general provincial result, many of them wended their way towards Berryman's hall and from 8 o'clock to 10 o'clock the tumultous cheering could be heard for blocks away. It was their turn now and every one present gave his throat plenty of exercise. Much of their joy, however, was tempered by the fact that Premier Blair had been defeated. No one could understand it; no one was present who could explain it. The "little sheets," as Mr. Temple called the orange circulars, were not known then to exist, although some rumor had reached the city that Mr. Gibson had at the last moment changed his mind.

The circulars appealing to the prejudice of protestants and orangemen originated, in the first instance, in the mind of Mr. H. H. Pitts, the person who was nominated by a temperance convention and who availed himself of his position as county master of the orange lodge to bring the influence of the order to bear to secure his election and defeat the government ticket. Those prominent orangemen with whom PROGRESS has talked and who have read the following characteristic circulars have denounced them in unmeasured terms claiming that it is contrary to the best interests of the body itself to disseminate such literature. Mr. Pitts acknowledges the origin of the first circular and as the later circulars were also printed in his office it is to be presumed that he knew a great deal about them. There is nothing of course, in them to indicate their authorship except bad English and worse grammar, but whoever wrote them and whoever originated them it is not to be doubted but that they were taken the most advantage of by those who opposed to the adminstratiod. PROGRESS understands it to be a fact that Mr. Geo. F. Gregory and the Rev. Mr. Sykes were instrumental in their distribution in the district in and about Harvey. This is more surprising since the Catholics of York county have hitherto been quite pronounced in their support of Mr. Gregory in his contests for the Dominion parliament.

York County Orangemen to the Front.

GRAND ORANGE CONVENTION.

FREDERICTON, Sept. 30th, 1892.

DEAR BROTHERS: A dissolution of the local Legislature having been officially announced, and a General Election proclaimed for the 22nd October, it seems most opportune for the Orangemen of York County to meet and discuss what plans they should pursne in the comiag campaign. With the earnest desire to strengthen our beloved order, and carry out the principles so dear to every true Orangeman, and on the advice of a large number of the members, an Orange Convention is hereby called to meet in the Orange hall, Fredericton, on Friday afternoon, October 7th, at 2 o'clock, to discuss the situation and our true course as an Orange Association.

We cannot but remember that only a few months ago it was evidenced on the floors af the Legislature that NOT ONE representative could be found in the 41 members, though there were many who "rode in on the Protestant horse," but who considered it a reproach to be told so and denied it—there was not one of them who would present a petition for protection and justice from the Rome-cursed minority at Bathurst. Are we to fold our hands and say Peace! when there is no peace? Shall we be content to remain idle while the battle wages thick and fast around us? Shall the minions of a Romish hierarchy buy up the constituencies, and close up the mouths of our politicians for the sake of the position they can secure them by their solid support? Will ORANGENEN quibble over personal matters, and allow the foe to break down the doors even of our public schools? No! The Orangemen of York are not built on that principle. Let us support for office only those candidates who will PLEDGE themselves to give us an untrammelled School Law, and a policy of "equal rights to all and no special privileges to any." Let every true Orangeman be on hand, I admonish you, that ye fail not, and that ye notify every member within your reach to be present.

Fraternally and sincerely,
HERMAN H. PITTS,
County Master.

ORANGEMEN AND PROTESTANTS, AWAKE!

The signs of the times point to a crucial test of Protestantism and the Orange order, and an epoch in Provincial history equal to the days when our people fought out the principle of a free education for the children of the country regardless of wealth or position.

The powers and the persons that then aligned themselves against the Home and the schoo., are still at work, and today, we have the spectacle of a legislature in a Protestant country with the mouths of the members gagged against any infringement, or encroachments on the interests of the Church of Rome, and further, that this church's methods must be above criticism. This is said to be *Protestant liberalism*, which for the sake of PEACE will not protest its own people and its own homes. Do not be deceived by the argument that this is an agitation for political effect. Politicians have long enough deluded the people; these are *facts* that cannot b truthully refuted.

The leader who now controls the government of this country *has always* been an opponent of our Free School System. He has been a candidate more than once against it, and it was not until the matter was finally settled, the law passed, and the question not a political issue at the polls that Mr. Blair could ever be elected to represent the people of York. Does the Roman Catholic Church forget his labors in their behalf in the past? No. Almost to a man the Roman Catholic vote in this country is cast solid for Mr. Blair, and Mr. Blair's government. Is there any wonder then that the assertion is made today even in the government ranks that "the Roman Catholic church has not yet received all that she is to get, and that more privileges are to be granted them;" while even Mr. Blair's weak-kneed, limber-jointed Protestant supporters are wondering where this thing is going to end, and hosts of them are roundly denouncing his course and will take no part in the election. If then YOU are so tied to Mr. Blair as to feel indisposed to vote against him, in his open violation of honest, fair play and Protestant principle; don't vote at all.

Then we have two members of the Orange association, one of whom having the highest honors, and the other aspiring to such, namely Wilson and Colter in collusion to present a simple petition, asking for a committee of investigation into the wrongs of the persecuted protestant minority at Bathurst, from being presented to the legislature, while this is approved of by the leader of the government who is anxious this matter should be kept out of the assembly. Then we have the same petition treated as a laughable farce in the legislative council, and Orange members present, viz, Wilson and Pugsley, chuckling over its being shelved.

Then we have the government party, assisting, and Mr. Colter stating it as a fact that they have the Roman Catholic Vote anyway and they can BUY enough weak-kneed protestants and orangemen to elect them beyond peradventure. This is not a creed question or an agitation against the Roman Catholic people, or even against that Church. It is simply asking for "equal rights to all, and special privileges to none," as laid down by the Presbyterian Synod in session recently in St. John.

In this great battle for God and Country and Queen, shall Orangemen and true Protestants throw down their arms and fly the field? Shall they swing open the Gates of Derry as the traitor Lundey would have in the days of old, or shall th y like the valiant boys who fought at Aughrim and at the Boyne march on toward the foe, and with bayonets fixed, banners waving and swords flashing, advance to the battle, if to die then dying with the face toward that foe. Would we be worthy descendants of the True Blues and Apprentice Boys who closed the Gates and hurled back defiance in the face of the immense odds, were we to fold our arms and let the same foe that would, in the days of yore, have made the streets of Derry run red with Protestant blood, now trample over our dearly bought, and sacred rights as citizens and Protestant electors. Would be worthy of this heritage, this Canada we live in, were we to raise no protest against the foreign invasion of its soil by nuns and priests, and a compact between this alien church and a government to retain office. If we cast our ballots on polling day against the Orange candidate and for the government, a government that will do nothing to emancipate the slaves under the Romish yoke of serfdom at Bathurst, it would be well for us to die—Yes! like Judas, go and hang ourselves; and every Orangeman who will sell his principles for money or position should be branded in every community in this province as a TRAITOR.

BLAIR'S FAREWELL TO YORK.

What the Premier Had to Say as to the Reasons for His Defeat.

There was a dramatic scene in the old county court-house at Fredericton on Tuesday last. The occasion of that scene was the farewell address of New Brunswick's most gifted public man to the constituents of York. Those who heard that address will not soon forget it. They will remember the strong, courageous face; they will remember the tall, commanding figure, and the ringing voice, whose very accent reached the heart. The opposition candidates had spoken and they had been so well received that a spectator might have been pardoned for supposing that the sympathy of the audience was largely with them. But when Andrew G. Blair came forward this illusion was dispelled. He was still York's favorite son, and the old court-house rang with such cheers as were never heard within its walls before. It was fully five minutes before the storm of applause was stayed, and the author and hero of the matchless campaign of 1892 was able to speak. To PROGRESS belongs the exclusive privilege of presenting in full to the people of New Brunswick the farewell words of the Premier to the people of York. He said:

Gentlemen and friends: I have not had the fortune to stand very often upon this platform in the capacity of a defeated candidate. It has been many years since the people of this county first entrusted me in a generous way with their confidence as a representative. Ten years have rolled round—the ten best years of my life—since you first conferred upon me your approval as a member and leader of the present administration. It has been my endeavor, day and night, at all times and under all the circumstances in which I have been placed, to devote my best energies and abilities in the service of my county and of my province. (Applause.) Whenever I have thought that it was the desire of this county that anything in my power should be done it has been my earnest endeavor to accomplish it, and while I realize that I stand before you here today as a defeated candidate, having had passed upon me the condemnation of my constituents, I want it to be understood by you each and all that I do not stand humiliated. I want it understood that I feel today that although this constituency has said that it does not longer desire my services, yet among the people of this province in every section of it there will be a feeling that I deserved better at the hands of York than I have received. (Deafening Cheers.)

I notice that some of our friends opposite seem to be very sensitive as to some remarks which I made, on nomination day, or upon the evening on which I spoke in the City hall. I notice that Capt. Howe has referred to these remarks in very strong language indeed—language which indicates that those remarks struck very keenly into his soul. He has referred to a conversation which, he says, took place between him and myself some years ago. If he says that conversation took place I will not say it did not, but I have not the slightest recollection of ever having employed towards him the language to which he refers. But I wish him to understand that in the general reference I made the other day to the character of the opposition ticket as not being a reflex of the intelligence of this county, I did not intend any personal reference to him, but my reference was solely as to the composition of the ticket generally, and what I then said has been affirmed a thousand times by his own friends and supporters. What I stated I believe is the feeling of the county of York today: that the gentlemen whom you have chosen to be your representatives for the next four years do not fitly and adequately represent the intelligence of the people of this constituency. (Applause.) I do not say that there are not some gentlemen on that ticket who would make very good men on any ticket that might be selected, but I say that they should be associated with men who would be able on the floors of the legislature to cope with the best men that come from other counties and hold their own. (Cheers.) It has been said that my remarks were degrading. If so it must be considered a degrading circumstance that the public today are not content with the selection made. (Applause.) Today, if you were to take the opinion of the people of this county, I think it would be found to be one of extreme regret that they had allowed themselves to be misled—that they had allowed themselves in a whirlwind of religious passion to commit their most valued interests to the hands of the persons who are now entrusted with them. (Cheers.)

I hope, people of York, that you will not be disappointed; I hope these gentlemen will realize the expectations of their warmest supporters and closest friends, but I mean to make no unkind allusion to these gentlemen, nor did I mean to when I stated before, that I did not think and do not think, that the men you have chosen are the best available men, even among those who are in opposition to the present government. (Applause.)

Now, I am not going, on the present occasion, to wander over the different features which have developed themselves in this contest, and I am not going to waste time in explaining the causes which have led to this result. But I desire in my own interests—I desire in justice to myself, and in justice to a large number of people in this community among whom we have lived happily and amicably, to say that when the religious cry has been raised, that Mr. Pitts has raised, and which the opposition have taken the best advantage of—when they have tried to inflame the minds of the protestants of this county against their catholic friends and neighbors—when they have thought to create the impression that this government was simply a tool in the hands of the church of Rome and that I had lent myself to designs adverse to the principle of equal rights to all the people of this community, I want it to be understood that this is a base slander upon myself, that it is a calumny as applied to the government of the day, and that it is a grievous wrong done to the catholic people of this county and of this province. (Deafening cheers.)

I have been told, nay more than that, I know, that statements have been circulated of a very specific character as respects my own sayings and doings. In the various polling districts men were sent to denounce and who did denounce the government and denounce myself and say that I had written letters to catholic priests in various portions of this province, in which I said "Give the government the catholic vote and I will guarantee you separate schools." (Hear, hear.) That statement was made I believe at every polling station in this county.

A voice—It is false.

Counter-cries—It is not false.

Hon. Mr. Blair—Gentlemen, is it not true that thousands and thousands of circulars representing me to be an opponent of the free school law (which is as atrocious a falsehood as any man ever uttered)—representing me to be a minion in the hands of the church of Rome which was riding rough-shod over the protestants of this country, were disseminated broadcast in every parish of this county from one end of it to the other? And by whom were they spread abroad? I regret to say that a gentleman who is now one of your representatives originated it and that the opposition party, acting with him in this county, the candidates and their friends, are responsible for its circulation. Is it not true that the statement was made at the different polls that I had written to the Rev. Mr. Pelletier, of Kent county, pledging myself to give separate schools to the catholic people if I received their support? (Applause.) Thrown into every homestead in this county was the statement that I had written a letter of this kind for the purpose of securing the support of the French and catholic people of this province. A more diabolical falsehood never emenated from a political opponent. I never wrote such a letter, nay more, there is not that Roman catholic priest or layman who ever suggested to me, from the moment that I first entered public life until now, that I should confer or agree to confer any single, solitary privilege upon them as distinguished from the other citizens in this community. (Loud cheering.) I never saw any evidence that they desired it, and I am convinced they have judgment enough to know that if they asked it I would not consent, or it I did agree I would be powerless to carry such an agreement out. (Mr. Blair here stated that he had understood from Mr. Wilson that Mr. Henry McAdam read to the people at the Mouth of Keswick the circular referred to. Mr. McAdam, who was present in the crowd, and was called upon by Mr. Blair, admitted amid the hisses and groans of the audience that he had done so; that he did not know who gave him the circular, and that he believed at the time that the statements made were true. Mr. McAdam further admitted that he had stated that Father McDevitt had written a letter which Charles Duffy had used among the people of Northfield, Sunbury county, stating that the attorney-general had promised the catholics should be allowed free schools.)

I desire that the impression may not exist in any portion of this province that I have either yielded or been asked to yield one hair's breadth upon this question of our public schools. It has never been proposed to me by the Catholic people of this country. (Applause). The only thing the government of this province has ever done in the direction of recognizing that there were Catholic people in the province in connection with the administration of the public school law, was done 17 years ago. Am I and this government to be held responsible because we do not propose to rescind the regulations made in good faith at that time in order to bring about the harmonious operation of that law? And because we will not consent to rescind those regulations which let me add we have not yet been asked to do we find men agitating for equal rights and privileges to the whole people of the country, as though equal rights and privileges were not already guaranteed and had not been already enjoyed by the whole people. (Applause).

Gentlemen let me say to the people of this county that, in taking leave of this constituency, I do so very much more in sorrow that in anger. I do not want anybody to suppose that there is in my breast any feeling of animosity towards the county in any way. But I do leave you with feelings of very great regret I feel that I have been entitled to more generous consideration than I have now received at your hands. I can only hope, gentlemen, that you may find in the future a service more faithful—a service more efficient than I have been able to render you. Regarding the statement published in Monday morning's *Sun* that I was already hunting for another constituency, let me makethis remark, that before I was scarcely conscious (because I did not very readily realize, I can assure you that it had been possible for this county to reach the result it did in this election), before I had dreamt or thought of what my future course would be, I was the recipient of telegraphic offers from men who had been elected to the legislature offering to resign their seats and give me an opportunity to contest them for a seat in the legislature. (Applause.) I had those offers and those offers have increased and multiplied, and it may be a source of some gratification to the people of York to know, that while I have apparently sacrificed the interests of this county—while I have been so entirely faulty in my service as your representative, there are people in other sections of the province, and there are representatives who have been chosen by the people to represent them in the legislature who have so valued the service I might be able to render them as to be willing to throw up the seats they occupy, and, gentlemen, you cannot count the number of them upon the fingers of one hand. (Loud cheering.)

Well, gentlemen, as to the course I shall take I have not yet decided. As I said in the interview, which was published in the newspaper of yesterday, I am considering what that action shall be. I am not going to be hasty in the matter. But one thing I will assure you of: that if, on due consideration, it shall be decided by me in consultation with my friends throughout the province to offer myself for another constituency, and the result shall be my election for another county, it will be demonstrated that the government will be able to stand against the combined influence of my old county of York and the other counties which may be against us. (Loud cheers.) Those of you who have been so anxious to displace the men who have been serving you in the past may lay that flattering unction to your souls. You have been hungering and thirsting for the sweets and emoluments of office but you will have to possess another term. The happy moment has not yet arrived. You have not yet reached the goal to which your stupendous efforts have been directed. It was almost within your reach as you thought, but let me tell you, those of you who are concerned in that particular aspect of the question, that it will elude your grasp. You may put your hand as you think upon it, but when you raise your hand you will find that it is not there. (Cheers and laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, I wish to say in conclusion, that I leave this county with the heartiest and warmest and kindliest feelings for the friends who have stood by me through all these many contests. I shall always recollect the zeal, the heartiness, the assiduity with which you have stood at my back and have secured so many times my return. I cannot express to you how deeply grateful I am for the continued support which I have thus received from you. I shall carry away with me the warmest and kindliest feelings towards all my friends, and I hope and I believe that in the future, when you look over my record as your representative in the legislature of this country and in connection with its government—whatever may be the slanders which have circulated against me—there will remain conspicuous, clear, and distinct above all these, some monuments of my work of which I shall not be ashamed and the value of which the people of this county will some day be willing to recognize and admit. (Tumultous cheering followed the conclusion of the Premier's speech).

It needed only the touch of misfortune to show how deep was the affection and respect which, after all, the people of York felt for the man whom they had rejected. If today the contest of Saturday last could be fought over again the county would reverse its shameful verdict by a handsome majority. But the mischief has been done and Andrew G. Blair, the foremost public man in New Brunswick, has shaken from his feet the dust of York.

THE UNEXPECTED HAPPENED.

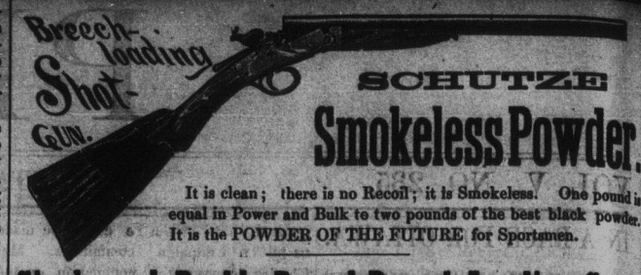
Messrs. McKeown and McLeod a Tie and the Latter Declared Elected.

The result of declaration day in St. John may be characterized as a surprise both to the opposition and to the government. While the leaders of the latter party had a pretty good idea that the vote between Mr. McKeown and Mr. McLeod was a very close one, it is perhaps safe to assume that they did not expect it to result in a tie. But when the official returns were counted it was found that both Mr. McKeown and Mr. McLeod had received 971 votes and the sheriff in deciding the matter cast his vote in favor of the resident of the county, Mr. McLeod. There are some who think that in view of the circumstances, Sheriff Harding should have given his vote in favor of Mr. Keown, who has been a representative. There is no doubt that if he had done so he would have been placed in a curious position to say the least. From a personal standpoint the vote of Sheriff Harding is exactly what would have been expected of any officer occupying his position.

There are many friends of Mr. McKeown who believe that he is far better out of provincirl politics. He claims to be a a liberal and if his recent record in the the contest in Carleton is taken into consideration he has proved himself to be one, but in this city and county his energies in Dominion politics have not been directed towards the election of the liberal candidates. Even those who are opposed to him felt a personal regret on Wednesday when the announcement was made which relegated him to private life, anxious though they were to see the county of St. John represented by two government supporters.

The particular ballot in dispute came from a St. Martins polling booth where Mr. Smith was returning officer and Mr. W. E. Skillen represented the interests of the government party. When the ballot was picked up by the returning officer an objection was made to it by the representative of the opposition candidates who claimed that although the names of Dunn and McLeod were printed on it that because there were two pencil crosses also marked on it that it was illegal. The contention of Mr. Skillen was that the pencil marks did not destroy the ballot and he finally succeeded in having the returning officer count the ballot. While doing so Mr. Smith stated that he would preserve it and forward it to the sheriff in this city. The returning officer was wrong although he did not know it at the time, because the law allows him the right of a final decision regarding whether a ballot is good or bad, and once the ballot is counted the sheriff had nothing to do with it. In the same booth a second ballot with the names of Rourke and McLeod was marked exactly in the same way and the opposition representative present made no objection to its being counted nor did the government representative and it also took its place among the votes without question.

The mistake which made the people believe that Mr. McKeown had a majority of ten or eleven over McLeod was made by returning officer Robiuson who became so excited over the result from another polling place that he stated the returns both to the press and to the committees giving Mr. McKeown a majority of ten more than he actually received. The official returns being all right the mistake was not discovered until declaration day.



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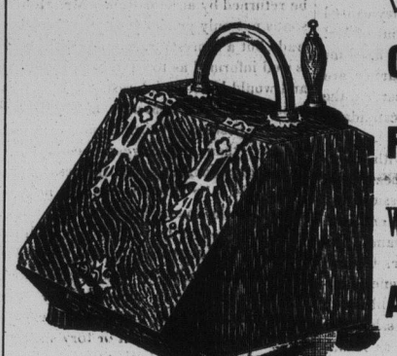

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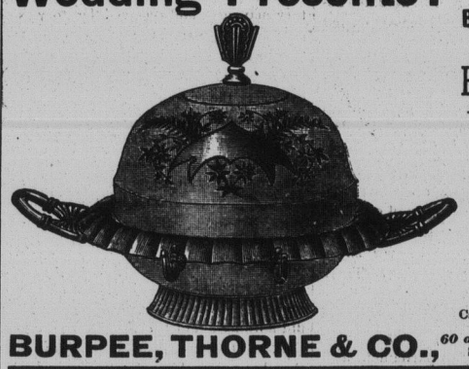

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MUSICAL &

IN MUSICAL CIRCLES.

How amusing it is to listen to the somewh criticisms upon one's remarks, especially wh are directed against a perfectly irresponsible it is exceedingly funny to him, but I wond the other likes it.

People have many different ideas about mu instance, there was a young lady singing he who, every time she encountered the vowel any shape or form, twisted and screwed her on one side as if she were going to whistle bias, and made a queer little squeak. neighbor observed, "Doesn't she sing sweet another occasion an orchestra played a well air, cornet solo, accompanied by the other ments. The soloist evidently must have s thought he was late for a train or something parted from andante to allegro, triumphantl ing while his accompaniment was about in t die. A dear old man, who was sitting near bed his hands, his eyes positively glistened light; he smacked his lips and remarked that's what I call music."

The Oratorio society is to be congratulated having Mr. Porrer as secretary again. Mr. is the right man for this position.

I hear that the "Lay of the Bell" was tak again at the Monday practice, the general being that this work requires a great dea practice than it is likely to get.

It seems rather strange that the service at church was not more elaborate at the ord service on Sunday morning, as it is a rare th have an ordination here, but Mr. Strand w given sufficient notice to have the boys p practiced. Mr. Strand deserves great prai the excellent manner in which the boys are now-a-days. They sang in tune all throug one deviation in the unaccompanied verse hymn being due to a slight error in the teno Mr. Marston Guillod, of the Mission chur Mr. Duff, of the Kirk, ably assisted the which was evenly balanced in all parts, and music was very well sung. Mr. Guillod ass the anniversary service of the Church of E Institute on Friday evening.

It will give the Oratorio society, Trinity and the Minstrels a thrill of pleasure to lea Mr. Fred Smith will not remain permanentl from St. John.

Mr. James S. Ford will, I believe, leave John via Halifax, on the 9 h of November Ford will be warmly welcomed back by his and pupils.

There is also a faint rumor that another m is not lost to us forever.

The minstrels are hard at work. I ove enthusiastic remarks about some of the costu be worn at the second performance, whi "most fetching" but not likely to become fa able in St. John.

The young ladies of Stone church are to concert on Friday, Nov. 3.

I have to thank those who sent me the choi The singers in the Germain street baptist are Maggie Gunn, Mrs. Joseph Kirkpatrick, Miss Estey, Miss Edna McFarlane, Miss Carrie more, sopranos; Miss Emma McInnis, Mrs Cully Black, alto; Mr. Chas. S. Harding, Perkins, tenor. I don't know if the other men are tenor or bass, so will just give their n Mr. James S. Harding, Mr. W. F. Nobles W. Fred Wigmore. Mrs. Will Jones, organ

Those in Queen Square methodist choi Miss Emma Shenton and Miss Potts, sop Miss J. Shenton and Miss C. Gunn, alto; Whiteside and Mr. Powers, tenor; Mr. Buchanan, bass. Mr. Harry Turner, organis

LOUNG

TONES AND UNDERTONES.

A combined piano and organ is th vention of Munchen musician, who send one of the instruments to the Wo Fair.

Tickets for a music hall perform are given away with every copy of of the London weeklies bought by public.

It is said that Lottie Collins, whe England, had a salary of six thou pounds sterling, the highest ever paid public dancer.

Patti is credited with saying that sle the best tonic for a prima donna's v Marie Rose says a well regulated diet the avoidance of pastry, pickles and will preserve the voice.

Robert Franz, the well-known compo is dead. He was born in Halle in 18 He became on enthusiastic admirer of works of Bach, and soon proved his genius, both as a pianist and orche leader. Gradually he won fame as a c poser, particularly of religious chants. also composed many popular airs.

An exchange remarks that Paderew has lost his hair, but has parted with n ing of the genius of his fingers. Shorn a to the visual sense, comparatively comm place, the gifted Pole intends in the fut to appeal less to sentimentality and m to sentiment. His hirsute aureole inter ed with our exact estimate of his va Henceforth we may judge Paderewski his art and not by his hair.

Speaking of popular songs, it is alle that the atrocity of "Where Did You that Hat?" has been one of the most s cessful in pleasing the popular taste. was written by an actor named Joe S livan, who never wrote anything else, the fact that it had an estimated sale about a quarter of a million copies ou to satisfy him that he is a success as a co poser. Even "McGinty" did not rea anything like the same circulation.

Madame Patti gives a little talk on m sical theory as follows. When question as to the secret of her good health and retention of her voice, she said: "I ke my temper and stick to regular hour She added this valuable suggestion, "Ne lose your temper." No woman can ke young who often loses her temper. Wh I feel that my temper is getting the bet of me I get up and leave the room. Av all excesses of every kind. Be moderate all things."

Popular songs are not always written successful musical composers, as is gene ally supposed. The ratio of comic son which live and are sung by the people not more than one in two hundred son which find their way to the counters of t music stores. It is pre-eminently a que tion of the survival of the fittest in son writing, as in any other production of h man genius. Some of the most successf comic songs have been originated in t brains of variety actors.

Speaking of the effect of Paderewsk illness, an English paper says that t financial loss to the Polish artist is estimat at $45,000. This can well be, for Engla must represent some $25,000 of this sum and the fifteen Californian engagemen cannot be reckoned at less than $20,00 Up to the present, M. Paderewski's age in England has received over one hundre and thirty offers for him from America concert-givers; and, as no concert is booke unless at least $1,500 is assurred, the valu of this American engagement promises t