## the Weekly Sun,

SAINT JOHN, N. B., APRIL 28, 1886.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

We do not know the extent of the changes that would have taken place in the conduct of the public affairs if the late short lived government had not been voted out of office by the Blair conspiracy, before the administration had commenced legislative business of any sort. The government were defeated on the address, so that the speech from the throne is the only official source of information as to the intention of that government. The speech contained the following programme, as the proposed business for the session of

A bill relating to riparian rights.

A bill relating to grammar schools and to facilitate the building of school houses. A bill relating to the office of private secretary of the lieutenant governor, and the expenses connected with the maintenance of

government house. The programme of the business of the session contained the following clause : The subject of amending the constitution of

the province by verting the powers of legisla-tion in one legislative chamber, subject, nevertheless, to the rights of the crown and ns as will be in the interests of the people will be submitted for consideration

The facts are that had the government been sustained by the vote on the address the fishery bill, which the Blair government borrowed and now claim credit for, would have been brought in during the first session. The salary of the governor's secretary would have been discontinued, which measure also Mr. Blair borrowed. The maintenance of government house, which is still a charge on the province, would have ceased, and decided action would have been taken in regard to the legislative council. All this refers to the programme for the year 1883. Moreover, the speech announced that the government had taken steps to relieve the local authorities of the expense of maintaining short term prisoners in the common jails, which cost it was claimed ought by the terms of Confederation to be borne by the Dominion. Nothing has been done in this direction during the past three years, so that the province stands in a less advanced position today than it would have stood at the end of the session of 1885 had the Blair succession not taken place. The sessions of 1884, 1885, and 1886 would no doubt have been characterized by further legislation in the direction of that proposed in 1883

The only two measures which Mr. Blair and his government boasts were stolen from the preceding government's programme for the promised in the speech for 1883 are awaiting the advent to power of a government which will manage affairs in the interest of the people at large and not in the interest of one law firm, and its journalistic and legislative

## INDIANTOWN AND THE RIVER.

The sun shone very kindly on the church spires of Saint John yesterday, on the roofs of its public buildings; on the undisturbed ruins of the fire of 1877, and on the graves in the old Burying Ground.

St. Luke's, on the fields that stretch away toward Millidgeville, on the river and on the recky hills beyond.

And the little children that danced along

And in Portland it smiled on the spire of

the streets smiled back at the sun, seeming to enjoy its genial glow with the blessed heartiness which is the special privilege of childhood and youth.

At Indiantown there were the appearances of activity usual at this season. Hotel Lorne was preparing for the reception of its summer guests; Nase & Son were getting ready for the up-river trade; J. Horncastle & Co. were thoroughly active; Dr. McLean was preparing for removal to the beautiful store that he is fitting up opposite Hotel

Alex. Patterson will take the store vacated by Dr. McLean; C. W. Higgins & Son are enlarging their fruit store; Gorham, the tailor, is moving one door farther up Bridge street; Dennis Lynch, the old ferryman, is fitting up a grocery store in Henneberry's building, and M. D. Austin has his spacious establishment literally turned inside out, with a view to get regulated before "the

opening of the river."

The steamer Fawn has been rechristened and is now known as the Acadia. Under the superintendence of her chief engineer, W. J. Barton, great improvements have been made in her engines, boiler and other machinery; she will undoubtedly be the fastest boat on the river, next to the David Weston. She has several new staterooms, and all her interior arrangements have been modernised. It is expected that with G. L. Easterbrooks, master, and W. E. Carvell, steward, she will be the first of the Union Line fleet to sail for Fredericton. The Star looks more than usually inviting in her new garb of paint, and like the Acadia, has undergone a shorough overhauling in every part. Leander Easterbrooks, who commanded her last sum-mer, will be in charge—the cusine continuing under the control of Mr. Humphrey The Soulanges has been in the hands of the mechanics ever since the cless of navi-gation, and is ready for her route to Cole's Island the moment the ice leaves the river. Capt. Porter has spared no pains to make her one of the most comfortable steamers sailing from Indiantown The Belliale has been greatly improved since last season; she has comfortable and well furnished saloons, and will, no doubt, be a favorite with parties desiring to make short trips lato the country during the summer months. The May Queen has been put in excellent will be called upon to elect two men from the condition and should be the recipient of a city of St. John and four from the county of condition and should be the recipient of a good patrenage; her route through the Grand Lake is one of the most picturesque in America. The Clifton, for Kennebeccasis bay and river, will be ready for her route as second as navigation opens; it is understood as will supply ample accommodation for passengers through that most delightful section of the province. The David Weston has not been neglected, but it is not likely this, the most elegant and eneedy host on these gantlemen who holds the important positions.

## From DAILY EUN, April 20. NOMINATION DAY.

Enesches by Messrs. Rourks, Chasley. Connor and Onigley.

THE OPPOSITION'S CASE CLEARLY STATED.

Facts for the Electors to Act Upon.

[A couple of annoying typographical errors crept into our report of Mr. McLeod's speech at the hustings. The omission of the word "not" made him agree with Mr. E lis's views touching school matters.

diated by the late government, at \$600 or \$700; not at \$6,000 or \$7,000 as the types had it. By the report of Mr. Quigley's speech, given this morning, it will be seen that he referred to Mr. Stockton's record and not to Mr. Ritchie's

Mr. McLeod put Mr. Pugsley's claim, repu

as our yesterday's issue had it.] JAMES ROURKE. who was loudly cheered, spoke as follows :-Coming before you at so late an hour it will be impossible for me to make any very lengthy remarks. I may, as some of the gentlemen who have preceded me, go back to 1878, and say that on that occasion I appeared before you asking for your suffrages for the first time -with what result you al well know. I at that time ran a race with other candidates. but I was not attached to any party. In 1882 I again ran an election in the city and county of St. John. I was at that time a supporter of the government, and I ran on a ticket with five others on that side, and we were defe Today I come before you asking you to elect me, in connection with the five others running in opposition to the present government, and this I think you will do on the 26th. (Cries of 'no!" 'yes!") Gentlemen, none of you will say "no' on the 26th. (Applause.) I believe that I and my colleagues are going to Tredwicton as your representatives.

Fredericton as your representatives. (Cheers.)
I am not going to find fault with the government for what they have done, but I ask your votes on the ground that the government have not carried out the pledges they made in 1882. They told you that year that they would bring in a measure for the abolition of the legislative council. This our representa-tives today say they have been unable to do, on account of constitutional difficulties standing in the way. What I say is, the government should have at least attempted to do so, and it is clear to every one that they have not It has already been stated here that they never ated a bill before the house for that purpose. What have they done towards the abolition of that body? Why, they have filled the vacant seats of the upper house, which is cer-tainly a queer way of doing away with that body. (Applause.) In filling these seats the government have strengthened all those par-ties in the council they now so much complain

of. It has been said here today that I am one of six gentlemen who have a godfather in Hon, Thomas R. Jones. In answer to that I Hon. Thomas R. Jones. In answer to that I might say that there are some other gentlemen here who had no godfather, but does that injure them any? Not having prepared any notes or accounts like the gentlemen who preceded me, I will not be able like some of them did, to prove that black is white, and white is black, still I tell you that if you, the electors, on the 26th day of April, favor me and my colleagues with a sufficient number of floors of the house of assembly who was willing to grip and who would so tegislate upon and the grip and who would so the grip a

ple themselves. This act which was passed by

this so-called economical government, provides that the electors in a ditrict may assess themselves for the purpose of supporting their roads and bridges, and by so doing they sweep away all your past privileges in that respect. These roads and bridges have always been maint sined

It has been said in the County of St. John that unfair canvasses have been made against the government candidates. I will say I have not heard or seen any unfair canvasses being ued, and so far as that applies to me it is false. I ask my friends to vote the opposition ticket as formed. Do not cast any plumpers for Rourke, as he does not wish to be elected in that manner. (Cheers.) Do not cast your ballot with one single name on it, but deposit your ballots for Gilbert, Cheeley, Connor, and Rourke. (Applause.)

The Globe a few days ago said I did not know what ticket I was running on and had mentioned the name of Kelly in connection with our ticket. All I can say on that point is, if the candidates of the government party know on what ticket or platform they are running it bothers me. (Loud applause.) In different parts of the county they say it is Liberal against Conservative, but here in this court house they would make it appear that they are running on their own account.

I know you must feel tired after listening so patiently to the addresses of the gentlemen who have preceded me, so I shall close by asking you to go to the polls on the 26th of this may be and these cast your hallows in favor of

who have preceded me, so I shall close by asking you to go to the polls on the 26th of this month and there east your ballots in favor of the ticket as formed in opposition to the present administration. (Loud cheers.)

## JOHN A. CHESLEY.

who was heartily received, said : As you are all aware, on next Monday you

Lake is one of the most picturesque in America. The Clifton, fer Kennebeccasis bay and river, will be ready for her route as seen as averaged of the most delightful section of the province. The David Weston has not been neglected, but it is not likely this, the most elegant and speedy boat on our inland waters, will be put in service for some weeks to come.

Says the Lewiston Journal Rambler: The oldest business man in Portland is John Mussey, who is 98 years of age and has not lost his enterprise yet. A few days ago he had an interview with a Portland architect and talked with him about some land on which he proposed to build. "The land is leased now," said Mr. Mussey, "but the lease runs out in five years and when it is expired I'm going to build the handsomest block in Portland on that lot,"

St. John to represent yeu in the house of as sembly for the next four years, will simply do your public business, and at the sembly for the next four years, will simply do your public business, and at the sembly for the next four years, and of they must give an account to you. Such a thing is right, and we have before as today four gentlemen who have represented this constituency for the last four years, who have returned no account of their attention of their assembler. We had this afternoon one of these gentlemen who holds the important position of Provincial Secretary come before the constituency, and of course from him we expected a full, clear, frank and detailed statement of the financial condition of this province today. It must conference in the financial condition of this province today. It must conference intended to show the state of our finances, but he presented them in such a manner that I was not able to that him about some land on which he province the financial condition of this province today. It was not able to the financial condition of this province today. It was not able to the financial condition of this province today. It was not all the state of our finances, and the man financial condition of t

of running an election. I must say, that the old theory which says that experience in par-lisment tends to harden a man, seems to have proved to be not true in the Provincial Secrelistenent tends to harden a man, seems to have proved to be not true in the Provincial Secretary type case, for he seems to have grown thin skinned. (Laughter). We all listened to his defence of the present government and we all heard the statements he made concerning the late government. We all know that he (McLellsn) supported the Fraser government and of the city and the city and county of St. John, we all thought it very strange for him to run down the acts of that government. Mr. Stockton has referred to the late government as the last rose of summer, but I will say that while statements may be made concerning the acts of this or any government, still nobody access them or any other company of men with wilful wrong doing. They may be mistated by the city of St. John could only get a small subsidy for a steamer to cross the bay, while York could get a large sum for the Fredericton wilful wrong doing. They may be mistated by the city of St. John could only get a small subsidy for a steamer to cross the bay, while wilful wrong doing. They may be mistaken in their judgment when conducting the public business, but I am prepared to say that nobody cnarges this government with criminal wrong doing. I say, though, that the provincial secretary ought not to have dea't with such a say in the small matters as he did, and he went out of his way to do so. He, being a public man, must expect criticism to be passed upon his acts, and, speaking for myself, I must say I have been fully as much critic zed by the Globe for my actions as alderman in the city of Portand as has the provincial secretary in all his career. Mr. Ellis has severely criticized me at times, and perhaps these criticisms have

Mr. Kilis—No doubt of it.

Mr. Chesley—But I must say we are not here to deal with anything the late government have done, but to listen to the account of the gentlemen to whom this constituence entrusted their public business for the past four years. We came here to listen to their defence of their actions and in that connection I say I am prepared to discuss their record. Outside of that we have nothing to We have nothing whatever to do with the acts of the old government. I am a new man on the scene, therefore it cannot be ex-pected that I should be held accountable for anything the old government did in the past or for anything they had left undone. I will now take up the record of the leader of the present ernment while in opposition. IN THE SESSION

of 1881 the present attorney general introduced a resolution before the houselof assembly and I will now proceed to talk of that resolution, Mr. Blair is a gentleman for whom I have a great deal of admiration and with the resolution he introduced into the legislature at that time I was in entire asymptotic. time I was in entire sympathy, because I be-lieved it was in the interest of this province. I will read it here:

"Resolved. That large measures of reform are urgently called for in the public interest, which reform should embrace the abolition of the legislative council; a reduction in the number of the members in the executive, the discor governor, of the payment of the salary of a private secretary of the lieutenant governor, and the maintenance at the at the public expense of the government house as an official residence the adoption of a more practical and economic management in educational matters, and the making of such changes in the governmental, legislative and departmental machinery of the province as will insure a practical reduc the cost thereof.'

That resolution had my entire sympathy a the time it was introduced into the house of assembly, and I believe that under all the cirs it should have been put in force I further say that it was largely, if not alto gether, on that platform that the present local government reached power.

A voice—That's so, every time. You all know that up to 1882 there was votes to return us as your representatives to to grip and who would so legislate upon and deal with the abuses which existed, and so try SUPPORT NO GOVERNMENT

that will not bring in a measure to abolish the legislative council. (Cheers.) I go further and say that the representation in the house of assembly is too great and should be reduced. I also say that the expense in connection with keeping up government house is too great and should not be borne by this province.

There is one matter Mr. Stockton brought up, to which I will refer.. That matter is the Highway act, and it bears directly on the people themselves. This act which was passed by the same and ready and the same are the response in a manner that would eventually be in the intrees. Now, what has been done in this direction? Mr. Blair reached power and was able to form a government, but I ask you what he as attorney general and leader of the government of New Brunswick done towards the abolition of the legislative council? He has neither done nor attempted anything. With the exception of a bill which was brought before the legislature by Mr. Ellis, at last session, no steps have been taken in the matter. sion, no steps have been taken in the matter. Let me say here that if I had been in the legis-Let me say nere that if I had been in the legis-lature at the time Mr. Edis introduced his bill to abolish the legislative council, he would have had my support, as I believe that with confederation the usefulness of that body pass-ed away. (Cheers.) Whatever usefulness there may have been in that body before, on the day that the provinces were confederated the public treasury, but by this act this may all be done away with. I believe it is not in the true interests of this province that such an act should pass. (Applause.) It has been said that the government have made a saving in the grant to the school teachers. This I think is not a proper matter to economize upon, as every man who is desirous of seeing this country prosper must believe that every dollar judiciously spent on our school institutions is money spent in a right direction, and therefore when the government claim that they have saved money by taking the grants from the school teachers they have not only hurt our school institutions, but impose a direct tax on the electors. In so doing I hold they are interfering with a service they ought not to a great extent our future depends.

It has been said in the County of St. John that unfair canvasses have been made sgainst the government candidates. I will say I have not heard or seen any unfair canvasses being used, and so far as that applies to me it is false. I ask my friends to vote the opposition

duce the expenses in connection with the main-tenance of government house as an official resi-dence is the doing away with the salary of the governor's private secretary. Since they have come into power they have spent large sums of a private secretary of the Lieutenant Goverof money upon government house. What has been done towards the reduction of the exbridge. The present government is simply a one man government. In it the will of Andrew G. Blair is supreme. York wants everything. They have the government buildings, Normal school, and most all the public works there, and so there is nothing left for St. John. Quigley-And they want the stock farm

there too!

Chesley—Yes they do. They wanted the stock farm, and nothing but Providence stepped in to interfere, or else it would have gone there. (Cheers.)
I am running on a ticket of four men who are appealing to you for your votes in opposition to the policy of the present government. We do not want any split votes, but we want you to vote the whole ticket. Let the government of the country stand or fall by their record of the past four years. If you believe that your representatives and the government have carried out their promises made in 1882 then return them to power, but if you do not, tell them that they shall no longer enjoy the confidence of this constituency.

MR. CONNOR. who was received with prolonged cheering,

In appearing here this evening to lay before you my ideas upen the political management of this province during the last four years, I crave your indulgence. Not having the advantage of a parliamentary education like some of the gentlemen who have preceded me, it cannot be expected that the same beauty of language, diction and rhetoric, will characterical the same have terize my utterances, nor that the same beau-tiful figures of speech shall adorn my ideas as those to which you have listened for the past few hours. (Applause.) In discussing the matters which I shall bring before you, I will endeavor to make my ideas as plain as possible to you. I am here advocating the cause of re-

said :-

form and truth. (Cheers.)

I feel that in appearing before the constituency of the city and county of St. John, I can claim their kind indulgence and careful consideration of what I have to say for a few moments, and I will endeavor to be as brief as possible. I shall do so because the amount of peech-making you have listened to today has een so great that your patience must be nearly exhausted, and that in the face of that fact you cannot feel like listening for any great ongth of time to an amateur like myself.

I will first ask you to fellow me while I consider the platform of the leader of the present government which he enunciated in 1881. This resolution or platform has been spoken of by Mr. Chesley, but in order to refresh your

memory, I will cit; it again. The resolution was moved in amendment to the address the Governor, and in it Mr. Blair states: "Whereas, it is necessary that every class of expenditure capable of redution, having due

regard to the efficency of the public service, should be reduced, and that such constitutional and other changes, as our attred circumstances since the union may demand, and which would tend towards diminishing the expense of legislation and administration should be adopted; and "Whereas a more practical management of educational affairs than that which at present prevails would be better adapted to the circum-

stances and needs of the country; therefore
"Resclved, That in the opinion of the house "Rescived, That in the opinion of the house large measures of reform are urgently called for in the public interest, which reforms should embrace the abolition of the legislative council; a reduction in the number of the members of the executive, the discontinuance after the term of office of the present governor, of the payment of a private secretary of the lieutenant governor, and the maintenance at public expense of government house as an official residence; the adoption of a mere practical and seconomical management in educational matters sconomical management in educational matters and the making of such changes in the govern-mental legislative, and departmental machinery of the province as will insure a substantial re-duction in the cost thereof."

That was the resolution that was moved by Mr. Blair in 1881 and which was accepted on the floors of the house of assembly in 1882, and it was. on the strength of that resolution that the gentlemen who have represented you for the past four years obtained a favorable verdict from this constituency. In a speech delivered by him a few evenings ago in Portland, the provincial scretary is reported in the Daily Telegraph of the following morning as having said that most of the reforms set out by the attornacy general had been carried into effect. Now in reply to that attacement I say I have enumerated them and I will endeavor to show you how many of these reforms have been carried out. In the first place, let me ask you if the abolition of the legislative council has been carried out? That is the first plank in Mr. Blair's four years obtained a favorable verdict from out? That is the first plank in Mr. Blait's platform of 1881, and, I ask, has it been carried platform of 1881, and, I ask, has it been carried out? The answer will come unanimously from every person assembled in this court house, and it will be "No." (Cheers.) A negative answer must be given. Has there been any sincere attempt made on the part of the government to abolish the legislative council? The answer is again "No." for the only attempt of that kind made by the government was one on the last day of the seesion of 1883, about one hour before parliament prorogued, and then it was sent up stairs asking the legislative council to vote itself out of existence. Why, the act bears upon its face the impress of deceit and hypocrisy, because they knew there was not then time enough left for the council to discuss the bill. If they were sincere in the adoption of the very first plank that was embodied in the platform of 1881, why did they not during the past four years make

ing some small canvasses which have been made against him. (Applause). We all expect such canvasses to be made against us at a time of election, and we expect all sorts of of a private secretary of the Lieutenant Gover-nor and the maintenance at the public expence of government house as an official residence." Have they, I ask carried out that plank? They have they, I ask carried out that plank? I bey have given effect to the discontinuance of the salary of the private secretary to the Governor, but that was provided for in the last session of the old administration. It was the intention to carry this into effect as can be easily determined by the memorial of the old government. It therefore follows that the theory of Andrew G. Blaik her not been easily determined. Andrew G. Blair has not been carried out in this respect, except the solitary one affecting the Governor's private secretary. What eviden I ask has the government given that they can administer the affairs of the country in a nore economical manner than their predeces-ore? Are we not at liberty to erquire into, take into consideration and compare the man-agement of the different departments during the last four years and the former four years? the last four years and the former four years? Of course we sre. Let me say here that in dealing with this question I desire it to be distinctly understood I am dealing with measures and issues brought forward by the present administration, and during my criticism of them nothing will escape from my lips of a personal character. (Cheers.) I would say here that rumors of a peculiar character have been disculated concerning me and I have been circulated concerning me, and I have been reproached for having allowed myself to come before the constituency as a candidate. I have been tell that I should not have accepted that nomination. In answer let me say that I have accepted a nomination to run in concert with three other gentlemen with whom I am proud to be associated. (Cheers.) I am also running in concert with two gentlemen on the city opposition ticket for whom I have the highest possible regard. (Cheers.) One is the Hon. Ezekiel McLecd, who as a leader I am proud to follow—(cheers)—and the other is R. F. Quigley, and he is a gentleman whose candidature must favorably commend it-relf to the electorate of the city of St. John. (Cheers.) Buth these gentlemen are running together, shoulder to shoulder, and from buth the city and county I feel we will receive a withstanding the strength of the provincial secre-tary, the political gladiator Dr. Stockton, the popularity of Mr. Quinton and the strength of the solicitor general, of which I am fully cognizant, yet I feel that our ticket cannot be eas ly vanquished. I am of opinion that we must succeed, as we are running such a race as will result in the overthrow of the four present will result in the overthrow of the four present representatives. (Cheers.) As a previous do so but throw them so far that they will never speaker has spoken of the disposition of the opposition ticket to break up, and each individual would look out for himself, I would say that as far as these remarks concern our ticket they do not apply. As they regard the Liberal tion at your hands, so how does it come that I constituency the control of the members who were elected from the does not apply. As they regard the Liberal to at your hands, so how does it come that I constituency the control of the members who were elected from the does not apply. As they regard the Liberal to at your hands, so how does it come that I constituency the hourse of balance. they do not apply. As they regard the Libers! Conservative ticket of 1882 I would like, for the purpose of refreshing your memory, to repeat what I said at another meeting a few evenings ago, that at that election two gettlemen who were elected on the county ticket received a minority of the total vote cast. In other words they have been sitting in the house of example, for the lest four years by the age. Their friends rallied to their support and they stood shoulder to shoulder, and so the four were returned receiving an average majority of about 150 to 160. It is also true that the other ticket received a very respectable vote and one of which any candidate might well be proud, and one which shows that if the same training and necessity of organization had been inculcated into the minds of their supporters as was shown in the supporters. porters as was shown in the supporters of the other ticket, two of the gentlemen now on the opposition ticket would have held seats for the last four years as representatives of this constituency, out of office, and it was looked forward to

Let me point out to our friends the necessity of sticking shoulder to shoulder. If they but but do so our ticket has the honest sympathy and honest expression of the constituency in our favor; it is only necessary in order to ensure success that our friends be united, and the gentlemen who are opposed to us will probably also be convinced of the fact when they find that ticket which they now speak so sneeringly of is successful on the 26th. (Applause.) They have been endeavoring to breed dismay among our ranks, but they will not succeed. As far as I and my colleagues are concerned we wish it distinctly understood that we seek noterms or overtures from any one. We will oontest the election shoulder to shoulder and we will make such a strong ticket that the election will result in taking the present incumbents from office, and our cupture of this constituency. (Cheers.) The provincial secretary entered into a defence of his conducttoday, and I regrethe is not present here. I listened to him once during the early past of a debets. I found him. willresultintaking the present incumbents from office, and our cupture of this constituency. (Cheers.) The provincial secretary entered into a defence of his conductoday, and I regrethe is not present here. I listened to him once during the early part of a debate. I found him pleading as a justification for certain expenditures he made certain alleged extravagant expenditures which were made by his predecessors and he said that is many departments that the extravagance was quite as great as under the present regime. Let me quote what he said in the closing days of the session of 1881, just previous to the last general election. You will remember that the present provincial secretary supported the old administation from the time he was first elected and the house of assembly was dissolved, still we find him comparisons and finding fault with that government whom he characterizes as being an extravagant in many of the departments and he asserts most flatly that it they were very extravagant in many of the departments and he asserts most flatly that it they were very extravagant in many of the departments and he asserts most flatly that it they developed the old government rejuvenated it to effice, yet we find that in 1881, the provincial secretary declared "the provincial secretary declared" the provincial secretary declared "the provincial secretary declared" the provincial secretary declared "the declares that they were very extravagant in many of the departments and he asserts most flatly that it they declared the provincial secretary declared "the declarement of the conditions of the declared the provincial secretary declared "the determined to carry out their pleades."

to the province personally, it passed every when the provinces were conferented, and its better than the provinces were conferented as a recommendation of the terms of the provinces of developing the platform of his resolution. He was not better than the provinces when the complete were the provinces that members were skitled on the platform of the very first plant that become the provinces when the complete was the provinces and by provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the complete was the provinces and the provinces when the provinces and the provinces when the provinces are provinced to the platform open which Mills are provinced to the platform open whic

an out and out Liberal, but by whom? It was not my duty to go on the house tops to proclaim my views, for those who were best acquainted with me knew what my principles were. It was no part of my duty to advocate principles of free trade for this Canada of ours, and I invariably refused to do so when asked by my Liberal friends. Why? Because I felt and said I will not undertake to advocate for any party political principles with which for any party political principles with which I am not in sympathy. (Loud cheers.) I will not undertake to advise my friends to accept a proposition on which my own mind is not clear. I did not think much about politics and as I was busily engaged at my own law business I drifted slong with my friends, but I hear appeal to Dr. Stockton, who is an intimate and

honored acquaintances of mine and to other friends, like I. Allan Jack, Dr. Travers, Dr. Alward and others, whether I did not all through and previous to the last election de-clare that the Franchise bill, which was pass-ed by Sir John A. Macdonald, was a benefi-cent act, and one for which he deserved the cent act, and one for which he deserved the undring gratitude of every right thinking man in Canada. (Cheers and hisses.) Go on with your snake-like propensities, but I dare you to come up to the front here and hiss. (Cheers.) Yes, friends, I declared what I have said here concerning the Franchise bill to every friend with whom I had daily relation. (Cheers.) Up to a very recent period I had never taken any prominent part in polities for I had attended to my profession as best I could.

When the question of the Franchise act was being discussed by my friends of the Liberal being discussed by my friends of the Liberal party, whenever I heard them denounce that measure, I tell you I was absolutely disgusted with them. All my friends know perfectly well how I have often said to Dr. Alward that I would not for my right hand go upon the platform like you and denounce the franchise law, for I consider it one of the greatest boons that has ever been conferred upon our working men. (Loud cheers) It is true that it is bor-rowed from that magnificent bill drawn up by that greatest of all statesmen Gledstone, to whom as an Irishman I say go on with the valuable work you have began for Ireland and eternal honor. (Cheers.) These principles which I have given you are my personal opinions, and so I do not think it is an honest or manly thing to accuse me of turning when I accepted this nomination from the Conservative party. All my intimate friends in the city of St. John know all about my position in these things, and if others choose to misunderstand me, I do not care. (Cheers.) How is it that I stand up here and ask you to overthrow the local government, and not only overthrow the local government, and not only do so but throw them so far that they will never be heard again? I will tell you. At the election in 1882, I voted for the whole five of the members who were elected from words they have been sitting in the noise of assembly for the last four years by the sufference of this constituency. (Applance.) It They solemnly pledged themselves to remove is true that the four gentlemen who were running on that ticket were thoroughly organized. Let me point out to our friends the necessity take place day after day, and they should

shown they were in earnest and that they were determined to carry out their pledges. This is one of the reasons why I am opposing

these gen lemen.
When I had the honor of being elected as

but feel proud had some educa in that respect I I think of my who has been h or ten years of ag did exhibition like to hear Mr. he delights you e home. I would have a chance to Connor has gon regard to the proment, and I can them more emp we do not send must leave their cause no matter good in him. W rnment down ? reduce the execu that is what we for us. Then co

April 28,

him, but I would

my face and hand There is how the I must say I could impressed with Connor, and I am

do not care what

him politically

when you see yo

rain a governu

to drag in the na He is a gentlem ly intimate, an of this matter, it to drag in his n of him and anot Before I would would go and (Cheers). As fa rnmert house i is enough for a and pay for h why did the amendment pro government ho promised reform They talk ab Government's ton governmen very little or provincial sec given to me as ported the old when it went t gusted when I government. that when car equity they referred to bar taking that pow it in officers ment. Now w two or three ye city of St. John it passed, but skulked the vo Stockton-1 the hours an Quigley—Y Stockton than I do. Mr. Qaigi

appointment matter again that was you I wish to break do not want to tion as they ha Then there is the government but it was C. the question man who fough to the governm trouble they re Mr. Quigley religion in pol mate bearing He then cond

> clusion of his s NOMINATI

ticket and ca

Notwithstan very bad sta a number of t bled at Gage morning. Sh house at 11 a. election and The following handed in: Albert Palr

and a few oth Tho. Hethe THOS. H. by George J. wart, D. Fer Wiggins, A. 37 others. Mr. Palmer some time in election and Hanington Queens coun ent represen to give any e peculiar statin re the Pali that the notice that the cler drunk and snow storm He admitted to show tha salaries was and not by the Mr. Hethe Mr. Hether change his mi of the Centra Salisbury, ar Dominion go He said the

> was glad to a and hoped it electors for t believe the r The governumbewed that it would be to would be ters they had failed, wing again, ti council. He reduce the manumber of ti all unnecessarians. all unnecessaget a fat sala thire or a when his til that when the reduced they the board of ling the salar \$1600 and a penses, besid amination pion the Ce that the character that the character that the character than the char

lowering the would suffer