fact that the rich man pays duty, and will

that revenue derived from the tixes on your

Here are the facts for you: Unbleached

cottons which, thirteen years ago, were taxed

and your fami i s use.

all his family pay no tax.

of the McKinley bill and annexation.

inst. says:

more money to carry it on, than any other

[Toronto Empire 17th Feb.1

"As between the two leaders Hon. Mr.

Laurier has Mr. Mitchell's entire confidence,

and he will give the L beral leader and the

Let us see how Mr. Mitchell's Liber-

chell." It is a reply to a telegram from

reasons for the faith that is in him, and

he urges Mr. Mitchell in the most friendly

and sincere manner to reconsider his de-

party, with which you are chiefly identi-

of the third party-has adopted Unrestrict-

ed Reciprocity as its rallying cry. That, to my mind, as I publicly declared when the

It would discriminate most unjustly against

asks Mr. Mitche'l:

'I regret to observe that the Liberal

termination. This is what he says:

Sir John Macdona'd from power."

Liberals Thinking for Themselves.

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 GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRWINGS 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 PAY-

Attested as follows: "We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themwith honesty, fairness, and in good faith soward all parties, and we authorise the company to use this certificate, with factimiles of our signatures attached, in its advertisements

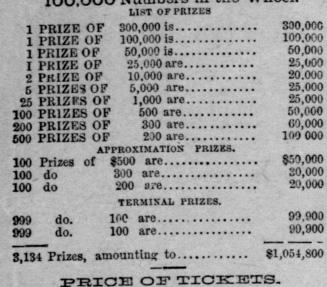
It Enely

We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at generally. R. M. WALMSLEY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank A. BALDWIN,

Monthly Drawing,

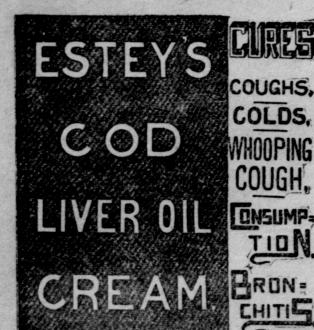
at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, Tuesday, March 17, 1891. Capital Prize, \$300,000. 100,000 Numbers in the Wheel.



Whole Tickets at Twenty Dollars; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5; Tenths \$2 Twentieths \$1 Club Rates, 55 Fractional Tickets at \$1, for \$50.

IMPORTANT SEND MONEY BY EXPRESS AT OUR EXPENSE IN SUMS NOT LESS THAN FIVE DOLLARS, on which we pay all charges, and we prepay Express Charges on Tickets and Lists of Prizes for-warded to correspondents. Address PAUL CONRAD.

New Orleans, La, Give full address and make signature plain. Congress having lately passed laws prohibiting the use of the mails to ALL Lotteries, we use the Express Companies in answering correspondents and sending Lists of Prizes, until the Courts shall decide Our rights as a State Institution. The Postal authorities, however, will continue to deliver all Ordinary letters addressed to Paul Conrad, but will not deliver Registered letters to hun. The official Lists of Prizes will be sent on application to all Local Agents, after every drawing in any ATTENTION .- The present charter of The a State Lottery Company which is part of UPREME COURT OF THE U. S. CES FIVE YEARS LONGER. a Legislature which adjourned July Oth, voted by two-thirds majority in each House to et the people decide at an election whether the Lottery shall continue from 1895 until 1919--The general impression is that THE PEOPLE WILL FAVOR CONTINUANCE.



SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE. 50 CENTS.

MERAMICHI STEAM BRICK The Subscriters wish to call attention to the

BRICKS MANUFACTURED

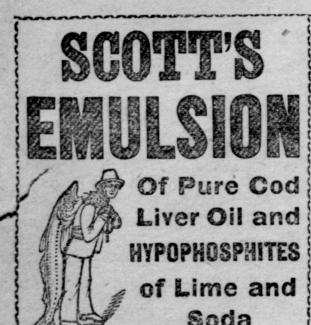
by them, which are of large size, 18 to the solid foot, and perfect in shape and hardness All orders attended to promptly.

Bricks delivered f. o. b. cars or at wharf, or can be got at the stores of Mr. W. S. Loggie, Chathar and Mr. Wm. Masson, Newcastle.

G. A. & H. S. FLETT

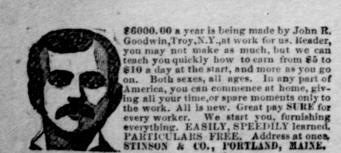
DON'T MISS IT.

A new and attractive publication containing many useful, interesting and instructive features has just peen issued by T. Milburn & Co., of Toronto, under the title of the Burdock Blood Bitters Almerchants for free distribution and we rould advise our readers to secure a copy before the



Soda Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It

Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. PALATABLE AS MILK. Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.



Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B. - - FEBRUARY 26, 1891.

150 DEAD! Help Wanted for the Widows and

A Public Meeting ! !

The mayor of Spring Hill, N. S. has telegraphed to the authorities of Chatham and other towns, news of an explosion in the mines at that and Tracadie from having their due inplace, by which 150 lives were lost, making 51 widows, and 157 fatherless children, who are all totally Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana unprovided for. We have not space for particulars this week, but selves, and that the same are conducied after consultation with the High Sheriff and others in authority Town Clerk, W. T. Connors, called a public meeting, which was being as we went to press. Whatever may be determined upon at the meeting in the way of giving aid liberally carried out by citizens Aug. 1888. Here it is:-

Not Mr. Blaine.

A good deal is printed in the papers, Pres. New Orleans National Bank. ton, says in reference to reciprocity. Pres. Union National Bank. that while Mr. Blaine is now at the the conduct of good-natured neighbors guilhelm in the United States, he is a next year with his party. It is with the democrats that Sir John A. Macthe proposed reciprocity in fish, lumas well as arrange for improving our coasting trade, bait-buying privileges to Americans and other things which will promote trade with our neighbors 100 000 in mutually beneficial channels. Mr. his successor in the office of Secretary of State will do so.

Gutter Warfare

Mr. Mitchell did himself no credit in making personal references to Mr. Hall on Tuesday night. He asked SPECIAL RATES TO AGENTS.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. that gentleman for his support and was fully and courteously informed by an of

why it could not be given. Since he

came into the County, also,

every personal courtesy. More that, a newspaper account of a scene at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, in which Mr. Mitchell figured in some extraordinary and not very creditable public speech-making only a few days before he left for Northumberland-and at the very time when he has told his friends here he was prostrated by la publication, but he declined to make any reference to it in any way. Mr. Mitchell, however, instead of meeting the arguments of Mr. Smith's letter, and as if to prove that we were at fault opponent, became the mouthpiece of the agreement had been arrived at under little of the very largest interest—the dry age. He had thus washed his hands of slander. If, after his boasted thirtyeight years of public life, Mr. Mitchell is not able to meet those who differ from his public views more intelligently than that, it is not to be wondered ham Hall on Tuesday night.

A Big Fraud.

Mr. Mitchell's paper, the Montreal Herald contains the names of a number of persons as signers of that gentleman's nomination paper, which are forgeries and fraudulent. Dozens of intimations like the following might be

Newcastle, Feb. 25, 1891. To the Advance, Chatham. My name appears in the Montreal Herald as a nominator of Peter Mitchell. Such publication is a forgery. JAS. NIVEN.

Gloucester.

K. F. Burns, Esq, has returned from England, and was received with great popular demonstrations of wel come on his arrival, including music by politicians, if they aimed the McKinley a band, a torch-light procession, etc., bill at Canada in retaliation for the Ottawa and being escorted from the railway fisheries protection policy, committed a station to his residence, he made a speech, in which he anticipated victory at the polls in Gloucester. A despatch to stand up in protection of his own of Monday last says :-

A most enthusiastic meeting of Mr Burns' friends was held here to-night. The room of the young mens' liberal-conservative club could not contain the number of persons desirous of being present, and they were forced to adjourn to the spacious store of the St. Lawrence lumber company. Although the notices though Mr. Burns was absent in Beresford parish holding meetings, the degree ing. Working committees were appointafter which the nomination paper was umerously signed, several opponents being among the number. Mr. Burns will speak in several places in the upper portion of the county before nomination day, after which he will visit the lower portions. That he will be returned by a large majority is assured. Yesterday Messrs. Landry and Poirier held meetings in Shippegan and Lameque. rather cool reception. The meeting held by Mr. Burns a

Petite Rocher this evening was successful elected chairman. Besides Mr. Burns, much lower than they could be bought at Messrs F. J. McManus and Jerome before the high duties were imposed and Reciprocity, while the Conservatives are for Beresford in favour of Mr. Burns. He one of the taxation cry articles from the doubtless, did in 1878, when you were fore will hold meetings at Green Point and Belledune to-morrow.

A despatch of yesterday says :-Mr. Burns' meetings in Green Point | duty that you, the workingmen, pay at the | Liberals.' and Belledune were immense successes and the nomination papers received this morning from the lower part of the County show that a great many of goods, are taxed at the same rate. It is a Renewer. his former opponents are with him this time. Authentic advices from all the

parishes are to the effect that he will have an overwhelming majority.

We understand that Senator Pourier state at which such articles can be made in is quite an element in the opposition to Mr. Burns, and people are enquiring as Policy baby is now thirteen years old and to why that gentleman and Mr. Landry should assume that it is necessary you workingmen will be astorished when I for outsiders to go into Gloucester to give the electors advice in the choice | that Sir John Macdonald is without much of of their parliamentary representative. brought to the County to direct the convention how to prevent Caraquet fluence. Whether he will withdraw every part of the country and pry no duty after having accomplished his task remains to be seen, although is is said he thinks Gloucester, and especially Mr Landry, cannot get along without him.

Our Fisheries.

The "smelt syndicate" representative said at the Cameron school house list Thursday night that the Canadian Gov- will apply to all cotton productions, such as held in Masonic Hall last evening ernment had treated American fishermen "cruelly and most unkindly." This is ticking, etc. not, however, the belief of well-informed persons. A more correct view of the matter is that expressed by the leading will, we hope, be promptly and I beral organ, the Toronto Globe, on 28th

"The fisheries dispute ought to be obnoxious to our neighbors, because it is cause they are made in the country. a matter in which they have long grossly Tweeds can be bought from 30 cents to \$1.25 misconducted themselves. They have tried to obtain for nothing a neighbor's or dude who pays for West of Esgland property to which they renounced all just now in reference to what Mr. title forever. They have refused to sub-Blaine, Secretary of State at Washing- mit their trumped-up claims to arbitration. They have committed innumerable trespasses and roared when occasionally Let the people of Canada bear in mind ejected. They intemperately denounced ty of nothing but protecting their rights. They have threatened us with fearful republican and will go out of office punishment in case we should not con- Britain, France and Germany, the makers

You see the little smelts and the big whales don't agree on this fisheries matter. Kindness is an excellent thing, in and not have to bend our necks to the yoke ber, coal and other natural products, the abstract, but there is such a thing as a mistaken article of that kind. Laurier doesn't quite so far misapply words, so he says Canada's attitude is Thomson says, what option did they Blaine may not like the scheme, but leave Canada except strict protection of her full rights according to her interpretation of the convention of 1818? They country. refused to negotiate, though we gave them in 1885 a season's free fishing by way of showing our friendly spirit. It is, we think, true that the 'Jawa Government officials were occasionally rather ernment was compelled by the aggressive guarding the entire Canadian case. All

its poin's were boan lup together. at Ottawa, would have been compelled by Smith's paper has referred to him with the circumstances to take very much the same line. It was not a case in which the Government displayed great wisdom; it was one in which there was only the ters do but stand on the convention of by the workingman are made in it, and no been political friends since. the fisheries clauses of the treaty of Wash-

ington and had refused to negotiate. grippe-was sent to Mr. Smith for tried to bring about an agreement for extension of international trade by which the fisheries would be thrown open to Americans. But Ottawa did try. The official correspondence between Downing Street and Washington records that Washington thankfully accepted a season's in giving him credit for being a manly free fishing, on the understanding "that circumstances affording prospect of negoeven more contemptible character in tiation for the development and exten- single interest in it. Chatham, in retailing the Custom House | sion of trade between the United States and British North America." President Cleveland honorably recommended the appointment of American commissioners and the senate refused to agree.

He is a democrat. When he is next in of the late member for Northumberland United States by its baneful effects, a others carried the scheme by their own charged the duties satisfactorily. What did power he will not have a republican senate | county: -but a democratic one to deal with. Then his recommendation will be agreed to. and the commission which it is Sir John A. Macdonald's intention to secure, and which is also a part of the democratic policy to have, will be appointed.

Mr. Thomson quotes the following from last, we find from D. and a number of similar utterances from Liberal who thinks for himse'f," an open the Toronto Globe of March 3, 1887, on letter addressed to "my dear Mr Mitthis subject,

"As their Congress refused consent to the Mr. Mitchell on the previous day, evipresident's recommendation to nominate an dently asking Mr. Snith for a continuno escape for Canada from the conclusion | ance of his support and influence. But that the United States would not deal on the Mr. Smith, being "a Liberal who thinks matter. Hence Canada had no option, but for himself," flatly declines to do any chose to take, or to protect practically. Our such thing. Furthermore, he proceeds complaint against the Otlawa Ministers is to give Mr. Mitchell the most satisfactory that they did not protect the fisheries more

and comments as follows:-"These editorial utterances perfectly sustain the argument that Washington wrong fairly comparable to that of a burglar who fires at a man for venturing party adopted it, is not a practicable policy.

Goods Used by the Working Man.

One of the most effective letters of the campaign is that written by Mr. Robert Turner, of St. John-a prominent dry goods merchant and Liberal. He deals were only posted this morning and al- with the childish canvass that the Canadian duties on cottons, flannels and other really taxes which those people have to ed for the different districts of Bathurst, pay. Those who have attended political meetings in different parts of Northumheard the speakers in behalf of Mr. Mitchell talk as if it was the policy of the government to tax the poor man excessively while the rich man was practically exempt from taxation. Mr. Turner emphasises two important facts. One is stricted Reciprocity?" which, like Caraquet, gave the aspirant a that the goods named by these speakers are manufactured in Canada, and as they are not imported, no duties are collected beyond all expectations. It was largely on them and, the other, that the prices at not anticipate that Mr. Mitchell will file attended and A. W. Y. Desbrisay was which they are sold to consumers are Burns' nomination paper was largely their manufacture at home thus encour-Ottawa Free Press, Mr. Turner, addressing the workingmen, says:-

The s id article points out the fearful and not in favor of that propounded by the customs house on everything you wear, while the rich man pays nothing or next to nothing on his silks (30 per cert.) and his be covered with a luxuriant growth of hair broad cloth, etc., which, as higher priced by using the best of all restorers, Hall's Hair

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Another Political Meeting in Chat-

for a long while to come -: t may be fifty or a hundred years-before we will reach the One of the largest-if not the very this "great country." But what I want to larges'-political meetings ever held in call your attention to is that the National Chatham took place on Taesday evening. has grown to be such a strapping chap that It was ca'led by the friends of Hon. Mr. he is well able to take care of himself, and Mitchell at a date fixed for a meeting to inform you that you are not taxed a cent on be aldressed by Hon. Mr. Adams what you wear, which accounts for the fact in

Doaktown, but it became known during the day that while other goods, because this "great nation, Canada," speakers would take the up-river meeting, We understand that the Senator was makes the larger portion of all the goods you Mr. Adams would, himself, meet Mr. Mitchell in Chotham, and it was to hear the two principals in the pending contest one cent per yard and 15 per cent under the that so large an audience gathered.

then new national policy are now made in Wm. K rr, E q., was elected Chairman whatever. Not only do they pay no duty. and after brief opening remarks called out they employ thousands of working men upon Mr. Mitchell, who after expressing and women who want homes, food, churches, his pleasure at seeing old faces and also amusements, etc. So you see that Sir John Macdonald's N P. baby, now thirteen years many that were new to him, said an imold, preven's fifteen per cent, and one cent a pression was abroad that the "old war yard entering his treasury, and is dishorse" Peter Mitchell had outlived his tributed among all classes. There is no raw duty on cotton and as a result we have usefulness, but he would prove to the better cotton to-day at seven cents per yard centrary before he was done speaking. than we could have got thirteen years ago He referred to Messrs. Alams, Tweedie for ten and twelve cents per yard. This and others, who had been his followers, white cotton, sheeting, pillow cottons, and asked where they were now and shirtings, ginghams, shakers, cottonades. thought the objections to him as a non-Hosiery thirteen years ago paid a lirge resident were no stronger now than at any tax; under the Na ional Policy to-day it is time since 1867 when his public duties made in all the provinces and is better and rendered it necessary for him to reside vastly lower in price than before the N. P. tax was put on; again the workingman and outside of the County. He next gave a history of his efforts to secure con-Thirteen years ago flannels paid 30 pe federation, and of trose by which he cent duty. To-day they pay nothing, beclaimed he had caused the I. C. R. to be built by the North Store route, when without a cent of duty-it is only the swell although eleven out of thirteen in the Scotch makes, and sometimes get Canadian Cabinet were against him, he carried his

and is not aware of it. Blankets of white, points. He castigated some person to whom pure wool can be bought to day from \$1.50 referred as a "curpet-bagger," up to \$10, all long fibre, pure wool, which cannot be equalled in any country in value; who had referred to his nonfor, as yet, our best wools enter into the residency, at Black River on Saturmanufacture of tweeds, flannels, yarns and blankets simply because we have not started day night, and then continued to make the classes of dress goods used by recount the work he had accomplished in ladies. In all countries, such as Great building ligh houses and creating other sent to let them do just as they please in buy up all the long fibres and best wools of works of public ulility, from the great Australia for such uses in the London mark. lakes to the straits of Boileisle and along the Atlantic coast of the Dominion. He intimated that Mr. Adams was against and we can hold our own in native goods, the fishermen and wanted to stop them from catching salmon so that he could We want no wall let down because it would sweep away every mill in the country have more of them for himself and

with Johnstown-like flood of over-produc-American friends at his fishing club house ion, which the McKinley bill will in time "just above Big Hole." ring upon us, and further, the goods in the United States are similar in make, purity and finish, to Canadian, while the British his party at the time of the Pacific Scandal cottons are still as in the past, sized with and had never been identified with them China clay, chalk, sour flour, etc., and would not be bought by our Canadian work | since, nor was he a member of the Liberal ingman's wife, one of the most prudent, wise neither party, though somewhat identified Free trade with Britain would give us all we want of the high class goods, with the L berals. Sr John and he agreed about the national policy and deations of the earth for skill, and diversity of textile fabrics, which places her in the cided to carry it through in 1878. S.r. position she holds. It is useless talking bosh John assuring him he intended to make about the poor workingman, for he is better the duties only a maximum of twenty five off to-day than for the past 50 years. What D. G. Smith in his speech at Masonic eager to make seizures when they might we want is to work up our timber and native per cent. and not to tax the food of the judiciously have winked. But our Gov- woods into doors, etc , and take them, like poor man. Sir John deceived him howour Yankee brothers, to London, England. ever and in the middle of the election of chell, master of parliament, and repeat the and there di play them, as they do in a American attitude to issue orders strictly store in Holburn Viaduct-not in New York, 1878 was induced, by pressure from On- old story we have all heard so often, com-Boston, etc. Millions of boxes are used, but tario millers to declare in favor of a tax of pel the electors to continue him at is aiding in securing it to them -plenty of John E Irvine, of the firm of Troop & Son. tifuy cents on flour. Mr. Showball used The Liberals, had they been in power tract with any one unless he is able and this against him and he was defeated on suitable arrangement, when he would hand pay for it, prosperity, not poverty, suiplus willing to give worthy guarantees that the that occasion. In carrying the National stock in London will not give out. Why, of Policy into effect Sr John taxel the artispool wood, cut properly and true, Paisley would consume a small forest itself. We cles commonly used by the people so have within this vast country untild heavily that he (Mitchell) was forced to withdraw his support entirely from best cash customers, if we have faith in ourone course to take. What could Minis- selves Half the dry goods used in Canada him and he and Sir John had never duty paid thereon. Mr. E lis in his Carleton

In 1882 he came out as an independent speech as given in the St. John Globe of 17th and was returned by acclamation. He The taxes are paid by the workingman, was permitted to exercise the patronage and not by the rich. To this subject he had given most careful study, he said, and of the County, but could tell Mr. Adams It may be said that Ottawa might have had become convinced from every dollar that he did not put his friends and relaearned by the poor min the government got doubt given a vast amount of study, and administration in the Northwest leading in his path or street in life may hold most to the last Riel rebellion, when he assisted profound ideas, but it has not been up drygoods or manufacturer's street his life work | Mr. Blake in an endeavour to place the has led him, and consequently his ideas responsibility of that on Sir John, and have to be taken with a grain of salt. I from that time until now he had not been will take all for granted he may say about a stone cup or a china one, but he knows permitted to exercise the County patron-

goods interest, of this city, which requires Sir John and his N. P. Mr. Mitchell next attempted to explain the Liberal party's new policy, but could not find many of the notes on the subject A few days ago the Montreal Herald, John had pretended to favor reciprocity natical change being necessary to rescue the country from its present condition. The country's expenses could be reduced Liberal party all the aid he can in ousting and such unnecessary works as the Chignecto Ship Railway swindle discontinued and enough money saved to make up for alism goes down with his constituents. the loss of revenue to be caused by Unrestricted Reciprocity. The last ten years was an era of taxation, extravagance and public swind'es greater than had ever disgraced the history of any parliament or cited the Rykart business, Baie Chaleur

He next claimed that Sir John had violated government pledges in bringing on the elections before radistribution of souts and revision of electoral lists and aid Lord Stanley had outraged the constitution in taking Sir John's advice in the matter and he would tell him so to his face, for he wasa's afraid of any of them. He was not, like nine out of every ten in fied-when not demonstrating the existence | parliament-a man to be pulled up by a He was one of a dozen men who practically did all the wo:k of the House and Sir John, who was, simply, a political

trade with the Mother Country, encourage mountebank, couldn't control him. United States manufacturers at the expense of our own, and emacate our revenue to an Mr. Mitchell again reverted to Unreextent that would necessitate a fiscal revolustricted Reciprocity and Commercial tion, in which direct taxation must be an im-Union and said Canada would make her Mr. Smith proves himself to be as own tariff and the United States hers sound of information as of judgment, and against the mother county under Unhe obligingly gives Mr. Mitchell the restricted Reciprocity, and there would be benefit of bo h. He points to Mr. Blake's | plenty of money for the country's legitiadmission that it is not now possible to | ma'e expenses if Sir John would put an decrease the volume of taxation necessary | and to his franchise law which cost \$500,dry goods largely used by poor people are to meet interest of more than \$11,000,000 000 a year, swindling alway schemes on our debt and the demands of the vari- and the misuse of the superannuation ous public services. He is an eminently tax. A sample of what was done with practical man withal and his conclusions | the latter was the intention, as he had berland during the past fortnight have strike home. He has the interests of been informed, to superannuate Mr. the Maritime provinces at heart, and he Daniel Ferguson, the efficient Collector of Customs at Chatham, in order that his "Is it not inevitable that the experience office might be given to D. G. Smith.

of the Maritime provinces after confederation In conclusion he said he had made up in respect to their wholesale importing trade will be that of the Dominion under Unre- his mind that Peter Mitchell was to elected this time. He was assured that In brief Mr. Mitchell will find Mr. many who had signed Mr. Adams' nomination papers would vote for him and they wrestle with. Mr. Smith apparently does had told him there was a great change in his favor since he came to the County. a public reply, for before closing he says Snowball had told him in Montreal that "Now, the Libe als favor Unrestricted he thought the people of Northumbera reasonable and attainable reciprocity such land would prefer him (Mr. Snowball) to as I have already briefly outlined. As a him (Mr. Mitchell) as a candidate, but he signed. There is quite a revulsion in aged. The St. John Globe, having copied Liber I, who thinks for himself—as you, didn't believe it. He fancied Mr. Snowball was mistaken-that was all. The most amongst the supporters of the National

Children Cry for

Mr. Mitchell was heartly cheered at the close of his address. HON. M. ADAMS.

> Hon. Mr. Adams then took the platform and was received by the hearty cheers of a majority of the audience. He said that after four years absence in parliament as the representative of he called himself-would have given the people an intelligent and intelligible count of the manner in which he had discharged his duties and dealt with the great issues involved in the present important crisis in the history of the Dominion. But instead of that, the audience had been obliged to listen to and be content with the old, old story of Peter Mitchell and his wonderful work of bringing about confederation, building the I C. R., etc., etc., until they were wearied with the repetition. It was I, Peter Mitchell ! great amongst the greatest statesmen! Ecce homo! The admiration and master of Sir John and parliament !- the great third party, undiminished and unaltered by time, the leader, front, back and following of the Left centre in the Parliament of Canada! If he is such a giant in Parliament why does his party not increase? If he would tell the truth he would say it is because Richard and Mr. Wiman had now given him neither party has any confidence in him - | the doll of Unrestricted Reciprocity, But both are afraid to trust him and neither hear him further will have him and nobody else will follow him. The "old mountebank" wouldn't trust him again, although he had him whenever he wanted him and was responsive to the jump-jack string of the old man as any other of his followers. If Sir John had done nothing else for mothers torn by the departure of their the people of Northumberland by dissolving the people of Northumberland by di the House, they were indebted to him for

have had the lordly condescension of his august Montreal presence amongst them. others supported Mr. Mitchell in 1883, He next said he had left Sir John and touch with the interests of the County, ent and having thus cut himself clear of sued his personal aims and gratified his the government, to the great prejudice of the people who sent him to represent them tell us he was the great Peter Mit-Ottawa until he could make some more the County over to his brother, James, or political interests were all centred in Montreal and claimed his undivided at however, that he swallowed it whole. Sir tention, for although he came here on a John had pulled the string and Mr. Mitbrief visit occasionally he never went about | Mitchell stood up obediently and didn't generally amongst the people, to inform flinch. But hear him!

iniquity was passed, next came the mal- a fair hearing from their opponents, who etc. Let it be remembered, however, that gentleman cannot wish safety be permitted cassively taxed under the N. P. and great things Confederation was to do for ham. He deemed it the best appointment at that his friends are as ashamed of Mr. Cleveland is, in all probability, to be to say for himself, announced to the mothers were mourning for children who them. Hold his stories up to him to-day he could make under the circumstances of him as they were on leaving the Chat- the next Presilent of the United States. public in these words the present position were driven out of the country into the and ask him if they were true? He and the time and he believed Mr. Adams dis-

> ports, assailing our fishermen and their time as this, but why did Mr. Mitchell interests form the basis on which the De- bring them up? partment had acted-strengthened by the government in the world, and Mr. Mi chell stories told by Messrs. Crocker and Watt question in 1887, he said that gentleman re-Railway and other scandals as cases in ermen's interest On that occasion he (Adams) he might tell him he wouldn't get a vote by men, but when those two gentlemen were such nonsinse. advised to go to him and seek his co-operstring by Sir John or any ather leader, advise the government in matters follow if the Liberals' views were carried

Department to confine smelt fishing to the | He claimed this cry was not believed Mr. Mitchell had been dumb on the subject Ottawa. in the legislature, and although he boasted not, by voice or resolution, protested in be- for our reporter's full, notes of it.] half of his constituents against the effects of

intended to secure fair play and proper Policy—I am in favor of the reciprocity Liberal party was unanimous in asking Mitchell drew the same picture in 1878 of Ferguson and no man could induce him to See guarantee printed on bottle-wrapper. the mothers weeping for absent ones because | do it. The Liberals were going to win and turn of the want of the N. P. as he now did he- Mr. Adams next referred to Mr. Mitchell's Sir John out and he was going to win cause of its effects-but he had supported ridiculous statements made for 'he purpose Bald heads are too many when they may and help them do it. He would speak in the N. P. and Sir John faithfully all the of causing the electors to belie we that the Redbank on Friday, in Rogersville Satur- time it was being imposed on the country. Liberals had any chance of succeeding in

Pitcher's Castoria.

spend the other two days before polling young people back and now he tel's us the same hall, he stated that he had ax and all. Of course he did.

> ruth, Mr. Adams." for one public man to make to another, but want the published. I will quote :-

he ear-it had a pleasant sound. We all iked free trade if we could get it without jury to our country."

Mr. Adams said the electors must bear mind that the N. P. was the dear little doll that Sir John had given Mr. Mitchell to hold and fondle on that occasion just as Sir

"But, living in close proximity to a great people well advanced in manufactures and it was simply suicidal to have free trate. * Canada was becoming depopulated. Look around our own county-our young men and young women had left us by hundreds. Why were the beartstrings of closed with cheers from the respetcive sides,

The hon. gentleman went on to blame Mr.

Mackenzie for giving us no N. P., no fac If we cannot get the marke's of the Inited States we must keep our own and secure them to our own land. We'll keep, It was true that Adams, Tweedie and our young people at home. He could now point to manufacturing centres which would oon rival those of the United States * * Tis true American flour was taxed, but as Canada raises more than her people can amounts to about \$7,000 a year and he ventured to say Northumberland did not pay more than \$1000. The price in Canada is potent and legitimate one? He had pur- regulated by the price in London. He ap- o'clock Thomas Potts, commission merchant. ot believe in any sentimental or visimary orking well and the country prosperous, why should we trouble ourselves with our own people-no foreign manufacturers some other relative. Some men in Nor- | flooding our markets with slaughter goods. These are the words of the gentleman who other articles under the N. P. They show,

but he knew the time would come when the address meetings in his behalf always get people would look upon it with more favor"

him due credit for what he did years ago had told them what was untrue-Mr. Mitwhen he was interested in the County, chell or he? This same report shows how but the debt is paid. Northumberland Mr. Mitchell charged scandal upon scandal has long honored him and received poor re- upon Mr. Mackenzie's government and, yet, turn, and her people now realise that they that gentleman, after thus endorsing Sir must rise beyond mere sentiment and show John and condemning Mr. Mackenzie four that they value their interests above Mr. | years after he says he was deceived and left | Mitchell's great personality, and that they | Sir John and his party, expects intelligent are determined to send to Ottawa a man people to believe his present declarations. Mr. Mitchell's reference to his (Adams') and not be a mere figure-head so far as filling offices with his relations and friends the promotion of their interests is con- came with badgrace from him. Would he get offices for his enemies? The only rela-Mr. Mitchell was one of the men who live for whom he had procured office was his peculiar methods. To-day he proclaims it Mr. Mitchell do? As soon as the people is all a failure-all a blunder. Does he elected him in this County he obtained the now speak the truth? He made a section- best office in it for his brother, James, and al appeal to-night to the fishermen, but when, after he held it 16 years and was diswho is primarily responsible for the fisher. missed, Mr. Peter Mitchell created a new men's troubles? His friend and appointee office, with a salary of \$1400 a year for him W. H. Venning, whom it took four years and that gentleman still enjoys that office. to get out of office and whose repeated re | These were small things to talk of at such a

After referring to the use Mr. Mitchell blundering, incompetent and contradictory and the Liberals had made of the Riel when they were sent to Ottawa in the fish- vived that issue for a sinister purpose, but might have been able to assist the fisher- it, for he couldn't fool the people with any

Mr. Adams next dealt with the great ation in their mission they refused, saying question of the respective trade policies at that if they succeeded Adams would get issue in the campaign, showing that of Sir some of the credit, but if they failed they John Macdonald to be along the lines advocould place all the blame on him. He, cated by Hon. Geo. Brown, Hon. Alex. Adams, disclaimed any responsibility for the Mackenzie and Hon. Edward Blake, great executive acts of the government, for the liberal leaders, each in his time, and con recople of the County had, in 1887, said trasted it with that now adopted by Messrs. they did not want him as their representa- Laurier, Cartwright and their followers, tative. They sent Mr. Mitchell to He showed the loss of revenue that would out, involving direct taxation, the closing of out a failure; if he had permitted the fish. Canada's factories, the injury of her comermen to be wronged, surely he (Adams) merce, the stifling of her national aspirations, was not to be held responsible. Mr. Crock- ingratitude to the mother country and an uner wanted salmon fishing stopped not only worthy surrender as last by means of anup-river, but everywhere above Fox Island, nexation instead of a working out of the and when Mr. Mitchell said that he (Adams) | great national destiny which was nearest would favor the alleged intention of the heart of every true man in the Domes waters below Sheldrake Island, he knew he those who were engaged in making, but it was stating absolute nonsense and endeavor- was for the purpose of deceiving people, in ing to mislead and prejudice the fishermen. order that Cartwright & Co m' ght possess After all the wrongs done to the fishermen themselves of the offices, they coveted at

[Mr. Adams' he adding of this part of the of his great influence and power and was campaign issue was very complete and one of the ten men who ruled Canada, he had logical and ve regret that we have not room

Referring to Mr. Mitchell's statement re-Venning's recommendations. Instead of as- specting the allege lintention to superannuate suming the responsibility of his failure to do collector Ferguse n, Mr. Adams said he knew anything for the fishermen Mr. Mitchell that neither Mr. Mitchell nor those who endeavored to shift it upon him, but it invented the story believed anything of the wouldn't work. He (Adams) would be re- kind, but the y circulated it for a certain pursponsible after 5th March, when he would be pose, as the y did other mean and unworthy the representative of Northumberland and at little camy asses. He desired, however to little feet patter in their beautiful home. the end of his term he would not endeavor state po olicly that he considered Mr. Fe :- "I would give ten years of my life if I could to blame others if he failed to do what he guson o ie of the most efficient officers in the have one healthy, living child of my own," public service-a man who enjoyed the re- Smith often says to himself. No women can spect and confidence of everybody-a ad be the mother of healthy offspring unless she Mr. Adams next showed that Mr. Mit. whe ther he (Mr. Adams) were elected or r .ot, is herself in good health. If she suffers from chell's claim that he had not been in accord no act or effort of his would be emplo red female weakness, general debility, bearingwith Sir John since 1873, and that he had directly or indirectly to have any other 1 nan down pains, and functional derangements opposed the high taxation placed upon arti- for Collector of Customs in Chatham antil her physical condition is sucht hat she can e'es used by poor people, was not founded on the time should arrive when Mr. Fer gusen not hope to have healthy children. Dr. fact, but that he had supported Sir John voluntarily gave up the office. The was Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a sovereign faithfully up to 1883 or 4. He said Mr. an intention, whatever, of disturb og Mr. and guarant eed remedy for all these ailments.

day and in Black Brook on Monday and He told us the N. P. would bring all the present elections. He wade amusing Street, Chatham, at present occupied by Capt. reference to the same gentle man's prophecies of the same purport in 1887, when, in this

in endeavoring to remove some false im- same story in regard to the new nostrum, absolute knowledge of the situation and pressions that had been made concerning Unrestricted Reciprocity. Would No: thum- prospects all over the Dominion, which he berland send him again to Ottawa to be a a'n alleged, warranted him in predicting the deluded, as he claims Sir John deluded overwhelming overthrow of Sir John Machim? If Sir John caught him in his 25 per cent | donald's government. Mr. Mitchell's pretariff net, Cartwright would likely get him | tensions of knowledge were on a par with to assist the country into the American 60 his other assumptions. Everbody knew per cent, tariff net, and it won't be long after the elections that they were all brag before he will be back confessing be was de- and bluster. So it was now. Every inluded again and advising some new panacea | dication was in favor of Sir John being susfor our ills and for getting our young people | tained with at least as big a majority as he back into the country. The best course for went to the country with, and it was there-Northumberland it was to be expected the electors is not to let Mr. Mitchell go as fore in the interest of the people of Norththat his old friend-the "old warhorse" as | their representative to Ottawa to be fooled | umberland that they should send Adams to again by Sir John, Sir Richard or anyone Parliament to look after needed public else. What did be do after he says he works in the County, which had already realised that Sir John had fooled and de- been neglected and witheld because of the ceived him? Didn't he come back here and extraordinary course of its Ottawa represdefend the N. P. and Sir John, provision entative. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and Mr. Mitchell had fiddled with Mr. M.tchell: "You are telling an un- displays of his personal antipathy to Sir John and his government, while Northum-Mr. Adams: That's a serious statement berland was made to suffer for it. We Escuminac Breakwater. I know what I'm talking about. Here is a wharves to accommodate cur steamboat report of the speech Mr. Mitchell delivered traffic in Alnwick, Hardwick and elsewing; at Newcastle when he was returned by ac- we want a post office and custom house in clamation in June 1882. It was revised by Chatham, increased railway accommodation in that gentleman's own hand before it was different directions, and he asked the electors to swell his majority in order that he might "Free trade was something which tickled | feel that they were with him, hand in hand, letting the past go and looking to the future and to the promotion of the welfare of this

long-neglected County. Cheer upon cheer greeted the close of Mr. Adams' masterly speech, and it was some time before they ceased sufficiently for Chairman Kerr to ask a further hearing Mr. Mitchell. That gentleman spoke twoor three minutes, but sail nothing call-

ing for reply. Then, there were calls for Mr. Treedie. who levied a heavy duty on our productions, Mr. Crocker and others, but Mr. Tweedie was in Hardwick, and Mr. Crocker did not venture to face the electors after the discomfiture of his leader, and so the meeting was in the Adams camp.

WING OF THE PARTY, AS THEY ARE DOING

St. John, February 20.—The political mass meeting in the Institute to-night was beyond question the most important that has ever taken place in the history of party policonsume, it is not necessary to import flour. tics. A number of ladies were present, and The tax paid in New Brunswick only before half-past seven the building was so packed that people were lined from the doors out into the street. At precisely 8 pealed to the electors as to whether they a life-long liberal and campaign orator on that side in 1887, occupied the chair, and platform that had no real application to the among those on the platform who have been present wants of the country. Now that a libera's all their life, but have cut themselves policy had been in operation for four years, loose on the unrestricted reciprocity infatu-

Dr. A. A. Stockton, M. P. P., Q. C. Silas Alward, M. P. P., Q. C.

Howard D. Troop, shipping merchant. Wm. M. Jarvis, insurance agent. employment in our own country and good Gilbert Murdock, C. E., superintendent of the water works. W. W. Turnbull, wholesale grocer and pro-

vision merchant. George W. Jones, of the firm of Simeon Jones and Son, brewers. M. Call, of Call Bros.

James Pender, of Pender and Co., nail manufacturers. Charles E. Burpee, and many others.

Thomas Potts, in opening the meeting, said he had always been a liberal, but like those who surrounded him he could not follow them into unrestricted reciprocity. He He was proud that he had stood by the introduced A. A. Stockton, who was greeted self in the least, about them or their af- Macdonald policy. It was difficult to over- by rousing cheers. The speaker explained come the prejudices aganist it at the outset, that he was a liberal, but was not so blind to all love of country as to follow his party into the unrestricted reciprocity folly.

Dr. Alward followed, and next came H. A. McKeown, M. P. P. The latter was given a great reception, due in a measure to the fact that the Liberals had made every effort to prevent him from going on the platform and speaking. They brought all the pressure possible on him and boasted about the streets that "they had fixed him" and that he would not speak. All these three liberals had declared themselves unable to support the grits in the present fight. J. D. Hazen and E. McLeod spoke briefly. The "grits' about the city to-night are much depressed over this meeting and are making all kinds of threats about merchants and others who were present and gave a hearty support to getting the meeting up. They have not told the people of the provinces of the brother, R. B. Adams, postmaster of Chat- the ghost of a show in the city or county. and their caud dates will be politically

Carter' Pr ze Prolific Barley.

In February, 1890, the Government of Canada, on recommendation of the Hon. the Minister of Agriculture, made provision for the importation of 100,000 bushels of two-rowed barley from England, to be sold to farmers in Canada for seed. This was? imported in 5,000 bags of 112 lbs. each, the "Prize Prolific" being the variety chosen for: the purpose, and this barley was offered at the cost of importation, \$4 per bag, the Government paying freight charges to the nearest railway station to the purchaser. By this arrangement farmers in every part off the Dominion obtained the barley at a unittorm price, but one bag only was available to each individual. This restriction was made at the outset so as to secure a wide di tribution for the grain, and to prevent , too rapid exhaustion of the stock, so that applicants from distant portions of the Dominon might not be disappointed. The limitation

essened the sales, and as so ascertained that the barley e more than sufficient to on hand would on the basis of one be chaser, the restr' g only for each pur-About 3,200 h purchasers, ler ags, were sold to 2,600 .ving nearly 1,800 bags on w instructed to offer the remaining three dollars per bag, freight prethe nearest railway station to the

number of bags which any individual may buy. All order must be accompained b remidtance sufficient to cover the amou the order. The applications will be entered 2.s received and the orders filled in rotation as leng as the stock holds out.

The germinating power of this borley has has been tested from ten samples taken from different bags, the average vitality is 90 per cent. and the growth strong. All communications should be addressed

to the undersigned. WM. SAUNDERS, Director Experimental, Fo. 18. Ottawa, February 6th, 1891.

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