it is not nom Restigouche, nor Victoria, nor the representatives from Northumberland nor Gloucester nor any of these large fishing interests and where these large fishing interests and where Northumberland nor Gloucester nor any of these counties, where they have these large fishing interests and where these great salmon rivers are to be found, that you hear this doleful wail. It is from these other counties of the province that have no familiar experience or knowledge with regard to them, and if you ask the the very sale to them, and if you ask the the very sale to the 20th of January last that it was an onerous and unjust tax, and they were furnished they were formised they were formised the very sale these great salmon rivers are to be found, that you hear this doleful wail. This from these other counties of the province that have no familiar experience or knowledge with regard to them, and if you ask the the request the wish T counties what they think of the fishery have just stated to you.

of the north - and we discussed the

equivalent to the reduction which was

Came to an Understanding

law making the reservation of four rods, Now it appeared when we got in the they will tell you that they think highly returns from the scalers of the operation would do them justice, they would see of it, and their constituents think highly of the winter of 1890 that our revenues that this unfair and iniquitous impost of it because it assists in bringing people were going to be very much larger than from abroad to expend large amounts of they had been previously. The scalers, the they found Northumberland had not money in their several localities, and that there is a very much more free and gen-scaling on crown lands, showed by their very moment that, standing in an indeeral expenditure of money and employ- estimates of the cut of lumber that for the pendent position as they unquestionably ment of the people on those rivers to-day year 1890, we would get a larger revenue river that during the past year there was chequer more money than we had received more money spent by the people who at \$1.25 during the preceding year. Now, went there to enjoy the fishing than there that was the state of things at the time of had been previously spent there in any the elections or shortly after the elections. four or five years altogether. I have said We had this information that I speak of enough I think to explain to you fully from our scalers because we get our rewhat we have done on the question of the ports from them as early as the month of land members. fisheries of the province and I ask you to February. And when the elections came A whole Planetary System of Carpet-

which I understand this government has been guilty of. We have ventured to re-stumpage with them and made proposals duce the stumpage. We have ventured as to the expenditure of a sum of money as a government to yield to the demands on their streams, to facilitate driving of the north. We heard the cry, as I think operations, the details of which I will not I may say the despairing cry which had operations, the details of which I will have dwell upon to-night. The offer was really come from the county of Northumberland and these other counties. We land and these other counter to subsequently mate, but is worked by the lumbermen, who wanted us from the county councils of the a reduction in the stumpage pure and northern counties of the province from simple. Finally we met the members for

year to year, asking us to make a reduc- the county and tion of the stumpage to afford some relief to what they represented to be a depressed industry. This is the great charge with them that they would accept 25 cents aid at the doors of the government and per thousand of a reduction as a satisfacupon which some people say we ought to tory arrangement between them and the be condemned. Now, I think it is fair government until the expiration of the for you to ask yourselves before passing present leases, and pending the report of

your judgment upon the conduct of the a special commission to be appointed to government the question : What is this report on the whole matter. We came to charge that is preferred? Was it wrong that agreement which has been called the that the government should reduce the Northumberland deal subject of course to stumpage? And then I think you should the sanction of the house of assembly, and ask by whom is the complaint made and Mr. Tweedie came into the government in whose interest is it that the accusation on that understanding. s preferred? Now, I am free to confess Now, if we have done anything wrong is preferred? Now, I am free to confess that it is the duty of the government to call upon the lumber industry to con-tribute to the revenues of the province as much as that industry ought reasonably to be called upon to bear. Now, it is a difficult question, perhaps, for anyone to decide just what that amount is. It is a difficult question even for a government to decide just how much burden the lumber business of the country ought to to decide just how much burden the lumber business of the country ought to be called upon to bear. It is not because the country needs the revenue, therefore it should be drawn from the lumber industry. It is not because we want a lit-dustry. It is not because we want a lit-tle more money that we may properly turn the screw and exact an extra \$10, 000 or \$20,000 from the business to make up the deficiency, but it is how much the various versions they have given re-mind one of the incident of the old lady who complained about the umbrella that she was charged with having borrowed and not having returned. She affirmed that when she borrowed the umbrella it was torn and broken, then that she re-turned it and finally alleged that she have stumpage should that business in fair-ness and justice be called upon to pay and how much can it reasonably bear? Now, in determining whether we correctly denote the thet if any encode the state of a game of the state of the state of a game of the state of a game of the state of the how much can it reasonably bear? Now, in determining whether we correctly de-cided this admittedly difficult question, it is only right that you should remember that in a whole section of the province, in Northumberland, Restigouche, Glouin Northumberland, Restigouche, Glou-cester and Kent, there has been a con-tinual and uninterrupted protest upon the part of the people engaged in that busi-ness against the high stumpage rate which had been imposed. They had been clamoring for reduction. There was agitation, there was discontent, and let me tell you whether we granted it or did not the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer time to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time to the time had the refer to the time to the time had the refer to the time to the tim not, the time had come, or very nearly perous condition. There is no farmer had never had a caucus and therefore come, when a reduction would have had to be made in the stumpage rate, and when a concession would have had to be yielded to the demands of the people of And I say further that when the govern-transformer to the people of the yielded to the demands of the people of that large and important section of the province. It is impossible for any gov-ernment to go on continuously In the Face of any Deep Seated Agitation in a large section of the province without feeling the injurious effects of it. It is the business of the government to quiet all grievances and redress any wrongs of the people or what the people conceive to how areas for if the people conceive to how areas for the people conceive to how areas of general policy - and your business and a member from Northumberland, then in to be wrongs, for if they only believe that they are suffering wrong it is just as ser-ious in many points of view as if they money that would have gone into the ex-chequer remains in the pockets of the people of the country, while at the same the money is a same to be a set of the same to be a set money that would have gone maintained chequer remains in the pockets of the people of the country, while at the same time the revenues have been maintained as high as they were in 1889 — the rev-enues are as large and the public expendi-to the there is no reduction in the there is no reduction in the non the question of the opposition did do, and I understood Dr. Atkinson to af-firm that that meeting was after the Nor-thumberland deal, so-called, took place. If so, their present position is confusion, even worse confounded, because it would seem the only difficulty was that they did seem the only difficulty was that they did seem the only difficulty was that they did none of the important grants have been enough. diminished, and as a matter of fact in Well, now, that is what has been done

invited the people of the north to come

and cast in their lot with them, they is that the Government was Condemned upon its General Policy was removed, and the very moment that

were, the Northumberland members turned out of office.

Well, what else had we? Why, we had our friends from St. John and Westmorland visiting the north and paying their compliments to the Northumber-

yellow valise more rosy still with the re-flection of his hopes; (laughter) and up goes Mr. Powell the philosopher of the opposition, and correspondence from Mr. Stockton and Mr. McKeown and Mr. Al-ward, who were imbued for a brief period at least with the deepest solicitude for the welfare of the government with the deepest solicitude for the support from us. It was not because we had done any general administrative actions the government administrative actions are a conservative government administrative actions are acconservative government and the government administrative actions are acconservative government and the government administrative actions are acconservative government and acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and administrative action and acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and aconservative go

at least with the deepest solicitude for the welfare of the good people of Northumber-land, whose best interests they said de-manded that they should cast in their lot with them. I am bound to confess that when the legislature met there was agenwhen the legislature met there was a gen-eral denial of any overtures having been but because we did not fill police magistrate of St. John made on the part of the opposition to the Northumberland members. Of course With a Person to Their Fancy or

Liking, they did not quite agree; they did not and whose nomination they could feel

quite give the same version as to what was said and what was not. Mr. Stevens like endorsing. But the very moment we appointed Mr. Ritchie to the police magistracy of the city of St. John, these said when he went over there to see the Northumberland members, that what gentlemen forthwith handed in their he told them was not that he would reduce the stumpage to 80 cents a thousand, but that the opposition were prepared to deal as generously and liberally with the question of stumpage as the govern-ment, or even do better. Mr. Stockton it was represented had promised distinctly that he would reduce it to 80 cents a thousand, that he would continue the leases for a further term of years, and that he would give them a renewal without competition. But when he was charged with this in the house he declared that

that the government was condemned in that constituency? I venture to think member who is desirous of receiving that information can have it for the asking. Now, the next count in this indictment no fair-minded man will arrive at any

such conclusion when he ascertains the true history of these events. So much for that. Well, another charge is that the government

in January last and placed in a minority in the house. Now, I want my friends to kindly give me their attention for a few Took the Tax Off Wild Lands. That is another accusation which I understand has been freely used against us in while I present to them what this county. Let me say with regard to my view is as to that statement or that canvass. It is said that we were conthat, that as far as the tax on wild lands than there had been previously. I was told to-day by a gentlemen acquainted with the state of affairs on the Tobique river that during the past year there was of the counties of this province, unless it may have been the counties of Carle-ton, or Kent and possibly Westmorland, in which the government was condemned upon its general policy. Yet, even in the county of Carleton Mr. Ketchum was re-turned, in Kent Mr. LeBlanc, and in the county of Westmorland I snall state in a few minutes who were returned and in what interest. Now, what was the result generally throughout the province? In Fisheries of the province and I ask you to draw therefrom such conclusion as you think is fair and reasonable. The ques-tion is should we have allowed these lands to be granted away and these fish-eries to cease to be the property of the crown, or did we do prudently and wisely when we reserved these four rod fronts in order that this property should continue when we reserved these four rod fronts in order that this property should continue to be yours for all time to come? Another charge preferred against the government is: We reduced the stumpage. Now, this is no doubt the largest charge; This is the monumental Sin which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this gove

> support from us. It was not because we with liberals we are a conservative govern-had done any general administrative act ment. Well, that is a very serious charge. The fact is we have so succeeded in carry-ing on the government and holding a balance between the two dominion parties that, whether we merited it or not we certainly received a very small amount of

assistance in many portions of the pro-vince from either of the parties as such. We find that the

Conservatives think we are too Liberal and the liberals think we are too conservative. Apparently between two stools there should be some danger of us falling gentlemen forthwith handed in their resignations and went into opposition, and that great constituency, to which we are wont to look and properly and justly to look as a leading constituency of the Province, was racked and torn by the agitation these gentlemen set in motion against us because we had made an apagainst us because we had made an ap-pointment obnoxious to them from a re-ligious point of view. (Applause). I do not hesitate to put that statement for-ward boldly because outside of that ap-pointment there was no complaint raised by the opposition against the government before the people of the city and county of St. John. You might have gone down, any of you to the city of St. John during that contest and you would have heard no question of the general policy of the government; you did not hear us attacked for this act or that act, but it was simply the question of Mr. Robert J. Ritchie's appointment that was spoken of on every appointment that was upon the general tongue, and that was spoken of on every corner and made a handle of against us throughout that whole campaign. Did that question attract the slightest atten-tion, politically speaking, in any other part of the province? Was it a question of general policy and was it large enough to influence the people of that great com-mercial metropolitan constituency to mercial metropolitan constituency to pronounce against the government? bill an even balance between the two partices so far as the government is conpronounce against the government? Why, sir, in the house of assembly I ventured to tell these gentlemen that they came up in "opposition simply because of the appointment of Mr. Ritchie, and I said to them that they had procured their election by stirring up

not tarry to induct their new sherins, and new registrars and commissioners and pro-vincial secretaries, but they hied them-is selves away to the seclusion of their re-server homes and we have not heard vincial secretaries, but they hied them-selves away to the seclusion of their re-spective homes and we have not heard from them since the 23rd of October last. (Laughter and applause). If there is any county in the province whose voice has a right to be heard by the other counties of the province it is the county of York under the circumstances which I have deunder the circumstances which I have de-tailed to you. The people of York did not vote under any misapprehension of the true question. They had heard all about the stumpage — they had heard all about the whitewash bill — they had heard all about our extravagance, and while the items of that extravagance were not in all cases minutely dwelt upon, still they were some useless offices; we have dispensed dwelt upon generally and with emphasis. They did not hear much about the \$1.03 with government house; we have done away with the governor's private secretary; of postage with which these colloseal minds wrestled for nearly a day last winter, nor did they hear much about the price of reduced the number of the executive. Christmas turkeys for the lunatic asylum, but they heard about every other conceivable question, and the people of York when they recorded their votes recorded them with a full knowledge of all the queetions before the country upon which they should pro-nounce. Well, they gave us a majority, and a majority somewhat larger than that Christmas turkeys for the lunatic asylum, And this government gets through with the country upon which they should pro-nounce. Well, they gave us a majority, and a majority somewhat larger than that of January considering that the opposition only put up two men in January, while in October they ran a full ticket. This de-evidence that we have been doing some-thing (Applause). This, in a very brief October they ran a full ticket. This de-cision was the highest possible commen-dation of the government, for just then the whole country was flooded with dire prophecies of our fate. You know it is a prophecies of our fate. You know it is a very taking canvass to say that public opinion is against the whole government — the whole country is going against the government, and, therefore, you ought to vote against the government. It has a marvellous effect. You convince one man that all his neighbors are of one way of thinking, and it will have an effect upon him nuturelly, and nethang legitimately. the people, and that the attorney general could not carry his ticket, the object the people, and valuable mines as those test down there, and we received a very handsome majority, and until you have some better evidence than any that has yet been furnished, I do not think you are entitled to accept the statement that

ber thirteen, for there are almost as many of these charges as there were of the ori-ginal Papineau resolutions. That Charge is the Leary Dock Scandal.

I am going to leave my friend, Mr. Wiland I am mentioning this now because a very short time will elapse before we will be called upon to take active steps in conson, to make a remark upon that if he is called upon to speak. I wish to exhaust nection with it-we have it in contemplation, I say, to make a Very Considerable Importation of Cattle other than myself. I will observe, how member, the other day we took occasion to bring to this province a couple of gen-tlemen who had come out to Canada as delegates from Great Britain, to look over our country and judge of its capibilities for settlement and for immigration, these gentlemen, in going over your county, were very favorably impressed with the thrift and prosperity evidenced on every hand — with the success that seemed to have attended the efforts of your farmers, and with the fertility of the land as far as they could judge. All these things im-pressed these gentlemen very, very favor-ably and very highly, but there was one thing in which they said they felt com-pelled to criticise the farmers of this province, as far as they had seen it, and that not been the slightest evidence or sugges was that they had not given the same at-tention to the growing and breeding of a good quality of cattle as they thought they ought, and as they thought they might tion of evidence adduced in the investigation sustaining the charge preferred against me. (Applause). Now, I intended to have made one obought, and as they thought they might properly do. We have been for some time past convinced that our people might, with advantage, give more attention to these matters, and we have determined to Now, I intended to have made one of the spectrum of Mr. I half to us are considered in the statement of a subject of the bridge and that are the formation is usee or considered in the statement my friend has handed to have made one of the opport. A subject of the bridge has the legislature at the next session for the statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the opport. We have been a tail to the dominion os the second the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have have determined to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to made the statement my friend has handed to fail there states the statement my friend has handed to fail there states the statement my friend has handed to have made there states the statement my friend has handed to have made the statement my friend has handed to made the ervation while I was speaking about the n and that is what they christened it. Well, y they came to Fredericton and after they got there, these apostles of local respon-sible self-government, which was going to took the earliest possible opportunity of burying it as far out of sight as they could by any possibility bury it, and not only did they inacgurate a hasty funeral of local responsible self-government, but they set to work at their first caucus and by any possibility bury it, and not only did they inaugurate a hasty funeral of local responsible self-government, but they set to work at their first caucus and clusions upon it and suggest what action might be taken whereby this industry informed that the bridge is in a somewhat for which our province is so well adapted precarious state and has sent a competent should be promoted and encouraged. I mention this as a subject which has been person-one who has had son ne experience, large experience — Mr. Haines, and he has looked the bridge over and he passing through my own mind and not as a matured conclusion by any means. Another matter the cabinet have under consideration is

taking one day with another, are absent from school, one-third never attend at all but two-thirds any day and every day, as a matter of fact, are not in attendance Now, that we must admit is a great reproach upon our country. It is one we ought, if possible, to have removed. It is one that philanthropists and all benevol-ent and high-minded citizens would desire to see removed, and the question is compulsion — that we ought to compel parents to send their children to school. I am not, at this moment, prepared to say that that is a practical remedy, or that the people of the country would sustain any government in placing such a law upon the statute book. Such a law means this : That the people of the country are to be subject to fines and penalties and imprison-ment, it may be, in the event of their failing to send their children to school. It means that in many sections of the province, certainly in the towns, perhaps in he country, the children would have to he clad some of them and furnished with school books and provided with other facilities whereby they could attend school. These are a few of the incidental points and perhaps the least important. The question is one worthy of your serious consideration, and it is a question I would like to see discussed. I wish I had time to discuss it in all its bearings; I feel that by my touching upon it in this superficial manner I am hindering rather than helping you to a better understand-ing of it. I have merely hinted at it at his late hour to show that we are fully alive to the importance of maturing public opinion upon the question. Now, gentlemen, I have passed over the charges made against the government and hastily over a few other matters and I am just going to ask you to allow me a few moments while I point out to you some things which I think you are entitled to bear in mind in view of what I have said. I have shown you what we have to say in answer to the charges preferred against us. But after all is said and done who are they that are asking you to withdraw your confidence from us and transfer it to them? pay the investment of capital, but we are not without hope that by these improve-Now, gentlemen, we had the other day and election in the county of York. We had ments, by making more liberal provisions and affording greater security to those who invest their money in mining ex-plorations, we will be able to secure a test of what the province can produce in that. there the leading members of the opposi-tion; we had Mr. Hanington there, and I had the opportunity and privilege of meet-him on the night before the election at the very last meeting of the campaign in the parish of Stanley. He came all the way over from the county of Westmorland to tell the people of York why they ought to change productive and as valuable mines as those in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. Perhaps not in coal but in gold the government, why they ought to pre-fer him to me, and it was natural, under

such circumstances, it appears to me, that I should expect from him as the leader of a party and a gentleman who had been are entitled to accept the statement that the government does not possess the con-fidence of the country. Now, there is still another charge, num-ber thirteen for the statement that now, there is still another charge, num-ber thirteen for the statement that in Nova Scotia? There is no reason why according to geologists and probably if nore liberal provisions are made than or years in the house and acquainted with the carrying on of affairs and thoroughly familiar with all that had been going onwho if any man was able should be able to set out before the people of that con-stituency and through them before the have heretofore been made the effect may be to stimulate our mining industry to such an extent as to produce a beneficial people of the whole province what the and profitable result. More than that the time has come —

licy of the opposition was — that he build detail to them and explain to them what the policy of his party was. He came to Stanley and he came to Fred-ericton and addressed the people there; he came to Canterbury and addressed the

people there, but not on one of these ocons, nor upon any occa ture has he directly or indirectly indicated to the people

did actually suffer the wrong. No man hearing the continual cry that went up from the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent could doubt that the people of these counties were thoroughly convinced that they were unfairly treated and that the government was making undue demands upon them to contribute to the revenues of the

to contribute to the revenues of the country. Such being the case what was the position of the government? When we came from stumpage as \$2,000 or \$3,000 more than it was \$1,25 in 1889. We are the people who are the site than it was \$1,25 in 1889. But, who are the people who are the pockets of everybody connected with the function of the government because they have made this reduction? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have and assist us in maintaing and make a reduction of the counters I have mentioned, repeatedly. From time to time they approached us as a government and in the legislature. In both houses their representatives made motions and strongly urged the govern meat to make a reduction in their interest, and they showed us how severe a case it the government because it hard to make a reduction in their interest, and they showed us how severe a case it the government because it hard to make a reduction in their interest. it does not lie in the mouths of anybody to say to the contrary. It may be that the people of the country when on the clear without any feeling of responsibility, or that he was speaking in any authoritative reasonable means and ability can be done way, or that anyone would take it that he was expressing the views of the depart-ment. Mr. Haines is in an entirely dif-ferent position. He will make his report and all I can say with regard to that is, to direct the immigration which is passing by our doors and which is seeking other people of the country when another elec-tion comes round will express another and a different sentiment, but for the time bevery extravagantly or so very recklessly carried on; whether after all you may not be very well satisfied that, while we have provinces and other lands-or to cause a portion of it to be diverted here at all events, it would be well that we should do ing the government have a majority not done it may be everything you would that when that report goes to him, if the chief commissioner shall decide that a new the representatives of the people with them, and they are the only ones who can We are and have been for some time have had us do, while we have not in all cases perhaps done the best that might have been done under the circumstances, past been in communication with people on the other side of the water with a view bridge is necessary, you may rely upon it that outside of any pressure and outside of any political influence whatever, that new bridge if it is built will be located just at constitutionally declare what the popular wish is. of ascertaining whether a portion at we have on the whole fairly succeeded in Now, we have had some elections reevents of that immigration might not be directed here. 'If the thing can be done crrrying on the government of the country cently and if you try out the question by the result, of those elections you can see whether that charge is sustained or not. In February last Mr. Tweedie was elected in Northumberland by a large majority. In Victoria there was a difference of some thirteen you the point along the river and in the town which will be best adapted for a structure of that kind. (Applause). The location of the new bridge if it is to be built will pet of course will not will in the interests of the country, and so that without making too large a draft upon the you might fairly give it if the opportunity exchequer of the province you may rely upon it, it will be the aim and endeavor should at an early day arrive your com-mendation and your approval. (Hearty of the government to do it. Now, these are some of the subjects that have been under our consideration, applause). Gentlemen, the matter rests entirely for you to exercise your judg-ment upon. I hope the explanations I have been able to make to you to-night have been such as to influence any of you not of course suit everybody - will not suit thirteen votes between the election in a good many - some want it in one place and some in another, and some in a third place — but I am satisfied when the loca-August last and that of January. In Janand that we will be glad to do something in a practical way; bnt I have already exuary Mr. Baird was returned by a majority of a few votes, and in August was beaten tion is made, it will, on the whole, con hausted your patience and must hasten on. mend itself to the great majority of the people, and that is all the chief commiswho have been unfriendly to us hitherto by a dozen votes. But thirteen or four-There is another subject of importance I would like to speak upon, but I cannot take it up to night. I wish I had the time sentatives to the legislature upon such an illiberal cry. It was not the solid voice of that constituency of St. John; the 800 or 900 majority that was recorded for these and they showed us how severe a case it Now, let me pass from this question to to think more favorably of us, and that and they showed us how severe a case it was for them that this rate should be maintained. Well we said this. Conta teen votes one way or the other on either occasion would have turned the tide of sioner can hope to be able to do. (Ap-plause). That is all I wish to say upon whenever in the future we should a ppeal to you as a government again you should maintained. Well, we said this: Gentle-tion supported a resolution — other gen-refused to give information in detail as to battle. One swallow is not sufficient to make a summer and I do not think thir-teen votes in Victoria represents the the subject of the bridge. Now, gentlemen, I have gone over I think about all the statements and charges that are included in the indictment that to dwell at length upon it. I had intendbe able to treat us a little more gener-ously and to render us a more hearty endorsation. I am thankful for what men, it may well be that we are, perhaps, them in the opposition moved their reed to call your attention here to-night somewhat fully, as one of the most intellisix gentlemen was made up as I have pointed out of 900 or 1000 names that were exacting too much from you, but we can-solutions, calling upon the government to Now, what we have done is just this : We creating too much from you, but we cannot reduce the rate as long as the revenue requires the money. While we would cont the sort and afford you relief, yet the sort and the whole territorian to mote your wishes, and we said this - I said, speaking for the government, and the wohole territorian gaugement of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of the gover solemn verdict of the people, particularly gent constituencies in the Province, to one of the phases of the educational sub-a constant, as a late as the section, and late as the section, and the section are sectin, and the section are secting and the secting and the sectin

he did not put it in that explicit way before the people of the city and county

nominated as leader of these local respon-sibles Mr. Hanington from Westmorland,

people allowed themselves to be deceived. I think there are many of them who are

dence

sibles Mr. Hanington from Westmorland, who, so far from approving of their course in the election distinctly commended ours and condemned theirs. (Applause). So, it is idle for anyone in the interests of the opposition to say that we have been condemned by the people of St. John upon our merits. It simply hap pened that at an inopportune moment it seems to me the cry was raised, and the people allowed themselves to be deceived. and he has looked the bridge over and he is making, or has made, his report to the chief commissioner. Mr. Haines told me he was about sending the report this morning. Now, I am satisfied Mr. Currie would not claim himself that he had suf-ficient experience in works of that kind to express an opinion upon it of any value. I am satisfied that what he did was done So long as they say, as they have said, by a majority or from ten to twelve that the

The Subject of Immigration,

and no doubt that is a difficult subject to deal with. We have had some experience with it in the past and that experience has not been an encouraging success, but still we do not think we ought to be discour-aged and that if anything within our

What is the Policy of His Party.

our province, two-thirds of that number.

Not a word has he or have they uttered as to what it was proposed to do if the conduct of affairs was transferred from the hands of the present government into the hands of himself and his party. I expected, I say, that Mr. Hanington would have told — that Mr. Stockton would have told — that some one of these leading members of the party would have told the people on some one of these occasions what the policy of the opposition was, but on none of them, neither in the legislature nor out of it, have they ventured, to do so. Well they have no policy! If they have any they have concealed it. But they have none. They do not tell you what they would do to improve the welfare of the people of the country if the power was to pass in-to their hands. (Applause). All they could do, and all they have done was to cavil and carp at this little alleged wrong-doing and that little alleged misdeed ; all they could do was to complain and criti-cise; not a hope do they hold out to the people of New Brunswick that in their hands your interests would be promoted or your welfare enhanced. They promise no reforms - they indicate no departure they mention no economies. Not in one

single, solitary direction have they shewn you where they would improve upon our policy, and I do say, Mr. Chairman, that policy, and I do say, Mr. Charman, that it is an extraordinary thing if we have been doing things so wrongfully — if our policy has been so reprehensible — and if it would be so much better that we should be expelled from office and they trans-ferred to our places — that these gentle-men on none of these occasions should have taken the opportunity of enlighten-ing the people as to the direction in which these things should be effected. But they have not done it, and the rea-son is that they could not do it. (Applause). They are thoroughly confident in their own minds that they cannot do it. There has been nothing which the welfare of this country according to our judgment has called for that we have not endeavored to do, and that we have not succeeded in doing to a fair and reasonable degree. There has been noth-ing that we have not done as successfully as they would have accomplished and therefore they have been silent in these respects. The only thing they have distinctly pledged themselves to de-according to their declared resolution and policy is to enlarge the railway debt, and to accord you the satisfaction of pay-ing from \$60,000 to \$80,000 additional a year of interest on the railway debt, but that is not the cause for which I think the people at the present moment would desire a change of government to be

made. (Applause), Now, I am satisfied that I have en-deavored to cover too much ground, to cover that ground as thoroughly as I would wish either in my own interest or in the interest of the government or for your in-formation. But the ground was large—the field was large—and I desired to touch upon all these matters upon this occasion. I have done so—you have these state-ments before you—I ask you to reflect whether or not, these things being true, the government has been very wastefully, very extravagantly or so very recklessly