# THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE MOST HONORABLE OF ALL OCCUPATIONS

LORAN C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1887. VOL. VIII., NO. 25



# PARSONS' PILLS

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them, and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Parsons' Pills contain nothing harmful, are easy to take, and cause no inconvenience. One box will do more to purify the blood and create more vigorous health than $5 worth of any other remedy yet discovered. If people could be made to realize the marvelous power of these pills, they would walk 100 miles to get a box if they could not be had without. Sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. Illustrated pamphlet free, postpaid. Send for it; the information is very valuable. J. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House Street, BOSTON, MASS.

## Make New Rich Blood!

**J. A. McALLISTER, D. D. S.,**
Graduate of Penn. Dental College, 1874.
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*Offers for Cash; for Cash; for Cash only.*
☞ A Full Set of Upper or Lower Gum Teeth, the Best that can be obtained, for $16 00;
Gum Sets, plain teeth, for $8 00.
Extracting Teeth, 25 cents. Small Silver Fillings, 50 cents.
Do not be deceived about these rates; you will be told the work is inferior in quality, do THIS in kindness. The rates only have been lowered, not the quality of the operation. Take advantage of these rates and good work.
Fredericton, December 9, 1886.

**B. H. TORRENS, D. M. D,**
DENTIST,
OFFICE,—FISHER'S BUILDING,
Residence Queen Hotel.
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
May 12, 1886

**H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,**
Surgeon Dentist.
OFFICE:
First Door below Peoples Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
Operating Hours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M. 2 to 5, and 7 to 9 P. M.
Fredericton, May 26, 1886

**W. C. CROCKET, M. D.,**
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.
Office and Residence:
CARLETON STREET.
Fredericton, Nov. 16 1886—3m

**F. J. SEERY, M. D, C. M.,**
Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh:
Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
Special Certificate in Midwifery.
Office, - - Fisher's Building, Cor. Phœnix Square.
Residence, - - 109 Brunswick St.
Fredericton, December 22 1886—3m

**C. E. DUFFY,**
Attorney-at-Law,
Conveyancer, &c.
Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated. Also, Agent for
The North American Life Insurance Company.
OFFICE:—Over J. & J. O'Brien, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.
November 10—3m

**ROSSMORE, L. O. L., No. 21,**
Meets at Orange Hall, Gibson, on the first and second TUESDAYS of each month, at 7:30 P. M.
☞ Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.
LIEUT.-COL. HEWITSON, W. M.
WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH, Sec'y.
Sept. 29—1y.

**MONEY TO LOAN**
—ON—
Real Estate or Personal Property,
Mortgages, Bonds and other Securities bought and sold at Current Rates.
OFFICE:
York Street, - - Fredericton, N. B.
WILLARD KITCHEN.
Fredericton, March 24, 1886.—1yr.

**Shingles, Clapboards.**
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Dressed Flooring, Sealing, Hemlock Boards, Post &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.
Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.
D. LUCY.
Temperance Vale, York Co., June 2. ×6

IN STORE:
**3000 bbls. Flour,**
Comprising the following well-known brands:
Pillisbury's Best, Harvest Moon, Star, Queen, Diamond, White Eagle, Riverside, Ocean, Peoples, Buds, King, Purity, White Pigeon;
—ALSO—
500 bbls. Cornmeal, New England A.
250 bbls. Oatmeal.
FOR SALE LOW BY
**A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.**

*To Churches of all Denominations in the County of York, or elsewhere.*
IF you require a FIRST CLASS ORGAN for Church & School purposes, you can procure one at FIRST COST, by applying to
JOHN RICHARDS.
☞ Write for Illustrated Catalogues.

**FARM FOR SALE.**
MY Valuable FARM situated near Wassis Station, Sunbury Co, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less. This Farm is well tended and watered. The buildings consist of a good house, three barns, granary, hog pen, &c. For further particulars apply to
CHARLES HIGGS,
*Wassis Station, Sunbury Co*
January 26—3mos

**LAND FOR SALE.**
ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 81, and being a part of "The Austin Homestead," containing 65 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.
☞ For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Austin, Stanley, or Miss Austin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.
Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 1886.
WETMORE & WINSLOW.

**Estate Notice.**
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, Gentleman, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER.
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER.
*Administrator and Administratrix of Estate Thomas Jones with Will annexed.*
J. A. & W. VANWART,
*Solicitors to Estate.* 3m

**Estate Notice.**
ALL persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas Hartt Jones, late of the City of Fredericton, who deceased, are requested to present the same, duly attested, to Messrs. J. A. & W. VanWart of the City of Fredericton, Barristers, within three months from this date, to whom all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment.
Dated this 8th day of December, A. D. 1886.
JOHN L. FLETCHER,
HENRIETTA C. FLETCHER,
*Executor and Executrix Estate Lucy Hartt Jones, deceased.*
J. A. & W. VANWART,
*Solicitors to Estate.* 3m

**Riverview Nursery!**
For sale at bottom prices,
PLANTS
of the following, for present or spring delivery:
CURRANTS.
"Black Naples," "White Grape,"
"Red Cherry," "Versailaise,"
"Fay's Prolific."
GOOSEBERRIES.
"Smiths' Improved." "Downings."
"Houghton Seedling."
STRAWBERRIES.
"Sharpless," largest and finest berry cultivated.
"Mount Vernon," large, late, delicious.
"Crescent Seedling," extra production and early.
"Charles Downing," standard sort, productive find.
☞ Freight paid on all orders over $5.00.
For prices, &c., address
J. E. FAIRWEATHER.
Hampton, N. B., Nov. 8, 1886—tf.

1886 FALL 1886
**Dry Goods**
—AT—
**OWEN SHARKEY'S.**
**Ladies' Dress Goods,**
in various Styles, Textures, Shades, and at all prices—suitable for Fall or Winter wear.
**Wool Squares, Wool Jerseys, Ulsters, Mantles, Fur Caps, Capes and Trimmings,**
*Skirts Corsets, Hose and Gloves etc. etc.*
**Ulster Cloths, Mantle Cloths**
5-4 Scarfs and Ties, Fallings, Cretonnes, Print, Wool Flannels, Cottons, Swansdowns, Dickies, Towellings, Table Linens, Sheetings.
**BLANKETS,**
in Grey, White Blue and Garnet Wool, Hemp and Brussels Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloths. Men's Youths' and Boys'
**CLOTHING,**
in Ulsters, Overcoats, Reefers, Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Scarfs, Collars, Ties, Sleeves, Fur Caps, in Astrican, Persian lamb, Beaver and Coney. Knitted Wool Gloves, Fur Gloves and Mitts. Canadian and Scotch Tweeds, Worsted Coatings, and Furnishing Goods. Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valise. Horse Clothing, A large stock of
**Sleigh Robes.**
Prices as low as the lowest in the trade.
☞ Remnants of all kinds always on hand
OWEN SHARKEY

**Oranges and Lemons.**
Florida Oranges;
Napina Lemons;
50 barrels Annies (assorted);
All in fine order at
W. H. VANWART'S.
February 2

**AYER'S** Sugar-Coated Cathartic **PILLS.**
If the Liver becomes torpid, if the bowels are constipated, or if the stomach fails to perform its functions properly, use Ayer's Pills. They are invaluable.
For some years I was a victim to Liver Complaint, in consequence of which I suffered from General Debility and Indigestion. A few boxes of Ayer's Pills restored me to perfect health.—W. T. Brightney, Henderson, W. Va.
For years I have relied more upon Ayer's Pills than anything else, to
**Regulate**
my bowels. These Pills are mild in action, and do their work thoroughly. I have used them with good effect, in cases of Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia.—G. F. Miller, Attleborough, Mass.
Ayer's Pills cured me of Stomach and Liver troubles, from which I had suffered for years. I consider them the best pills made, and would not be without them.—Morris Gates, Downsville, N. Y.
I was attacked with Bilious Fever, which was followed by Jaundice, and was so dangerously ill that my friends despaired of my recovery. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and soon regained my customary strength and vigor.—John C. Pattison, Lowell, Nebraska.
Last spring I suffered greatly from a troublesome humor on my side. In spite of every effort to cure this eruption, it increased until the flesh became entirely raw. I was troubled, at the same time, with Indigestion, and distressing pains in
**The Bowels.**
By the advice of a friend I began taking Ayer's Pills. In a short time I was free from pain, my food digested properly, the sores on my body commenced healing, and, in less than one month, I was cured.—Samuel D. White, Atlanta, Ga.
I have long used Ayer's Pills, in my family, and believe them to be the best pills made.—S. C. Darden, Darden, Miss.
My wife and little girl were taken with Dysentery a few days ago, and I at once began giving them small doses of Ayer's Pills, thinking I would call a doctor if the disease became any worse. In a short time the bloody discharges stopped, all pain went away, and health was restored.—Theodore Esling, Richmond, Va.
**Ayer's Pills,**
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.


## Notice of Sale.

To DANIEL LUCY lately of Fredericton, in the County of York, now of Southampton, in the County of York, Merchant, and SARAH A. LUCY, his wife, and all others to whom it may in anywise concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D., 1881, registered in the Records of the County of York, in Book P, S, pages 495 to 499, on the 4th day of April, A. D., 1881, numbered 23365, made between the said Daniel Lucy and Sarah A. Lucy, his wife, the mortgagors of the one part, and the undersigned Henry M. Campbell of the County of Kings, Farmer, of the other part, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said Indenture of Mortgage, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereof, be sold at Public Auction, at the County Court House in Fredericton, opposite the Queen Hotel, on THURSDAY, the third day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and Premises in said Mortgage described as follows, that is to say:

All that certain piece or tract of Land, situate lying and being in the Town Plat of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, and known and distinguished as lot number two hundred and seventeen, (217) in Block number thirteen in said Town Plat. The said lot, piece or parcel of Land fronting on Brunswick Street, and extending back therefrom one hundred and sixty-five feet, until it meets lands now or lately owned by Christopher Bredfield and Stanford Parker, and being the same Lands and Premises deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by James W. Werriman, by Deed dated the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty nine, recorded in the York County Records, in Book U, No. 2, pages 501 and 502, the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

Also, all that certain other piece or parcel of Land and Premises, situate, lying and being in the said City of Fredericton, known and distinguished as the upper or north-westerly half of Lot Number two hundred and fifteen, (215) fronting on said Brunswick Street, thirty-three feet, and extending back to the rear of said last mentioned lot, the hundred and sixty-five feet, such last mentioned Lot, piece or parcel of Land having been deeded to the said Daniel Lucy by John Wesley Weldon, by Deed dated the twenty-ninth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, recorded in the said York County Records, in Book T, No. 2, pages 357 and 358, the thirteth day of July in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and being the same Lands and Premises, upon which the three houses owned by the said Daniel Lucy on Brunswick street aforesaid, are situate, together with all the rights of way, rights of ingress and egress, and other rights of the said Daniel Lucy in and to the said Lands and Premises, and together with all and singular the buildings, fences and improvements thereon, and the rights and appurtenances to the said Lands and Premises belonging or appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, issues and profits thereof. *Each of the above houses and buildings and Lot in connection therewith, will be sold separately.*

Dated at Fredericton, this 20th day of November, A. D., 1886.

H. MONTGOMERY CAMPBELL,
*Mortgagee*
WETMORE & WINSLOW,
*Sole for Mortgagee.*


OVER WORKED Women.
For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive *guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.
A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.
SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c a vial, by druggists.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES &c.

**ANOTHER PROOF.**
GENTS:—In February last I took a severe cold, which settled in my back and kidneys causing great pain. After using several preparations and being without sleep four nights through intense pain, I tried your MINARD'S LINIMENT. After first application I was so much relieved that I fell into a deep sleep, and complete recovery shortly followed.
JOHN S. McLEOD
Elm House.
Lawrencetown, N. S.


## Prof. Foster's Speech

### At the Mechanics' Institute, St. John.

### The Liberal (?) Leaders cleverly dissected.

### Something about Alward and Stockton who were brought here to aid Gregory.

### The Fishery Question and Mr. Annexation Ellis Reviewed.

The opposition talk about the superannuation fund. They say the superannuation law as carried out by the present government, is a creation of theirs by which officials are superannuated to suit the purposes of the government and their friends of the liberal conservative party. The superannuation fund is one by which government officials who have served out a certain term of years, who have become disabled by incapacity or sickness from performing their duties, but who during their term of office have paid a certain sum into a common fund, are superannuated and are paid a certain sum of money thereafter every year by the government. They would lead you to suppose that if the present party were turned out of power no more money would be paid on superannuations. Is it true that this government are solely responsible for the passage of the superannuation act? When was that bill passed? In the year 1869, I think. That law has remained on the statute book since 1869, and it can only be changed by the legislature of this country. (Applause.) Who have taken advantage of the passage of this act? I have here a table prepared carefully, and it shows that Mr. Mackenzie's government, from 1873 to 1878, actually took advantage of this superannuation act, and actually superannuated government officials. (Laughter.) On the first of January, 1888, seventy-nine men were living in the Dominion of Canada who had been superannuated by the Mackenzie government. (Laughter and applause.) This table also shows that these men had only paid $11,000 into the superannuation fund and had taken $400,000 out of that service. (Prolonged applause.) The average age of all these persons was only sixty years. (Applause.) There are several years of usefulness left to most men in office after they have passed sixty years of age. These men whom Mr. Mackenzie superannuated, paid in on an average $137, and they have so far drawn out of the superannuation fund $5 083 per man. For every dollar they paid in to the fund they have drawn out of it. (Laughter and applause.) Now, on the other hand, every man whom Sir John A. Macdonald has superannuated during his two terms of office has paid in on an average $168, and has drawn out only $2 198, against an average of $5,083 drawn out by those hale and hearty men superannuated by Mr. Mackenzie. (Cheers.) In this city of St. John, there lives a man who holds up both hands

IN HOLY ANDPIOUS HORROR

at the abuse of the superannuation act exercised by the present government. Respecting this, I would remark there is a law of natural philosophy which says that two solid bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time, and Mr. Mackenzie stepped in hale and hearty solid body out of office in the city of St. John, by superannuating him and putting another solid body, a man by the name of Mr. Ellis in to fill his place (laughter and applause,) and this Mr. Ellis went in where this hale and hearty solid body had been displaced from. (Laughter.) Why? Because this Mr. Ellis was the editor of a party paper and had given the party then in power, service. (Laughter and applause.) The same thing. I believe, took place in Halifax, where a Mr. Blackadar was placed in power and another hale and hearty solid body was displaced to make room for him (Applause.) I find upon adding up that these two hale and hearty men have since their superannuation received up to the first of last January, $35 232, in order that Mr. Ellis might have office and salary, and Mr Blackadar the same. (Laughter) Yet I find notwithstanding all this, both of Mr. Ellis' hands go up in holy and pious horror at the terrible, the monstrous abuse of this superannuation fund which is exercised by the present Liberal Conservative Government. (Laughter.) So much for these petty issues. The strongest canvass which is made by the Opposition, is their play upon the terms "Liberals" and "Tories." Everybody who supports the N. P., who supports the construction of the C. P. R., the general railway policy of the country, and the general policy of the government, is dubbed a tory by the Opposition. The tag "tory" is placed upon his back and then all men are told to beware of him. Our opponents seem to think all that is needed is for them to tag this man a tory, and that man a Liberal, and he will be accepted as such by the electors.

Now there is a man in the Liberal ranks called Dr. Alward, against whom I have nothing personal to say, but the Dr. never makes a single political speech without having incorporated into it a retrospect of Algernon Sydney, Pym, Hampden and all the rest of the Liberals who lived and flourished from one to five hundred years ago. (Laughter and applause.) He speaks so well and fluently of what all these old time Liberals did for the people, the benefits which they secured for the toiling masses, that you would support he (Alward) was the embodiment of all these old time Liberals

ROLLED INTO ONE MAN.

After treating his audiences to a speech on the merits of these old time Liberals, he declares the present Opposition party of Canada are the true decendants of these, and the Government party are the true Tories of today. I think the sooner he takes off these old clothes and comes before the people in the political clothes of this time and day the better it will be for the Government of the country, and it will more clearly bring the great issue of the country before the people. The Liberals of one or five hundred years ago mouldered into the dust, therefore as you cannot follow Algernon Sydney, Hampden and Pym, let us see what kind of clothes some Liberals are dressing themselves in today. (Laughter.) The first one of these Liberals we find to be Hon. A. G Jones of the city of Halifax, where he is to-day heading the repeal movement in that city, and pleading with the people of Nova Scotia, asking them to send a solid repeal brigade to Ottawa and then they can succeed in getting Nova Scotia out of the union and thus break up the confederation which we have all been at so much trouble and have taken so much time and pains to form. This is the same Mr. Jones who said in 1869 that as soon as the old British flag should be hauled down from the citadal of Halifax he would take off his hat and cheer. Now the leader of the repeal brigade in Nova Scotia wishes to break up the union and confederation of ours and place us years back in the march of progress. This gentleman is one of the Liberal leaders of to-day in Canada. I am a young man, want to follow no such leader as Mr. Jones. I believe in the union being maintained, I believe in loyalty, I believe in the permanence of the confederation, I believe in all these great principles of British justice and Government which our forefathers fought for, and therefore I did not believe in or want to have anything to do with such leaders as Mr. Jones. (Cheers.) The next Liberal leader I shall mention will be one from our own Province and from your own city, viz., Mr C. N. Skinner. (Applause and laughter.) Skinner is a very good name (Laughter.) But this Mr. Skinner who is placed before us as a Liberal leader, is the man who only a very few years ago stood upon

ELEVATED PLATFORMS OF THIS COUNTY

and with his dexter finger pointing towards Mr. Weldon and other liberal leaders said, "I will call this Province to witness that these men with little ability and less brains are rocking horses all motion and no progress. (Applause and laughter.) They are men who are not capable of doing anything else, so they content themselves with rushing vainly after the car of progress, crying stop her! stop her! and they do nothing in the way of progress." (Loud applause.) Now, Mr. Skinner has gone over to the liberal rank, and he is put before us by that party as a sample liberal and leader, and candidly speaking I must say that from his previous training and surroundings, I would sooner follow him than some of the other leaders, because I think there are some good principles left in him yet. (Loud laughter.)

Another one of the liberal leaders is Charles Wesley Weldon (Laughter.) Mr. Weldon is a man I have nothing to say against personally, but shades of liberalism! ghosts of liberals that lived in the past! I call you to witness C. W. Weldon as a representative liberal and leader of liberalism in this city and county. A blue-blooded tory of the old school, a bitter anti-confederate, and to this day out of joint with the times, he forsooth is set up for true liberals to follow. (Cheers.)

The next representative liberal that comes before us is John V. Ellis. Now there are just two disabilities with reference to Mr. Ellis. In the first place, he is disloyal to this country, and in the second place he preaches a doctrine at war against Canada so far as her fisheries are concerned. (Loud cheers.) Those are two slight disabilities which will prevent this metropolitan city of St. John from following the lead of John V. Ellis on the twenty-second day of this month. (Cheers.)

The next representative liberal who is placed before us to follow is Dr. Silas Alward. This gentleman last fall went over to Chatham in this Province, and endeavored to make an arrangement of the present Government or the present party in power in Canada, and because he could not find honest arguments enough to fortify his position, how did he attempt to strengthen his cause? He produced before the people of Chatham a forged draft of a reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States. This draft he knew to be

A FORGED DRAFT,

and in order to make it appear that he was correct in what he said he took a forged reply, which he knew to be forged, a reply which every minister at Ottawa knew there was nothing in, and of which every Government official and Cabinet Minister at Washington denied the authenticity, yet Dr. Alward took these two drafts, which he knew to be forged, and read them before the people of Chatham, and drew therefrom the conclusion that the Government at Ottawa was opposed to reciprocity with the United States. When I want to follow a liberal leader, I will follow one who does not find it necessary to resort to the forging of drafts of a treaty in order to arraign the Government he is opposed to. (Loud cheers.)

The next Liberal who is presented before us to follow, is Dr. A. A. Stockton. Filled to the very bottom of his heart with a feeling that our ills should be taken away; filled with a burning patriotism to catalogue a list of the dire evils that should be remedied and removed. How does he propose to take action? He sits down and writes a letter which in its essential teaching, is incorrect from the beginning to the end. Where does he send his letter? Does he send it over to England, where these wrongs or evils under which he says we are suffering can be righted? Does he place his letter before the tribunal which has supervision over these matters, or does he send his communication to the power which holds the right to exercise constitutional remedy? No, he does not; but A. A. Stockton, such is his zeal for this country and the preservation of her rights, that he goes from home, retails our ills in the house of the rival of his country, publishes his tale in the New York *Herald* and thus gives aid and comfort to the men who twine the lions tail in the United States. (Cheers and laughter.) Do you think I have exhausted the list of the Liberal leaders burning with fervent patriotism for their country? I think it would be an evil day for this country when the young patriotic men of this country would follow such leaders of the Liberal party and allow them to sway the fortunes and destinies of such a great and growing country as this Canada of ours. (Prolonged cheers.) On a recent occasion, C. W. Weldon said he took the nomination of his party as an endorsement of his course in parliament for the last eight years. There was a time in the parliament of Canada, when the question came up to be debated as to whether or not it should be accepted as bed rock principle, that from Cape Breton to British Columbia, one law should prevail and one justice should be meted out, no matter to what religion, what race, or what nationality, the man who offended against the law should belong. When this question came to be debated in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie and twenty-four other English Liberals, stood up on division and

VOTED WITH THE LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT,

averring the position that one law should prevail in this country from one end to the other. (Cheers.) The result of the division was that this great principle was carried in the Dominion parliament by the largest majority any great question ever received in parliament. (Cheers.) But C. W. Weldon was not among that majority. He was on the other side. He censured the government for carrying out the law. C. W. Weldon has now received the nomination of the Liberal party in St. John, and he says he accepts their nomination as an endorsement of every act of his political career for the past eight years, so I ask are the people of this county willing to endorse that act of Mr. Weldon in voting that one law and equal justice shall not be administered to all offenders throughout Canada? If so, let them say so by their ballots on the twenty-second day of February. Mr. Weldon in his speech next referred to the young men present and said, according to the *Telegraph* report, he saw around him many faces with whom he was familiar, men who had fought in the days gone by, and he saw also a new element, the young men who were ready to come forward, and join the Liberal party. To whom are these young men indebted for the right of franchise? Who conferred upon some 200 000 new voters in the Dominion of Canada the inestimable privilege of the franchise? Was it Mr. Weldon and the Liberal party? No, Mr. Weldon was found among those who for three months obstructed the passage of the franchise bill. Mr. Weldon and his party did all in their power to oppose its passage by every movement that could bring to bear. If Mr. Weldon and his party had prevailed in parliament not a single one of the young men who now have the right of the franchise conferred upon them by the new franchise bill would have been enabled to deposit their ballots during the present elections (Cheers.) Mr. Weldon in his speech also referred to the assertion [illegible] that the Liberal party was opposed to the franchise bill. His (Weldon's) answer to that was that the Liberals were willing to give more than the present franchise. Gentlemen, that statement of Mr. Weldon's is not true. (Chesrs.) During the session of parliament that the franchise bill was passed Mr. Weldon and the party to which he belongs were

NOT IN FAVOR OF THE PRESENT FRANCHISE ACT

being passed, but they moved motion after motion in parliament for three months with the avowed purpose of simply preventing any franchise bill being put through parliament. They moved a resolution affirming that the power to grant the franchise should be confined to the local legislatures, and that these local legislatures alone should pass such a bill. This motion having been moved by the opposition party, which Mr. Weldon supports, let us go to his friends who have power in the local legislature of Ontario, and also to a certain extent here in New Brunswick, and ask have they given to their provinces a franchise which is as free and unrestricted as the franchise bill given to the Dominion by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1885? (Cheers.) Dare they affirm that they have? I think not. (Cheers.) So much with reference to Mr. Weldon's position on the franchise being extended.

I also wish to invite your attention to another sample statement made by our friends in opposition. Mr. C. N Skinner stated, not long ago, that the Short Line Railway was no nearer completion to-day than it was in the year 1864. That is the version of one of their speeches, as reported by one of their own party papers, so I suppose the statement is exactly in accordance with the truth, and that the gentleman did speak as reported. Now is that statement true or not? The year 1864 was three or four years before the confederation of these provinces was entered into. Remembering that, I ask you if twenty odd years ago the Short Line Railway was as near completion as it is to-day? Mr. Skinner says yes, it was! Let us go to the law and the testimony. (Loud applause.) In the first place we could have no hope or thought of getting such a boon as the Short Line Railway, if it had not been that the C. P. R, the forerunner and supplier of this railway, had not been first conceived and actually completed. At the completion of the building of the C. P. R., and not before, could the Short Line Railway be built? Who was it that built the C. P. Railway? Was it the Liberal party of Canada? I tell you that if the Liberal party had been in power, and had been allowed to carry out their policy as defined when in Opposition, the C. P. Railway would exist to-day. If the Short Line Railway has been brought any nearer to completion, it has been done despite the efforts of the Liberal party of this country to prevent its accomplishment. (Loud applause.) Mr. Skinner is not correct in his statement when he says the Short Line Railway is no nearer to completion than it was in 1864, for in 1883 the Liberal Conservative Government granted $156,000 towards a portion, which sum was afterwards increased in 1884 by a subsidy of $170 000 a year for fifteen years towards the completion of the Short Line Railway. At that time Mr Blake and the most of the phalanx of members which he led in Canada offered

A MOST HOSTILE CRITICISM

to any such enterprise, and criticised and voted against every motion for this purpose brought forward in the House of Commons As regards the building of the Short Line railway, I say it is nearer completion than it was in 1864, and it has been brought nearer completion, despite the opposition of Mr Blake and the bulk of the Liberal party of Canada. In 1885 when it was found that the previous bonus granted by Parliament was not sufficient to build the road, an additional bonus of $80.000 a year for twenty years, which was granted by Parliament in order to build this road, and this grant was carried through parliament against the severe criticism of Mr. Blake and despite adverse votes of Mr Blake and the bulk of his followers in parliament. (Cheers.) These being the true facts I say the Short Line has been brought nearer to completion despite the efforts of Mr. Blake and a large wing of the Liberal party, and to-day a portion of the Short Line railway is opened up, another large portion is under construction, and every mile is under contract, still there are men to be found in this part of Canada who are ready to get up and declare in the face of all facts of all that has been done that the Short Line railway is no nearer completion than it was in 1864. All I have got to say is the man who makes use of such expressions give the very best of reasons why you should elect him on the twenty-second day of this month to stay at home. (Cheers.) I have here a statement made by Mr. Jones a few days ago in Halifax in regard to the construction of the Short Line railway, where he in substance says: "I wish it understood that I consider a subsidy for railway purposes correct, if it meets the local requirements of a constituency and their special circumstances justify the expenditure being made, still I must say that the granting of a subsidy for the building of the Short Line railway is not only unjustifiable, but it is a crime." That is the language which the liberal leader in the Province of Nova Scotia uses concerning the subsidy granted to the Short Line railway. If the Short Line is not by the end of this year brought any nearer to completion than it is now or was in 1864, it will only be because the people in their foolishness do on the twenty-second day of this month elect to hand the reins of power to Mr. Blake Mr. Jones and the men who have all along been opposed to the building of the Short Line railway. (Cheers.)

If you will listen to me for a few moments, I will speak to you about a very important question, and satisfy the mind of the gentleman who inquired

WHAT ABOUT THE FISHERIES?

a short time ago. I think there are some people in the city of St. John who are interested enough, even if the question of our friend had not been forthcoming, to hear something about the fisheries. This question of the fisheries is simply an old contention between the United States and Great Britain. In colonial times all were British subjects and enjoyed common rights in the fisheries of British North America. When the thirteen colonies went into house-keeping for themselves, they lost these common rights They claimed them, but their claim was refused, and after prolonged negotiations the treaty of 1818 was agreed to between the two countries, and finally concluded with the British Government, which said to the people of the United States: "You shall have no right to fish within our three mile limit, but you may come into our harbors for wood, for repairs, for shelter, for water, and for no other purpose whatever." In 1819 a statute was framed by Great Britain to this effect, and it was carried into operation. Afterward, in successive years, similar statutes were framed by the colonies and carried out, and United States fishing vessels were arrested for fishing and for trading within our three mile limit, their vessels have been forfeited fines have been collected from them and the United States have not protested against them. The treaty of 1818 has been twice temporarily superseded once by the Reciprocity treaty of 1854 and later by the Washington treaty, which gave the right to American fishermen under certain conditions to fish in our waters, in conjunction being that they should give free markets for our fish and pay us $50 000 000 for the ten years' privilege, and when that treaty was about expiring, when Canada found it impossible to get the United States to agree to any reasonable agreement with us which would be of mutual advantage to both sides, then came in the question, should Canada go back to the old treaty of 1818, and to the preservation of the rights reserved to her under that treaty? and the Canadian Government said yes they would. (Applause.) These rights which are conserved to us by that treaty are of inestimable value to this country. These rights which the British Government stands at the present moment at the back of the Canadian Government, asking and demanding that the United States must respect and conform to. (Cheers.) Now the United States people say to us, "Oh that treaty of 1818 is an old treaty, so old that it is valueless as a treaty and you ought not to enforce it, for since that period we have had commercial privileges conferred upon us, we had not then." To that the Canadian Government answered, as far as Canada is concerned, he falls back on the treaty of 1818, for that treaty was not a commercial but a fishery treaty. No matter what commercial negotiations have taken place since it was entered into, that treaty has not been modified by the single dotting of an i or the crossing of a t, and it is the treaty now. The United States collector may give a fishing vessel a license to touch and trade, but she does not therefore cease to be a fishing vessel and become a merchant vessel. Certain people in the United States said when the time for the enforcement of the treaty of 1818 came, "we will not now give Canada any advantage even though from 1854 to 1866 and from 1872 to 1885 in return for free access to their waters for fish, we gave them a free market for their fish, and millions of money besides, and then, Canada

STOOD UP IN HER SELF-RESPECT

and said, "we, too, will stand fairly, firmly and strictly by our rights. (Loud applause.) Then Great Britain comes in and says, Canada does right to stand by her fishery rights, so we will back her. (Loud cheers.) At this particular stage whose was the voice that was raised against the general united voice of Canada and Great Britain? It was the voice of John V. Ellis. (Applause and laughter.) He was met and answered by McCready—(laughter), who brandished the regulation club and said it was time some people in this city were taught that there was a limit beyond which disloyal utterances would not be tolerated in St. John. (Loud applause) But today John V. Ellis is purged and washed clean and pure from all his offences. (Laughter.) How? Dipping seven times in the river Jordan? (Laughter.) No! but by getting the nomination for the city of St. John from the so-called Liberal party. (Loud laughter.) And to-day the *Telegraph*, of which Mr. McCready is the editor, says, that no purer, or better representative of the Liberal party, could be found in the city of St. John, and that the electors of this constituency should send him as their representative to the House of Commons. (Laughter and cheers.) Perhaps some of you may not know what Mr. Ellis said at the time when the Canadian government were standing up for their old time and sacred rights, so I will read what he said in the *Globe* concerning the matter on the 10th May, 1886:—

THE FISHERIES.

(St. John Globe, May 10th 1886.)

There is a doubt whether an American fishing vessel has the right under the treaty of 1818, to enter our harbors and buy bait. But an arrangement made 70 years ago will not work now. The Government of Canada in reviving a treaty 70 years old, have done a thing which they will not be able to stand by, and which will make this country ridiculous in the eyes of the world.

Things that would suit 70 years ago, will not suit today, and in undertaking to prevent our people from selling bait or ice to the Americans, the Government have undertaken to do what a sound English public opinion will condemn, and what is not desirable should be enforced in the interest of the people with those articles to sell.

Who said that there was a doubt whether American fishing vessels had the right under the treaty of 1818 to enter Canadian harbors to buy bait? Great Britain never said so. From 1818, when the law was enforced, up to the time of the Washington treaty, no colonial government doubted its right to enforce the law. The question never admitted of a doubt. The enforcement of the law from 1868 to 1870, when American fishing vessels were seized for being found in Canadian waters,

NEVER ADMITTED OF A DOUBT,

and when the vessels were seized and declared forfeited by the admiralty court, the owners of the vessels so seized never thought of applying to a superior court to have the verdict of the admiralty court set aside. No; but it remained for John V. Ellis to say there was a doubt whether American fishing vessels had not the right to enter Canadian harbors to purchase bait, and that an arrangement made seventy years ago will not suit today. A sound English legal opinion or otherwise never said so. (Applause.) What has the administration of Canada done in this matter? I, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries last February, introduced into the House of Commons, a bill that made it a penalty of forfeiture for any American fishing vessel to be found within our three mile limit, except for the purpose of getting water, shelter or repairs. (Loud applause.) That bill was passed by the parliament of Canada, but it was withheld by the Governor General and sent to the Imperial Government, and that Government, after having carefully considered the bill, after having got a good sound legal English opinion upon its validity, has assented to that bill and has placed in my hands, as Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, not only its full assent to the bill, but the right to enforce the penalty of forfeiture upon all and any American fishing vessels found illegally within our three mile limits. (Prolonged cheers.)

On May 18, 1886, Mr. Ellis says in the *Globe*:—

But the regulations against the sale of bait and ice are absurd regulations.

They are unjust to our people and they cannot be defended in this age when enforced against a friendly nation.

It is perhaps natural that a Minister of Fisheries like Mr. Foster should set up such regulations, but they are as petty and contemptible as they are unbusiness like. They are calculated to irritate and annoy without accomplishing any good result whatever.

There is a question of fact set up. The regulation in this matter was not first started by Minister Foster or Minister Mitchell, or by any of the governors of the British Colonies, but these rights to our fisheries were first set up by the Imperial Government, in the statute of 1818, and were enforced by