

KINGS NOMINATION

Fred M. Sproul and Ora P. King Pitted Against Each Other.

Powerful Arrangement of the Government and Its Record by the Opposition Candidate.

Dr. Pugsley on the Rack—Mr. Hazen Also Addressed the Assembled Electors—The Rothersey Forgery Pointedly Discussed—Mr. Sproul Made a Magnificent Impression.

HAMPTON, Feb. 22.—The nomination proceedings today drew a large number of electors to the shire town. Every train brought people and scores drove in, so that early in the morning there was a large gathering at the court house. Sheriff D. B. Hatfield, the returning officer, was in attendance at the usual hour. Seated alongside of him was L. Allison, who performed the duties of clerk.

The nomination of Ora P. King, the government candidate, was filed by Robt. Morrison of Sussex at 11.15, and five minutes later John March filed the nomination of Fred M. Sproul, the opposition candidate. Sheriff Hatfield waited till 2 o'clock, at which hour the court room was crowded to the doors.

The returning officer said two candidates had been put in nomination. The qualifications of neither one had been questioned. Mr. King's paper was signed by the following: Murray Heustis, H. P. Robinson, J. R. McLean, Geo. Coggin, W. T. Pittfield, Geo. Suffren, Jr., Chas. R. Mitchell, King, McFarlane, Henry Teakles, W. H. Fairweather, A. Keith, J. T. Kirk, S. Hunter, S. H. White, T. B. Arnold, J. J. Haslam, Geo. J. Vaughan, D. H. McNutt and H. H. Parlee of Sussex, D. Ross of Waterford, Geo. Ryan of St. John and Thos. J. Davis of St. John.

The electors whose names appeared on Mr. Sproul's official nomination paper were: Geo. B. Jones of Apohaqui, Thos. Moore of Cardwell, Joseph Reicker of Apohaqui, James E. Price of Hammond, E. R. Fokins of Studholm, W. H. Helme of Norton, Hugh Fokins of Studholm, C. W. Stockton of Sussex, Geo. Z. Parlee of Studholm, Geo. T. Saunders of Rothersey, J. R. Macfarland of Kings-ton, Joseph Long of Westfield, Wm. Haslett of Kingston, James I. Ernest of Kingston, F. P. Patterson, M. D., of Westfield, W. L. Belyea of Greenwich, Chas. McNairst of Cardwell, Philip Palmer of Hampton, C. Walter Alexander of Hammond, W. Fowler of Hammond, J. A. S. Kierstead of Springfield, W. F. Downey of Springfield, Robt. McGehee of Sussex, Hedley V. Dickson of Rothersey, S. T. Lamb of Kingston and H. G. Fowler of Kingston.

John March having demanded a poll, the sheriff granted it. He named Saturday, March 1, as election day, and proceeded to read over the various polling places throughout the county. The sheriff then adjourned his court till March 6th.

The large court room was crowded to the doors. If the feeling manifested by the electors present is to be taken as an indication of the feeling of the people of Kings Mr. Sproul is sure of his election. The majority of the people seemed to be in his favor, and his remarks were applauded frequently, and cheer after cheer was given when he made a particularly good point. Mr. King spoke first, occupying an hour. Mr. Sproul took two hours. Then Attorney General Pugsley addressed the people for an hour. Mr. Hazen, M. P., last speaker, got a very attentive hearing. Over half of the people who spent the early part of the afternoon in the court room remained till the last. They all seemed to support the government candidate. As for the opposition party, they had one policy at one time and another at the next election. On motion of Hon. A. S. White, seconded by the opposition candidate, Fred E. Sharp was chosen chairman.

MR. KING.

The government candidate, was well received. The cheers which he heard were prophetic of victory for the government candidate. He would set before the people the government's platform, and Mr. Sproul would submit the platform of his party. It would then be for the people to decide which it was best for them to support. He asked the electors present to remember what the local government had done for Kings county during the past 18 years. They had used the county well and the people should return the government candidate. As for the opposition party, they had one policy at one time and another at the next election. Cry after cry had been raised by them, but the people had always sustained the government, which was as strong today as ever. The Frederickton bridge, the Woodstock bridge, the Bathurst school question and the steel bridge matter had all been urged against the government. Now it was the Rothersey list. All these things had been considered. Were the people of Kings going to support the opposition because of the Rothersey list matter, and defeat the candidate of a government which had done so much for them? Was Mr. Sproul's platform such that the people would support him? Could he do more for Kings county than could the government? Was the government? Mr. Sproul made some remarks about his (King's) ability as a speaker, or rather the style he had adopted. Mr. Sproul was an able talker; no one could question that. But was any argument against him (King) if he had, as Mr. Sproul said, adopted the style of Martin Coleman? Mr. Sproul urged the people to elect him because 46 names were added to the Rothersey electors' list with the hope of getting a majority for the government candidate.

A voice—They were mostly rum-sellers, too. Mr. Sproul did not blame Councillor Gilliland for having fixed the list up, but he did find fault with Mr. Pugsley for not searching out and punishing the guilty parties. Mr. Sproul said he would tell the attorney general on nomination day that the reason he did not prosecute the guilty parties was that they were too near him. As for himself, Mr. King said what he did in the county council in connection with the Rothersey list he did without taking time to consider. He had nothing to conceal with respect to his conduct at that time. He acted on the spur of the moment.

Loud laughter greeted this announcement. Mr. King repeated that the action he took was taken without due consideration, but he continued he would, if he had it to do over again, do just as he did on that occasion. When the Rothersey business was BROUGHT UP IN THE COUNCIL he, representing Sussex, had no knowledge about it. Mr. Otty, the secretary, had not received the Rothersey list, and Councillor Gilbert told him he had a copy of the list which he would let him have. This list Mr. Gilbert had kept for his own benefit, and when he let Mr. Otty have it it was with the understanding that it would be returned to him when the proper list reached Mr. Otty. Mr. Otty then got the bogus list and Mr. Gilbert asked for his list. He (King) took the ground that he was in Mr. Gilbert's place and accused of being a party to the fraud he would ask for his list for his own protection. Mr. Otty could have taken a copy of Mr. Gilbert's list, which would have been as good as the list itself. He was not ashamed of what he did on his occasion. He knew nothing more about the Rothersey list business than did Mr. Hazen or Mr. Sproul. If some people were as anxious about the matter as they professed to be why did they not lay information and have the thing tried in the courts. It was charged that the Rothersey list was fixed up so as to elect him (King). That list was made up in December, at which time he was not thought of as a candidate. Mr. Sproul said that got a party to the contract after this happened when the Andersons put in a lower tender. The Anderson tender was \$50 lower than Mr. Gilliland's, but the Andersons had done work in Kings county before, and when they got the business they paid some bills they owed. Mr. Sproul said the fact that their tender was the lowest was reported to Mr. Pugsley he said he would have nothing to do with such men. Mr. Pugsley refused to let them have the contract on account of their having let out the business on a lower job. Mr. Sproul mentioned the fact that the Andersons got another job later on. That was true, but it was a bridge in another county than Kings. The representatives of Kings were not expected to look after the affairs of other counties. Mr. Sproul demanded that New Brunswick

HAVE A PERMANENT AUDITOR, and this was what Mr. King considered. J. S. Beak, who he said could not be dismissed except for cause. Mr. Sproul wanted a secret ballot. Mr. King claimed that the present ballot in use in local elections was all that was required. Mr. King next defended the long leases of timber lands. Taking up the policy of the local government he claimed that it was good and progressive. As a result of their agricultural policy we had cheese factories, dairies, flour mills. Instead of speaking of these things Mr. Sproul went about appealing to the prejudices and likes and dislikes of the people. It had done much for the farmers. The road making policy was a good one, and the government had made a wise move in the direction of having the province cold storage depots.

THESE WERE GOOD REASONS why the people should support the government candidate and not Mr. Sproul. Mr. King next discussed the Eastern Extension claim and gave the government great credit for having secured its settlement. It was true, as Mr. Sproul said, that the money had been used. But what were the government to do with it? Was it to be kept to be looked at? New Brunswick had better roads and bridges in consequence. The government had under consideration today another claim in connection with the fisheries award. This province certainly had a claim on a portion of that money. That claim was now being forced home. Mr. Blair was New Brunswick's friend, and he would use his influence to have the matter referred to arbitration. The speaker predicted that within a year the claim would be settled in our favor. The government had put forth every effort possible to bring about the development of the latent wealth of the province, instancing the Queens county coal areas and the oil wells at Memramcook. These were proper moves and would result in great good to the country. A year ago the speaker urged that horses should be brought in by the government for the improvement of our stock. Already steps had been taken to this desirable end.

MR. KING ADMITTED that he was not as good a speaker as Mr. Sproul, but he claimed that for ten years he had acted as a councillor for Sussex, and he had shown himself as good a man as Sussex could get. He would, if elected, bring to the position the same honest effort he had exerted as a councillor. (Cheers.)

MR. SPROUL'S SPEECH.

The meeting gave Mr. Sproul a good reception. He was cheered over and over again, and it was some time before he could make himself heard. Mr. Sproul said the reception accorded him was not one such as would be likely to be given a man who was going to be snowed under. (Applause.) It was in itself an augury of success. He was not vain enough to attribute this reception to any personal popularity of his own. It was given by the honest, fair-minded men of the county as an earnest of their intention to record their votes in favor of a man who had the courage of his convictions and pluck enough to stick to them. The chairman said they had not been able to make any arrangement in the distribution of the time among the speakers. He (Sproul) felt that the issue was of such vital im-

portance that he would not be doing his duty if he did not take all the time necessary to discuss the points at issue. He knew of no reason why he should waive his rights and sit down till he saw fit. (Applause.) The people knew the speaker well enough to be conscious of the fact that he was not afraid to meet the attorney general. He had met him and had nothing to fear as to the result of another meeting.

A voice—The attorney general beat you. Mr. Sproul—Yes. He was elected, but not by the fair-minded men of the county. The speaker would not indulge in vauntings as to what would happen. A season of unrest and unquiet was upon the people. It had forced itself upon the minds of the government and their candidate, and would dispel the effort made to pave the way for his annihilation by SLANDER OF THE VILEST KIND. He was told by strong personal friends among the Roman Catholic citizens that a story had been silently and insidiously circulated among those people to the effect that he (Sproul) in his recent federal election campaign in York Co., where he spoke for Dr. McLeod, made use of insulting epithets in reference to the Roman Catholic people. His attention had been called to an article in the Frederickton Herald. Let me, said Mr. Sproul, here in his recent federal election campaign give that story a flat and unqualified denial. During the canvass in York he made no unfattering reference to any creed or nationality. He did not use a single word which he would not have gladly have seen translated into the French and English languages. A paper said he stated that the French were going into rebellion. If there was any danger in the present position it was the overwhelming feeling that Quebec was getting all the favors. He never thought Quebec would go into rebellion. There were a number of Roman Catholics here who knew him from boyhood, and he asked those of them who ever had any business to be done where care, skill and diligence were required. Where did they go? Was it not to him (Sproul)? And did they get the business done? He never called on because of any man's creed or nationality. This charge just mentioned it was said would be hurled at him as a squelcher. He stood there now ready to answer any question asked for the purpose of information. Mr. King was undergoing an educative process. He was glad to see it. When Mr. King was nominated in January, 1901, he accepted, and in doing so refused to concede to the opposition even a remnant of policy. He said the opposition were absolutely without a policy.

MR. KING TOLD THE PEOPLE

of the great things in store for them, and had the government had accomplished much for the benefit of the county. The leading organ of the government snapped the party whip and called upon all liberals to vote for Mr. King. But when did Mr. King become a liberal? He did not undergo the changes of heart for the benefit of the county. He wished it understood that he had not uttered a word concerning Mr. Pugsley or Mr. King that he would not repeat here now in their presence. Mr. Sproul said he would agree to stop speaking at 5 o'clock. Mr. Sproul—I will not agree to do anything of the kind. (Cheers.) If I have not finished my address at 5 I will continue to speak. I have not had any desire to have joint meetings that could have been arranged. He wrote to Mr. King months ago asking him to agree to joint meetings, but Mr. King replied that the election was not coming for some time. Mr. King promised to take the position in consideration, but when the election was brought on he heard nothing further from Mr. King. As the speaker said before, the party whip had been snapped and the liberal conservative party to support Mr. King. The speaker asked all honest liberals what right Pugsley or Mr. King had to their support. Mr. Tweedie was a supporter of each succeeding liberal conservative administration in Canada from 1878 down to 1896. He gave them active assistance in Northumberland county in all the elections. Mr. Pugsley was an adherent of the liberal conservative party while the banner of success floated over it. Mr. Pugsley said the conservative party refused for 13 years to recognize the just claim of the province in the Eastern Extension matter, but during all those years Mr. Pugsley supported the liberal conservative party. He said that for a portion of that time Mr. Pugsley was the nominated candidate for the representation of Kings county by the conservative party. (Applause.) Mr. Pugsley has been on all the main roads and on the fence, but the chief character of the attorney general was when the time came for the division of the spoils he was always on the side where the loaves and fishes were. (Cheers.) Mr. Tweedie, after Mr. Blair became minister of railways and canals, hid himself to Montreal and got himself interviewed by a newspaper. There he declared a change of heart; no, but a change of base. In view of the good resulting from Mr. Blair's acceptance of this office Mr. Tweedie decided to cast in his lot with the liberals. (Applause.)

IN THE LAST DOMINION ELECTION

James Robinson was the conservative candidate in Northumberland and John Morrissey was the liberal standard bearer. Mr. Tweedie, with his overwhelming love for the liberals, did what? He supported Mr. Robinson, and after the election he had a banquet to Mr. Robinson and his friends and supporters. That was the man in whose interests the party whip was sounded. When the challenge was thrown down in 1898 in the Moncton platform the liberal conservative government candidate declared that they were supporting a coalition government. The speaker said he was not responsible for party lines being imported into local politics. That was his opponent, Mr. King's child. Mr. King would have to father it. Mr. King voted for it at Moncton. Yet the party whip was snapped for his benefit. The Telegraph said he (Sproul) was a

staunch conservative. He was. He had adhered to that party in and out of season. In time of success and times of adversity he had stuck to the principles in which he believed. (Applause.) He did not want to get votes under false pretences. He would remain a conservative. If party issues arose he would be found on that side. The people would not have to remain awake all night to see how he would go. But they could not rest lightly if Mr. King became their representative. Mr. King was a devoted follower of the conservative party when the loaves and fishes were there. At the time when he (Sproul) ran against Mr. Pugsley Mr. King underwent a change.

THE NORTHERMBERLAND DEAL

and the bridge charges had been discussed and Mr. King condemned the government. Mr. King went to Moncton with Mr. Hazen and stated that notwithstanding the partisanship of the committee of inquiry Mr. Hazen had proved to the satisfaction of all right thinking men the truth of the charges he had made in connection with the bridge contracts. Within a few months Mr. King changed and began to pose as a new light liberal. (Applause.) It was a remarkable conversion. Up to Sept. 26, 1900, Mr. King acted as one of his (Sproul's) friends at Sussex. Up to that time he was an opponent of Mr. Pugsley in the election pending. On the night of the 25th of September Mr. King took a drive, and in the quiet of the night, on his way out to Waterford, he recalled the light that was in the current circumstances at the time. Mr. King was at that period one of the contractors in the erection of the new Depot house. Mr. King the next day flaunted in the face of friends a paper authorizing him to open up the C. G. R. water pipe across the street. The speaker had often heard of rum and money turning people over, but this was the first occasion on which he had heard of water being the instrument. It was the only time he had ever heard of water winning a man. (Applause.) Mr. King was understood to do it, but he believed in the doctrine of immersion generally. It was known then that there would be a vacancy in the representation of Kings. Mr. King was promised the nomination at that time. Mr. King's conversion differed from that of the Phillipsian prior in that he respected the man he had just called out. "What shall I do to be saved?" Mr. King far exceeded and transcended him. His cry was "What shall I get, by being saved?" (Laughter.) Mr. King said if he (Sproul) were elected the county of Kings would get nothing. Mr. King's conversion to this story all over the county. Mr. King said he had looked well after the roads and bridges. The speaker was willing that Mr. King should do that, but he occupied the position without a mandate from the people. Kings had been without representation for one session, which was attributable to the

CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE

who now appealed to the electors to hold up their arms. There was no necessity for you to have a supporter on the floors of the house while the memory of the forged Rothersey list lingered among you. Mr. Pugsley trusted that public memory was short. And now he brought on the election. Mr. Pugsley did it in order not to distract the young men who had recently been added to the electors. But at the present time many good men who could have voted last year were disfranchised because they were away in the woods of Nova Scotia, and could not come home to vote. These men's franchises and rights sank into insignificance when compared with some 75 young men recently added.

Mr. Sproul then took up the much talked of Rothersey question. Mr. Pugsley in his first address was so valiant and threatened vengeance on any man who charged him with any knowledge of the forging of the list. Parents watched their children with interest as the youngsters built houses out of an alphabetical list of names. Mr. Pugsley was doing now. No one ever charged Mr. Pugsley with having had anything to do with making up or filing of the Rothersey list. Why did Mr. Pugsley not answer the charge made against him that since his resignation was first called to his attention he had not done one act in the line of his duty as a public officer in searching out and punishing the guilty parties? That was the charge against the attorney general. (Applause.) Mr. Pugsley said he and Mr. King were not responsible for the making up of the list.

THE CASE OF MR. KING

was just this: Mr. King was not the thief, but he was willing to take the stolen goods and get the benefit therefrom. (Applause.) The list given by Coun. Gilbert to Mr. Otty was given with the understanding that it would be returned when the list given to Mr. Gilliland turned up. When the forged list reached Mr. Otty all that remained of the original list were the wrapper and the affidavits. There were on this list 46 names more than were on the paper signed by the revisors. When this came to the speaker's knowledge he consulted with Geo. W. Fowler, M. P., and action was taken to set the list aside. They had absolute knowledge of the contents of the original list. Mr. King wanted it given back to Mr. Gilbert, and attempted to build on Mr. Otty. Mr. King said Mr. Otty had no right to advise the council not to return Mr. Gilbert's copy of the list to that gentleman. Further than that Mr. King said that Mr. Otty what he would do if he were called upon to give up his position. Mr. Otty.

HONEST MAN THAT HE WAS.

replied that if handed a pen he would write out his resignation. Mr. King was the candidate of the 496 men whose names somehow got on the list. A meeting was held in Mr. Pugsley's office and delegates were chosen to attend the Kings county convention for the selection of a candidate. Two of them attended the convention. They were there as bogus voters and represented the 496 bogus voters. They had never been on the list before, and were not on now. In view of the fact

SURPRISE SURPRISE SURPRISE is SURPRISE SOAP is SURPRISE Pure Hard Soap. SURPRISE SURPRISE

that not one step had been taken by the government or officers of the government to seek out the guilty parties and punish them, Mr. Sproul claimed that every vote given for Mr. King was an endorsement of the outrage. Votes for Mr. King upheld the reluctance and inactivity of Mr. Pugsley. In the petition for quashing the list the speaker had no desire to take any responsibility. There was no counsel except on the action of Mr. Pugsley, who sent C. N. Skinner to oppose the application. The attorney general—That was not done. Mr. Sproul—I have the information that Mr. Skinner appeared on your order. Mr. Pugsley—That is untrue. He was not instructed to oppose the quashing of the list. Mr. Sproul—Mr. Hazen is here and he can tell us. Mr. Hazen—Yes, he did oppose it. (Cheers.) Mr. Sproul—I came here to prove everything I say. What was done along the line of seeking out and prosecuting the guilty parties? Mr. Pugsley says he asked Mr. Gilliland, to whom he gave the list, and Mr. Gilliland declined to tell. Think of that! Mr. Pugsley went to a man who was supposed to be complicated and asked him to tell about the forgery. The crown officer with constables at his call was the one to prosecute the criminals. But Mr. Pugsley moved neither hand nor foot except to ask Mr. Gilliland and Mr. Sproul was convinced that the reason Mr. Pugsley did not act was that

THE PERPETRATORS OF THE CRIME

were too close home to him politically. Mr. Pugsley asked Mr. Sproul to repeat that statement. Mr. Sproul—I have no hesitation in doing that. It was this: The reason Mr. Pugsley did not institute proceedings against the guilty parties was that they were too close home to him politically. (Applause and cheers.) Some things had leaked out with reference to it. He wished to state as his firm conviction that he did not believe, nor did he ever believe, that they were too close home to him politically. (Applause and cheers.) Some things had leaked out with reference to it. He wished to state as his firm conviction that he did not believe, nor did he ever believe, that they were too close home to him politically. (Applause and cheers.) Some things had leaked out with reference to it. He wished to state as his firm conviction that he did not believe, nor did he ever believe, that they were too close home to him politically. (Applause and cheers.)

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THE PLAN OF THE GOVERNMENT

was to make Mr. Gilliland their crown contractor. Mr. Pugsley, as the pet officer, was grossly negligent in the discharge of his duty that he did not

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cause an inquiry to be instituted. (Applause.) A parliamentary committee could have been appointed and Mr. Gilliland could have been made to swear to whom he gave the list. The list, it appeared, found its way into the hands of C. J. Milligan, the liberal organizer at that time, now the manager of the Telegraph. It was said on good authority that the letter containing the forged list was registered in the name and from the office of Mr. Milligan in St. John. Mr. Sproul was not prepared to say that Mr. Milligan had anything to do with the preparation of the forged list, but he did have this to say, from his knowledge of Mr. Milligan there was no offence he could commit politically that he would not commit. (Applause.) Mr. Milligan tried to vote the name of a resident of Rothersey on one occasion. He gave his name as Rev. Allan Daniel, who was in charge of one of the churches of Rothersey. Mr. Milligan was rejected by the presiding officer at the poll, H. B. Dickson, but he insisted on voting. Mr. Dickson refused to allow him to do so unless he took the oath, unless he swore that he was Rev. Mr. Daniel. A man so sunk to a sense of political decency would not surprise him (Sproul) by anything he would do politically. (Applause.) It was open for Mr. Gilliland and Mr. Milligan to make the disclosure. Mr. Pugsley said the government did more than that. With the consent of the government he introduced legislation making illegal the filing of the list. What did that amount to? The supreme court had quashed it. Mr. Pugsley claimed that he had secured the adoption of the one man one vote principle. When Mr. Pugsley discovered that the opposition were in favor of that he incorporated the idea. But Mr. Pugsley failed to carry out the details, failed to make it effective and efficient.

GREAT FAULT WAS FOUND

In this county because of the dishonesty of certain electors. Every contest people came out from St. John and made a regular saturnalia of debauchery at the non-resident booth at Rothersey. The government found men in St. John willing to do the dirty work for their candidates through rum and the mighty dollar. (Applause.) If the government really meant to strike at the wrong all the non-resident votes would be struck off. The speaker called upon the electors to say whether they were going to vote for the man who sought to profit by this unrighteous political act. It was an attempt to set at defiance the will of the people. Good honest liberals tried hard to undo the wrong, but the inactivity of the government stood out against that. He was surprised that Mr. Pugsley did not screen himself by stating that it was the Tories which fixed the Rothersey list. Mr. Pugsley said neither he nor Mr. King was responsible. But it was done in their interests and not in that of the opposition. (Applause.) If Mr. King were elected, what was the conclusion? It was that Kings was all right and the people satisfied with the government. Then the surplus would be spent in counties which elected opposition members. Mr. King was astray when he gave the local government credit for the institution of the dairies and cheese factories. For the dairying industry we were largely indebted to the efforts of the old liberal conservative government of Canada. The local government had

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED.

How a Remarkable Case of Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING MAN IN CANADA

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists, and Sick People.

(From the Mail and Empire.) OSHAWA, Ont., Feb. 21.—Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in the Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists as well as sick people, write him, and many often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers: "I have given my sworn statement, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney is the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.

Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles are directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.

Mr. Pugsley said neither he nor Mr. King was responsible. But it was done in their interests and not in that of the opposition. (Applause.) If Mr. King were elected, what was the conclusion? It was that Kings was all right and the people satisfied with the government. Then the surplus would be spent in counties which elected opposition members. Mr. King was astray when he gave the local government credit for the institution of the dairies and cheese factories. For the dairying industry we were largely indebted to the efforts of the old liberal conservative government of Canada. The local government had

asked them to be willing to do what could properly be expected of them. Mr. Pugsley in his first address was so valiant and threatened vengeance on any man who charged him with any knowledge of the forging of the list. Parents watched their children with interest as the youngsters built houses out of an alphabetical list of names. Mr. Pugsley was doing now. No one ever charged Mr. Pugsley with having had anything to do with making up or filing of the Rothersey list. Why did Mr. Pugsley not answer the charge made against him that since his resignation was first called to his attention he had not done one act in the line of his duty as a public officer in searching out and punishing the guilty parties? That was the charge against the attorney general. (Applause.) Mr. Pugsley said he and Mr. King were not responsible for the making up of the list.

Mr. Sproul—I will not agree to do anything of the kind. (Cheers.) If I have not finished my address at 5 I will continue to speak. I have not had any desire to have joint meetings that could have been arranged. He wrote to Mr. King months ago asking him to agree to joint meetings, but Mr. King replied that the election was not coming for some time. Mr. King promised to take the position in consideration, but when the election was brought on he heard nothing further from Mr. King. As the speaker said before, the party whip had been snapped and the liberal conservative party to support Mr. King. The speaker asked all honest liberals what right Pugsley or Mr. King had to their support. Mr. Tweedie was a supporter of each succeeding liberal conservative administration in Canada from 1878 down to 1896. He gave them active assistance in Northumberland county in all the elections. Mr. Pugsley was an adherent of the liberal conservative party while the banner of success floated over it. Mr. Pugsley said the conservative party refused for 13 years to recognize the just claim of the province in the Eastern Extension matter, but during all those years Mr. Pugsley supported the liberal conservative party. He said that for a portion of that time Mr. Pugsley was the nominated candidate for the representation of Kings county by the conservative party. (Applause.) Mr. Pugsley has been on all the main roads and on the fence, but the chief character of the attorney general was when the time came for the division of the spoils he was always on the side where the loaves and fishes were. (Cheers.) Mr. Tweedie, after Mr. Blair became minister of railways and canals, hid himself to Montreal and got himself interviewed by a newspaper. There he declared a change of heart; no, but a change of base. In view of the good resulting from Mr. Blair's acceptance of this office Mr. Tweedie decided to cast in his lot with the liberals. (Applause.)

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EASTERN Mr. Sproul said New Brunswick rights by the Mr. Pugsley ment. The g into debt year ment and it w He considered Time this gove present, showing the increase in Mr. Pugsley's accounts were government ha pay the bills. award claim. M ley did not see of it. It was and not five a Newfoundlan The rest was the fishermen Mr. Pugsley give us a portl was doubtful. up the oppo wanted the st just as the d stood. Then exposure of t of the govern impossible to tion to the p favored the ed the system be dragged to were paid to Mr. Sproul find him h with his con ected by cle know that he sentiment. If he could along gress. No ma good. He w duty to oppo by the govern in the interes province.

Another plan form was to i port to what plank was la was violating for steel brid the governme tion's way of were let out of the idea. Mr had dropped to 4-4 and Dominion Bri so condemned was doing the government I principle was violated by th with gangs t would do the cost more the done for.

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Joseph Brown. Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles are directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy. Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.



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