miramichi and the North Shore, etc.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW, held Newcastle on Thursday last was a success. Report is held over for a future issue.

THE "ADVOCATE" people call country voters "hogs', in one breath while it ask them, in another, to vote for the tory candidate.

THE DEEP SNOW renders travel on country roads even more difficult than when the Tory organ at Newcastle alluded to the country people of Northumberland as "hogs," because they would not give the party campaigners all the

ABOUT "TURNING". - Because the country people did not turn off the roads into the deep snow to let the tory political missionaries pass, the Advocate, as the tory candidate's organ, calls them "hogs". Billingsgate" and "wholly unworthy of a If however, they had practiced turning reply except for the slander uttered in off the roads as the candidate has practiced turning, his political coat, there would be no trouble in the turning line

48 Wellington Street East, Toronto, or 81 St. Francois-Xavier Street, Montreal, want a General Agent. They are the ex- balanced. Waxing wroth towards the clusive owners of the Schofield Patent Cake Griddle, the celebrated Emery Kuife | unfit for publication-he applies "abusive | began in earnest. Sharpener (known as the "Carver's and insulting language, calculated to Friend.") the Emery Scythe Sharpener, provoke a breach of the peace" to his the Jay-Eye-See Wire Curry Comb, and neighbour, and generally, trails the tail of other Specialities. If you want to make his coat on the ground, defying all and money, write to them at once for an out- sundry to tread upon it over the Sunday fit, and to secure what territory you can

TURERS have sawn during the past season the following amounts: F. H. Tood & Sons, 9,500,000 feet long lumber, 8,000,000 laths and 1,000,000 shingles; James Murchie & Sons, 9,000,000 feet long lumber 7,500,000 laths and 2,000,000 shingles; Gates & Wentworth, 6,000,000 feet long lumber. 4,500,000 laths and 3,250,000 shingles; Chas. F. Todd, 8,500,000 ft. long lumber. 6,700,000 laths and 1,500,000 shingles; H. F. Eaton & Sons, 11,000,000 ft. long lumber, 9,000,000 laths and 2,500,000 shingles; Eaton Bros., 4,000,000 ft. long lumber and 2,800,000 laths. - Courier.

To THE WORK -- It will be seen by advertisement in another column that a meeting of the members of Northumberland County Liberal Association is to be held to-morrow, Friday, evening for the work of the election campaign. tween now and 28th February-a little less than five weeks-much work is be done. Let it be entered upon with earnestness, enthusiasm and self-denial. not favorable to campaigning in this snow-bound country, but let us all make the best of it and do our duty.

THE TEMPERANCE PROFESSOR.—The St. Catharines News says .- "Prof. Foster has made a most reckless use of his popularity. There was no man in Canada who stood higher on the Temperance platform than he, no man who spoke more emphatically, andwe may say elequentlytaking in the whole range of Temperance Reform, Prohibition, and all, and everybody who heard him thought him sincere and honest. To-day he is not credited by lews, though we did throw much of their one of his old friends. He has trampled upon his record, destroyed his reputation for integrity, and made himself a by-word and a reproach among those who were fullest of faith and assurance. We are sorry for Mr. Foster, but why should we be, when he has no sorrow for himself, drew attention to the fact that no secreand no shame."

TIMBER LICENSES ISSUED IN 1886. The total number of miles of timber licenses issued at the New Brunswick Crown Land office during 1886 was 4,1164, con-Put them in his place in 1873, and how sisting of 1,068 applications as against would they stand in relation to the state | 1,625 of the year previous. In nearly of affairs left by such a Government as every case applications for renewals were that of Sir John A. Macdonald was shown | made, while about 475 miles of new berths were taken, making the total number of which should have been paid out of past | miles of timber licences renewed 3,641, and the number of miles of new timber applications sold 475. The total average of licenses issued during the year is considerably in advance of previous years. Of this extent of timber lands under license J. B. Snowball has 406 square miles; John McLaggan, 3091; Kennedy Burns, 265; Geo. McLeod, 218; Allan Ritchie. 2131; John Stewart, 1451; Wm. Richards, 140; G. G. King, 110; Hugh McLean, 109.

# The Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council of the County had thrown away thousands of dollars on is now holding its January session. As we shall publish the official report of proceedings in next issue, it is only necessary to say, just now, that the business is being put through promptly. The petitions praying for the appointment of an inspector to enforce the Scott Act in the County were, yesterday, referred to the standing committee on petitions. Neil McKay, representing the friends of the Act, was heard before the Conneil. and in a concise and convincing manner demonstrated the desirability of Council appointing an inspector. committee is to report at 10 o'clock this

## Please tell us

Chatham N. B. 7 Jan. 1887 Mr. Editor .- The "World" I presume assumes to be an authority upon Northumberland County politics.

In this week's issue, referring to the acceptance by Mr. Adams of the Tory nomination, it says "Mr. Adams has fought too many" battles against Ledger influence not to fully realize the hard battle that is before him now.'

Would the 'World' kindly tell us where these mighty battles were fought and Yours truly, against whom? INOUIRER

## Highland Society Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of Highland Society of New Brunswick at Miramichi, was held at Bowser's Hotel, Chatham, on Thursday, the 13th inst. The following were appointed officers for Riel. the ensuing year: President-Hon. R. Hutchison.

Vice Presidents-Hon, P. Mitchell, R. R. Call and J. Niven,

W. Murray, J. Shirreff, Robt, Ritchie, J.

spoken in a syllable of thunder that it Waits, Rev. W. Aitken, W. A. Park, will have no more quackery in its af- Hon. R. Marshall, W. W. McLellan, J. Sadler, J. Youman, J. Mitchell, R. Clark, James Johnston, Allan Ritchie.

> \* Treasurer-D. Ferguson. Piper-H. Marquis. Secretary-G. B. Fraser. Chaplain-Rev. W. Aitken. Charitable Committee for Chatham-D. Ferguson, W. Murray; same for Newcastle-Rev. W. Aitken, J. Brown. School Committee-D. Ferguson, W.

Wilson, W. Murray, J. Niven, Rev. W. A sum of money was voted for a demonstration of some kind, to be decided by a a committee composed of Messrs. R. R. Call. W. Wilson, and Wm. Murray.

Some members proposed a dinner and

others a ball, but nothing was determined

Power was given to a committee, in case satisfactory arrangements could be made with the School Trustees, to erect brick front to the academy building now used for the Grammar School, at a cost of \$3,000. A long lease, at a sufficient rental to pay interest, insurance, etc., will be required.

#### That "Great Official" Matter.

We have a letter from Derby, dated 3rd inst and bearing the initials, "T. N. which charges the writer of our little sketch of 30th ult .- "The great official" -with indulging in "a large amount of reference to fishing on Sunday. "T. N. then proceeds to air himself as a great man and in fact, no less a personage than the great official refered to, making very AGENTS WANTED. - Clement & Co., of offensive personal references to the neighbour on whose land he trespassed, and otherwise shewing that he is not well close of his communication - which is fishing episode. He imagines somebody has said he was brought, up in Justice THE ST. CROIX LUMBER MANUFAC- Hartt's court "for violating fishing laws on Sunday," although we do not know his authority for the hallucination, the reference to Sunday fishing in the little sketch ailuded to being only in connection with that transaction with Robert Barron's net some years ago. We hope "T N" will restrain himself and avoid losing his temper in the manner indicated by his letter, which we are quite sure no respectable paper would publish.

### Tory Meeting at Hardwicke.

3RD. JANUARY, 1887. To the Editor of the Miramichi Advance. "Birds in their little nests agree"

that their was going to be a Tory meeting in the Village School House, I thought all voting on the first ballot. as it was a public building. I would go the purpose of discussing and arranging and report proceedings for the ADVANCE. | the chair and advocate his own claims agreeably surprised to find, there, that two thirds of the Electors chairman. if necessary. The season of the year is present were of the same political faith as myself. The Liberals, in fact, may be said to have carried on the meeting: I may here say that they did not do any of the speaking, but they voted every time, and there were also a number of boys and other non-electors who did the same.

After waiting outside the building some time for the key to arrive and to get the building heated, I went inside, but before this I had been invited around the building a few times to see a man, as were different others of the liberal electors, and 'inspiration' upon the ground instead of parish swallowing it.

Jeremiah Sullivan-ex-Councillor and turn coat in politics-was elected chairman, The meeting had been some time organised when D. Lewis, Esq., J. P., tary was appointed to report proceedings and he was elected to that position.

I then had time to have a look around and find out who were our visitors. There was the leader of the visiting managers, who, I was told, quietly intimated that he could have been president in Chatham, had not his friends there, thought that by electing a Napan farmer it would catch a few farmers votes. Then there was a young man named Conners, and we all know Mr. Peter Loggie. When we saw him his leaning and propped telegraph poles fitness as a government inspecting officer. Mr. Dan'l Desmond was also well known Mr. Galloway first addressed the meet-

ng, and if his advice is followed every one who was present will vote for our Liberal Candidate. said he had been up the river and had Leen where the Dominion Government a railway to connect Derby with Snowball's Northern & Western. How much better would it have been to expend this money on a line to connect Escuminac with the Northern & Western. Vote for Snowball and he will get a grant from the coming Liberal Government to extend the Northern & Western to Point Escuminac. Your Bays down here, said the eloquent Galloway, are bursting with mussel mud-the very thing we, Napan farmers, want to enrich our once fertile fields. When Mr. Snowball extends the

t will be a lasting benefit to both places -Napan as well as Hardwicke. You will have a railway to send away your fish, and if you want it why vote for the man who has built the Northern & Western and is far more interested in the country's welfare than the candidate of the Tory Party can possibly be. At the conclusion of his speech. Mr. Gallowaw was deservedly applauded. The young man they called Connors was then introduced. What the Tory Party sent him down here for is still puzzling local Tory brains. His acquaintence er influence did not appear to be great, and I think we can be taught our duty, or know it without being taught by such youngsters as he. He confined himself to the Riel question, and showed clearly that Riel ought to have been hangel long before he was. Who gave Riel thousands of secret service dollars to leave the country? Mr. Connors did not at all allude to the mismanagement of affairs in the North West which had brought on the

Mr. Peter Loggie was then called upon and his speech caused quite a sensation. Among some of the things he alluded to was the fact of the low price of sugar Directors-Alex. Morrison, J. C. Miller, caused by a high duty. Mr. Loggie said that he saw advertised in the shop wininto giants of extravagance in the united Dominion, fall directly on the heads and modest form. Like the arch-tempter country ever since! It has been deaf, Ferguson, W. Wilson, James Brown, J. dows in Fredericton "24 lbs for one Dol- ing or appertaining."

will then be able to get 34 lbs for a dollar, The cotton question was then gone into and Mr. Loggie tried to make his hearers believe that we got cheaper cotton on account of a high duty put on to protect the cotton lords. He did not know that the Hardwicke electors have sense to know that he was simply laughed at by the thinking men among his hearers. Those propped up telegraph poles were not at all alluded to by him. He did not think that every one in Hardwicke knew of the manner in which he had to have those poles propped up to keep them from falling over, but the small spruce pickets he allowed the contracter to use in lieu of dig. ging holes are to be seen by every travel-

ler on the road from Black Brook to Point Escuminac and are a speaking canvass against the Dominion Govnrnment. Mr. Loggie ought not to have been sent to Hardwicke, as his speech helped the Liberal cause more than Mr. Galloway's or Connor's. The man who thought he could have been president came next, and his remarks fell flat.

Mr. D Desmond was then called on bu he belonged to the prohibition party, and he would not indentify himself with either Liberals or Tories until he knew that a temperance candidate was not to be in the field.

This closed the speech-making and the appointment of delegates to attend the County convention was the next

Ex Councillor Williston was unanimous-

Councillor Fowlie was nominated, when Joseph Williston moved, in amendment, that Alex. Cameron be the delegate. The bouse was divided on this when Mr. Fowlie was the choice of the Liberals pre-

Joseph Williston was elected as a substitute if Mr. Fowlie, who was not present, declined to act. After this the row

Chairman Sullivan was nominated by James Bransfield, when John Welsh was also nominated and almost unanimously chosen in preference to the noisy ex-Lib-

James Nash was also chosen, but James Bransfield objected to him on the ground that he was a Liberal.

It seemed for awhile, that the meeting was going to end in an uproar, as a large portion of the Tories present were determined not to have Sullivan on any terms, as they said he was a Liberal in disguise, who in no Dominion election ever voted for a Conservative candidate.

The Liberals present did not seem to care much, but as no questions were asked they voted the way they thought the most fun was to get out of the meeting. After the politics of Mr. Nash (who was not present) had been discussed, it was thought best not to elect him. Florence O'Leary was then nominated and the DEAR SIR.—Hearing on Wednesday last | House was divided, when the whole body present voted for Mr. O'Leary-boys and

Mr. Sullivan was then advised to leave At the same time I thought the managers | upon the party, which he did, but had not of the affair might ask me to leave, as I got far with his tiresome harangue, pleadwas known to be a liberal, but I was ing for the votes of those present, when when I got he was told to resume his position as

The question on the choice of the las remaining delegate was again wrangled over, when it was thought best to divide the House and allow electors only to vote on the question-Sullivan vs O'Learywhen a great many Liberals, who sympathized with Sullivan out of gratitude for the fun that was being made at his expense. voted for him and he was elected by majoirty of one-Mr. O'Leary voting against himself.

Then, a great deal of fault was found 300 Packages above Goods with Mr Sullivan, who had been chosen we know, therefore that some of the by the Newcastle convention to call the visitors from Chatham are real good fel- Hardwicke meeting, but who did not warn the faithful in the upper part of the

> Neither the Chatham visitors nor the Napan President could harmonize matters. and the meeting broke up without advancing the cause in Hardwicke.

Three cheers were given for Sir John, and the electors went home, not sadder. but a great deal happier, but in no sense the wiser of what they had heard The man with the note book dismissed the meeting with this benediction .- "Gentle-"men, if you fight for the Government "candidate as well as you have fought "among yourselves, he will be sare to 7 & 8 NORTH WHARF. "be elected."

Such, Mr Editor, is about the way the

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great Tory meeting was conducted in For Sale or To Let.

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