General Business.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
OVER A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

L.S.L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, and its franchise made a part of the present State constitution, in 1879, by an overwhelming popular vote.

Its MAMMOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi-Annually, (June and December), and its GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS take place in each of the other ten months of the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La.

Famed for Twenty Years,
For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes.
Attested as follows:

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with facsimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at our counters.

R. M. WALMSLEY,
Pres. Louisiana National Bank.
PIERRE LANAUX,
Pres. State National Bank
A. BALDWIN,
Pres. New Orleans National Bank.
CARL KOHN,
Pres. Union National Bank.

Grand Monthly Drawing,

at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, January 14. 1889.

Capital prize, $300,000.

100,000 Tickets at Twenty Dollars each Halves $10; Quarters $5; Tenths $2; Twentieths $1.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 PRIZE OF	$300,000 is	$300,000
1 PRIZE OF	100,000 is	100,000
1 PRIZE OF	50,000 is	50,000
1 PRIZE OF	25,000 is	25,000
2 PRIZES OF	10,000 are	20,000
5 PRIZES OF	5,000 are	25,000
25 PRIZES OF	1,000 are	25,000
100 PRIZES OF	500 are	50,000
200 PRIZES OF	300 are	60,000
500 PRIZES OF	200 are	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Prizes of	$500 are	$50,000
100 do	300 are	30,000
100 do	200 are	20,000
TERMINAL PRIZES.		
999 do.	100 are	99,900
999 do.	100 are	99,900
3,134 Prizes, amounting to		$1,054,800

NOTE.—Tickets drawing Capital Prizes are not entitled to terminal Prizes.

AGENTS WANTED

FOR CLUB RATES, or any further information desired, write legibly to the undersigned, clearly stating your residence, with State, County, Street and number. More rapid return mail delivery will be assured by your enclosing an Envelope bearing your full address.

IMPORTANT.

Address M A DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,
or M A DAUPHIN,
Washington, D. C.

By ordinary letter, containing MONEY ORDER issued by all Express Companies, New York Exchange, Draft or Postal Note.

Address Registered Letters containing Currency to NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.

"REMEMBER that the payment of Prizes is GUARANTEED BY FOUR NATIONAL BANKS of New Orleans, and The Tickets are Signed by the President of an Institution whose chartered rights are recognized in the highest Courts; therefore, beware of all imitations or anonymous schemes."

ONE DOLLAR is the price of the smallest part or fraction of a Ticket ISSUED BY US in any Drawing. Anything in our name offered for less than a Dollar is a swindle.

SHERIFF'S SALE!

To be sold at Public Auction, on Thursday, the 27th day of February, next, in front of the Post Office, in Chatham, between the hours of 12 noon and five o'clock p. m.

All the right, title, and interest of Jacob Price, in and to all that piece, parcel or lot of land and premises situate, lying and being on the south side of the Tabusintac River, in the Parish of Alnwick and County of Northumberland, abutted and bounded as follows, viz.:—Sutherly by lands occupied by Richard Price, Westerly by lands occupied by Gordon Strang, Easterly by lands occupied by Mrs. John McKenzie, and Northerly by Indian Reserve lands, containing 100 acres, more or less and being the lands and premises on which the said Jacob Price at present resides.

The same having been seized by me, under and by virtue of an Execution issued out of the supreme Court at the suit of Alexander Loggie and James Anderson against the said Jacob Price and Henry Price.

JOHN SHIRREFF,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Newcastle, N. B.,
12th November, A. D., 1889.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof by the Northern and Western Railway Company of New Brunswick, for an act to enable the said Company to amalgamate or otherwise acquire the railway known as the Chatham Branch Railway and change the corporate name to the Canada Eastern Railway Company, with power to lease their said railway or to make arrangements for the joint operation of the same with any other company, and to authorize the said Railway Company, after such amalgamation or acquisition to issue bonds or debentures.

Dated the 26th day of November, A. D., 1889.

WELDON & McLEAN, Sol. for Applicant. J. B. SNOWBALL, Pres. N. & W. R. R. Co

NOTICE OF SALE
UNDER MORTGAGE.

To John A. McDonald, lately of Black River in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland and Province of New Brunswick, Farmer, and all others whom it may concern.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the ninth day of November, A. D. 1887, and made between the said John A. McDonald and Margaret A. McDonald his wife, of the one part and the Bank of Montreal of the other part and registered in the Records of the said County, in Volume 65, pages 440, 441, and 442 and numbered 391 in said Volume, there will for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage default having been made in payment thereof be sold at Auction in front of the Post Office, in the town of Chatham, in the said County, on Saturday, the eighth day of February next, at twelve o'clock noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Mortgage as follows:—All that lot or parcel of land situate on the north side of Black River, in the Parish of Glenelg, in the County of Northumberland, being all that part of lot number two granted to James Goodfellow bounded as follows: On the easterly side by lands granted to Donald Morrison and on the westerly side by lands granted to John Wells, containing two hundred acres more or less, being the same lands and premises sold and conveyed by one James Graham to said John A Macdonald, by deed dated the sixteenth day of September, A. D. 1859 and registered in the Records of the said County of Northumberland, the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1859, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon and the rights, members, privileges and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Mortgagee.

WARREN C. WINSLOW,
Solicitor of Mortgagee.

5 C. BREAD-MAKER'S YEAST 5
Never fails to give satisfaction.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Free Treatment FOR 1 YEAR,

remedies included, will be donated by Dr. Sweet the celebrated natural born setter and physician, to one *worthy person* in each town WITHOUT EXPENSE except $1.00 for drawing examination papers. Send no money until return of papers. Application must be endorsed by Minister or Postmaster. Send stamp for FREE EXAMINATION BLANKS and particulars to Dr. Sweet's Sanitarium for the Lame, 16 Union Park Street, Boston, Mass

J. B. SNOWBALL'S MIRAMICHI WOOD TRADE CIRCULAR FOR THE YEAR 1889.

CHATHAM, MIRAMICHI, 1ST JANUARY, 1890.

The Winter of 1888-9 was a favourable one for logging operations, and all the cut in this section came to market early. In this respect we were much more favoured than other timber districts. Considerable St. John stock only arrived at market about the close of the season, and driving expenses were excessively heavy.

The shipments from this port were the largest since 1883, showing an increase of 37,000,000 superficial feet over last year, the larger portion of which is compensated for by reduction in the stock being wintered, which is the smallest on record, and the stocks at outports are almost *nil*.

The total export from the Province was ninety-two millions superficial feet more than last year—the largest since 1883. The exports from Nova Scotia ports also show a small increase.

The stock wintering at St. John is computed to be 16 millions superficial feet—a little over half of which is manufactured. Thirty millions superficial feet was the stock at same date last year. Of the 180 millions superficial feet exported from St. John to Europe the past season, 45 millions came from Nova Scotia, and 35 millions from New Brunswick Bay of Fundy ports, leaving only 100 millions for the production of the St. John river and its tributaries and the contributing districts which send their deals to St. John by rail.

The direct export from Nova Scotia to Europe was 92 millions, and adding the 45 millions shipped *via* St. John, brings the total to 137 millions—a formidable showing—and as Nova Scotia has a better West India and coastwise trade than New Brunswick, her export of wood goods generally, compared with her timber-area, largely exceeds that of New Brunswick.

The development of Nova Scotia's trans-Atlantic deal trade is much more recent than that of this Province and its forest area is, therefore, inviting to operators. Its government has no stumpage system, such as prevails in the other provinces of the Dominion, but sells its timber lands to the first applicant, at 40 cents per acre. The sales thus made, in each year, from 1883 to 1888, inclusive, were 35,000, 37,000, 13,700, 36,796, 25,995 and 27,809 acres, or 176,300 acres in the six years. The returns for last year are not yet made up, but it is officially stated that the sales of 1889 were much larger than those of any of these years.

The operations in the forest this season are larger than present prospects justify. Shippers are all anxious to curtail, but operators getting logs for the market, elated by last season's success, have increased their productions and—forcing beyond their facilities—are working at an extra first cost, which they are not likely to realise.

The weather so far has been very favourable for winter operations, and the scarcity of skilled labour and high rate of wages paid are the only drawbacks. The export for next season, however, will not probably be any larger than it was this, as an average winter stock held for 1890 will more than take care of all the surplus.

The substitution of steam for sailing vessels is not looked upon with much favour by shippers or buyers of cargoes; still, steam is likely to monopolize the future trade. There were 27 steamers loaded at this port last year, against 18 in 1888, and 7 in 1887.

There has not been any reduction in the Stumpage tax referred to so fully in my circular of 3rd January, 1887. This tax, with mileage charge added, amounts to one dollar and fifty cents per 1000 superficial feet, or 12/ sterling per St. Petersburg standard—a tax altogether out of proportion to the value of the wood—and until this tax is reduced there will not be any honest vitality in the timber trade of this Province.

THE SHIPMENTS FROM MIRAMICHI FOR 13 YEARS, FROM 1877 TO 1889, INCLUSIVE. were:—

1877—150 Millions sup. feet.	1881—128 Millions sup. feet.	1885—87 Millions sup. feet.
1878—106 do do	1882—117 do do	1886—72 do do
1879—114 do do	1883—149 do do	1887—68 do do
1880—155 do do	1884—108 do do	1888—73 do do
	1889—110 Millions sup. feet	

THE SHIPPERS FROM PORT OF MIRAMICHI, SEASON OF 1889, were:—

SHIPPERS.	No. Vessels	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.	Timber. (tons.) Birch.	Pine.
J. B. Snowball,	30	29,743	29,514,371	1,818,202	189	280
N. B. Trading Co.,	41	26,788	23,392,597	489,230	267	17
W. M. Mckay,	23	14,728	14,851,126			
D. & J. Ritchie & Co.,	22	12,258	11,583,168	125,300		
Muirhead & Co.,	12	10,719	10,821,776		67	5
E. Hutchison,	16	9,789	8,886,071	241,838		
Geo. K. McLeod,	7	5,141	5,095,830			
Geo. Burchill & Son,	8	4,925	4,521,000	19,023		
Geo. McKean,	2	1,266	1,043,974			
Totals,	161	115,357	109,709,913	2,693,593	523	302

DISTRIBUTION OF ABOVE SHIPMENTS.

COUNTRY.	No. Vessels	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scantling, ends and boards.	Palings.	Timber. (tons) Birch.	Pine.
Great Britain,	102	77,837	74,742,890	2,570,568	523	302
Ireland,	45	28,714	27,409,471	123,025		
France,	7	3,848	3,435,771			
Australia,	2	2,079	1,617,620			
Africa,	3	1,902	1,608,840			
Miscellaneous,	2	977	895,321			
Totals,	161	115,357	109,709,913	2,693,593	523	302

ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, TO THE 1st OF DECEMBER, 1889.

SHIPPERS.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. feet deals scantling, ends and boards.	Timber, tons. Birch.	Pine.
A. Gibson,	97	119,312	106,773,900	1,214	2
W. M. Mackay,	70	64,494	58,101,769	6,007	485
Geo. McKean,	24	12,372	12,356,539		
J. & L. B. Knight,	3	2,223	2,326,848		
J. A. Likely,	1	713	608,432		
Totals,	195	199,114	180,167,488	7,221	487

DISTRIBUTION, BY PORTS, OF ST. JOHN SHIPMENTS, 1889.

PORTS.	No. Vessels.	Tons.	Sup. feet deals. scantling, ends and boards.	Timber, tons. Birch.	Pine
Africa,	1	1,178	1,073,164		
Barrow,	3	4,946	5,184,156		
Bristol,	2	1,134	1,109,230		
Continent,	2	1,725	1,827,589		
Fleetwood,	13	15,520	15,320,480	672	
Harwich,	1	598	532,596		
Ireland,	73	50,537	49,137,215	144	
Liverpool,	59	79,933	72,112,237	6,405	487
London,	11	11,629	4,078,035		
Penarth Roads,	8	7,245	6,557,976		
Scotland,	2	3,027	3,463,204		
Sharpness,	2	2,334	2,387,045		
Wales,	18	19,308	17,384,561		
Totals,	195	199,114	180,167,488	7,221	487

SHIPMENTS FROM ST. JOHN TO TRANS-ATLANTIC PORTS FOR THE LAST 11 YEARS.

	Total sup. ft. deals, etc.	Timber, tons. Birch.	Pine.
1879,	153,279,357	11,548	2,237
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
1887,	118,450,590	5,197	1,587
1888,	153,184,187	4,721	457
1889,	180,167,488	7,221	487

DALHOUSIE.

Shippers.	No. V'ls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scant'g, ends and boards.	Timber. Birch	Pine.	Spruce
Geo. Moffat & Co.	10	6,584	5,772,000	128	97	146
King Brothers,	5	3,111	2,882,985			
J. McNair,	4	1,449	1,285,896			
T. Dixon & Sons,	1	1,040	910,000	43		
George Dutch,	1	456	409,750			
Geo. K. McLeod,	1	643	556,312			
Totals,	22	13,284	11,816,943	171	97	146

CAMPBELLTON.

W. M. Mackay,	13	73.57	6,714,648			
Henry O'Leary,	5	2,034	1,859,204			
J. P. Mowat,	4	1,487	1,161,809	334	4	44
J. D. Sowerby,	3	1,514	1,297,071			
W. J. Sharples,	1	710	652,662			
Totals,	26	13102	11,685,394	334	4	44

SACKVILLE.

E. C. Gooden,	14	6,819	6,832,000			
Geo. McKean,	11	5,403	5,579,000			
Copp Bros,	3	1,212	1,124,000			
J. L. Black,	2	863	817,000			
H. Copp,	1	572	500,000			
Totals,	31	14,869	14,852,000			

RICHIBUCTO and outport of BUCTOUCHE.

Shippers.	No. V'ls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, scant'g, ends and boards.	Sleeepers.
G. K. McLeod,	12	4,465	4,056,000	7130 Railway Sleepers.
J. & T. Jardine,	9	5,187	4,841,933	
Edward Walker,	5	1,427	1,398,427	
William Bowser,	1	388	401,271	
J. D. Irving,	8	2,501	1,426,167	
J. B. Wright,	3	976	961,000	
Totals,	38	14,944	13,084,798	7130

COCAGNE.

Geo. McKean,	1	313	304,840

SHEDIAC.

J. L. Black,	7	2,937	2,604,569
W. M. Mackay,	11	4,630	4,299,620
E. J. Smith,	1	453	447,404
George McKean,	11	4,599	4,519,840
Totals,	30	12,619	11,871,433

BATHURST.

K. F. Burns & Co.	24	13,888	12,660,454
W. M. Mackay,	5	3,554	2,918,000
Totals,	29	17,442	15,578,454

The total trans-Atlantic Lumber shipments of New Brunswick in 1888 as compared with 1889, were as follows:—

Ports.	1888. No. V'ls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tons Timber	1889. No. V'ls	Tons.	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Tons Timber.
Miramichi,	117	79,637	73,210,956	545	161	115,357	109,669,913	825
St. John,	191	170,943	153,184,187	5,178	195	199,114	180,167,488	7,708
Bathurst,	19	13,324	11,694,614		29	17,442	15,578,454	
Dalhousie (including Campbellton)	26	14,117	12,371,000	597	48	26,386	23,502,348	796
Richibucto (including Buctouche)	20	10,112	9,818,897		38	14,944	13,084,798	
Shediac (including Cocagne)	21	9,300	8,479,027		31	12,932	12,176,273	
Sackville,	19	8,496	8,569,000		31	14,869	14,852,000	
Totals,	413	305,929	277,327,681	6,320	533	401,044	369,031,274	9,329

The Trans-Atlantic Shipments from the Province of New Brunswick for the past ten years, were:—

1880	439 Millions,	1885	292 Millions,
1881	394 "	1886	276 "
1882	376 "	1887	250 "
1883	411 "	1888	277 "
1884	333 "	1889	369 "

SHIPMENTS FROM NOVA SCOTIA, 1889.

Ports.	No. V'ls.	Tonnage	Sup. ft. deals, etc.	Palings.	Timber.
Amherst (including outports of Tidnish, North-Port and Pugwash)	33	14,363	10,765,260		
Halifax	72	33,534	30,640,489		1,803
Jordan River	2	807	719,858		
Gold River	2	1,085	1,056,211		
Hubbard's Cove	1	459	440,330		
Liscomb	1	481	435,871		
Moses River	1	371	351,776		
Port Medway	2	783	677,950		
Pictou	10	6,155	1,541,000		4,765
Parrsborro	47	34,613	32,000,000		
St. Mary's River	4	1,224	1,209,257		
Sheet Harbour	15	8,726	8,077,682		
Ship Harbour	4	2,615	2,392,394		
St. Margaret's Bay	2	1,020	901,324		
Yarmouth	2	1,529	1,396,086		
Totals	198	107,765	92,605,488		6,568

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

For	1882	were	85,752,000	For	1886	were	87,280,125
"	1883	"	77,918,000	"	1887	"	82,959,589
"	1884	"	69,159,000	"	1888	"	85,070,005
"	1885	"	79,647,765	"	1889	"	92,605,488

Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - - - - JANUARY 9, 1890.

Echoes of the Campaign.

"Mr. Tweedie and other candidates" had quite an interesting meeting in Masonic Hall on Monday evening. It was Mr. Tweedie's meeting, as he had hired the hall and, having the advantage of proprietorship, he exercised it by causing the four Government candidates to speak before any member of his opposition ticket. This, of course, gave each of the latter the reply on their opponents. We have seen fairer deals than that.

Perhaps the most noticeable thing connected with the meeting was the fact that the Chairman, Mr. Miller of the N. B. Trading Company, than whom no man more earnestly protested his friendship for the Government the last time he was face to face with that body, took a very partizan course and, instead of presiding impartially as chairmen generally do at such meetings, launched political maledictions upon Mr. Blair and his colleagues. When the election is over and Mr. Miller realises the part he is playing in the defeat of his ticket, he will, no doubt, cool down and be again the same kind, genial, considerate and sympathetic friend of the government that he was before.

Mr. Hutchison made a strong point at the Masonic Hall meeting when he referred to the speech of Mr. Hannington, leader of the Opposition, in which that gentleman said he could not find anything in the Government's administration of the financial affairs of the province on which to call for an adverse vote.

Mr. Tweedie gave away the opposition badly, too, when he made his great charge of the evening in connection with the Government's financial obliquity. He thundered over an appropriation of $25,000, which Secretary McLellan had asked for, and that was to be spent on the Lunatic Asylum and Departmental Buildings. He told how he worried the secretary for particulars and fought him over the matter, when, to his disgust, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Hannington, practically told him to "dry up," by declaring that the appropriation was all right. "And," said Mr. Tweedie, as his eye blazed with indignation, "I voted singly and alone against that appropriation of public money!" He, however, immediately corrected himself by saying that Dr. Atkinson—who is recognised as Mr. Hannington's rival in the Opposition leadership—voted with him.

Mr. Snowball made a good point in referring to this episode of the leader leaving the follower and said that it was a little singular that Mr. Tweedie should take pains to prove himself so helpless, and yet come and ask the electors to send him back to Fredericton with others even more helpless than he to effect what he alone seemed to think were needed reforms—but which the leader of the Opposition did not believe in.

According to an election card in another column Mr. Burchill tells the people that they haven't been fairly treated by the Government. Well, if that be so why didn't he say something about it in the legislature, to which the people sent him to look after their interests? Is it reasonable, after he sat silent over the matter for three sessions, for him to come and ask to be now returned to play the farce over again?

Sensible people were commenting after the Masonic Hall meeting upon Mr. Tweedie's objections to Mr. Snowball taking an interest in securing the return of candidates to support the Government. They wondered how it was that Mr. Snowball could be looked upon as a leader in everything that tends to keep the County abreast of the progress of the day, in its business and all other concerns, and yet be so bad a man at election-times only. Mr. Tweedie, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Burchill and Mr. Robinson get together in a corner and decide that Mr. Miller, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hutchison, Mr. Morrissy and Mr. everybody else are to be shut out by the formation of the great Tweedie-Robinson combination. These four gentlemen ask each other to run and their great quintette convention held in Mr. Tweedie's law office settles the matter of the County's representation, and because Mr. Snowball, acting in behalf of the electors and at their request, calls a public meeting in the broad light of day, to give the people a chance to say something about it, he is to be denounced from the platform. Mr. Snowball's method contrasts quite favorably with that of Mr Tweedie, who will find that while many were, perhaps, willing that he should be their representative alone in opposition for the next four years are not willing that he should take the bit in his teeth and recklessly run the County into a position of helplessness for that period. He and others played that game at the last general election. Are the people willing that the operation should be repeated?

The *Sun*, *Times* and other opposition papers are putting the worst possible construction on Mr. Smith's retirement from the pending Assembly contest in Northumberland. Mr. Smith has endeavored to do what he believed to be right in the whole matter, from beginning to end, and proposes to let his critics, in both parties, say what they may without reply on his part. This is not the time to discuss these side issues

Even the *Advocate* seems amazed at Mr. Burchill entering into his present political partnership. It says:—

"Perhaps the name of J. P. Burchill on this ticket will excite the greatest surprise in the minds of the people of this county. He has represented this county in the local house, always as a supporter of the Government."

An enthusiastic Dominion official was rejoicing, the other day, over the desertion of Mr. Burchill from the party which tried so earnestly and loyally to make something of him in public life. "Wait" said he "we'll show you what's in him after we've had him *four years in opposition!*" What a prospect! When the government's success is assured beyond doubt it doesn't seem to be in the interest of the County to send men to sit in opposition simply to "train them.' We also want men who train quickly, whichever side they are on.

What a card! What a bill of fare, is that presented by the Burchill-Robinson-O'Brien-Tweedie ticket. Glittering generalities! The Government men place before the electors an outline of some of the things they seek to accomplish. One is a do-nothing-but-sit-in-opposition document, while the other impresses the people with a determination for active effors tin definite and intelligent directions.

The *Advocate's* remarks of a few months ago in reference to Mr. Robinson, as the chief engineer of the anti-Scott Act fizzle in the Municipal Council, ought to be reproduced by that paper just now in connection with its strong recommendation of his candidacy on the opposition ticket.

Northumberland sent four opposition men to the Assembly three years ago. Let the electors be careful not to repeat the blunder this time.

The meeting in Temperance Hall on Monday afternoon was a rouser. It showed that the friends of the Government, as well as many who are not entirely in accord with it, resent the attempt of the opposition faction of five to select four of their number to take charge of the county.

Mr. Tweedie said at Monday night's meeting that Mr. Snowball pulled the string and the electors had to come from all parts of the county to nominate the candidates of his choice, and that he again pulled the string and Mr. Smith had to retire from the contest. It ought to occur to Mr. Tweedie that it is hardly necessary, for the purposes of the contest that, he should cast so pointed a slur upon the independence of the many electors who composed the Temperance Hall meeting of Monday afternoon. As to Mr. Smith's course, it was not even suggested to him by anyone what it should be. As soon as it was determined that the public meeting was to be called, he, of his own motion, stated what his action would be, and duly performed what he conceived to be his duty to many men with whom he has always been in accord, politically.

Mr. Tweedie Exposes a Local Paper.

Mr. Tweedie said, at Monday night's meeting, that he owed an apology to a gentleman who, it was expected, would be in the field—a man who had, he thought, been strangely treated by his friends and who he believed had more brains and political experience than the whole government ticket combined—in the matter of an article that had appeared in a local paper. In the inception of the campaign some of the papers in the government interest had intimated that the gentleman referred to and himself, with others, had formed a ticket to run in the Government interest. He met the editor of the local paper referred to, on the street, and said to him that he was not on the ticket named, had formed no such ticket and was a party to no such ticket. He was surprised to find in the local paper an article, which embodied his statement to its editor and also some unwarranted additions and observations of an offensive character, which were the editor's own. These were however so placed in the article as to make it appear that they were a part of his (Mr. Tweedie's) statement. He felt that a wrong had been done to Mr. Smith, as well as to himself, for Mr. Smith and he were personal friends and that gentleman's treatment of him, as a member of the legislature had been fair. He had endeavored to have the wrong done righted, for meeting the editor of the offending paper he told him that he had no right to so misrepresent what he had said, and he thought a proper correction would appear, but, instead of that, the same paper came out again with a reference to the subject, in which it misrepresented his (Mr. Tweedie's) expressions in regard to Mr. Smith almost more grossly than at first. He thought it was due to Mr. Smith, whom he saw present, to make this explanation and apologise for the wrong that had been done him in his (Mr. Tweedie's) name. He had never written a communication for a paper in his life, and took this opportunity, as the first available one to set himself right in the matter.

Mr. Tweedie's explanation does him credit, and Mr. Smith, who had not an opportunity of expressing his acknowledgements publicly on Monday night, requests us to thank Mr. Tweedie and say that he had, of late, reason to believe that the attack made upon him was only an expression of the spleen of the editor referred to, who made an unwarranted use of Mr. Tweedie's name in order to impress the public with the idea that such sentiments in regard to Mr. Smith were entertained in a reputable quarter.

An Absurd Proposition.

The St. John *Globe*, referring to the proposition put forward by a local paper, that the four late members for the county should run together and be returned, says it manifests the utter demoralization of the opposition to the local government. The *Globe* says:—

"When it is remembered that the government had no more unscrupulous and vindictive opponent than this Chatham paper it is apparent that any organized opposition to the administration is swiftly dwindling away."

Premier Blair Addresses the Electors of the Province.

To the Electors of New Brunswick—

GENTLEMEN: The legislature during the session of 1889 passed an act which goes into operation on the first of January next, and which greatly enlarges the electoral franchise in the province. The constitutional effect of this enactment is, that the present assembly, elected in 1886, has ceased to be representative of the people, and following a uniform series of modern British and colonial precedents it has been deemed advisable by the government, to afford the newly enlarged electorate an early opportunity of selecting the persons to whom they shall entrust their political interests, provincially speaking, for the ensuing legislative term.

The country has been put in possession from time to time through the usual channels of very full information as to

THE POLICY OF THE EXECUTIVE

and its legislative and administrative work in all departments of the government, and I venture to think that upon the whole, its policy has been considered sound, its legislation useful and its administration efficient.

I do not propose to make an elaborate review of our work as a government, covering the seven years during which we have held office. It will serve to recall to public recollection the leading principles to which we have sought to give effect, to indicate in general terms, as I will do later in this address, the enactments we have been instrumental in placing upon the statute book. Nor do I purpose to enter upon a defence either of our policy or of our general management of affairs. If in matters of policy the government have been much at fault, its faults have been shared not only by the entire body of your representatives, opposition and government supporters alike, but as well by press and people, for, excepting the differences which have arisen from the imposition of an increased stumpage tax, and in relation to the inland fisheries, scarcely a serious complaint has been raised of our policy either within or without the legislature. Our position before the country upon questions of public policy may be taken to be a small one, otherwise the country would long since have had alternative proposals before it on some at least of the subjects with which we have been called upon to deal.

Turning to that description of governmental service which may be called administrative, I presume the subject of

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

engages much the largest share of attention, and as is the case with all governments, excites the most criticism. Even here it is a significant fact that our opponents in the legislature have rather complained of our niggardliness than our extravagance, and have commended rather than censured our financial management. That the leading members in the house opposed to the government have yielded us a tribute of praise in this connexion, notwithstanding that finding fault is allowed to be the special privilege of an opposition, says much for the fairness of our opponents, but it also says much for us.

It will not be suggested by any one, I will assume, that the attitude of our opponents has been due in the slightest degree either to indifference to public interests or want of capacity on their part. Although not strong in numbers or marshalled with any approach to organization, it is but just to acknowledge that some of those who have been opposed to the government during the recent term are among the ablest and most experienced members of the legislature.

In calling attention to the almost entire

ABSENCE OF ADVERSE CRITICISM

in the house of assembly as respects the public expenditure, I must not be taken to convey the impression that the government have been equally free from censure upon these points outside the legislature. A section of the press, either less scrupulous or less accurately informed then the people's representatives, have given us the benefit of a great deal of very vigorous criticism, and are to-day, in view of a general election, assailing members of the government as the very high priests of corrupt and wanton extravagance. I do not mention this fact to complain of it, but since it is wholly impossible to take up these charges in detail within the limits of this address, I oppose to them the general answer that the charges cannot be true, or the committees upon public accounts, and the members of the legislature generally, must have known the facts and brought them to public notice. The committee on public accounts contains three opposition members out of the seven who comprise it. The accounts themselves, with vouchers, are produced for examination to the committee, and the report of the committee is annually published in the journals, available for public inspection. The printed report of the auditor general on public accounts has invariably been laid on the table of members within three or four days after the opening of the session, and it is out of these reports that the material is gathered, which, garbled and distorted, is dealt out to the people by the section of the newspaper press I have refered to as reliable and trustworthy information.

HAD THE WHOLESALE ACCUSATIONS

now preferred by some of the newspapers against the government in connexion with the public expenditure been made in the legislature, as they most assuredly would have been, if it had occurred to any one that such charges could be reasonably made, they would have been there and then, answered or explained. The floor of the assembly, in the presence of the chiefs of the departments in which the expenditures take place, with the accounts in detail at hand for reference, is the proper place to make and to answer whatever charges are capable of being preferred, and through the official published reports of the proceedings of the legislature, the charges and answers would, together, go the people.

I say no more upon this topic further than to remark that the preferring of charges such as I have named in the columns of newspapers, for the first time, involves a gross reflection upon the whole representative body. Opposition and government supporters are alike discredited, since, if the facts disclosed by the published reports laid before the legislature justify the condemnation of the government, your representatives must either have countenanced the wrong doing of the government, or must have been incapable of discovering it.

It may be asked in this connexion why is it that the government has

LOST SOME OF ITS SUPPORTERS

during the past term, if its administration has been unobjectionable, to which I reply that we have lost but few friends, and these few have left us because of our refusal to embark upon large railway undertakings, or because of petty local jealousies connected with the distribution of patronage.

The strength of the government in the house of assembly after seven years' tenure of office is unexampled in the political history of the province; it has enjoyed the confidence of the representatives of the people to an unusual degree, but it has not abused that confidence. It has used its strength in pressing forward useful measures, in enforcing sound economic principles and when occasion has required it resisting unreasonable demands.

A government in which the country has confidence should, in the public interests be strong, as the stronger the better will it be able to resist undue pressure of combinations which a weak government would be constrained to yield.

We have been much criticised in certain quarters because we have not yet succeeded in

ABOLISHING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The fiercest denunciations, strange to say, now being heaped upon us for this alleged dereliction of duty, proceed from those who have had nothing but sympathy and encouragement for the opponents of the measures by which we have striven to effect this change.

Whether the present ardor of these advocates of abolition will survive the general election remains to be seen. We ask the country to accept the assurance that the government's policy with respect to the continuance of the legislative council remains unchanged. We are committed to the view that under existing conditions a second chamber is not essential to the work of safe and efficient legislation, and we expect to be able at an early day to carry out our policy in this respect to a successful termination. It is said by our opponents that we have been insincere in dealing with this question, and it is pointed out in proof that two of the four gentlemen appointed by us to seats in the council have voted against the various measures for its abolition proposed by the government. That two gentlemen who, previously to their appointment, had uniformly voted with the government on this question in the house of assembly, have since their appointment to seats in the upper house voted the other way is, I regret to say, quite true, but the government cannot justly be held responsible for the action of these appointees. Their public pledges and declarations in the assembly and before the people are just as binding as any written or verbal pledge which it would have been possible for the government to exact. It is for this reason with others that the government is now going to the country with five seats in the legislative council at the present moment unfilled. I point to these existing vacancies as the most signal proof we could offer the country of the bona fides of the government upon this question, and I venture to say that no government of recent times has passed through a general election without filling with its friends all such places as were at its disposal.

I ought not in this address to omit a reference to the question of

THE INLAND FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE

It is not generally understood, though it is the case, that the dominion government regulates the time and manner of fishing in all inland waters, and that the local government has no jurisdiction or authority whatever in these respects. The provincial government exercises