AIG W. NICHOLS. 19 Charlotte Street.

	6,773
imber, 1,255 tons	6,050
mber, 325 tons	4,710
5	295
1,840 lbs	366
13,316 lbs	1,506
45 doz	44
indressed	1,758
and skins	482
17 lbs	31
725 lbs	123
9,000 lbs	1,520
neat	102
853 bbls	1,706
00 bustons	150
s, 8,550 bus	5,460
	7,400
old effects	457
are	43
	169
metal	1,401
s	95
	63
ruit	120
***************************************	229
	230
articles	230

rts for January, 1894....... \$118,479 EGG EXPORTS. (Toronto Mail.)

em to be getting back our egg across the border. Last week loads were shipped from Mont-New York, and realized a net o the shipper 3c above what still far from exhausted, and supplies from Canadian points probably find a rising market. sage of the McKinley act our orts across the border ran into large figures, amounting in 1889 1,017 dozen, of the value of \$2.-. The 5c duty of that tariff cut these exports to the value of in the fiscal year ended 30th 1893. The present duty is 3c

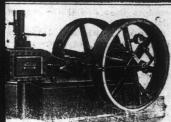
TING CANADIAN POTATOES (Montreal Trade Bulletin.)

American buyer was in the city days ago, enquiring for car of potatoes; but as there rge quantities to be had here, he Quebec. As stated by us two weeks ago, prices in the ed States had advanced, and it sible that the reported shortage crop of that country may t the close of the season; and in case our surplus tubers may all equired for export. Car lots of e Early Rose and Hebron could e laid down here from the inand sold at less than 55c. per 90 lbs. Advices from Chicago a falling off in receipts and ar nce in prices. Ten cars were on rack here on Monday last. We there has been some shipments adian Hebron potatoes to New sales of which are reported at 2.10 per bbl. of 180 lbs

KWHEAT STRAW FOR FOD-

many of our breeders have confidence in buckwheat straw food for prize animals. heasts will thrive well on buckstraw and what they can pick the barn yard, if given Dick's Purifier, because it gives Igood good appetite, good digestion

mania was named in honor of an, the discoverer. iosa is a Portuguese word signi-"beautiful country." caragua was thus named in honor chief called Nicaro.



bb-Armstrong Engines Simple and Compound,

Economical Large Bearings, Perfect Regulation All Parts Interchangeable.

BB ENGINEERING, CO, LTD. AMHERST, N. S.

PAGES. ST. JOHN WERLY SUN. PAGES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1895.

DR. PUGSLEY FOR KINGS, into power, overturn the policy of the

His Candidature Unanimously **Endorsed Amid Great** Enthusiasm.

VOL. 18.

one to the Salvonio Hon. Mr. Foster Was Tendered the Nomination But Could Not

The third Party Convent of Was Not Suc cessful in S. curing a Candidate-Some Lively Discussion.

Hampton, Feb. 14,-One of the largest political conventions in the an-nals of Kings county was held at the rection, the liberal conservatives poured in during the see no chance of doing that.

As to the choice of candidate, he did not consider it his duty to name the meeting opened at one o'clock, after an informal adjournment for dinner, the court house was filled. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed through-out and the proceedings were marked by an earnest desire to bring out the full working strength of the party in

Jares A. Sinnot, president of the county convention, was in the chair.

After organizing,

HON. DR. PUGSLEY

moved a resolution expressive of the great loss which the liberal conserva-tive party of Canada had sustained by the lamented death of the Right

Hon. Sir John Thompson.

This was seconded by Philip Palmer and adopted by a standing vote.

Geo. W. Fowler, seconded by Col. E. R. Beer, moved a resolution asking Hon. Geo. E. Foster to reconsider his determination to retire from Kings. determination to retire from Kings, the party at the next contest. This resolution was unanimously

was given a rousing reception, the meeting reminded him of the said the meeting reminded him of the great gatherings that had assembled tered political life. It was a little over tered political life. It was a little over 12 years since he ran his first election, and no man in public life in that time had received more honest and more earnest support from his constituents. They had stood by him in a most emphatic way at the not infrequent emphatic way at the not infrequent calls to the polis. He had borne the banner of Kings county through 12 years of hard public work, but he was forced today by circumstances to return it to the electorate. But he re-turned it unsullied. (Cheers.) Political warfare was waged with spirit in all countries, and Canada was no exception, but he had yet to learn that in all his career any man had charged him with wrong doing. Mr. Foster then went on to speak of the four premiers under whom it had been his lot to serve, stating that he personally felt the loss of Sir John Thompson, who had entered the cabinet in the same year with him, more than that had gone there was the consolation left the party of his splendid example of integrity, honesty, political ability and patriotic feeling. It was a rich

more personal issue, said it was desirable for certain reasons that he should part from Kings. He would not go far afield. He would not go out of the province. But in his pre-sent course he asked for a longer draw-ing of the old lines that had bound him and his Kings county friends together. As a member of the cabinet from this province, he might be said to still maintain his connection with Kings. Last year his health had been somewhat broken down, and acting on the advice of his London physicians, he came to the conclusion to take some care of his health and not to run in a constituency where he had to bear the full brunt of the campaign. He felt he would not be doing e fair thing to this county to ask them to run him, unable, as he was, to take full part in the campaign work. He had stated the case to some of his friends, as he new stated it to the convention, and had advised them to take a man in his stead, who could put some physical force into the campaign. It was imperatively ecessary for him to take a rest sufficient to recover from his present physical condition, which, unless attended to would, his physicians said, become a permanent disability. It was not cowardice that drove him to this course; his record of twelve years was never afraid of the county, and paign he had no more doubt of the re sult than on previous occasions. (Cheers.) He was anxious that Kings should return a liberal conservative as his successor and most em-phatically deprecated any division of the party's forces at the present junc-ture. "A vote for my successor is a vote for me." (Cheers.) And I say to my personal friends, "cast your vote for a supporter of the govern-ment." (Renewed cheers). The re-sult he spoke for was only to be attained by united action. He urged upon them the fact that this was the time in the history of the liberal conservative party when most of all it needed the sinking of personal feelings and issues an he eloquently warned them against the idea that no matter what party ruled at Ottawa the country would go on all right. If the lib-

the time to stay the 15 years' forward march of Canada, every feature of which had been fought tooth and nail by the liberals. He pointed out that the liberal party, after trying all sorts of platforms, now promise to take away every vestige of protection from this young country, without gaining a compensating advantage in any market in the world. One result of the last four years tariff agitation in the United States was that that Accept.

Acc

word and believe that if they get the chance they will do what they say.

Referring to one aspect of affairs in Kings, Mr. Foster said it was a fact that a large proportion of the temperance people were liberal con-servatives, and asked if it were wise to peril the success of the party in this constituency to carry out a protest, as it were, that could have no possible effect on legislation. If they could make any appreciable advance for prohibition, he would say by all means strike the blow, but he could see no chance of doing that.

as one who had risen up with the party in Kings, he had a perfect right to counsel his friends. There his duty ended. There was no machine work emier had laid an added burden or the shoulders of himself and his leagues, to maintain the standard of the liberal conservative party, and he appealed to New Brunswick in gen-eral and Kings in particular to do its duty on this occasion. After again referring to the staunch work of his Foster closed his address with an elo quent allusion to the rapid growth of a healthy Canadian sentiment, sid by side with the consciousness that we are being drawn closer and closer together in the bonds of the great British empire. These were the elevating impulses of our public they constituted our broader higher atmosphere.

Three cheers and a tiger greeted the conclusion of the speech. On motion the meeting then divided off by parishes for the election of six delegates each to the nominating convention. The result of this was the

Hammond-W. Fowler, Robt. Myles T. A. Kelly, D. J. Fowler W. F. Howe, F. L. Tufts. Waterford—Jas. A. Moore: J J.
McAfee, Geo. Myers, Jas. H. Myers,
W. S. Moore, Samuel Loughrey.
Norton—Samuel Frost, M. McLeod,
B. L. Perkins, H. H. Cochane, Dr.

Glichrist, Capt. Brannen. Upham—J. M. Fowler, Chas Titus, H. G. Fowler, John Kilpatrick, J. M. Campbell, C. N. Gay.
Studholm—J E. Good, Jesse Pres-

cott. Thos. Roach, Isaac R. Pearson Adam McPherson, Major Campbell. Kingston-A. D. Northrup, Adino Wetmore, Capt. Shamper, John Chal-

Robt. Connolly, Byron Freeze. Hampton Parish—G. H. Fley A. J. Sproul, G. M.Wilson, Neil Bonny,
J. W. Smith, J. E. Whittaker.

Greenwich—W. L. Belyea, S. M. BelRichard Cartwright, who had stigma-

rea, J. B. Gilchrist, I. Inch, George tized the maritime provinces Pickett, A. L. Peatman. Sussex-Geo. H. White, George B.

Fowler, Jesse A. Northrup, Jas. A.

Porter. Rothesay-C. S.Skinner, Isaac Saun ders. S. L. Fairweather, L. P. D. Tilley, Hedley Dixon, A C. Fairweather.

Asvelock—W Freeze, J. D. Seely,
C. I. Keith, Ezekiel Dunfield, John Branscom, Jas. A. Burloch.
The ilsts of delegates having

read, the court room was cleared and the convention proceeded to the seection of a candidate. This did not take long and when the

doors were thrown open the chairman announced that out of 82 ballo's cast 71 had been for Hon. Dr. Pugsley and 11 for Rev. Dr. Joseph McLeod. Geo. W. Fowler moved that the no-mination of Dr. Pugsley be made una-

Dr Gilchrist moved in amendment that Dr. McLeod's nomination

This was ruled out of order, as the loctor had not been nominated, and the original motion was then put and carried amid a scene of wild enthusi-

HON. DR. PUGSLEY received an ovation as he entered the room. In opening his speech accepting the nomination, he said he would something less than a man were he not gratified by this mark of the people's confidence. His nomination was practicaly unanimous. It was not to be expected that all the delegates would see eye to eye, and he had only kindly feelings for those who had in the exercise of their right advocated the claims of another candidate. His personal character was, he was proud to say, above reproach, and his politcal record since his first election in 1885 was known to them all. He was proud to see present today not only hosts of old political friends, but many hosts of old political friends, but many of the men who had on previous occasions battled against him. From today on they would fight side by side in a common battle and would rejoice in a common victory. (Cheers.) After reviewing some of the prominent features of his work as a member of the provincial legislature Dr. Pugsley pledged, himself to support the government, if this stage Hon. Mr. Foster arerals were honest, if they lived up to

whom introduced, that had for its ob-ject the furtherance of the temper-were not a unit in running a distinct

Turning to the consideration of is-R. to co-operate with the people of Hampton in the matter of a water sup-ply for fire and other purposes, and would endeavor to meet the wants of the parishes along the river St. John with respect to needed wharf accom-modation. He asked the electors to take him on the knowledege of what he had the time had come in this county to done for them in the past as one of run a pure election, and some people their local representatives, and with the confidence that he would work at Ottawa as earnestly in their interests as he had worked at Fredericton. In conclusion Dr. Pugsley once more thanked the meeting for its expression of confidence. In all his political experience he had never seen such a representative convention, or one more marked by a staneous enthusiasm. He urged the liberal conservatives to the prohibitionists had been fooled for sink all past differences and feelings at the polls. Physically he was able for a heavy campaign (Cheers) and he would fight side by side with his friends in the coming contest, as to the result of which he had not th slightest doubt (Prolonged cheers.)

HON. MR. FOSTER. response to calls, addressed the convention briefly. He explained that would return to Ottawa by Saturday that the premier had cleared the way for his attendance today, by postp ing an important cabinet meeting, and said he would have to leave by the C. P. R. express in a few minutes to keep that appointment. In endorsing Dr. Pugsley's' candidature Mr. Foster warmly commended him to the conservatives of Kings as a man worthy to represent them at Ottawa. The watch word he left with them was, the next election must, for the good of the country, be won by the liberal conservative party.

the hall amid loud cheers

who was called for said he was pre-sent as an elector of Kings and not with the intention of taking part in the public proceedings. He came to support the party's nominee, whoever he was. No loyal party man could do less. (Cheers.) Government by party was the condition of things in this country, and until a better method was devised, it was the duty of every man to stand by the party with which he had cast in his lot. He congratulated her preserve on the great expression. ted Dr. Pugsley on the great expression of confidence in his behalf from all sections of the county at today's convention. It was a confidence that augured well for his election. Kings, he felt, would be true to its conservative record. Mr. Hazen paid a warm tribute to the high ability of Hon. Mr. mer, J D. Morrell, Isaac Vanwart, day occupy the proud position of pre-Cardwell—Roht Processing Cardwell—Roht Processing Cardwell Proce Cardwell—Robt. Pugsley, Havelock Freeze, Chas. Osburn, Thos. Morton, Robt. Connolly, Byron Freeze. entative of kings. (Cheers, To the nant of the dominion, as if the people Sussex—Geo. H. White, George B. Jones, Geo. A. Dobson, Ora P. King, E. B. Beer, J. M. McIntyre.

Westfield—Simeon Whelpley, Fred E. Currie, Richard Wagner, Geo.Crawford, Alf. Whelpley, D. W. McKenzie.
Springfield—J. A. S. Keirstead, Wm. J. Brittain, Samuel Gordon, W. A. Berstein, Samuel Gordon, W. A. Berstein, J. Lee. A. S. Keirstead, J. S. Keirstead, Win. J. Brittain, Samuel Gordon, W. A. Berstein, J. Lee. A. S. Keirstead, J. S. Keirstead, Win. J. Brittain, Samuel Gordon, W. A. Berstein, J. S. Keirstein, J. S. lordly feet. The conservative party today is largely led by maritime province men, who occupy high positions in the cabinet.

in response to calls, addressed the meeting briefly, reminding them that the day was drawing on and they had yet much committee work to do. rejoiced in the unanimity shown Dr. Pugsley's nomination. A resolution moved by Col. Beer, pledging fealty to the party, was

unanimously adopted.

The meeting then resolved itself into parish committees and began the preliminary work of the campaign. PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

The prohibition convention met in the Temperance hall a little after 9 a. m. There was quite a number of delegates present and the room was soon filled to overflowing with electors who had come in to attend the liberal conservative convention.
On motion A. I. Kierstead was elected chairman and Rev. B. H. Nobles

secretary.

Rev. Mr. Grant, by request, explained what had been done at the Ber-wick convention on the 17th. He said they had secured a candidate who filled the bill exactly, and they had met today to nominate him and to pledge him their support in the coming contest, whenever it took place.

On motion of Jacob I. Kierster seconded by Dr. Gilchrist, an invita-tion was extended to Hon. Mr. Foster to attend the convention. Messrs. Kierstead and Fowler were appointed a committee to wait on the

minister. Rev. Mr. Grant did not feel it sary to delay business till Mr. Foster arrived. He said Dr. Joseph Mc-Leod had consented to accept the nomination and enter the contest in this county. The doctor's political opinions were not for the consideration of this convention, which could en-

elected, in whatever steps it might take in the direction of prohibition, and to vote for every measure, no matter by

elected, in whatever steps it might take in the direction of prohibition, and to vote for every measure, no matter by

J. W. Smith of Hampton thought

ance cause. By that he did not mean ostensible temperance motions that were made for party purposes and with the intention of embarrassing the government. His experience as a provincial legislator had taught him that vincial legislator had taught him that such tactics were sometimes employ- life long prohibitionist he asked his friends to pause and consider what they were doing. Their failure to elect sues more immediately affecting the constituency Dr. Pugsley said he favor of the Scott act showed that the would use his influence to get the I.C. temperance party was not united on provibition lines. The wiser course would be to secure a distinct pledge from the conservative candidate

carry out their wishes. (Applause.) and other prohibitionists were not in sympathy with the movement. But present might hear unpleasant things. Mr. Smith and his friends could not not unexpected, and the prohibitionists in this convention had made up their mind to run Mr. McLeod, who was a prohibitionist, and the liberal conservatives could not object to him on party grounds. He (Grant) had never voted for any other party, but 20 years. It was not a question of success or defeat today. Their candidate was a man every liberal conservative should support. They could not elect

any other man. (Applause.)

Matthew R. Knight said it was useless to look for prohibition from either of the old parties. He was a conservative, but he felt the party had treated the temperance question very dishonorably. The finance minister, who was present, would of course justify the course of the government to the satisfaction of those who put conservatism above temperance, but not to the satisfaction of the temperance party. It were better to be defeated on the side of right than victorious on the side of wrong. B t defeat was impossible if the temperance men stood shoulder to shoulder and the weak kneed men grew a little stronger. They could carry the county for righteous-ness. He argued that even if a change of party took place there could be lit-tle difference in the general conduct of tle difference in the general condition affairs, so temperance men need not affairs, so temperance of the counwative party.

Mr. Foster took his departure from the hall amid loud cheers.

J. D. HAZEN, M. P.,

J. D. HAZEN, M. P., temperance men of that party were

ready to desert him and vote for a pro-Oswald Price of Havelock had been looking forward to this day for 40 years. He was a liberal, but would sink everything for prohibition. He had circulated a petition among the liberals, but they say: "Oh, this is a plan to get Joe McLeod in here and send Foster to York, two tories again," but he got a good many signatures. ught Mr. Pugsley would get out of the county, as a good temperance man, and not oppose Dr. McLeod. Send good men to parliament and trade questions would be all right. While we prohibitionists allowed ourselves to be deluded with other cries the distillers had got rich and dehaushed the constituencies with their boodle. He thoroughly endorsed Dr. McLeod. The county was ready for prohibition. Nova Scotia had given 43,000 votes for Nova Scotia had given 25,000 prohibition to 12,000 against. Let the liberals get in and the distillers would appear the fore party at once. They

desert the fory party at once. They go with the powers that be . S. E. Frost of Norton said he was an old liberal and knowing that Domville had debauched the constituency. when Hon. Mr. Foster came out he voted for him as a temperance man and would do so again if he ran.

L. P. D. Tilley was as much a pro-hibitionist as Rev. Mr. Grant, and would do all he could to carry that issue when it became general all over the country. But as it was not so, Kings should remember there were other live issues today and shape her course accordingly. This meeting was all right. Let it lay down its temperance platform and require the adhe-sion of the candidate they voted for.

It would not help the temperance cause to have Dr. McLeod snowed un Rev. Mr. Grant said if all reformer had been like Mr. Tilley the world would still be enveloped in the blackness of the dark ages. If they only got ten votes the prohibitionists would run Dr. McLeod. They did not care for the voice of this meeting, and they might as well end the discus now, as talk would not change the convictions of a single man. Men who had paid out hundreds of dollars the

temperance

past four years to enforce the Scott act were in earnest and would no longer be put off with promises. Rev. Geo. Howard of Hampton said he was an ardent prohibitionist and was thankful that Dr. McLeod was coming out. He was a born liberal, but he would vote for Dr. McLeod and work for him, too. If there were a dozen men like Bro. Grant in every county they would have prohibition. He was glad to hear Bro. Grant say they would run a clean election. Were not the deacons tired of taking a little boodle in their hands and running around the corner? (Applause and laughter.) The rum sellers did not care for their loud talk in the lodge room; it was their votes they were afraid of.

J.W. Smith indignantly resented this attack on the temperance men who did not see eye to eye with the ultra wing. Let these preachers first clean their churches. (Applause.) Robt. Maxwell asked what was the use of the convention, if, as Mr. Grant

said, they were bound to run Dr. Mc-Leod? Was Kings prepared to elect Then, why don't you elect a council to enforce the Scott act? (Cheers.) Why don't you pay your Scott act inspector? Do that first and then step higher. Mr. Maxwell went on to show that the true course to secure

electing temperance men to support now stronger than ever before, but, that party. He would formulate a platform, submit it to the liberal conservatives and if they refused it then favor of prohibition and all that that didate. To do so now would be to go so far on a general question as the court certain defeat. (Cheers.)

D. D. Bonney of Upham said the prohibitionists were like Gideon's band and wanted no weak-kneed men. He solid fact. Could they, he asked, elect recited the history of prohibition legislation in New Brunswick; argued doubted it, and therefore in dividing that the government should the Scott act like they did the law against murder and urged all to sup-

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER. who was received with loud applause took the platform by request. He said he would speak as a temperance politician, the representative of the county, or a member of the govern-ment. As such, he entered his proproposing to read out of the temperance party other men who had diffe ent ideas of temperance. It was bigotry to do so, and he didn't believe in it in temperance, the church or elsewhere. What right, he asked, had any man to come to him, a life long prohibitionist and read him out of the temperance party? (Cheers.) That line of tactics would not go down with people in temperance, politics or reli-gion. They should be tolerant, one to another. Some people had talked about the machine in politics, but, he conservatives from all parts of the situation with some friends in a privcandidate in convention. Had any Court house, "You can talk as long as you like, you can express what views you like, but we don't care. We will run our man?" Yet that was what had been said by one speaker in this meeting, and that was what he (Foster) called the "machine." (Cheers.) This meeting had been conned as a Kings county prohibition convention and it was proper to sup-pose that the people here assembled had come to consult together. But as soon as they tried to do so they were told, two or three of us will run a certain man. That looked very much like a machine. (Renewed applause.) It was not getting the collective opinion of other equally honest prohibitionists. It had the all-cut-and-dried flavor. From this it looked to himself. flavor. From this it looked to him as if the much talked of machine could cut both ways. As temperance men and prohibitionists they should work on practical lines. He would not say that Rev. Mr. Grant's proposition was not practical, but phohibitory legisla-tion to be effective must have the living fire and breath of public sentiment behind it. the history of prohibitory law in this statement. Mr. Foster next laid down the proposition that history was against all attempts to promote temperance legislation through a third party. That was the experience in the United States. All temperance laws on the statute books there went on through the dominant power. Maine, Kansas and Iowa got it through the states and Iowa got it through the statement of my remarks in the accurate statement of my remark province, and quoted Sir Leonard Til-ley's ylews hereon to illustrate his statement. Mr. Foster next laid down the proposition that history was on through the dominant power.

Maine, Kansas and Iowa got it

Maine, Kansas and Iowa which

through the republican party, which gave the constitutional amendments that were endorsed by the people. Practical temperance men in fhe United States now said the only way was to work on party lines. In Great Britain, the leader of the temperance movement, Sir Wilfred Lawson, who was a Gladstonian liberal, worked through his party connection. through his party connections, and not as a third party. As it had been in the United States and Great Britain, so it would be in Canada. They would get a prohibitory law fromthe government when the country was ready for it, but they should get out of their heads the idea that one man makes a government or a parliament.

Kings had good temperance men in its county council, yet they had been unable to give full effect to the Scott Mr. Grant-They never made the

Mr. Foster-Why not? Now you are trying to bite off more than you can chew. (Great laughter.) You pass over home rule for a broader field. Defeat, he pointed out, would injure their cause and the effects of that defeat would be intensified by their stigmatizing as a renegade prohibitionist every temperance man in

the constitutency who did not vote for their nominee. Addressing himself to the gentlemen present, Mr. Foster said it would be their first duty as electors to go to the two old parties, present the prothe two old parties, present the pro-hibition platform to them, and ask their adhesion to it. If that could not be obtained, they could then go fur-ther and put up their third party nominee. That was the course pursued in the large province of Ontario, endorsed by the Dominion Alliance, where as long as they got either side to accept they did not put up a third man. That was the only practical course to pur-The temperance question was not an issue between the two parties at the coming election in Kings Co. The idea of Mr. Grant and his immediate following seemed to be to kill somebody else. He reminded them that temperance was not advanced by wading in blood, and gave it as his honest and stretch entirely that they honest and straight opinion that they would get prohibition only by work-ing through the organized parties. (Applause.) If he were a member of this prohibition convention he would say as we have no party organization, le us put our platform before the liberal

cept it? A voice-Yes. Dr. Gilchrist-We can't trust him. Mr. Foster-You are too hasty in

judgment. The speaker then went on to show that the main fault found by tem perance men with both government and opposition was that they would not give them any definite promises, but he assured them that when the country was ripe for prohibition it prohibition was from the government would get it. The tem

he would go in for a third party can- implied. A government would only house, to which it was responsible, would support it. Reason on abstract a third party man in Kings! their forces they lost a chance to get a prohibitionist in the house and en dangered the success of the party to port the third party candidate. He which the majority of them belonged. would do his duty.

Continuing, Mr. Foster showed that the royal commission had amassed a lot of information on this vital quesvaluable to the country. Let no man question is one easily solved. Let no solution in fifty years. It has got to be moral suasion first and then legal enactment going as far as public sentiment will back it up. In 20 years he else-had not be practical, and if we can-not be practical, but let us at least be his honest sentiments as an elector

That (Cheers.) sev. Mr. Grant, who followed, accus Pugsley on the constituency, a charge which the finance minister denied, stating that he had in the exercise of situation with some friends in a priv-"you can select whom you like and say what you like, but I'm going to this prohibitory meeting. (Cheers and

Mr. Grant continued to speak, but the crowd grew so noisy that little he

said could be heard. When the stalwarts adjourned for dinner it was with the understanding to press Dr.McLeod"s name on the conservative convention.

In the afternoon the faithful met again, at the close of the liberal conservative rally in the court house, when the information was extracted from Mr. Grant that Dr. McLeod had

not yet consented to run.

This created general consternation and some hard words were exchanged. Dr. Gilchrist offered to run if no ther man could be found. Finally it was decided to adjourn for a week to await developm to get Dr. McLeod's answer.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. M. C. Atkinsen, M. P. P., Criticizes Dr.

taken in that condition to the asylum. This is a simple statement of the facts. The other case, Michael Sargsfield, who was sent to the asylum in August last as a changerous lunatic, had acted in, the wildest manner possible. He had beaten his son; had beaten his wife in the most inhuman manner; had turned his little children all out of the house; had refused to take the physician's medicine because it contained poison, as he alleged, and in many other ways showed unquestionable evidence of insanity. Dr. Steeves comes forward with the statement that he showed no evidence of insanity during his entire residence in the asylum, consequently the doctory leided to the entreaties of the patient and his wife and allowed him to go home. No sooner had Sargsfield reached home than he began at once to exhibit the same insanity that characterized him before he left for the asylum in the first instance. He attacked his wife with a knife, wounding her in the most terrible manner and that her life was saved after the injuries she received was little less than a miracle. Sargsfield was arrested; tried before the county court on the charge of making assault with intent to dogrievous bodily harm, found insane by the jury and sent back to the asylum. The results of the discharge of both of these patients were serious; in both human life was endangered and in one put in extreme peril; in both unnecessarily and utterly uncalled for expense was put upon the county; in the cost of the court; in the insanity certificates; in the expenses of removing the patients, and the parish of Brighton will be called upon to pay some \$250 doctor bills for attendance upon Mrs. Sargsfield. The province has a right to betten service than this. Dr. Steeves has no right to attempt to defend his course in dismissing these patients.

It must be apparent that he made a gross blunder in each of the cases and especially in that of Sargsfield, and it would have looked better had he freely acknowledged his mistake and promised to be more careful in the future

Stomach and Liver troubles cured readily by Beach's Stomach & Liver Pills Sugar Coated

M. C. ATKINSON