

"August Flower"

I have been afflicted with biliousness, and constipation for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested, but none did me any good. At last a friend recommended the August Flower. Its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the relief which I have given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a boon to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with biliousness. G. G. GREEN, Sole Manfr. Woodbury, N.J.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER ONE QUARTER OF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE FOR EDUCATIONAL AND CHARITABLE PURPOSES, AND ITS FRANCHISE MADE A PART OF THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION IN 1870, BY AN OVERSIGHTING POPULAR VOTE.

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TO CONTINUE UNTIL JANUARY 1893. ITS GRAND EXTRAORDINARY 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.

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Miramichi Advance

CHATHAM, N.B., OCTOBER 20, 1892.

Bismarck Once More to the Front

If late accounts from Germany are to be believed, Bismarck, the creator of the present German Empire, has made up his mind to again enter the political arena and try conclusions with his foes. In April, 1891, he was elected a member of the Reichstag by the constituency of Geestemünde, but owing to ill health, he has not, up to the present, taken his seat in that body. The enthusiastic welcome that he received from all classes of the German people in direct opposition to the wishes and desires of the Emperor when he was on his way to Vienna to attend the marriage of his son in that city, has shown him, that although discredited and humiliated by the Kaiser, he is not without power and prestige in the Fatherland. In consequence of this, he has notified his friends that it is his intention to take his seat in the Reichstag which opens on the 22nd inst., and assume the leadership of the Opposition to the Government in that body. The budget that will be submitted by the Government will not only show increased debt, but will ask for a vote to increase the taxation of the German people for the support of the Army. To this the national liberal party are bitterly opposed and, under the leadership of Bismarck, when the question comes before them, they intend to vote against it. They have every confidence that by so doing they will bring about a ministerial crisis.

Whether Bismarck will be successful in bringing about the defeat of the Caprivi ministry, which is practically the mouthpiece of the Emperor, remains to be seen. We may be certain, however, that he has the good will and heartfelt sympathy of the German people in his present effort to curtail the increasing power of Germany's would-be despot.

Changes in the Cabinet and New Governors

Late despatches from Ottawa to the Halifax Herald state that "Sir John Abbott either left his resignation in the hands of the governor general or the same may be expected any day, after which Sir John Thompson will become prime minister of Canada, handing over the department of justice to Hon. Mr. Meredith. Notwithstanding so-called official reports to the contrary, Hon. Mr. Chapleau will accept the lieutenant governorship of Quebec and Hon. A. R. Angers will leave Spencerwood to assume the duties of a portfolio at Ottawa. The most important change affecting the lower provinces will be Hon. John Costigan's retirement from the cabinet to succeed Sir Leonard Tilley at government house, Fredericton; and there can be little doubt that Sir John Thompson will offer a portfolio to J. J. Curran, M. P. for Montreal centre. A rumor was also current that Chief Justice McDonald, of Nova Scotia, would be appointed to the vacant seat in the supreme court."

Partial Eclipse To-day

A partial eclipse of the sun will occur to-day, and will be visible throughout the whole of North America, except certain sections of the far west. The eclipse will also be visible over nearly all that portion of South America lying north of the Equator, in the West India Islands, the Bermudas and the Azores, but it will not be visible in Europe nor Africa. This eclipse is regarded as the most important astronomical phenomenon of the year. A little more than three-fifths of the sun's diameter will be obscured here, and the duration will be 3 hours and 30 seconds. The eclipse will begin about ten minutes to twelve, noon, and at ten minutes past two the greatest obscuration will exist. It will end about half past four.

Election Notes

It is the duty of the electors of this County on Saturday next to cast their votes for the four men who, as you stand shoulder to shoulder and backed by the government the rights that had been so long denied us owing to St. John and other southern members being opposed thereto. For them at the present election to refuse to elect any one of these candidates, would be an act of ingratitude to a public servant who had well and faithfully performed the duties which he was elected to perform. Electors of Northumberland should vote the ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket and not stultify themselves in the eyes of the province by going back on their record and electing a man who is working in sympathy with the southern members, whose influence so long kept us from obtaining from the government redress from the exactions that were imposed upon us. The electors of Northumberland returned Mr. Tweedie by a hand some majority over the present opponent of the ticket, in 1890, after he had accepted the office of Surveyor-General. They should be consistent now and return him again along with the members of his ticket who have so nobly stood by the County's interests since that time. If they now fail in their duty of doing justice to those who have so well and faithfully served them in the past, they may reasonably expect the rest of the province to assume that they are incapable of knowing when they are well represented, and indifferent as to whether they are oppressed or fairly treated.

At several of his meetings in different parts of the County, Mr. Morrissey, has been proved an active participant in bringing about the "Northumberland deal," which he now so vehemently denounces. A speaker on the Government side brought him face to face with the fact that in a conference with Mr. Blair and other gentlemen in Chatham in 1889 he agreed to the arrangement and promised to assist in the election of Surveyor-General Tweedie. This, Mr. Morrissey vehemently denied. He was confronted with the following telegram: One day to Mr. Blair from Chatham on the day before nomination in the by-election in 1890, and was as follows:—"Morrissey said to me yesterday that he told you he didn't like arrangement, that he never promised not to oppose, but said he

would be in the hands of his friends. Please telegraph me at Newcastle whether this is so."

Mr. Blair's reply was as follows:—"It is altogether incorrect that Morrissey did not promise not to oppose. He not only did so promise, but also said he would support Tweedie."

Mr. Morrissey endeavored to sweep all this away by abusing Mr. Blair and the gentleman who produced the telegram and he followed it up by explaining that at the Chatham conference referred to he had told Mr. Blair that if the stamper was reduced and Mr. Burchill made Surveyor-General, he would support him, but if the office were given to Mr. Tweedie he would place himself in the hands of his friends. It will, thus, be seen that, according to Mr. Morrissey's own version of the arrangement, he was not opposed to "the deal" which he now pretends to believe was so great an indignity, but to the office of Surveyor-General being given to Mr. Tweedie. All the facts go to show that Mr. Morrissey was induced, by St. John's influence, to go back on his promise made in Northumberland's interest in 1889, and it is equally apparent that he is the only man in the County who could be induced, by the same influence, to do the same work in 1892.

Artemus Ward's bear was pronounced by the great wax-finger showman to be an "unreliable case." The electors of Lower Newcastle have the same opinion of Mr. Morrissey and his position, friends, who advertised by posters that they would hold a meeting there last Saturday night, but failed to put in an appearance, although their friends loyally gathered to receive them. It is said that the gentlemen who are "managing" that locality for Mr. Morrissey think they can get all their neighbors to vote as they wish and that it is not worth while talking to them.

The election of the two County members in St. John being conceded to the Government, and the post made against the nomination of the four opposition candidates being an admitted bar to their holding their seats, even should they be elected, make it probable that six seats heretofore claimed by the opposition will go to the Government. This will leave the opposition with only about seven members in a house of forty-one. Would not Northumberland be the laughing-stock of the province if it should contribute the eighth member to the "cold shades" of the Government?

The course of Attorney-General Blair in the matter of the St. John City election protest is another proof of his high sense of honor and disposition to take no undue advantage of his opponents. An infidelity which is technically fatal to the opposition candidates was the subject of a protest on the part of the government candidates. Sheriff Harding referred the matter to the Attorney-General, who might have, at once, declared the opposition nominations invalid and thereby secured the return by acclamation of four supporters. He took the fairer and more plucky course, however, and wired the Sheriff as follows:—

FREDERICTON, Oct. 15, 1892. JAMES A. HARDING, Sheriff:—

The oath should be before a J. P., but I would advise accepting nomination and letting election go on.

A. G. BLAIR.

The Globe, which has for some time been very unfriendly to Mr. Blair says:—"Mr. Carleton's protest on Saturday that the opposition candidates were not duly nominated considerably 'rattled' the chief members on the other side, and well it might. Certainly it put Messrs. Stocken, Alward and McKewen in a very queer place, for all of these gentlemen were members of the Legislature which made the provision with which they had failed to comply. The decision of the Sheriff, which was approved by the Attorney-General, is satisfactory to the public, for it would have been a very unpleasant thing to deprive the people of their right of franchise. But, apparently, the matter is one that will reach the courts in some form."

Railway companies and land monopolists in southern counties are attacking and opposing the government because it has succeeded to the just claims of the north for a reduction of stamp duty. Mr. Morrissey is the candidate of these monopolists and in partnership with the opposition which aims to weaken Northumberland's influence in the government and legislature. Who in Northumberland can consistently assist such a combination against our interests?

Mr. Morrissey's story on nomination day that he "met Blair in J. B. Saobal's office in Chatham, and asked him why he didn't go to Westmorland and buy support, and Blair said, Jack, they're not for sale" reminds us of another story. The younger Nicholson used to relate it as follows:—"Our estate and Daniel O'Connell's had only a hedge running between them, and my father's morning walking exercise and that of Daniel O'Connell were taken on their respective sides of the hedge. Each morning when O'Connell would see my father, he would say, 'Good morning, Mr. Nicholson. Good morning, Dan,' my father would say, kindly, which, you see, showed the superiority of the Nicholsons over the O'Connells." When "Blair" and Mr. Morrissey met, it was "Jack, they're not for sale," which showed the superiority of the Blairs over the Morrisseys. Our own private opinion is that both the O'Connell and Morrissey stories are equally apocryphal, for the human memory is as faulty as its capacity for invention is great.

The St. John Globe says:—"This is a season of surprises in politics. It was announced a week or two ago that the government had sought, and failed, to induce Judge Landry to become a candidate in Westmorland. On Saturday last in his nomination speech at Dorchester, Hon. Mr. Richard stated that the opposition had gone within the past few days to the Judge and not only offered him a portfolio if he would run as an opposition member, but he would make him premier of the province instead of Dr. Stocken. Next!"

A lot of Jack-o'-lantern canvasses are set afloat by Mr. Morrissey's friends to induce people to drop one or another of the members of the ticket on their ballots on Saturday. Similar tactics are resorted to in every election. Let the electors be true to their own interests and nothing to one another. Let them have nothing to do with a ballot with five names on it. Let them vote for the four—Tweedie, O'Brien, Burchill and Robinson—regardless of what the alarmists may say.

ELECTION NOTES BY "SAMUEL"

The reception accorded to the Surveyor-General at the Masonic hall in Newcastle on Saturday evening last, when compared to the treatment extended to Mr. Morrissey at the Masonic hall at Chatham is somewhat discussed around town. Chatham stands head and shoulders above a good many places in this respect, and in-

variably gives a patient hearing to both sides of any question which may be submitted for the consideration of its people.

A stern resignation, as sinners without hope, took possession of some of the opposition on Monday afternoon when learning the result of Saturday's nominations giving the government six seats to start with: one in Madawaska, two in Gloucester, and three in Northumberland County, with the fourth to be secured on Saturday by ballot.

One of the most amusing features of the present political contest is the discussion of timber licenses, renewal of leases, stamp duty and the deal business, generally, by a certain class, many of whom could not distinguish a spruce from a pine log. The presumption of these gentlemen is only excelled by their ignorance of the subject they so glibly discuss.

During the past fortnight quite a number of smart, active young men from Bathurst, Fredericton, Tracadie, Negus, and other points down the river, were induced by William Richards, T. Lynch, M. Welch, J. S. Fairley, James Robinson, John O'Brien, John Burchill, D. & J. Ritchie and other operators, and all sent to the up-river logging camps for the winter. These young men are much appreciated by their employers, in consequence of their quiet disposition, and faithful performance of their work.

Every trip of the "Miramichi" brings up a fresh lot of these young men, and their first enquiry as soon as they get ashore, is where the timber is, and it is worth while, just here, to remark, in connection with current events, they are never—well, hardly ever—heard to utter any of those shining lights of Her Majesty's loyal opposition, now on the warpath against the government so ably led by Hon. A. G. Blair.

It is said, and that too with one hundred per cent. of truth in the statement, that the reason why these young men enquire for the lumbermen on their arrival, is simply because these gentlemen, or a greater number of them, are in a position to give them employment, summer and winter, while, on the other hand, the clique of professional and political agitators throughout the County at the present time, are seldom able to provide a day's work for them at any time.

Nomination Day

John Shirdell, Esq., Returning officer in the pending election of members to serve in the Provincial Assembly, opened his court for the nomination of candidates at the Court House, Newcastle, on Saturday last. The preliminaries, including the appointment of M. S. Benson, Esq., as election clerk, being performed, the following nominations were made for the hour for adjournment—2 p. m.:

J. C. Miller, Fredk. Bastain, John McAllister, J. A. Davidson, Denis McCreery, J. G. R. Miller, Jas. Murray, John Brander, Geo. Bayle, Geo. Stoddard, Donald McIvor, Wm. Lyons, Thos. Mallin, J. J. McCreery, Jas. Mitchell, Wm. Mason, Jas. M. Troy.

Some twenty-five other names were on a requisition or irregular nomination paper, which was not read, because the names of the other gentlemen nominated, but the foregoing are all who signed Mr. Morrissey's nomination in the regular way.

Hon. L. J. Tweedie was nominated by Allan Ritchie, Robert Ritchie, Jas. Bryant, W. A. Hickson, Geo. Stoddard, Wm. Richards, R. H. Gremlay, E. Sinclair, Angus Ulrick, John Russell, John Lingley, Wm. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Snowball, M. D. D. Dan. Grimmin, Michl. J. Doyle, John Sadler, Jas. Carter, Wm. V. Ulrick, Lazar Muzzroll, Geo. Stoddard, Chas. Sargent, Christopher Craig, Thos. Power, D. G. Smith.

John O'Brien was nominated by Allan Ritchie, Robert Ritchie, Jas. Bryant, W. A. Hickson, Geo. Stoddard, Wm. Richards, R. H. Gremlay, E. Sinclair, Angus Ulrick, John Russell, John Lingley, Wm. Fitzpatrick, J. B. Snowball, M. D. D. Dan. Grimmin, Michl. J. Doyle, John Sadler, Jas. Carter, Wm. V. Ulrick, Lazar Muzzroll, Geo. Stoddard, Chas. Sargent, Christopher Craig, Thos. Power, D. G. Smith.

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as to why the House of Assembly had dissolved and an election brought on at this time, he said the opposition, after charging the government with various crimes and misdemeanors, which charges they had made in such a way as to prevent their being investigated in a constitutional way, had, on several occasions, expressed the belief that if an appeal could be made to the people the government would be defeated. Although they might hold power and their places a year and a half longer undisturbed, they had decided to give the opposition the opportunity they had professed to desire. They had thrown down the gauntlet and, now, let them beat them if they could. (Applause.) The opposition were, however, showing the white feather, they were complaining that the election was called too soon, that it didn't give them fair play, that there must be something the Government wished to conceal, etc. If the opposition were so sure of their position as they had professed to be, why would they complain? The time allowed for the election was unreasonable and the new election. Besides, this is a much better time than winter for an election, for it has happened that recent elections were held in the winter or spring, when many of our young men were in the woods and thus deprived of the privilege of exercising their franchise, which was not fair; therefore the election was brought on in October. The Government felt they deserved the confidence of the people, and unless they had that confidence they had no desire to cling to office.

Referring to the deficit of last year he showed that on account of there being practically no increase of population in this province shown by the last census, the increase of Dominion subsidy, which the provincial secretary naturally expected was not realized. The increase had been estimated at \$45,000. Another reason for the deficit was that as long as he and his colleagues were in office, the territorial revenue, to the extent of some \$16,000. Owing also to the refusal of the liquidators of the Maritime Bank to pay over the amount due from that institution to the Government—they having appealed the case from our supreme court to that of the Dominion and thence to the privy council—the province had that sum—about \$55,000—withdrawn from it. These two items, when added to the deficit of the year, would make some \$112,000 the deficit, and no reasonable man would say that there was anything in them for which the Government was culpable.

Consistent with Mr. Blair's declared policy when in opposition, and in accord with the almost unanimous desire of the people of the province the Legislative Council was abolished, after many difficulties had been thrown in the way of accomplishing this important change in the constitution of the province. Mr. Blair had been so long in the Government that he had been believed to be favourable to abolition had changed afterwards. After 1890, however, by the appointment of such men as the Hon. Allan Ritchie, of Newcastle, whose political integrity could be relied upon, a bill was passed by which it was provided that the life of the Council should terminate with that of the existing House. By the dissolution of the latter, therefore, the expense of maintaining the Upper House some \$12,000 a year—would be saved to the province and far towards preventing another deficit. Another reason for dissolution was that one seat in the Assembly for Carleton was vacated by Mr. Ketchum's removal to the United States; Hon. P. G. Ryan, Chief Commissioner of Public Works, was also obliged to retire by reason of illness, which would make a vacancy in Gloucester; the Solicitor-General had to resign because of increasing demands of his private business upon his time, and thus there would be a vacancy in Kings; a vacancy existed in Albert by the death of Mr. Turner, and one in Westmorland by reason of the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Hanington to the bench of the Supreme Court of the province. By bringing on a general election the opposition were thus afforded the opportunity they had sought to go to the country, the Upper House was abolished and twelve thousand saved to the province, while these vacancies would be filled and the legislature start on a new era of its history with a clean sheet.

The increasing demands of the public services of the province naturally required an augmented revenue, and it became the duty of the government to look about it and see that other interests besides the lumber industry should be called upon to contribute to the maintenance of these services.

Mr. Blair here referred to the length of the wealth of foreign and Canadian insurance companies, doing business in New Brunswick, their magnificent buildings in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Montreal, and elsewhere, and said that these companies realized large sums from both fire and life, premiums paid by insurers in New Brunswick, and it was only fair, when they were doing such large business here, that they should in an equitable way, contribute, as well as the lumber industry, to the provincial revenue. Banks, telephone companies and similar institutions which stand in almost the same relationship to the public, as insurance companies, were also called upon to pay a small tax for the privilege of doing business in this province, and was it not equitable that they should do so rather than that the whole revenue necessities of the province should be loaded upon the lumber industry alone?

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