April 21, 1886.

d there were many ald not be reduced. men here now as one s again that I will supthat does not redi ecutive council to five. of these gentlemen on 83 on the very first day was brought in to re even, yet not one thing ord was said about that day of the session, o'clock when half the me and the remainder they committed the it was impossible to so by their action ments with contempt. present time not one bout that bill by the n and I wish to know. think desire to know y can put forward in

en laid by the provin reductions made in did reduce the salaries tments some \$1,200: s of the executive coun reduced any? I will that point. It is said, but I think there is so well as figures if em up. expense executive gov-

---- \$36,277 00 \$36,277 00 \$8,360 00 \$40,246 04 \$4,315 4 \$4,315 4 \$4,27,206 00

figures think there has for the years 1884 tell you that in the es of executive council 80, 1, 2 and 3, a large which are omitted i 85, notably the matter ction with the collect-vhich, in the year 1880, 534, and in 1882, \$11,re included in the exvernment till the year bunted to \$10,000, and in the two latter years ded, hence the seeming There are other item way, but were they all d that no saving had the contrary an in-

CONTINGENCIES. returns, and I do not h them in any way, to

..... \$13,826 66 few words as to this ntlemen propose to disare the facts? They on the first or March, 1883, and ben power for some two they seek to disown it. on the 31st December vere only two months 1,324.48, and in 1885. connection you will item of contingencies ual charge; sometim etimes less. In addile item, we have also ead of unforeseen ex-

find this item amounts 885 to \$2.931.46. harge made against the because Mr. Wetmore, but let us turn to the under the present adat do we find? Has not t some little items from have these gentlemen redo not say they are not rges, but why should a e against the amounts

inistration. expenditures in connent house. The hon. hat they made a great deof this establishment. hat the late administra-the early days of March, s to the reductions in ry to the secretary were peech from the throne e legislature, and it was bey were defeated. What present administration on they reduced these exe that the provincial sec-nade at Portland a few has been handed around verywhere, said that the rnment house had been 60. On that I will give n can draw the conclu

2,872 34 2,795 33 3 308 43 2,133 42 3 508 15 it reached the highest

d yet, sir, the provincial urance to go to Portland uced the expenditure by is another cry raise ion with the expenditure and the Princess Louis the day, supported by nen now in power, sup-nenditure in entertaining Queen, and I do not beyal man who will say a penditure and say we did penditure and say we did lome gentlemen may ap-ks, but I think that all y that such a charge did not that gentlemen penditure when he could hority; he then said we he chargesme and my col-one it. I uphold that ex-ght and gentlemen should and criticise an expendias our duty as loyal sub-daughter of Her Majesty ad it is on account of that and it is on account of that in oother reason that ex1.879 had been gone intotary said that they had I for two years. We have nity to get them to admit control at all. I thought ment had been controlling these than went forth. since they went first when any question cuse at Fredericton it is which is referred to. A been referred to by cretary. I thought he hamed to have mentioned ne facts in connection with ink it is a bill of Mr. some \$200 was against the and some \$68 against the which he wanted a settle-

bill against the late Mr. 50 or \$60. was not \$200. ink it was.—The late govpay the bill.
receipt has been taken for
in full of the amount, but ainst the present govern-

will show that only some t government. nt government.

n not now in a position to
gures, but I will say that The account, however,

to pay, but they have given \$100 in discharge of it and now claim it as a debt paid on account of the old government, but I will pass it by with the remark that it was a debt which the old administration in no way recognized as a legal claim and which they accordingly refused to pay. Here I would mention that WILLIAM PUGSLEY.

who is a strong supporter of this government, and who is now running in Kings County as of support the present administration are getting and the nature of the attacks made by them on myself and my colleagues. (Cheers.)
With reference to the lunatic asylum I do not wish to make any lengthened remarks.
Many of you, doubtless, know this farm a
great deal better than I do. I mention it in do so in any spirit of personal hostility. We have conducted this contest so far without indulging in personalties, (hear, hear) and I propose to carry it on, so for as I am concerned, in the same spirit. (Hear, hear.)

Yet I cannot slow this question to pass as the present year is \$167,244.49. Do these Yet I cannot \$110w this question to pass as having my soproval, and I in my remarks concerning it believe that I am simply voicing the feeling of the community and this constituency when I say that it was highly improper to buy that land of a member of the legislature, whom they hope will be of service in sustaining them in their position. I say without hesita-tion that under the act relating to the inde-pendence of parliament, Mr. Quinton when he made that contract of sale with the government had no right to again take his seat in the ment had no right to again take his seat in the house. I say it was wrong for any man who is a member of the house to make a contract with the government and still retain his seat, and such conduct should receive the severest condemnation at the hands of the electorate;

and all right thicking men will, I believe, con-cur in the view I have taken on this question. I make these remarks in all kindness towards

simply voiced the feelings of the electorate pre-

Sent. (Applause.)

The next thing we come to is the delegations that were sent to Ottawa. The late government did send a good many delegations to Ottawa. The provincial secretary said they had spent some \$700 on delegations, while they had but spent some \$200. I admit these figures to be correct for the present purpose, though I have not examined them. But what is to be shown today in the position of this province as the result of that expenditure? Has not the revenue of the province been substantially benefitted; has it not been increased from \$35. 000 to \$40,000 per annum? That is the result of the action of the old administration? Is it at admitted to be due to the efforts of the cli administration that the province has this increased revenue and yet because we spent some \$700 in delegations we are to be held up as a lavish and extravagant administration. Have the present administration raised their voices to demand anything from the Dominion govto demand anything from the Dominion government? Have they taken any steps in furtherance of the steps taken by us? My answer is no. We are today supporting a large number of men committed to jail under the provisions of Dominion laws and who should be supported by the Dominion. This was one of the subjects mentioned in the speech of the governor in 1883; but, sir, not one word, not one plea has been urged by these gentlemen on the Dominion government in that respect.

They have not one single thing to show for their expenditure of \$200. They may say that this money was paid by them to further our provincial claims, but what is the result of their expenditure? Nothing. Has there not been a gain to this province in our revenue of five per cent. on \$536,449 29 obtained as an increase of our debt account, and have we not now also five per cent. added to our revenue on the \$150,000 known as the Eastern Extension claim, in other words the gain to the province from our delegation expenses and our exertions in that direction has been five per cent. per annum on \$713,449 29. You will bear in mind that the present administration went into power on third or fourth of March, 1883, and thereupon knowing than our action in the matter of increased subsidy, were likely to be successful, indeed feeling that they were successful the late, Hon. Mr. Elder wrote the

following letter:
FREDERICTON, March 30th, 1883. FREDERICTON, MARCH 30th, 1883.

Fir.—As the legislature is summoned for the 12th April next, it would be a favor to the local government if you would inform me when the Dominion government are likely to be able to give a final answer to the claim now before you on behalf of New Brunswick, on account of Eastern Extension As a favorable answer is confidently expected in regard to that claim I need not say how important it would be to this government, in present circumstances, to have

to this government, in present dicumstances, to have that answer as soon as possible. I am, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) WILLIAM ELDER.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY, Finance Minister, etc., Ottaws. From that time down to the time the money was passed to their credit there was no one syllable from them—the motor was eventu-ally placed to their credit in 1884—so confident were they that our efforts in this direction had been successful. Why were they so confident? Because the late government had discharged their duty to the people and had in so doing enforced the claim and the justice of it so which the late government repudiated, yet we strongly upon the Dominion government that they were at last obliged to acknowledge the justice of our claim. We at the same time endeavored to show the reasonableness of our contention as to criminals, but in that we were unsuccessful and these still remain a charge upon this community and upon the various counties of the province. To this matter we

GIVEN CONSIDERABLE TIME AND ATTENTION, but the present administration have been idle respecting it. So far from casting any reflection on them for spending money in delegations to Ottawa, I say they should have spent more and in doing so should have looked after the rights of the province, and it is upon their neglect to look after provincial rights and the failure to carry cut their oft-time repeated promises and pledges that we now confidently ask your favorable return of myself and those associated with me on the 26th inst. (Cbeers.)

26th inst. (Cheers.)
I will say but little about the span of mares and I never did say much concerning them. In any remarks I have made on the subject or that I may make, I do not desire to convey the idea that I accuse the Provincial Secretary of the idea that I accuse the Provincial Secretary of the member of the government with taking the money themselves, it is not on such grounds I attack their policy, for there are higher and better grounds on which it can be deel; with, but I do say that they having the administration of the affairs of the province in their hands should have managed them in a far more economical manner than they have. They could not find one single dollar to devote to this purpose. They could find money to devote to the building of bridges and to buy a span of mares, but they could not find it to spend on one of the most important ervices of the country, I might say the most important matter that could be entrusted to the care of any government.

Let us look at the question of public printing. All these things were to be reduced. I do not more economical manner than they have. more economical manner than they have. I say they are not a cheap government, but I do not want election if I have to seek it on personal grounds and if it is to be based on personal attacks I must decline it, but I do dear government. say that they have not managed the aff airs of this province, and they have not cared for its revenues in such a manner as would best sub-serve the interests of, and secure the most favorable results for the people of this province. The provincial secretary also went over an array of figures in order to show the financial standing of the late government in December

cannot show that it was so.

Mr. Stockton—I can do so.

Mr. McLeod—There was some amounts due to the Maritime Bank and to the People's Bank for the legislative buildings to the extent of about \$120,000, but against this, if you refer to the debates in the house at this time, you will find that they expected the money from the Eastern Extension claim of \$150,000, but if they did not get that you will also see but if they did not get that you will also see the money are not their intention to have bonded it in
solution in the Eastern Extension claim of \$150,000, but if they did not get that you will also see the money are not their intention to have bonded it in
solution in the provincial sectability is retained.

Mr. McLeellan—I say still it is say I do not think it is at all likely the provincial secretary would retain that money himself, when the public returns say it has been paid.

Their saving in connection with the insane asylum has been such that they dismissed an employe who was receiving \$600 a year and appointed another in his place at \$800. And as to the saving in connection with the think it is at all likely th that it was not their intention to have bonded that sum, as they considered it inadvisable to burden the country with that expenditure, and in following the course we did we only adopted a principle which any ordinary prudential business man would have done in like circumstances. Now they would also find that on the 31st October, 1882, the

debt of the old government was only some debt of the old government was only some \$46,000 instead of \$300,000 as claimed by them. Now take their position and what do we find. By the public accounts up to the 31st Dec. last, they had overexpended some \$21,000; and they also owed \$26,000 on account of the Fredericton bridge over and above the \$50,000 borrowed by them from the Dominion government besides, which it would appear that there were contracts outstanding to the amount of \$68 000 which was practically due at the end of 1885, and who is now running in Kings County as their candidate and supporter, was a partner of the late Mr. Crawford, has received large amounts from the present government. This is a matter which wil probably be referred to by other speakers who will follow me, and I simply mention it in order to show what kind of support the present administration are cational grants and the other great works of the country as we did. It was admitted by the

provincial secretary that they have in excess of revenue over that received by us yet they have not as much for the great works and educational system of the country as we all fairness and kindness and do not had. The figures for educational grants are:-1880 \$159,874 05 1881 162,494 94 1882 166,783 58

> figures show a greater expenditure for edu I desire to put this matter fairly, and in doing so I have forgotten a further point against them. I omitted to inform you that up to the end of 1885 they had not paid the school appropriation by one-third, or some \$40,000, thus increasing their indebtedness at that time by that amount.
>
> Now as to the roads and bridge service. In

and in 1884 the present government expended \$176,370.83, and in 1885, \$184,203 33, their estimated expenditure for the present year is \$165,000, which sum is less than that expended by us in any year, and \$15,000 less than the amount appropriated in 1882 by us. That is their position in reference to this matter—a matter of much importance to the people of the province. I want these gentlemen to deal with the figures I have given and contradict the statements I have made, if they can successfully do so, which I very much doubt. They should in all fairness show to this electorate the savings they have made and where the money has gone to. They say they have effected savings. I challenge them to show the savings they allege to have made. I state that they have on the contrary increased the bonded indebtedness of the country; they had in building the Fredericton bridge been obliged to call in \$50,000 of the debt at Ottawa. In reference to the Lunatic Asylum they have also spent year after year large sums of money instead of applying the money as we had done to the erection of schools in the poor districts, and we did all this out of current revenue. We also built the Normal school at a cost of \$53,000 from current revenue. When this city was visited in 1877 by that great scourge, the fire, had not they out of current revenue voted \$25,000 towards that, and had they not paid paid off debentures to the extent of \$70,000. paid off debentures to the extent of \$10,000. Had they to bond those sums? No, it was paid out of their current revenue? Can the present government show one single great work built by them out of current revenue? No, they

SIMPLY HAD GONE to the legislature and obtained power to issue bonds, which they had done to the extent of bonds, which they had done to the extent of \$250,000, when \$125,000 would have been sufficient, and I here repeat what I have said before that had the old administration been carrying on the affairs of the province, all these matters would have been carried out without increasing the debt of the province one dollar. Where is the saving in contingencies and still they will keep on reiterating their story as to their saving You will all remember the remarks made as to the cost of criminal prosecutions and the administration of justice during the canvass. The

figures are

expenditure in connection with that matter was fully warranted by the circumstances of the case and it has met with the full approval of the people of the country. There is no de-partment that requires more careful watching than does that relating to criminals, for on the vigilance of the law officers depends the safety of our lives and our property. Had we not taken such measures as we did the cry would have been raised against us that we were derehave been raised against us that we were dere-lict id our duty. Then there was the case of the Brother's Pride which occupied the whole of one sitting and for which Mr. Pugsley got paid. He is now running in support of the government and supported them last winter, and he has a claim of some \$6,000 to \$7,000

ment.

I have now taken up some considerable time and there yet remains many points on which I would desire to make a few remarks, I will, however, leave them from other speakers, I will, however, leave them from other speakers. With reference to their claim as regards the administration of justice, and my remarks concerning that point I challenge these gent-lemen to disprove. The figures quoted by me are those given under the hand of the auditrespecting it. So far from casting any reflection on them for spending money in delegations to Ottawa, I say they should have spent more and in doing so should have looked after the rights of the province, and it is upon their neglect to look after provincial and the present one. I must here say the province after the rights of the province, and it is upon grants than the present one. I must here say the province and are those given under the hand of the auditory are the second law, I maintain that the old administration gave larger grants than the present one.

In 1883 4 and 5, there was no advance made

In 1880 \_\_\_\_.\$10,830 28 1881. \$\$,702 09 1882. 10.026 51 1883. 11.397 25 1884. 10.976 69 1885. 12,741 06 1885 ..... 12,741 06 So much for the position of these gentlemen

standing of the late government in December, 1882, but his argument falls completely to the ground. Take the fiscal year as ending the 31st Dec., 1882. I wish to call your attention to these facts. You will probably remember, sir, that it has been stated by Mr. Stockton (and I heard it in 1883 and in every session since) in Portland and he will probably repeat it again today that the floating debt of the province in 1882 was some \$321,000; and he cannot show that it was so.

Mr. Stockton—I can do so.

that with all their talk of saving they have not accomplished anything. As to the question of reform I would say that resolutions were moved which were not adopted, but voted against by these gentlemen, yet they still come here and say that they have made reductions, yet they have had an addition to the extent of \$40,000 a year to their revenues and still they

I do not ask for a personal support, but I ask you to support the whole of the gentlemen associated with me in this canvass, and to return us as a protest against the extravagance of this present government who have failed to carry out the guarantees they gave to their constituents. I ask you to again repose in me and my colleagues, if you deem fit so to do, the same confidence which you did in me in 1882 and I believe that the constituency will on the 26th of this month deal with the gentlemen in the manner they should be deal with. I ask, as I before said, your support for myself and my colleagues and I am assured that on that day we will have to thank you for your returning us as your representatives for the next four years.
(Continued applause, during which Mr. Mc-

Leod resumed his seat.) MR. RITCHIE was the next speaker and he was followed by MR. ABMSTRONG who explained his platform at some length and was well received by the audience.

MR. GILBERT who spoke next was received with hearty applause.

He said: Owing to the amiable endeavor of the gentlemen who have preceded me my time is necessarily confined to a few minutes, and I would say that I do not propose to occupy more than fifteen minutes. There were one or two remarks made by the solicitor general which called for reply. I was very sorry to hear him say that reference had been made in this canvass to religion and race. I would say to him that I have never heard any reference, either to race or religion, made hy any smy to nim that I have never heard any reference, either to race or religion, made by any one on our side in this canvass, until I saw it so stated in last Saturday's Telegraph. That article simply meant that neither Mr. Quigley nor Mr. simply meant that neither Mr. Quigley nor Mr. Connor have a right to cantest the election against Mr. Ritchie. The solicitor general said something about Dominion politics being introduced into this election and he complained of it. I ask how can we get clear of it, when the hon. Andrew G. Blair in an election speech which he delivered during the Temple-Gregory election, said that everybody who did not vote for his partner, Mr. Gregory voted want of confidence in the local government?

cheers.)
Mr. Stockton:—He did not. Mr. Gilbert: -I say he did, and that so called Conservative, the hon. J. Mitchell voted for him. (Renewed cheer.). At the last local election, although I knew that Messrs. McLellan and Ritchie were opposed to me in Dominion politics, I voted for them I did so because they promised to bring in practical reforms in the administration of the affairs of this province, and that they would bring our expenditures within our revenue. These promised reforms, I say they have no: carried out. (Applause). The provincial secretary claims that this administration has reduced the expenditure upon government house. Assuming that what he says in that respect is correct, I see no great virtue therein. Government house belongs to the Dominion government, and there is no necessity of our pending thousands of dollars upon it. I spending thousands of dollars upon it. I think that as the governor gets \$9,000 a year salary, he ought to be able to pay for the expense of his own household. (Applause.) We have nothing to do with the faults and follies have nothing to do with the faults and follies of any past government. It is no use to say that because a certain government did a certain thing, we must do it. What have we to do with that? Nothing whatever. On the same plea a clerk who is employed in an establishment might only do a half day's work in a day, and if complained of might say: your last clerk only did a quester day's work in a last clerk only did a quarter day's work in a

but they have failed to do so.

A voice—That's true, every word of it!
The government claim that they have reduced the expenses of our educational system.
How have they reduced these expenditures?
By reducing the salaries of the school teachers.
I know this to be a fact, for I have been for some time at the head of one of our school districts, and I know that after the povernment passed this bill we had to go to work and raise passed this bill we had to go to work and raise more money to pay our teachers. What Mr. Blair was aiming at in the bill was to get at direct taxation, for we all know that these schools are very burdensome upon us, but we are willing to bear these burdens because of the benefits to be derived from them, so that every time. Mr. Blair waters of time Mr. Blair reduces the salaries of the teachers, he but adds to the time Mr. Blair reduces the salaries of the teachers, he but adds to the burdens of the tax-payers. To prove that Mr. Blair's aim is to bring about direct taxation, I would refer you to a bill which was introduced into the house authorizing the municipalities to lay out roads and tax themselves for it. That means that the district can pay for its own roads and pay or it by direct taxation, and that is all done for it by direct taxation, and that is all done in order that the government may have more money to squander. (Cheers.) As the solicitor general has spoken about the shorthand business, I will tell you the inside of it. I had been working with Mr. Weldon at that work, but Mr. Blair steadfastly set his face against it. It has happened that Mr. Blair, with a view of raising more revenue breach in bill view of raising more revenue, brought in a bill to raise the law fees by way of stamps, but these fees so raised added; an increase to aw papers. If finding that as the clerk of the court was paid a salary this was not constitutional made a motion to quash it, but Mr. Blair rather than come down to the court with the case,

threatened me with what he would do, but it had no effect on me, and the result was a com-promise, in which M. Blair promised he would bring in the short hand bill. Stockton—No he did not.
Ritchie - I contradict that statement. Mr. Gilbert—I dare say you do contradict it, but I have got used to that sort of thing and it does not bother me in the least bit. (Cheers.) The position I take is that this government have not been able to carry out their pledges and so they must come to an end. This government have placed extravaeant rates are ernment have placed extravagant rates on stumpage, in order to raise a revenue, and this shows that if we do not wish to become bankrupt we must bring our expenditure within our income, 1 find that the government have within the last year made an increase in fishing license by which they raised \$2,500 and by the increased stumpage how much more revenue they raised I could not say, but it would be all of \$40,000 or \$50,000. Bue, for all this, what do we find? Why, that they come before the house with a deficit of \$21,000. (Renewed cheers.) What deficit of \$21,000. (Renewed cheers.) What have they done with all the money they raised? They have taken \$50,000 to partly pay for the bridge at Fredericton, and spent some more for the asylum farm. This bridge will only accommodate two or three mill owners on the other side of the river from Fredericton.

Mr. Gilbert exposed in detail a number of the extravagant acts of the administration, and closed with an earnest appeal for the rate-payers to vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing bu the ticket. (Cheers.)

Dr. Stockton and Dr. Berryman came next

MR. ROURKE dealt in a practical way with the issues before dealt in a practical way with the issues before
the constituency, and put forward a strong
plea for the confidence of the people, showing
that the province was suffering from the misdeeds of a most unhealthy administration.
Mr. Quinton defended the sale of his farm to
the government of which he is a supporter, and
challenged anyone to show that he had viqlated the law in doing so. He was the seller;
not the huver.

not the buyer. went somewhat exhaustively into the compar

speech somewhat familiar to the audience, who took to it kindly.

JOHN CONNOB who was received with loud cheers opened about 10.15 and made a magnificent impression. His expose of the ahortcomings of the government was simply unanswerable.

\$40,000 a year to their revenues and still they are unable to give the aid to the various services that we did.

I do not ask for a personal support, but I ask
I do not ask for a personal support be whole of the gentlemen campaign speeches ever most telling campaign speeches ever heard in St. John. His arraignment of Mr. Ritchie's record, his indictment of the government for its sundry misdoings and his earnest plea for purity in our provincial af-fairs held the closest attention of a crowded house until the close, when he was greeted A vote of thanks was given to the chairman and the gathering dispersed a little after one o'clock this morning.
[A fall report of the speeches crowded out

> FREDERICTON, April 9.—There was only a small attendance of electors at the nomination proceedings today, as the roads are in such a bad condition.

YORK.

oday, will appear in temorrows issue ]

Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Moore were nominated as the government ticket, and Wetnominated as the government ticket, and Wet-more and Colter opposition. All the candi-dates spoke, the old members very lengthly, and it was eight o'clock when the speeches were ended. During his address the attorney general went out of his way to attack Hazen, and the latter replied most effectively after all the candidates had spoken, although Blair and his clanquers attempted to break up the meet. ing. The prospects of the opposition candidates are considered excellent.

CARLETON.

WOODSTOCK, April 19.-The court house was crowded today at nomination. Mesers. Ketchum, Gilmor, White, Atkinson and Shaw were nominated and spoke in order named. All the speeches were good. Ketchum and White seemed to be the favorites with the people. The few words, but manly, honest bearing of White made him hosts of friends. Other gentlemen spoke, and towards the close feeling ran rather high. Leighton attempted to humorously but sha by castigate Hon. C. W. White and Lindsay, but got the worst of it. White who had declined to interfere in the speech-making replied most effectively to Leighton and carried the crowd with him. The certainty of Ketchum's and H. B. White's election is steadily increasing. White sex-pressions of opinion on the temperance ques-tion and the legislative council showed him an independent man and ready to support all good i measures. A few good words were said for the government and even the few were in apology and not in defence. Ketchum and Atkinson may be considered as supporters of the government and White and Gilmor opposition. Gilmor made a very creditable speech and will poil a good vote.

WESTMORLAND.

DORCHESTER, April 19.—The candidates for he local legislature were nominated here today, the audience in attendance being one of the largest ever seen at the shire town. The candidates nominated were Hon. D. L. Hanington, Joseph L. Black, John A. Humphrey and Dr. Gaudet, (opposition), and A.E. Killam, W. J. Robinson, E. J. Smith and Tilman Landry, for the government. The opposition candidates were nominated by a large body of prominent electors. Speech making continued from noon till dark, the large crowd remaining attentively to the close. The opposition fee sure they can carry the whole ticket.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NEWCASILE, April 19. - Nomination pro- To the Editor of The Sun : last clerk only did a quarter day's work in a day, therefore you have no right to require more of me. (Cheers.) I do not say that the government are thieves, but I do say that they are incapable of doing the work they undertook to do. They undertook to run the government of the province on economical principles, and they said they would bring the expenditures within the revenues, but they have falled to do so.

A voice That's true cover word of it! true that he had stated at the Chatham meeting that the lien law was an insult to the capitalists of the country. Mr. Burchill replied that he had net. Mr. Adams, who had obtained a shorthand report of Mr. Burchill's speech, laned the speech to Park, who read the extract to the electors, proving that Burchill had made the statement, which elicited great applause. The government candidates endeavored to justify the position they had taken on the lumber question, but did not seem to have much weight with the audience. They made a great mistake in opposing the resolu-tion moved by Park during the last session, and will realize that fact on Monday, for the news from all the districts indicates a good majority for the opposition ticket.

VICTORIA. ANDOVER, April 19.—George Baird, govern ment, and J. B. Porter, opposition, were non insted today.

CHARLOTTE. St. Andrews, April 19. - Mitchell, Hibbard Douglas, Russel, Milis, Lynott and McAdam were nominated today. KENT.

BIOHIBUCTO, April 19.—The cardidates nominated today were Gordon Livingston, R. B. Noble, Urbain Johnston, Chas. E. Sayre, Wm. Wheten and L. LeBlanc. Wheten and Le-Blanc are government supporters.

S. H. Sherwood & Co.

There are those who remember a time when the farmers lot, like that of the policeman, the farmers lot, like that of the policeman, "was not a happy one." He ploughed his fields with an implement just about as reliable as the nose of a porcine—he harrowed and planted them with a hoe that was heavy enough to break his back, and he grubbed out the stumps with axe and crowbar. He cut his hay with an apology for a scythe, attached to a fence stake, for a swaith, and he reaped his grain with a sickle or a carving knife. Verily, his days were days of sorrow and perspiration. They are wonderful, the advances that have been made in agricultural science during the been made in agricultural science during the past thirty or forty years. The farmer has become the lord of the land. Emerson has truly said, "The first farmer was the first man, and all historic nobility rests on possession and use

Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. are agents in New Brucswick for Vilas ploughs, the Peerless and the No. 5, which are hardly less perfect in construction than the Chickering piano. They control, too, the sale of the productions of the Ayr, Ont. Plough Co.; the Improved Clipper, the Dominion, the Advance, and the Bafford sulky plough; and they have the Vilas cultivator, and spring tooth harrows, with and without seeder attachments, and grain separators and fanning mil's. And they show the Bickford non-freezing force pump, grain separators and fanning mills, improved feed cutters, stump lifters, the Brantford mowers, reapers, reapers and binders combined, grain cradles, horse rakes, pitching machines, road scrapers, and the carriages and wagons made by Mr. Lowie of Sarnia, which comprise almost every description of vehicle in use. Our rural friends will do well to call upon Messrs. Sherwood & Co. when they visit the city.

REV. A. C. THOMPSON having been urgently called to visit Dover for a few days, complied with the request, and after holding meetings there whit somewhat exhaustively into the compartive expenditure of the past and present governments and showed that Blair, McLellan & Co. had violated every pledge of reform and economy. He was heartily applauded.

Mr. Ellis who followed, made a chirriupy

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

To correspondents—Write on one side of the sheet only, and make your letters as brief as possible. In every instance the name of the writer must be forwarded to secure attention, as anonymous correspondence consigned to the waste-backet.

To the Editor of The Sun :-

SIR-Your report of my sermon on the temperance question is on the whole remarkably ecurate. I shall, however, be glad if you will kindly allow me to correct two or three somewhat prominent errors, for which, having spoken without notes, I may be myself to blame. The passages corrected would (read

1 You have heard that I have been bought preach this sermon against the Scott Act. It is true. God forbid that I should deny it! I have been bought with a price, and my ser-mon likewise. Not with a hundred dollars: not with a thousand dollars: but with the precious blood of Christ, that I might glorify God in myself and in my sermon which are

2. If there be, as I am told, a scoundrel here who told his mother that he was only waiting to hear what Mr. Troop had to say, and that to hear what Mr. Troop had to say, and that if he sanctioned the use of liquor, he was going to begin to drink, I would say to that young man, that if he makes the liberty which in the name of Christ I have proclaimed, an excuse for indulging to excess to the ruin of soul and body, he shall perish in his iniquity; but I shall have delivered my soul.

3. I would ask you in conclusion—if the law of God has failed, how much more must the law of man fail? If the law had been sufficient then Christ need not have come. Christ cient then Christ need not have come. Christ is the end of the law for right soumess to every one that believeth. It is not prohibition, but the Gospel of Jesus Christ which is the power of God unto salvation.

Thanking you for your courtery.
Believe me, Yours faithfully. St. John, N. B., April 19, 1886. G. OSBORNE TROOP,
Rector of St. James.

Another Sample of Reform.

PETERSVILLE, Queens Co., April 15. To the Editor of the Daily Sun: -SIR-We saw a notice stating that "the repairs of the bridge across the Nerepis

stream would be sold on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1 p. m., sale to be on the road leading to R. Polley's, etc." The notice wa about 4 in. by 5 in., and was a very peculiar sample of orthography and composition. Quite a crowd collected and the aforesaid R. Polley conducted the sale. He read no specification, gave very meagre and gruff answers to any questions asked him, said he did not know when the money would come, if ever-all this to deter outsiders from bidding, and finally knocked down the job to a

If Mr. Palmer or the government appoint a special commissioner, why not appoint one that can sell a bridge? As the by-road commissioner lives less not he authorized to sell it?

But perhaps he is not a good Grit? Mr. Palmer was requested to have the above bridge sold last summer or fall, as then people would have had a chance to get lumber. Why was it reserved until spring and election time? But I suppose there was a good reason, as the special commissioner has lumber handy.

Letters to the Electors.-IV.

in favor of biennial sessions of the legislature was introduced last session, and supported only by six members, viz., Messrs, Pugsley, Adams, Black, Humphrey, Baird, and Mur-Adams, Black, Humphrey, Baird, and Murray, its opponents numbering 20. The premier opposed it because he thought it would be a great "constitutional change," without explaining why the abolition of the legislative council did not come under the same descrip-tion. Another reason he gave was that the government would "run riot" with the funds of the country for two years at a time without any check. Just as if the people of the country are willing to have a government "run riot," even for one year! But I suppose that is his way of locking at it. He considers the public money as the legitimate spoils of the man who obtains power. And with such a view, no wonder he did not scruple to intrigue and scheme in order that he might place him-self and his confederates on the "treasury benches." There were not many who gave any reasons for opposing the resolution. Mr. Wetmore, however, took a reasonable stand. He said, substantially, that for the present he would oppose such a change, as being unadvisable, but that if the country should get into financial straits it would be a fair matter for consideration, other means of economizing having been made use of or having failed. But I think we may safely retain annual sessions for some time at least, as being undoubtedly a wholesome check on extravagance, and for the present content ourselves, among minor matters, with abolishing the legislative council, reducing the executive council and the house of ducing the executive council and the house of assembly, which last two are much larger than necessary for carrying on the business of the country, and the first named is certainly not worth the money its maintenance costs, if, indeed, its usefulness is not entirely gone.

Yours,

Anthony Clodpole.

Fredericton, April 14.

Letter from Mr. Lugrin.

FREDERICTON, April 14. To the Editor of The Sun :-SIR-I accept without reserve your statement that you have "no malice against me and

do not seek to do me any harm," and therefore ask you to allow me to say in your columns that while you have correctly stated some of he facts in regard to the debates of 1885, you have omitted to state what must be within your knowledge, namely, that although a war-

all historic nobility rests on possession and use of land."

These reflections are induced by a visit to the agricultural warerooms of S. H. Sherwood & Co. on Dock street. Messrs. Sherwood & Co. are agents in New Brunswick for Vilas ploughs, the Peerless and the No. 5, which are hardly less perfect in construction than the Chickering piano. They control, too the sale of the productions of the Ayr Ont.

your avowed desire to present the facts only will lead you to give space to this letter, which shows that you are incorrect in saying that I have received pay for services not rendered. You will notice that I make no reference to what you say of me as secretary of the board of agriculture. I avoid doing so simply because I do not think it seemly in a government officer to discuss the affairs of his office in print

Yours truly, CHAS, H. LUGRIN.

Quebec Finances.

QUEBEC, April 14,-Public accounts for the fiscal year 1885 presented to the Quebec legislature today, shows that the balance on hand from the previous year was \$2,328,713, and the total receipts from all sources for the twelve months \$3,603,111, making a total of \$5,931,824. Total payments of all kinds were \$4,056,264, SPAIN.

The Bishop of Madrid Assassinated by anex-Priest.

MADRID, April 18.—At 10.30 this morning, while the bishop of Madrid was ascending the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral. steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top, the bell entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source, which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps. The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was them saired putting a stop to his recordance work. in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized, putting a stop to his murderous work, and his victim, in an unconscious condition, was carried to the private chamber in the cathedral, where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. Being Palm Sunday the cathedral was more than usually thronged by worshipers, and when the fearful work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to the prison by cendarmes whose conveyed to the prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would be murderer. The motive for the crime was

LATER.

revenge.

The man who fired the shots was recen ly dismissed from the priesthood and had fruit-lessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated. The Pope has telegraphed his blessing.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York, April 19—In accordance with the order of the executive board of the Empire-Association, the surface railroad lines of the city with the exception of two, namely, the Eighth and Ninth avenues, are "tied up" this morning. The men are congregated around the depots, but are acting in an orderly manner. Up to eight o'clock no cars had been unon any of the lines on which the "tie up" had. on any of the lines on which the "tie up" had been ordered. It is believed that the strike will result in a protracted struggle between the officials of the road and employes.

John Carpenter, condemned to death for the murder of his wife and whose sentence had

been stayed by an appeal to the court, and who was to have been re-sentenced this week, com-mitted suicide in his cell in that institution this morning by cutting arteries in his arm.
ATHENS, April 19.—The Greek troops are ing pushed to the front as rapidly as pos-

LONDON, April 19.—Today being Primrose Day, the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield, conservatives everwhere are decorated with his favorite flower. LONDON, April 19—Geo. Osborne Morgan, under colonial secretary, in the house of commons this afternoon, in relation to the Canadian. fisheries, said he was not aware that the Dominion

government had complained of aggression by the United States fishermen. If any dispute should arise between Canada and the United States over the fisheries, the English govern-ment would make every effort to end it with as little frotion as possible.

London, April 19.—England has sent a ircular to the powers proposing that if Greece does not disarm, the powers case diplomatic relations with her, and blockade all Greek

than three miles from this bridge, why was | Experimental Farm Proposed on the American Plan.

(Special to THE SUN.) OTTAWA, April 15 .- The minister of agriculture laid the report of his department for the last year on the talls this afternoon. The chief feature of interest is Professor Saunders' report on experimental farms. In the governor general's speech at the opening of the seesion it was stated that government had under consideration the expediency of establishing experimental farms, and last year a vote of \$20,000 was placed in the estimates. Mr. experimental farms, and last year a vote of \$20,000 was placed in the estimates. Mr. Saunders has examined the system adopted by the federal government of the United States and various states. He recommends that acentral farm be established near Ottawa, with branches as follows: One for the three maritime provinces, and one each for Manitobs, the Northwest, and British Columbia. The work to be done as suggested is: (1st) To conduct researches and verify the experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes of the different breeds of stocks, and then the adaptability to climate and other conditions of the provinces; (2ad) examine into the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; (3cd) test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new and untried varieties of wheat and other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing samples of such surplus products as are deemed specially worthy of introduction; (4th) ananyze the fertil zero and conduct the experiments with them to test the comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds; (5th) examine into the composition and digesticility of foods for domestic animals; (6th) conduct experiments in planting trees for timber and shelter; (7th) examine diseases to which culvivated plants and trees are subject, and ravages of destructive insects to ascertain the most and trees are subject, and ravages of destructive insects to ascertain the most useful preventives; (8th) invertigate the diseases of domestic animals; (9th) ascertain the vitality and purity of seeds, and (lastly) conduct any other experiments and re-(lastly) conduct any other experiments and re-searches bearing upon the agricultural industry

of Canada. Hon. Mr. Carling's estimate that land, buildings, chemical apparatus, etc., needed can be provided at a cost of \$260,000, and that the annual outlay, including interest on capital, will be about \$60,000. The plan commands itself to most members with whom your correspondent has conversed on the subject

A Child Instead of a Gang.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF A BOY BURGLAR— GIVEN AWAY BY COMPANIONS MONTREAL, April 13.-Today the police unearthed a phenomenon. For the past six weeks they have been looking for a band of New York burglars believed by them to be operating on retail houses in the eastern part of the city. The supposed burglars baffled them, and stores with burglar automatic alarms fared pohave omitted to state what must be within your know edge, namely, that although a warrant of \$850 is charged to me in the public accounts, aportion of that sum is undrawn and remains in the receiver general's hands. The amount so remaining is, I may add, more than sufficient to pay for the pamphlet copies of the debates. This was explained in the house by the attorney general.

In regard to the handbook you are quite in error. It was not intended for the Forestry Exhibition. My contract to write the handbook was made in June, 1884, nearly two months after the Forestry Exhibition was opened. I did write a handbook for the N. B. Railway Co., which was distributed at the Forestry Exhibition. Pessibly you have confounded the two. You are wrong as to the amount paid me last year for the handbook. It was only \$25, as was explained by the attorney general in the house.

The spirit of fairness which you profess and your avowed desire to present the faces only

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