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COONEY'S HISTORY OF NEW BRUNSWICK AND GASPE.

Bank of Montreal. ESTABLISHED 1817. Capital (all paid up) \$12,000,000.

GREAT MIRAMICHI FIRE. Also the history of the early struggles of the French and English for the possession of the country.

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Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., MARCH 5, 1903. Town Council. The announcement made by five of the aldermen at present occupying seats in the Town Council, that they intend to retire this year is one which should have the earnest attention of citizens generally.

The defeat of Mr. Mott in Restigouche is a tribute to the sturdy good sense of the electors of that county. Mr. Mott was one of the best members of the late House. He supported the government and, perhaps, had fair claims on the speaker'ship, which he wanted.

The general election for the Legislative Assembly of the Province of New Brunswick took place in all the constituencies excepting that of Gloucester last Saturday. Polling took place in Gloucester on Monday. The members elected and their party position as known before polling in relation to government and opposition were as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Name, Party, and Constituency. Includes names like Goyt, Isth. Opp., and various constituencies like Albert, Carleton, etc.

It will, therefore, be seen that Premier Tweedie's administration has met with most loyal support and approval throughout the province, and but for the unfortunate faux pas made in Charlotte County by an attempt on the part of certain leaders in both of the federal parties to effect an extraordinary compromise for the purpose of avoiding a contest, and the practical buying up of two large parishes in Northumberland, chiefly in the supposed interest of one of Canada's biggest monetary institutions, Mr. Hazen would have had but three supporters to lead in the new House.

The attention of our readers is directed to the significant and suggestive returns from the parishes of Alnwick and Hardwick in this county. In both of these the government side had taken no unusual precautions to guard against fraud, and the opposition forces, having been well organized for the purpose beforehand, practically captured the polls by the most open bribery and persuasion. Take the Tabusintac poll for instance—Mr. Morrison of the opposition who received 101 votes there in 1899, got 227 or Saturday, and his colleagues did equally as well. There was no talking off of the government candidates' support. It is, however, obvious that fully more than 100 of the opposition votes were fraudulent. The conditions were similar at the Burnt Church poll and at that of Hardwick. These are comparatively out of the way places in winter, and favorable ground for the working out of such a scheme as that which gave the Northumberland opposition their victory. Hardwick and Alnwick, never polled such a vote in their history, and when it is remembered that the day was a stormy one, with the roads almost impassable, the fraudulent character of the opposition voting in those two parishes must be apparent to all, in view of the polling returns. It goes without saying that the town of Chatham, where the voters had

much better facilities for getting to the polls—for travel was fairly good on the streets and nearby roads—ought to have polled as high a percentage of its votes as such parishes as Hardwick; yet Hardwick polled eighty-two percent of the names on its list, while Chatham polled only fifty-seven percent. Alnwick was a good second to Hardwick in its percentage polled, while the polling was normal in all the other parishes. Three of the government candidates were elected in the other eleven parishes of the county, but the fraudulent votes of Alnwick and Hardwick defeated two of them, and it is a wonder that even the Premier was not sacrificed also on the golden altar set up in behalf of the opposition in those remote but populous parishes.

The defeat of Mr. Mott in Restigouche is a tribute to the sturdy good sense of the electors of that county. Mr. Mott was one of the best members of the late House. He supported the government and, perhaps, had fair claims on the speaker'ship, which he wanted. Another gentleman, however, was preferred by the government supporters for the position. That squire Mr. Mott somewhat, and seemed to inspire him with the notion that he must be compensated by having any other thing he desired done for him. He made it manifest that he wanted a large lumber operator, who had supported him, to be allowed to evade the payment of stampage on some 5,000,000 feet of logs. Failing in this and realizing that he broke with the government over it he broke with the government over it he would be judged accordingly, he next demanded that an injustice be done to the Muskoka Land Company by the cancellation of some of their leases, in the interest of one of his clients. When the government refused, he invented the "Muskoka scandal" and went over to Mr. Hazen. The fact that he has barely saved his deposit will teach him and his imitators that they cannot mislead the people by resort to the unjustifiable methods adopted. If Mr. Mott intends to remain in public life, he must learn to serve the interests of the people, and not prefer to promote his own interests and those of a few of his more influential friends.

The ADVANCE said on 12th January: "It is hardly within the range of possibility that one half of the opposition candidates can be successful, but even if they were Mr. Hazen would have only twelve followers in a house of 20-six." The latest estimate of the result throughout the provinces on Saturday afternoon, gives the Government 34 and the opposition 12 seats. That will mean a government majority of 22 in the next House.

Our readers will make a note of these estimates as a guide for the future. Compare them with the ridiculous claims of the Sun, Globe, Times, etc.—i.e. say nothing of the absurd boasts of the local organs. "It is the legislature at Fredericton that has been dissolved, and it is the Tweedie-Pagley government that is on trial in this contest." Star. "Yes! And it is the people of New Brunswick who have returned a majority verdict of 37 to 9 in favor of the Tweedie-Pagley government."

Party politics do not enter into the contest—the election is between the provincial government and province, opposition. The parties are "mixed." The government has liberal candidates in some counties and conservative candidates in others. The opposition candidates belong to both parties. Federal issues are not involved as is shown by the declarations of the premier himself, and the liberals and conservatives will therefore vote solely on the question of retaining in power, or dismissing, the Tweedie administration.—St. John Globe.

They have, doubtless, so voted and administered their customary rebuke to the Globe. The Tweedie government in a majority of 28 members to say in the House of Assembly that they do not have any confidence in the Globe's slanders of Premier Tweedie and his administration. The Globe should realize that it is recognized as the greatest and meanest sore-head organ in the Maritime Provinces.

Some of the election workers who were in Hardwick and Alnwick are positive that the packages of opposition "influence" which went from Chatham to those parishes to be used on polling day in brother Loggie's interest, did not contain dry goods.

The editor of the World denies in his paper that he said it. But he did say it, all the same. It was this way: Mr. Tweedie was referring in Masonic Hall, on Monday evening, 23rd, to pulp mill matters and the Bank of Montreal, concerning which the World had made certain statements, and he gave his version of the facts. When he had done so he asked the manager of the Bank, who was present, to stand up and deny the truth of his statements, if he could. The manager, however, said nothing.

men in a house of forty six who will say Mr. Tweedie's government is just what they want. The same paper said: "Gloucester will elect three liberals. That is sure.—Telegraph. But Mr. Tweedie's Chatham organ is supporting the other three." The writer of the foregoing thinks and has often called this paper "Mr. Tweedie's Chatham organ." While it is no politician's organ, it gives Mr. Tweedie its support because it believes him entitled to it on public grounds. It is true that we are not "the other three," and we are glad to observe that they are elected. The people of Gloucester resented the presumption of Mr. Targoon, M. P., in putting up a personal ticket of his own and endeavoring to force it upon them. Mr. Targoon has received a lesson which, we hope, will result in his realizing that Gloucester county is not a mere tool of his absurd attempts to dictate to its electors in both federal and local matters. He has received notice from the voters of Gloucester that, hereafter, he must "keep to his own paw."

The Sun's reprint also says: "It is unlikely that either Mr. Tweedie or Dr. Pagley will be in the next House. At all events, if they are, they will not be members of the new government." As all the members of the Tweedie government—Dr. Pagley included—were re-elected, notwithstanding the Sun's predictions, there will be no new government.

"Some doubt has been expressed about the result in Kings county. Kings is confidently expected to return three, and certainly two, supporters of Mr. Hazen." Star. As the three government candidates in Kings were returned by very handsome majorities the "confident expectations" were apparently founded in foolish credulity.

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CANADA EASTERN RAILWAY. IN EFFECT OCT. 13, 1902. Table with columns for routes, fares, and schedules.

CONNECTIONS. The trains between Chatham and Fredericton will also stop at the following places: St. John, Carleton Place, etc.

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