PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NOVA SCOTIA

assertion. His enemies in the most compromising spirit of faction—blinded to all that is good—have, so to speak, hunted him down with a bloodthirsty malicious ness, which in the end must recoil with tenfold force on themselves. So part of his character, public or private, has been left untouched; his abilities have been depreciated, and no means have been spared to lower him in the estimation of the world at large, and thereby destroying his usefulness in the service of his country. The *Morning Chronicle* and *Acadian Recorder* of Halifax, and other papers in different portions of the Dominion in alliance every issue teem with the most virulent attacks on his reputation. To such an extent have these traducers gone, that the *Chignect Post* puts it well last week when it says "that if one tenth part of the crimes laid to the charge of Dr. Tupper be true, why not hang him at once, or at least why does not William Annand have a Special Session of the Supreme Court, at Amherst, try him, and send him to the Penitentiary for life." From all this pestilent abuse Dr. Tupper reaps one advantage, although a doubtful one it is true, in the unanimous, and unwilling testimony that is borne by his foes to his worth and ability. No consideration would induce such a vituperous herd of defamers as those daily to hold him to public execration, were it not for their cowardly dread of his bold and manly character—their unwearied determination by the foulest methods to drive him from Public Life. Men of Cumberland should you not feel insulted by this constant detraction—this unjustifiable slander of Dr. Tupper whom twice and again you have thought worthy to be your Representative? Ought not your pride to be wounded, and your feelings of resentment roused at these constant flings of vile abuse thrown at Dr. Tupper whom you know, respect, and entrust with your dearest interests? Surely forbearance has ceased, and does cease, to be a virtue when you permit unrebuked the vile instigator of all, William Annand to show his face, and raise his voice in your midst. Electors of Cumberland one thing you can do, and that is on Election day to record such a vote for Dr. Tupper as will convince that detamer, as well as all others that in Cumberland at least—his native County—where he is best known, we regard his traducers as liars, the Billingsgate they have so industriously poured forth as so much testimony to his unrivalled abilities. Again let us ask ourselves the question should not the House of Commons be composed of our very ablest men? Should there not be on the Opposition Benches men of unboubted ability, and tried experience, as well as on the Treasury Benches? Both of these questions must be answered in the affirmative. No sane man can wish that the Opposition should be an Opposition of Pigmies—wanting in that moral courage—in those oratorical powers which fit them to cope with their adversaries. Such an Opposition would be worthless. No Government is without its faults, and once a Government could afford to decapitate the Opposition, than indeed would be an end of every safeguard—then indeed could the Government pursue a course of corruption, and spoliation and tyranny without danger of exposure. Yet such is the game of the McKenzie Government. The Premier McKenzie, we know on good authority has issued his orders to his underlings here. Put out Dr. Tupper out of the House of Commons, it is can be done—put him out by fair means, or foul. Put out Sir John McDonald—put out every man of prominence on the Opposition side who would compose its strength. Such Gentlemen Electors are the tactics of Mr. Hibbard and his party. Such is the meaning of the argument now so frequently addressed to you. "Even if you send Dr. Tupper he could be of no use to you as he is opposed to the Government." Are we then to be seriously told, and are you Gentlemen soft enough to believe that because Dr. Tupper is in opposition he would be powerless? No Government dare not for one instant to refuse the Province of Nova Scotia, or the County of Cumberland one right to which they are entitled. We want our rights, and we want nothing more—and the Government that ventured to deny the smallest, could not live an hour. In 1867 had we not been a strong opposition, could we have had the "better terms" for Nova Scotia? If the eloquent voice of Howe, and the staid ability of McLellan, McDonald and others had not been in the ranks of the Opposition, the appeal of Nova Scotia for their just rights would have been doomed in the overwhelming strength of a powerful Government. If it was necessary then is it not so now? Then Gentlemen Electors of Cumberland, the question comes to this, shall we, or shall we not send to the Commons our very best man? If we should, cast to the winds, in the magnitude of this great struggle, your private and personal feelings—your provocations and slights—cast them from you. Go forth with a high toned patriotism—so shining high above all selfish motives—with the outspoken freedom of independent men, and send to the Legislative Halls of your country—a tried, experienced—able man—and let that man be Dr. CHARLES TUPPER.

ELECTOR.

For the Amherst Gazette.

AMHERST, Jan. 26th, 1874.

MR. EDITOR,—I propose, as briefly as possible, to answer Vox's second letter which appeared in your issue of the 16th inst. As I did not see his first article I am unable to answer it. Vox asks did Sir John McDonald sell the Pacific R. R. Charter? That is just the question I answer by saying if he did not sell the same way did he so long hesitate to give it to Sir Hugh Allan? Let Vox give the reason for the delay. Vox asks did the last Government, composed of our oldest and best statesmen, enter into the alleged negotiations with the Americans to obtain money to corrupt the electors, and if so, Canada is humiliated, and he may tremble for the success of Confederation. Vox surely knows all of our oldest and best statesmen, except Sir John McDonald, Sir Francis Hincks and Sir George Cartier, declare they were ignorant of all the Pacific Railway negotiations. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper and Mitchell declare that they knew nothing of this affair. By this declaration we must conclude either that they are telling an untruth or that they were mere men of straw in Sir John's Government. The fact of Sir John and George Cartier entering into any arrangements with Sir Hugh Allan about so great and vast an undertaking as the building of the Pacific R. R. without consulting the rest of their able colleagues, who, Vox says, was assisting them to govern this Dominion, clearly proves that Sir John considered them small potatoes. As to Canada being humiliated and the success of Confederation being imperiled, the answer to that is, whom do we blame for being in such a position? Why Hon. Charles Tupper, James McDonald and others who forced N. S., without her consent and against her will, into Confederation. For the position the Anti Confederate party of N. S. said we would occupy, Vox says that the late Government, like every prisoner, should have the benefit of the doubt. Surely Vox should distinguish between a guilty prisoner and a whole government. The former is a private individual, the latter is the distinguished and trusted trustee of the whole people. Vox has treated his readers to quite a lengthy definition and strong argument upon the effect and nature of presumptive proof or circumstantial evidence in the *Amherst Gazette* of the 16th inst. It behoves one to give as good a definition and construction upon this kind of evidence as possible. I must admit that Vox's definition of such evidence is very correct, but still the inference drawn from the same by him must make one widely differ from that he would wish his readers to believe. When a certain number of facts or circumstances are so linked together as to exclude and be incapable of any other proof except the proof of actual guilt, then the inference drawn from such a connection and state of things impress one with the belief of their reality just as if there existed the most positive proof. Now let us examine the circumstances and facts in connection with the granting of the Pacific R. R. Charter by Sir John to Sir Hugh and see if any other construction, except the fact of an implied if not express sale to Sir Hugh, can be drawn. Sir Hugh Allan was opposing Sir George Cartier's return; Sir George Cartier was against Sir Hugh receiving the Charter. He was speaking against Cartier, both in French and English, all at once he turns around to support Cartier and supplies him with money although he (Allan) had never been known to give a penny to political contests in his life before. What brought Cartier to support Allan in securing the Charter, and what caused Allan to spend his money who never spent a cent before (although an aged man) in politics? Nothing but the understanding that if the Government would grant the Charter Allan would supply them with his money, as the investment would abundantly pay him. It is said the reason why Huntington made his charges was because the Government refused to allow Americans to have any thing to do with the scheme. That is to say after the money was taken from Allan, McDonald then refused the Charter to the Americans who was, as Sir John knew, in communication with the Americans whom he was introduced to by Sir Francis Hincks, a leading member of the Government. Because, Mr. Macpherson discovered the Americans were about to secure the Charter, that Sir John got afraid and insisted upon breaking up with certain people in the States.

To be Continued.

CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
—	—	—	—	1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

MOON

Full Moon, 2nd d. 2h., 49m.p.m.
Last Quart., 10th d. 3h. 41m. p. m.
New Moon, 18th d. 3h. 46m. a. m.
First Quart., 24th d. 8h. 48m. p. m.

Amherst Gazette.

AMHERST, N. S., JAN. 30, 1874.

Nomination Day at Amherst.

Yesterday the Sheriff opened his Court at 11 o'clock, when, after the usual routine of reading writ and administering oath, the Hon. Dr. Tupper was nominated by Daniel Pugsley, Esq., Amherst Hill, seconded by Thomas R. Thompson, Esq., Oxford; and George Hibbard, Esq., was nominated by W. A. D. Morse, Esq., Amherst, seconded by Ephraim Howard, Esq., Wallace River.

It having been agreed between the candidates that Mr. Hibbard be allowed one hour, Dr. Tupper two hours, and Mr. Annand one.

MR. HIBBARD

addressed the electors present to the following effect:

Although not accustomed to speaking before such a body of intelligent persons as I see here, I will give as intelligent a view as possible of the political questions of the day, and endeavor to do so in a manner which will not give offence.

My apology for coming before you is that I have been chosen to represent the Reform Party in this contest, by representatives from all portions of our county.

The time has arrived when, by gross mismanagement in the affairs of the country there has been a change of gov't—a change which has met with much approval throughout the country and in England. But for the abuse of power by the late gov't there would have been no Nomination here to-day.

The foundation of this great change is the Pacific Railway, and because the late gov't were participators in selling the charter of that great interest which carries subsidies of thirty millions of money and fifty million dollars worth of land. Now this matter may be summed up in about four lines. The Gov't in its dire distress wanted money; Sir Hugh and his associates wanted the charter, and the bargain and sale were proved. If you need further than this, I am mistaken in your intelligence.

My opponent at this time has for years been a member of the Local or Dominion Legislature, and his acts are proper subjects for my criticism, but although I shall use it in no ill feeling, I believe in "calling a spade a spade and not an agricultural implement."

It has been claimed by the Dr. and his supporters that he and almost he alone has done all that has been performed in this county for the public good. I acknowledge that his position gave him the opportunity for doing much, but how he has done it I will tell you.

The great talk at Parrsboro' is the Parrsboro' Railway, and this is of more importance there than all the political questions which have agitated us lately. Now, the Dr. claims to be the man who has brought about that work. His friends said to Mr. Annand and myself, Appoint your meeting and we will attend; but the Dr. did not come and make these statements before me. As I told the people there, I knew of no way in which he had invested a cent in it. I have a list of the stockholders from the President, a prominent merchant in St. John, and the Dr.'s name does not appear on it.

Two or three years ago, the Dorchester people asked for their branch railway. I am told the Dom. Gov't either built or subsidized it; and it was right they should receive aid for it. I also am told by the secretary of the company at Spring Hill, of which the Dr. was a member, that the rails and other stock were supplied by the gov't for the Spring Hill Branch. The people of Londonderry got a large subsidy for their branch also. But they tell me in Parrsboro' that their petitions for aid on their line was never heard from—that the Dr.'s "garden of Eden," but for which he might not have stood here to-day, was thus spurned, while all other sections have been attended to—and justly so.

Then look at the I. C. Railway, which this gentleman claims to have been largely instrumental in building. After I had gone from Parrsboro' he said that among Mr. Annand or Lusson to live to day the Railway would be built. I say, had he never lived we would have had the Intercolonial as soon.

What has been done at River Philip at your expense, gentlemen? At Greenville, one of the finest settlements of its size in the county, the people have to carry their value and walk two miles to reach a station, having failed to get even a siding. I consider the time has come when the eastern portion of the county should receive some of the benefits of railway communication.

Now turn to postal matters, I am told that many postal contracts legally required to be put up to tender have been privately made. In this and other matters the interests of the county have been sacrificed to personal interests.

As a duty I owe to you, I will review a little of my opponent's history. But a comparatively short time ago he went to Halifax and said he had not means to pay his honest debts. But he suddenly became a millionaire, or hundred-thousand-aire, if that is too much, and tax-payers have a right to enquire how this came about.

I have been told that persons now hoeing me tendered to complete the Pictou Railway for $1,300,000; and what has it cost? Some who built a section say they scarcely got half what the government spent on that portion. In connection with sudden riches I will relate the anecdote of the jocose miller who, when a boy came with a grist, asked if he knew how many days were in a year. He replied, "No, but I know that millers always have fat hogs, but I don't know whose grain they feed on."

I have met the statement in the county that, although Mackenzie is premier, Dr. Tupper is to have the patronage of this county—that, notwithstanding he is the greatest opponent we have in N. S., he has been assured by Messrs. Ross and Coffin that this would be the case. In reply, I have a telegram from Mr. Mackenzie, stating that "Dr. Tupper has no authority for making such statements about patronage. You can contradict it."

In reference to office-holders, my opinion is that if such hold their positions on account of fitness for office, independent of politics, let them stay. On my own responsibility I say the policy of the government is not one of persecution, but I believe it expects a man voting against the government would expect to deposit his commission with his vote.

When my friend Mr. Morse was contesting this county for the Local House, the Dr. told the people they would not consult their interests in sending a member not in accord with the Dom. Gov't. You return him by a majority of over 1200. If there was any force in that argument I'll give him the benefit of it now, and leave you to make the application of it. I ask the old Reform party who stood shoulder to shoulder with Howe in times past to come up now.

Is there an office holder with ears so dull he has not heard the crack of the Dr.'s whip, from Malagash to Parrsboro'? I ask if it is right for me to a man earning perhaps $2 a day and, say, "Come and vote for me and I'll protect you in your office?" But I learn that while he tells this to others he says to his own brother, "Keep quiet." This is a dishonest and an unfruitful canvass against me.

It has been said, "We want Cumberland born men and no Yankee adventurers to represent us. I have been here nearly a quarter of a century, and, though born among the hills of Vermont, I can say I never had warmer affection for that people than I have for those of Cumberland. If it was my misfortune to be born across the water, it certainly was not my fault. My maternal grandfather, however, was as good a Yorkshireman as ever left England. I think the Dr. will not object to the votes of either Yankee, Frenchman, or Bluenose.

It has also been canvassed against me that I am a Universalist—one of those who believe in the supreme goodness of God. I don't know the religion of the Dr. I know he has been a minister; but if his preaching is satisfactory to you, I don't want to be a minister. If it's piety you want, I will say that when a Minister of the Dominion raises his hand to high heaven and swears there is no truth in the charges against the government and afterwards acknowledges there is, he is such a christian as no one here would wish to be. My belief is a matter between myself and my Maker, and no one has a right to question.

Now, gentlemen, if you elect me, it will be for me to take my directions from you and not from Mr. Big this or Big that.

As to the canal you all know as much as I. I shall do all in my power to obtain it. While in opposition Mackenzie's party voted for it, and I leave you to judge whether they will contract it. It was claimed by the Dr. that he had the power to put it up to tender, and on this a friend of mine risked $100 it would be up in a fortnight and lost it.

I will close by giving you a reason why you should elect me as your representative. A certain Col. Brown, in coming to his constituents for re-election felt positive of success. He recounted how he had fought, bled, and almost died for them, using just such glowing terms as my opponent here is well qualified to apply. At the close, a staunch supporter rose and said, "I'm a friend of the Colonel. I believe he has suffered and been greatly imposed upon. I now vote that he take a rest." Now if the Dr. has borne such burdens for you as he claims, I trust you will vote for me, a green hand.

HON. DR. TUPPER,

I stand before you to day proud to know that I address men among whom my childhood, boyhood and prime of life have been spent. It is pleasing to feel that with eighteen years of public life to choose from, no one will dare to point out a single act of my life of which I should be ashamed.

Mr. Hibbard has done that to day which will reflect discredit upon him as a man, which will dishonor him as a man. He has been compelled from lack of argument to descend to insinuations and personalities. My course of action has met with the assent of Nova Scotia and a great part of Canada during my public life of eighteen years. You know to-day no man ever dare to assault my public character or my private reputation as a man. They never dared to make good their charges.

What claim has Mr. Hibbard to the title of a Reformer? He gave me all support, he backed and sustained me up to 1867 when he deserted me on the question of Union. If any man deserve the title of a Reformer I stand as I ever have stood to claim that I am that man. Look through the Statute books of your country and you do not find a single reform from first to last which I have not had a share in bringing about.

Mr. McKenzie calls himself the great leader of the Reform Government, and introduces a bill to secure the Independence of Parliament. Why, one of my first acts was to secure the independence of parliament. When I entered the House, Judges of Probate, Postmasters and other office holders sat round and voted as members of the Assembly. We put a stop to that by the prevention of office holders from holding seats. We made the law so stringent that no man can sit in parliament and hold an office worth one dollar.

When I went into the Parliament of Nova Scotia I found that the comparatively small County of Hants had a representation of five members where Cumberland had only three. We saw that Reform was needed; we put a law upon the Statute Book that swept away the unequal representation of Hants and put Cumberland and Pictou upon the same fair platform.

Mr. Mackenzie is going to enlarge the franchise. I fought for the most liberal franchise that ever existed in Nova Scotia. He arrogates to himself the electoral system by simultaneous polling. Simultaneous polling originated with the late lamented Judge Johnston. He put the first law upon the statute book providing for simultaneous polling.

Again let us look at the reform question of Ballot. Mr. Mackenzie knows that we laid on the table an election bill so that we could incorporate it and carry it through at the next session of parliament, I voted in favor of this measure. To recapitulate then I had a hand in every Reform that has occurred during the eighteen years of my public life.

Mr. Mackenzie has great stress on *purity in elections*. We claim that we have ever been true to our trust in this matter. Taking at recent questions you find that every principle propounded by them originated and went far towards completion with us.

If Mr. Hibbard has any claim to be called a reformer it is that he stood at my back until 1867 when he deserted me, as before stated, on the question of Union.

Glance at the Educational Interests of the country. I grappled with them earnestly, faithfully and in spite of all opposition that could be brought to bear on a matter that was not only of material but of vital interest to every man, woman and child in the province, placed your Education Laws on the Statute book. Now, to-day the young intellect can play, it has opportunities to expand and increase that were undreamt of, even by ourselves, fifteen years ago; to say nothing of our fathers. Its fruits may be seen dotting every hillside, gracing every valley of Nova Scotia from Cape Canso to Cape Sable.

I stand before you this day in the position of Sir Christopher Wren. When a stranger goes through mighty St. Paul's in London, and in a burst of admiration for all the varied magnificence of the huge structure, inquires for the monument of the wonderful genius who designed the grand cathedral, he is referred to a small brass slab on which in another language he reads, "If you would see the monument of Sir Christopher Wren, look around you."

Eighteen years ago I came for the first time before you, a young man,—you gave me your confidence and I gave you a pledge that I would devote my life's interests for the good of Nova Scotia. Have I redeemed my pledge? Turn over the pages of the statute book; travel over the face of the country. Look at the railroads. When I went to the House there were but *nine miles* of railroad in Nova Scotia, and that railroad was from Halifax to Bedford. Look at the railroads of Nova Scotia to-day! Look at marks in our own county. I think I have redeemed that pledge.

Let us glance at the great question of Union. I appeal now to every intelligent man of respectability and position in this assemblage, did I not grapple with it with my whole might? And have I not a right to rejoice that I now see the consummation of one of the grandest schemes that ever engaged the enthusiasm of a man. You were told in 1867 by Hon. Mr. Annand and my present opponent that the best interests of the country would be paralyzed by the Union, that the country would be swamped in debt, that farmers would be hopelessly ruined and reduced to beggary, that Canadian butter would flood the country at ten cents a pound and pork would become a mere unsaleable drug. I ask you has that act paralyzed the interests of the country? Do you still recollect the songs that the *Morning Chronicle* used to sing? the doleful refrain was ever "Canadian butter ten cents a pound."

Look at the man who has come down from Halifax to *teach to instruct* the people of Cumberland. Again, I stand before you to-day and again affirm that all I claimed as a result of Union has been accomplished. Compare the trade of the country to-day with the trade of 1867. In 1867 the total export and import amounted to $129,554,194; in 1873 the amount was $217,197,096. The taxation in 1867 was about 12½ per cent. on the value of imports, but in 1873 we find it only 9½ per cent. Is this the country that is on the road to ruin? An immense deficit has not rolled up as we were confidently assured it would. Besides the sinking fund we were enabled to pay the entire cost of the N. W. Territory. We had a public works' surplus in five years of $9,522,000 which would sweep away an immense amount from our taxation. Last year we placed $1,500,000 to complete public works that no man imagined would be finished for Nova Scotia.

Glance at our Banking Institutions. Have they been increased? No man ever dared to say that Union is not the greatest blessing ever conferred upon a country.

Of the question from an Agricultural point, it is hardly necessary to speak. Have the predictions with reference to pork and butter been confirmed? There are men now that attempt to mislead you, but their representations are idle and delusive and unworthy of attention.

Mr. Hibbard has changed his views in six years. It is unnecessary to say that a man who shifts his base so readily and conveniently is not the man to represent you in parliament. But Mr. Hibbard spoke of the MINING INTERESTS of this county. I will tell you something about Reform in this matter. When I entered parliament there existed a grievous monopoly by which our mining interests, not in Cumberland but in all Nova Scotia and the island of Cape Breton, were sorely crippled,—and this by a few men in London, two thousand miles away. Where is the monopoly now? Whom can you thank for the redress of this grievance—Mr. Hibbard or Dr. Tupper?

Just glance at our maritime industries. Shipbuilding has received new life and derived new energy from Union. All over the county you find this industry alive and awake,—busy. You find the hum of industry in yards where before all was silent. Under the giant but gentle fostering hand of Union this industry received a vigorous start in our very midst.

What again has it done for our *manufacturing interests?* Where, I ask, was the mart in Nova Scotia with her little population of 300,000 people for a large manufacturing impulse. We swept away the hostile bonds that crippled us as a manufacturing people and embracing a people with a population of 4,000,000 have thrown wide the doors of our manufactures and thus send our products over the whole British American Area. The Union has gradually extended in area and influence. We stretched our arms and clasped the great North West; over and beyond the Rocky Mountains we reached and grasped British Columbia, and last year we gathered Prince Edward Island to the heart of the Grand Dominion that now stretches throughout British America from the United States to the Arctic and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Every one of you are members of this great confederation and you owe the consummation of it to the gov't of which I had the honor to be a member.

One quality I particularly admire in Mr. Hibbard—his courage. That in the face of all that even he acknowledges I have done he dares to come before you and solicit your suffrages. His opinions have been false in the past; what guarantee have we that they will be different in the future.

My opponent brings up the Pacific Railway Scandal. I join issue with him in this fact. The Gov't left that all these confederate provinces should be united together by a band of iron. We met obstruction. You are all familiar with the history of this great undertaking. We were told by these economists that the work would cost $200,000,000 or over, and that people would not be able to bear it, that in a short time the whole country would be swamped and engulphed by debt, out of which it it would never be able to struggle, and a lot of boisterous nonsense, the review of which would be an insult to the understanding of my intelligent constituents. We said "We don't propose to grapple with the subject as a Government work." We proposed to build the road by means of a Company which were to receive a money subsidy and a grant of land along the line—land though fertile as any in the Dominion *now* comparatively worthless, because there exists no means of reaching it for utilization. They added to our resolution the final capping, "*And in no other way whatever.*" The N. P. Railway Co. wanted to have a hand in this work; we declined having anything to do with them. A number of gentlemen representing the several provinces were asked to *accept as a free gift* just what we are argued of selling to Sir Hugh Allan. They were asked to subscribe $800,000 with a paid up share of 10 per cent. or $80,000. They were afraid. They declared it a ruinous speculation and declined to take shares. Do you know the favor that Sir Hugh Allan received? He was granted the privilege of paying the sum of $2,500 as the cost of the business he was anxious to consummate. In his speech at Sarnia Mr. Mackenzie says he has determined to build a Canada Pacific Railroad as a Government work. In the meantime they are to use the already existing American lines, from which it is needless to say all our immigration will be drained off at the different points to the United States.

Mr. Hibbard notices office-holding and charges me with some threats towards persons holding such if they dare to vote against me. Gentlemen, though here it has been the practice of both Governments to displace office-holders on political grounds, I am pleased to say that such a state of things at present scarcely exists. No, every man holding an office or not holding an office is as free as the air we breathe! I am credibly informed however that Mr. Hibbard declared in his meeting at Parrsboro' that the man who dared oppose him might as well bring his commission with his vote in order to save the trouble of having it cancelled. No, gentlemen, so far as I am concerned office-holders do not and will not need Mr. Hibbard's protection.

Mr. Hibbard has spoken of the Parrsboro' Railroad. Gentlemen, I consider this railway of vital importance to the interests of Spring Hill and Parrsboro', and I assure you if I felt I could not accomplish that work I would resign my seat, notwithstanding the allusion of my friend Mr. Hibbard. Once more I assure you, gentlemen, I will do all that man can do for the consummation of this important work. I say, however, with regard to this very Parrsboro' railway, no more utterly damaging course could be adopted towards it than dragging it on the political carpet. Mr. Hibbard has an interest in it; he has money in it. You may be perfectly assured he will do all in his power to accomplish the building of this line. It is of vital interest to him personally. If the Railway goes on his stock in the Spring Hill Mines will be valuable; if not, they are waste paper. Mr. Annand told in Maccan if they voted for me they would never have a mile. If Mr. Annand and Mr. Hibbard think they can delude the people of Cumberland in 1874 when they could not do it before they reckon without their host. I tell him the Dominion Government has not given a single dollar of subsidy to any Railway. I pledge myself to do all in my power to obtain aid, not only for the Parrsboro Railway but also for a line to Pugwash or Wallace.

Gentlemen, I need not review all these matters. I tell you frankly I do not harbor the faintest fears for the result of election; but I want a handsome majority this time to save the trouble and expense of a future election. I expect to come back again and again to solicit your suffrages. I will do all in my power to benefit the county and the province at large. I intend to stand by the principles propounded at the outset of my public career and will ever work for the weal of our common country.

In justice to myself I must mention the story of Mr. Hibbard in regard to the Pictou Raily is without foundation. Throughout my canvass I have endeavored and think successfully to treat Mr. Hibbard with the gentlemanly courtesy that every candidate owes to his opponent as a gentleman and a man. I beg to assure you gentlemen that rather than descend to the petty obloquy, the mean insinuation, the viperish calumny with which I regret he has so freely bespattered me,—I say, rather than resort to such contemptible means I would rather leave my seat forever.

Let me briefly call your attention to the Baie Verte Canal—a subject which has probably agitated the mind of every man in this county. Mr. Hibbard asks why I did not keep my word with references to this Canal. He tells you the story of our friend over the way losing his bet—his $100—and tells you how the same gentleman was saved losing another $100. Mr. Hibbard does acknowledge, however, that I succeeded in getting a unanimous parliamentary vote in its favor. Could Mr. Hibbard have done the same, I ask? The opposition to this measure I need scarcely tell you was very great. The estimated cost was large. The Government commissioned an experienced canal engineer to examine the projected location and report. He did so. The result of his examination and report convinced the Government that a much shorter and more convenient line existed and the work thereby could be accomplished at a saving of several millions of dollars. As you are aware, however, Mr. Albert Smith interposed on behalf of his West Northland constituents and telegraphed to the Government asking that they take no action in the matter till the route were reconsidered. Tell me, gentlemen, is that a reason that you should not support a man who, if the power of any single man could have done it, would have already united those waters with a band of their own element.

Eight times I have come before you, gentlemen; as many times have I been triumphantly borne to the Legislature of my country. I place myself in your hands for the ninth time, and confidently expect such an overwhelming majority as will open the eyes of my friend from Halifax as to the fallacy of his attempting to force his teachings on the intelligent voters of Cumberland County.

HON. WM. ANNAND

then addressed the assemblage, but owing to the increased coldness as night approached, our reporters were unable to ply their pencils longer.

Our readers will, we believe, feel quite satisfied to receive in so short a time so full a report of the speeches given by the candidates. Special trains were run from Wentworth and Moncton, and it is believed 2000 strangers were in the place. Owing to the assemblage being so large, the speeches were delivered from the Court House steps.

Election Notes.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Power and Jones, Gov't. Don, Robb, Opp'n.

PICTOU.—Carmichael and Dawson, Gov't; James McDonald and Rob't Doull; Opp'n.

CUMBERLAND.—G. Hibbard, Gov't; Dr. C. Tupper, Opp'n.

DIGBY.—E. R. Oakes, Gov't; Savary, Opp'n.

YARMOUTH.—Killam, Gov't.

SHELBURNE.—Coffin, Gov't.

QUEENS.—Dr. Forbes.

ANNAPOLIS.—Ray and Troop, Gov't; Chesley, Opp'n.

KINGS.—Dr. Borden, Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Shaw, Gov't; Chipman, Opp'n.

LUNENBURG.—Church, Gov't.

HANTS.—Gudge, Gov't; Allison, Opp'n.

COLCHESTER.—Pearson and McFay, Gov't.

ANTIGONISH.—McLean, Opp'n.

GUYSBORO.—Kirk, Gov't; Campbell, Opp'n.

INVERNESS.—S. McDonald, Gov't; Dr. Cameron, Opp'n.

RICHMOND.—Flynn, Gov't; Beaseit, Opp'n.

CAPE BRETON.—McKay, Gov't; McDonald and McLeod, Opp'n.

VICTORIA.—Ross, Gov't.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN CITY.—J. S. B. DeVeber, Gov't; G. W. Day, opp'n. Declaration Jan. 31st.

ST. JOHN CITY AND COUNTY.—I. Burpee, Ellis, Gov't; A. L. Palmer, Opp'n. Jan. 31. Messrs. Burpee and Palmer elected.

CHARLOTTE.—A. H. Gillmor, Gov't; McAdam, Opp'n. Feb. 5 and 9.

SUNBURY.—C. Burpee, Gov't; W. E. Perley, Opp'n. Jan. 24 and 28.

WESTMORLAND.—A. J. Smith, Gov't; no opp'n. Jan. 26 and 30. A. J. Smith elected by acclamation.

ALBERT.—John Wallace, Gov't; John Calhoun, Opp'n. Jan. 27 and 31.

KINGS.—W. B. McCready, Gov't; J. Domville, Opp'n. Nomin. Jan. 27.

KENT.—Geo. McLeod, M. Renaud, Gov't. Feb. 2 and 6.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—J. B. Snowball, Gov't; Mitchell, Opp'n. Jan. 20, Feb. 4.

RESTIGOUCHE.—G. Moffat, G. Haddow, Jan. 28 and Feb. 2.

GLOUCESTER.—T. W. Anglin, Gov't. No opp'n. Jan. 29 and Feb. 2.

YORK.—Pickard, Gov't. No opp'n.

CARLETON.—S. Appleby. No opp'n. Polling Jan. 31.

VICTORIA.—John Costigan, Gov't. No opp.

QUEENS.—Ferris, Gov't; Babbitt, Opp'n. Jan. 26 and 29.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

QUEEN'S.—D. Laird and Peter Sinclair, Gov't; Fred'k Breckon and D. Ferguson, Opp'n.

PRINCE.—James Yeo and S. F. Perry, Gov't; J. C. Pope and G. W. Howlan, Opp'n.

KING.—Dan'l Davies, Dr. McIntyre, Gov.; A. McDonald, Opp'n.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

We learn by telegraph that the following were returned yesterday by acclamation:—McIsaac, Opp'n, Antigonish; Coffin, Gov't, Shelburne; Ross, Gov't, Victoria; Church, Gov't, Lunenburgh; Forbes, Gov't, Queens.

In Halifax, Jones, Gov't, is opposed by Donald Robb.

It is believed Sir John A. was elected yesterday by a majority of less than 20.

DIRECTORY.—We have received McAlpine's Classified Business Directory for the Dominion, which has just been published. It contains the names of only the business and professional men of the country, containing, therefore, in a book of convenient size and moderate price, the information often sought for in connection with the various trades and branches of profession. There is also much information of a general character.

The friends of the Rev. Mr. Tweedie intend paying him a donation visit at the parsonage on Monday evening Feb. 2nd.

OF NOVA SCOTIA