SHOW AND AND STATES

KINGS CO. Nomination Day Proceedings.

A very large number of the electors of the outlying parishes jassembled at Hampton on Monday on the occasion of the nomination of candidates for the representation of the county in the house of assembly. Sheriff Freeza opened his court for the reception of nomination at 11 o'clock and the nominations received were for Messrs. Pugsley, Taylor and White, the government candidates, and Mesers, McKenzie, Keith and Sinnott, the opposition candidates, David W. McKenzie, Chas. I. Keith and David S. Sinnott

WEBE NOMINATED BY Andrew Leonard, Wm F Downey, Andrew Balves. David M Jeanson, Abraham Colpitte, Daniel Robertson Peleg S Jones, Wm McLeod, James E Good. E A Charters, Cornelius Gallagher, G T Seacord, David Harvey, Richard Wagner, Gideon McLeod, Wm Gaiou, H K Freeze, Wm Tingley, Geo Morton, James Dunfield, Edwin B Beer, David Rouse, Ebenezer Stockton, James A Sinnott, J W Smith, W A Erb, R E McLeod. John E McAuley, A B Hayes, Peter L Cosman, Alf Markham, Amasa Kennedy, Elijah Allaby, Meibourne Scott, H H Cochran, G W Weyman, John March, Geo L Good, Geo N Pearson, G W Titus, E Bliss McLeod, Thos Roach, Geo H Barnes, John McLauchlin, Henry Branscombe, John F Downey,

Wm. Pugsley, Dr. Taylor and A. S. White WERE NOMINATED BY W G Scovil, WH Baxter. Henry Pierce, John Matthews, John W Chaloner, Joshua Smith. A Fairweather, J D Baxter, and others.

and very many others.

At one o'clock at the suggestion of Sheriff Freeze the electors selected Lt. Col. E. B. Beer to preside at the meeting of the elec-Col. Beer thanked the gentlemen present for the honor conferred on him by his selection as chairman. At two o'clock the sheriff declared his court alosed and announced the different polling

WM. PUGSLEY

was the first speaker. He spoke of the canvasses he had used when he was elected. He claimed that he had honestly endeavored to carry out those promises. He had put forth carry out those promises. He had put forth every effort to carry his resolution providing for biennial meetings of the legislature, but what bill was defeated. During the last session a bill had been introduced by a private member for the abolition of the legislative council. He hoped the transfer of reel estate would be made the same as the transfer of shipping and banking stock. He considered this a government of reform and he supported their general policy. He attempted to abore the control of heir general pelicy. He attempted to show that the present government had conducted the affairs of the province more economically
than the late government. He said the government had effected a saving of \$26,000.
He denied that Blair's administration \$36,000 cff the teachers formed was formed a little hastily and explained that he and Mr. Morton thought they, with sucther of their choosing, would satisfy the electors The electors objected to the ticket composed of himself, Morton and Taylor and composed of himself, Morton and Taylor and they had been compelled to stand up before the people. They were obliged to ask the electors to select a ticket and Mr. Morton was rejected by them, but he promised to support the ticket. The reason that he was a candidate was that he refused to take Dominion into the provinced politics and the provinced to the composition of the provinced politics. the present government. He appealed to the electors to elect him as one of their representatives and hoped that the government ticket would be victorious.

D. S. SINNOTT

was the next speaker. He saw by the large attendance that the electors took a great interest in local politics. He and two other gentlemen had been selected by a convention in Hampt in to oppose the government ticket. He was astonished to hear Mr. Pugeley speak elighting a part the convention slightingly about the opposition convention.
Four years ago he addressed the electors of
Kings and told them that he was opposed to the Fraser government. He supported Mr. Morton when he was in the late government, Morton when he was in the late government, but when that gentlemen went over to the government ranks he could no longer support nim. He was opposed to the Blair administration and he would nowiproceed to show why the took that stand. Since the Blair party came into power the debt of the province had increased enormously. The Blair government has paralized the lumber industry in the North Shore counties and are killing not husbanding the industries of New Brunswick. Although the lumbermen endeavored to secure a reduction in the rate (of stumpage they failed, and our staple industry was greatly crippled. He quoted from the reports of the assembly and showed that the deficit last year was about \$40,000. It was not at all likely our revenue for the present year would be greater than last, but still the estimates of the provincial secretary are \$20,000 in excess of the revenue. The schools of the prevince have been crippled by the acts of this government. The expenses of the educational office at Fredericton were extraordinarily high and the extra amount came out of the tarpayers of the province. He showed up the mount it cost us for printing and contingencies. While Mr. Blair said he was in favor of maintenance of government house by the government himself, the government not only paid the expenses but purchaseds portrait costing over \$200 and bore the expenses of an "at home." Our own people are deprived of the right of fishing in our rivers and Ameriof an "at home." Our own people are deprived of the right of fishing in our rivers and Ameri-cans can fish there undisturbed for a certain cans can fish there undisturbed for a certain amount, most of which is expended for the services of Mr. Phair and others. Under the present arrangement the school inspectors visit some schools twice a year and some once and some not at all, which impaired the efficiency of the schools. The reduction made in the school grant made it necessary for the assessment of just that amount on the taxpayers in order to keep the teachers. If the government has made any teachers. If the government has made any saving it has been at the expense of the taxpayers. It was wrong to reduce the grant to the agricultural societies, especially in Kings which was eminently an agricultural county. Blair had carried out no reform which he had arranging agree the reduction of three many promised except the reduction of three mem-bers' salaries by a few hundred dollars. He flavored the reduction of the salaries of the heads of the different departments and favored the abolition of the legislative council. He would oppose any government that was not a unit on a platform of reform and would not allow the agricultural interests to be represented in the administration. In closing Mr. Sinnott said he hoped the electors would on the 26th inst, throw such a majority in favor of the opposition candidates that there can be no doubt as to their hostility to the

DR. TAYLOR was the next speaker. He spoke in defence of the actions of the Blair government, which he claimed had carried out every promise made except that of the abolition of the legislative

CHAS, J. KRITH CHAS, I, RETH

was rext called upon. He had attended the
convention held at Hampton a few days since,
He was opposed to the government for the way
in which the elections were sprung upon the
country. He was opposed to the moscase
the wishes of the people and the interests of
the province, By the sudden call made upon
the electors, very many are deprived of the
privilege of exercising their franchise. The
privilege of exercising their franchise. The
office the province of the legislative council, but that promise had
of the legislative council, but that promise had
not been carried out. The number of the
executive council had not been reduced,

| ApolaQUI.—I. M. Herritt has established a
lopposition press first charged that the govserment had purchased the Quinton farm,
no offer had ever been made for it. He was
no offer had ever been made for it. He was
no offer had ever been made for it. He was
no offer had ever been made for it. He was
no the second committee, which
purchased the farm, as he could not serve
after the criticism in the press on his
privilege of exercising their franchise. The
privilege of exercising their franchise, The
privilege of exercising their fran

although Mr. Blair had promised to reduce the number. The matter of salaries is one that should be understood. The salaries paid are far above what they should be. The people should not be asked to maintain government house and Mr. Blair was pledged to abelish the same. No man was in favor of direct to xation, but still the reduction in the school grant necessitated the assessment of just that smount upon the electors. He showed up the expenses of the members of the government and their officials which the people had no right to pay. What right had the provincial secretary to visit a New England fair at the expense of the

Amid great applause the speaker drew the attention of the audience to the comparison made by Mr. Pugeley between the expenditure during the visits of the Marquis of Lorne and the Marquis of Lansdowne. Who would object to the expenditure of \$16,000 in the receiption of one of our graphous Capacity Capacitans. of one of our gracious Queen's daughters? Why no man would raise any objection to this exno man would raise any objection to this expenditure. He was both a merchant and a
farmer and his interests were identical with
the interests of the county. Agriculture was
the principal industry of this county. If instead of expending so much money in high
salaries, the government would provide the
young men with a pair of cattle if they would
be benefitting the country more materially.
When Blair came into power he promised certain things. Have these been carried out? when Blair came into power he promised certain things. Have these been carried out? (Cries of no, no). He knew the elections would say that no one pledge had been redeemed. The stock farm had been mismanaged and he believed that it had been purpose. aged and he believed that it had been purposely mismanaged, as Mr. Blair wished to receive
a report adverse to the farm, so
that he would have some ground
for the removal of the stock to
York county, where he desired to have everything. The oppesition ticket was a farmers
and manufacturers' ticket, and it deserved the
support of all. He hoped that on the 26th
inst. the opposition ticket would be triumph. inst the opposition ticket would be triumphant and he left the matter in the hands of the ctors. (Cheers.)

then spoke, making a personal appeal to the electors. He said he would vote with the government if it introduced measures of reform, but if the opposition introduced any bill of reform he would support that opposition. He spoke of the platform of the government ticket, which was the platform of Mr. Blair's govern-ment. He defended the present administration and said it was far better than the late government.

Chas. I. Keith said here he wished to explain that he was opposed to the centralization of everything in York county.

D. B. M'KENZIE next spoke. He pointed out that the govern ment was extravagant and should be no longer allowed to mismanage the affairs of the province. He and Messrs, Keith and Sinnott were nominated by a convention of the electors and were for this reason the people's candidates, and he was glad to say they were all farmers. The government had formed a ticket to contest this county before the prorogation of the house, county before the prorogation of the house, and the electors were naturally indignant. It was in consequence of this that the opposition ticket a was formed, land it was selected by the people. He believed the opposition ticket would be victorious, as this was the people's election and they would speak, and naturally, in favor of the people's candidates. The act of the government in springing the election on them was an evidence that they were afraid to allow the people to investigate the actions of the administration. This government is extravagant, and any saving made was effected at cost to the taxpayer and the neglect of the different services. He showed by a comof the different services. He showed by a com-parison of the amounts expended for the support of patients in the luna-tic asylum that the government made no saving, as everything required was obtained more cheaply than ever before. Every obtained more cheaply than ever perore. Every year since the Blair party has been in power it has expended more money than has been received. He and his colleagues, if elected, were not sent to Fredericton to support the late government but a new administration prepared to learry out a reform policy. Nova Scotla, which is well governed, has fewer men in the executive convoil than in New men in the executive council than in New Brusswick, yet the population of the former province is cone-third greater than that of the latter. The opposition ticket was a farmer's ticket and should therefore receive the support of the farmers. Mr. Pugsley had not carried out the many promises made to the electors. and knew when they were made that he could not carry them.

Mr. Pugsley replied at some length defending the acts of the government.

The Scott Act DEFEATED IN ST. JOHN, BUT CARRIED IN PORTLAND,

The Scott Act elections were carried on in St. John and Portland with little excitement. In St. John, the organization of the liquor dealers was complete and their work proved very effective in their behalf. In every part of the city the best of order prevailed. In Portland the act was carried. The temperance party were well organized there. The following are the votes in both cities :

ST. 1CHN.

1	KINGS WARD:	For.	Against.
1	Division 1	58	106
1	Do. 2	66	92
1	Do. 3	52	52
1	Division 1	F6	78
1	Do. 2	57	70
1	Do. 3	66	71
1	Do. 4	50 71	23 40
1	Dukes Ward:	11	40
1	Division 1	41	71
1	Do. 2	46	71
1	Do. 3	59	57
1	PRINCE WARD:		
1	Division 1	61	85
1	Do. 2	80	73
1	Do. 3	37	103 71
1	Do. 4 Wellington Ward:	99	,,,
1	Division 1	65	88
1	Do. 2		41
1	Do. 3	62	80
1	Do. 4	71	51
1	SYDNEY WARD:		
1	Division 1		84
1	Do. 2	54	60
1	GUYS WARD:	***	
1	Division 1	102 81	40 31
1	BROOKS WARD:	01	31
1		54	20
1	Divisien 1	56	21
1	ALBERT WARD:		1 . 5
1	Division 1	53	32
1	Do. 2		25
1	Non-Residents:		
1	Division 1	22	16
1	Do. 2	. 17	25
	Total	. 1610	1687
		. 1010	1001
1	PORTLAND.	For.	A animat
	Ward 1:	-	Against.
	Do. 2	97	45
.	Ward 2:	. 102	
1	Division 1	. 77	66
7	Do 2	. 80	59
3	Division 1	. 54	42
9	Do. 2	37	73
	Do. 3	. 52	36
	Ward 4: Division 1	. 74	54
f	Do. 2		51
9	Ward 5:	42	34
8	Moto!		
9	Majority for the act, 147.	. 667	520

NOMINATION DAY

Eleven Hours of Speech-Making.

The Court House Crowded One O'clock this Morning.

All the Opposition Candidates Heartily Received.

The Government Members Unable to Meet Their Home Truths.

ST. JOHN IN FAVOR OF HONEST LOCAL BEFORM.

clared the court open for the purpose of revisits? Why, it cost him twice that for extras. (Loud laughter.) But the late ceiving nominations.

At two p. m. the sheriff adjourned the court till returning day, 28th inst. and Jas. (Applause.) T. Kennedy took the chair. There was but court room filled up considerably as the cultural speech of his. (Applause.) dates entered the room he was received with he had interfered with Dominion elections. loud applause.

HON. D. McLELLAN

knowing that a dozen candidates were to fol- Albert for Mr. Wallace. Why then and county all the rights and privileges that belonged to it. His course had been endorsed by the electorate in 1882, he was returned to oppose the old government and in the next session an overthrow took place and Mr. Blair's administration was formed. Of that administration he was a member and therefore responsible for all its acts. He would confine his speech to a few of the charges against this government and against himself personally. At confederation there was \$220,000 to the credit of the government of that day. They provided for this direction. He was opposed to the lien did not keep within the income. In 1882 that he had the support of his friend Mr. his chief opposition was to the railway subsidy act, which placed a burden of \$1,500.000 administration which had inaugurated had insuranced in the same line. on the country. In Dec., 1882, the accounts showed this \$220,000 exhausted, all and were therefore better entitled to public debt of \$321,000 on the province. The present opposition will tell we received \$30,000 on the province. The present opposition will tell we received \$30,000 on the province. The present of their gross extravafrom the Dominion as interest on an adjusted claim. This is true, but our requirements are greater than theirs. We had to pay this year \$85,000 on interest account alone; also to pay for great bridges larger amounts than our predecessors. We are charged with doubling the bonded debt, but we were it, as every man who has taken an interest forced to make these large expenditures by the legislation of our predecessors. In 1884, '85 and '86, he had stated to the house that a Miramichi bridge and a big sum for another at Florenceville on the St. John river, both of which were in fufilment of pledges made by the preceding administration.

The opposition candidates will say
we have not carried out our reform platform -the abolition of legislative council-reduction of the executive, etc., but he (Mc-Lellan) wished his friends to bear in mind that he was not a member of the reform party when these reforms were decided upon. He was, however, in favor of them whenever practicable. But they had worked some reforms, such as cutting down salaries and in reducing the contingencies, the cost of executive government, the secretary's salary, etc. The more economic administragovernment house only took effect when Sir Leonard Tilley was created governor, and did not apply during the term of Lt. Governor Wilmot, who held office longer than the local government anticipated at the time they perfected their scheme. But for all that they had not expended much on

repairs to government house.

As for contingencies, he read from a table prepared, he said, from the auditor general's

cles. One paper in St. John in making a comparison did not take in this stationery. never got out of his wagon. He did get out of the wagon. (Cheers.) He explained that he made several visits in connection with this farm, and only charged travelling expenses, getting nothing for his time. Turning to the large price paid Mr. Quinton, M. ing to the large price paid Mr. Quinton, M.
P. P., for his farm, and to Mr. Gregory, he
explained that the committee reported on
several farms in Lancaster, some in Sunbury
and a number in Queens. At the time the
opposition press first charged that the government had purchased the Quinton farm,
no offer had ever been made for it. He was

Mr. Quinton for cats, but bought the crop, cats, hay, etc., for a lump sum. The superintendent credits the farm with cats at 45c. did he not on another occasion vote an increase in the expenditure to create an additional county court judge; he has also told clear to the public.

The cost of executive government was

each year were:-In 1878... \$17 851 49
1×79. 17,402 74
1883 17,299 15
1881 16 674 60
1883 18,669 82 That is, the old government's yearly average was \$17,524.96, and for the present government it was \$15,898 81, or a saving of \$1,626.15 on our behalf. He compared the relative cost of delegations to Ostawa and argued that great economy was exercised in this line. The late provincial sec-

retary got more than he (McLellan) ever did, by some \$300 a year. It was the same with every departmental head. He defied the opposition to contradict this from the the construction of bridges? When the public accounts. Reverting to the asylum farm again he said \$375 had been paid for a span of mares, but page 115 of the auditor's report showed that they were on the farm, though the opposition press tried to make it appear he had the horses in his own barn. They were beautiful percheron mares, Dr. Steeves liked them and he (McLellan) felt that was a good bargain. He considered this was a mean, dirty insinuation. He was not The Sheriff opened his court at 11 o'clock with only a small number of ratepayers present. After reading the writs for the olive and country and count city and county and city elections, he de- seven in 1885. Was \$30 too much for 16

secretary got \$98 for his visits.

McLeod — Why did you support him? Its your friends who are finding fault; a small attendance of electors, though the not mine. It might be that he (Wedderburn) got that pay for making that famous agri-

In doing that he had only exercised his franchise. But it was an absolute falsehood to say that he had used the public funds to who was greeted with hearty applause, was further Geo. McLeod's election. The fact friends in that community. I say that we were able to carry on and did carry on the the first speaker. In opening he said he county was less last year than the average would explain his action as a representative of many years. But he had a precedent for and more particularly as a member of the government of this province since 1883. He would and a work to be as brief as possible worked to elect Wood in would endeavor to be as brief as possible, Westmoreland; Turner did the same in low him. In 1878 he was elected, promising | fault with him? But he did not consider he to exert his influence to secure for the city and done wrong. (Applause.) Taking up "Anthony Clodpole's" letters to The Sun, touching revenue and expenditure, the provincial secretary read a long array of figures with the object of making it appear that

THE SUN'S correspondent was in error.

The secretary said his attitude with respect to the legislative council might need explanation. He had voted against its bolition in 1882 and his constituents had re-elected him since then; but if he was satisfied the electors wanted it abolished he would not stand in the way. He explained the history of the acts of the government in bill as a one-sided piece of legislation and in be so managed that the current revenue they are greater, sometimes less. In addithe revenues used up and a floating confidence than the old government, which country by reason of their gross extrava-

who was received with loud cheers, said :in public matters must esteem it, a privilege and pleasure to meet you here today and to give you an account of the manner in which '85 and '86, he had stated to the nouse blast besides increasing the floating debt, we would also have to increase the bonded debt to meet past railway obligations. The great meet past railway obligations. The great ago. I might go further and say I hail with meet past railway obligations are for pleasure the privilege which is now accorded me of again addressing you. I am ready to be judged by my actions; I ask you to pass your judgment firmly, yet honestly, on my conduct as your representative during the last four years. I do not intend, nor shall I was a member of the old administration but for a very short period he seeks to personask you, gentlemen, to judge me by what was done by others seven or eight years ago, as did the provincial secretary, but I ask you to judge me upon my actions, and upon what I have myself done as your representative during the past four years—I will not, like the provincial secretary appeal to the results of the secretary appeal to the sec the provincial secretary, appeal to the re-cord of other years for your support, virtue of the office I held, had cast upon me, but I say to you, gentlemen, judge me and those with whom I am associated by what we have done. Judge also the provincial secretary and those with whom he is allied gencies and the cost of the administration of secretary and those with whom he is allied by the course they have taken during the by the course they have taken during the like period. Judge us from our actions, Look at the unfulfilled promises and broken pledges of the provincial secretary and those associated with him, for it is by what we have done and by the stand we have taken in reference to the various matters of public moment that we must be judged, and of your verdict I have no doubt. Why, gentlemen, the remarks of the secretary reminded me report, to show that they nad been to the cut down by the present government. The year 1883 was left out of his calculation, as you for your support on what they had done since 1882 to the close of the session. Now, In 1878. ____. \$18.952 46 It is well known that the provincial secre-or \$2,800 a year less than our predecessors. Vincial secretary was elected in 1882, as In 1882, \$2,180 was paid Cropley for stationery, which he had added to the contingenture of the old so called extravagant government, in the items of contingencies, in the reduction of the number; of the executive, This was an unfair method of procedure. but what has been the result? I ask you to He showed that crown land contingencies averaged \$2,182 a year under the old admine I have endeavored during the short ministration, or 36 per cent, more than untime I have had the honor to be your repreder Mr. Mitchell. Turning to his own proviocial expenses, his pleasure trips here and there, he said it was utterly false to charge that I and those allied with me will, on the that he went to the lunatic asylum farm and 26th of this month, receive the same favorable

oats, hay, etc., for a lump aum. The superintendent credits the farm with oats at 45c.
a bushel, but omits that straw altogether.
Three hundred dollars was saved by using bill, he hoped it would not be carried out the asylum labor in harvesting the Quinton crops. The same thing applies to Gregory's farm, but the superintendent in making up his accounts has not made the details quite tending the rallways of the country, but at the same time I also desire to see an extension of the great roads and bridges, which next taken up by the secretary. The figures are of importance to the country. While each year were:—

desiring these improvements, I also wish to reduce the governmental expenses, and it is for this I have voted, not only once, but time and again, against the gentlemen who compose the present administration, but who will doubtless be in opposition after the 26th instant, (Cheers.) He says : "Although we have received more than the late government yet our requirements were greater for the great roads and bridges of the country." What great roads and bridges have they had too look after that we had not also to look after and provide for? He said we did not commence to build the bridge at Mirimachi. That may be true, yet we had arranged to do so out of the public revenues of the country; but what is the position of these gentlemen as to leader of the government said there must be a bridge across the river at Fredericton did they hesitate? No! They simply bonded the debt and they have borrowed from the Dominion government the sum of \$50,000 besides which they owed to the Maritime Bank on the 31st Dec., 1885, the sum of \$26,000 for the same purpose. The provincial secretary said he was surprised to hear it stated that the cost of that Fredericton bridge had been placed at \$100,000, but I say now, and I speak from the public returns, that over \$80,000 has been expended on it already and there yet remains nearly \$20,000 to pay on account of it. (Cheers.) That I say has been done at the bid of the leader, I might say of the master of the government, for it was not done as a provincial necessity but simply in the interests of few parishes; and the members of this city and county supporting the present administration, who were sent there presumably to watch over your interests and to see to the economical expenditure of the public moneys, had not the courage to raise a voice against such needless outlay. They have to this extent increased the indebted-

> were not able to do. (Applause.) Mr. McLellan-Did they carry it on out of current revenue or fund it? Mr. McLeod-They founded it. (Cheers.) The provincial secretary has told you that he was not a member of the party who advocated the reforms I have alluded to. I say here and I do so openly, and I am prepared to stand by what I say, that when these gentlemen who are now opposed to me same before you and asked for your suffrages on certain pledges and promises, it was their duty to carry out those promises and those reforms; have they done so? No! They cannot say they have advanced one step in that direction. What is the position of the provincial secretary? Did he not tell gencies in 1884, \$11,324.48, and in 1885, you that he carried on the affairs of the \$13,046.26. In this connection you will country without any increase in the revenue, that the affairs of the administration could would meet all the demands? Did not he and the gentlemen associated with him inform us that the costs of the administration of justice should be reduced? Were not also the expenses in connection to \$3,157.87 and in 1885 to \$2,931.46. with Government House to be curtailed? Was not the Legislative Council to be abolshed and the number of the executive reduced to five? That is what they promised, but what have they done? That is what their party then said, that is what was told you by the Solicitor General and by Mr. Ellis-I have nothing to say against Mr. Ellis, for he has an honest and warm feeling in any matter which he takes in hand, yet I may say that

ness of the country simply to facilitate the

great public works of the country without

any increase to the indebtedness, and from

the current revenue which these gentlemen

election of the attorney general and his

I hope to see him defeated on the 26th, (cheers), but WHAT HAS BEEN THE RESULT

of their promises? have they fulfilled their pledges, have they pursued the line of policy on which they were elected?

The Provincial Secretary says he was not justice should be reduced, as also the other reforms they advocated, they should be held to their performances during the four years from 1883. They have not on any occasion introduced a bill for the abolition of the legislative council-

Mr. McLellan-Did we not introduce a bill to make it elective? Mr. McLeod-I say positively that the present administration did not once introduce a bill for the abolition of the legislative council. Produce it, if you did. (Cheers.) I say they did not introduce such a bill, but they did in 1883 introduce a bill which, speaking from memory, was a bill for submit-ting the question to the vote of the people. I remember speaking on that measure myself, and I charged them, sir, as I do now, with having failed to fulfil their promises, and with not having complied with the wishes of their supporters in not having in-troduced such a bill, and they have not done so to this day. My friend, Mr. Ellis, on that question and others has given a great many votes that have caused him many qualms of conscience, but he was obliged to vote against many reforms that he knew he should have voted for, but under the whips and lash of the government he had to vote with them. (Great applause.) Mr. Ellis did introduce a bill for the abolition of the legislative council, which was voted against by the provincial secretary (cheers) and others of the government; and the Speaker on the question ment; and the Speaker on the question being asked of him decided that it was a bill which could not be sent to the legislative council, as it had not received the assent of the governor. They were referred to the bill of \$100 has been referred to by highest authority on the point of parliamentary procedure "Bourinot," to show that it should have received the assent of the lieutenant governor and at length they got a letter from the lieutenant-governer to assent to it. He could not get the advice of his council to send it up to the

about it, and said there were many reasons why it should not be reduced. may tell you gentlémen here now as one seeking your suffrages again that I will support no government that does not reduce the number of the executive council to five. What is the position of these gentlemen on this question? In 1883 on the very first day the house met, a bill was brought in to reduce the number to seven, yet not one thing was done, not one word was said about that bill till the very last day of the session, when about eleven o'clock when half the members had gone home and the remainder were preparing to go they committed the bill when they knew it was impossible to pass it through, and so by their action treated their constituents with contempt. From that day to the present time not one word has been said about that bill by the present administration and I wish to know, and you also I should think desire to know what explanation they can put forward in regard to that bill.

Great stress has been laid by the provincial secretary on the reductions made in salaries. True they did reduce the salaries of the heads of departments some \$1,200: but as to the expenses of the executive council have they been reduced any? I will read just a little on that point. It is said that figures do not lie, but I think there is nothing which can lie so well as figures if you can only make them up. Under the head of expense executive gov-

ernment we find: 1880.....\$36,277 00

You may on those figures think there has peen a great reduction for the years 1884 and 1885, but when I tell you that in the items given as expenses of executive council during the years 1880, 1, 2 and 3, a large number are included which are omitted in the years 1884 and 1885, notably the matter of expenses in connection with the collect ing of the stumpage which, in the year 1880. was \$7,500; 1881, \$9,534, and in 1882, \$11,-252.42, and which are included in the expenses of executive government till the year 1884, when they amounted to \$10,000, and in 1885 to \$7,000, but in the two latter years they are not so included, hence the seeming reduction in expense. There are other items treated in the same way, but were they all added as in the years of the old administration it would be found that no saving had been effected, but on the contrary an increase had taken place.

Then take the MATTER OF CONTINGENCIES. which appear by the returns, and I do not attempt to juggle with them in any way, to

be as follows:-1880 ... \$13,826 66 1881 ... 14,706 23 1882 ... 14,387 43 1883 ... 15,947 78 Allow me to say a few words as to this last year. These gentlemen propose to disown 1883, but what are the facts? They went into office on the first or about the first of March, 1883, and because they were not in power for some two months of that year, they seek to disown it. The fiscal year ends on the 31st December and therefore there were only two months they were not in charge of affairs. Continbear in mind that the item of contingencles

There is a great charge made against the late administration because Mr. Wetmore got some little items, but let us turn to the same kind of charges under the present administration and what do we find? Has not Mr. Gregory, too, got some little items from the government, but have these gentlemen re-ferred to that? I do not say they are not right and proper charges, but why should a discrimination be made against the amounts

paid by the old administration. I will next refer to expenditures in connection with government house. The hon. gentlemen have said that they made a great decrease in the cost of this establishment. You will remember that the late administra-tion were defeated in the early days of March, 1883, but the policy as to the reductions in government house and the doing away with the payment of a salary to the secretary were foreshadowed in the speech from the throne on the opening of the legislature, and it was on the opening of the legislature, and it was on that speech that they were defeated. What is the position of the present administration on that question? Have they reduced these expendicures? I notice that the provincial secretary, in a speech made at Portland a few days since and which has been handed around here and there and everywhere, said that the expenses of the government house had been decreased some \$4,000. On that I will give you the figures and you can draw the conclusion as to whether anything has been saved or not for yourselves :-

1899.....\$3,185 45

some \$4,000. There is another cry raised against us in connection with the expenditure in the year 1879 in connection with the visit of in the year 1879 in connection with the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise. The government of the day supported by many of the gentlemen now in power, supported us in that expenditure in entertaining the daughter of our Queen, and I do not believe there is one loyal man who will say a word against that expenditure and say we did wrong. (Cheers.) Some gentlemen may approve of their remarks, but I think that all loyal men will say that such a charge loyal men will say that such a charge is unfounded. Why did not that gentleman is unfounded. Why did not that gentleman speak against the expenditure when he could have spoken with authority; he then said we were right and today he chargesme and my colleagues for having done it. I uphold that expenditure as being right and gentlemen should not at this day carp at and criticise an expenditure like that. It was our duty as loyal subjects to entertain the daughter of Her Majesty in the way we did, and it is on account of that expenditure and for no other reason that expenses of the year 1879 had been gone into. The previncial secretary said that they had only complete control for two years. We have had very great difficulty to get them to admit that they have had control to the they have been some and the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have had control to the secretary said that they have been some said that they have the secretary said that they have secretary said that they have secretary said that they have secretary said that they had control to the secretary said that they had secretary said th that they have had control at all. I thought that the old government had been controlling the provincial secretary. I thought he would have been ashamed to have mentioned that, but what are the facts in connection with that account? I think it is a bill of Mr. Blackall's of which some \$200 was against the present government and some \$68 against the late government, of which he wanted a settlement, he had also a bill against the late Mr.

to pay. Here I we who is a strong su and who is now ru their candidate and the late Mr. Cra amounts from the is a matter which by other speakers imply mention it of support the petting and the na them on myself ar With reference not wish to mak Many of you, do great deal better thall fairness and so in any We have conduct indulging in pers propose to carry concerned, in the Yet I cannot slio having my approve cerning it believe t feeling of the community when I say that it they hope will b m in their posit tion that under th

made that contra ment had no right house. I say it w is a member of the with the govern and such conduct ndemnation at cur in the view I h Mr. Quinton, yet simply voiced the sent. (Applause.) The next thing that were sent to ment did send Ottawa. The had spent some \$7 had but spent so to be correct for I have not exami shown today in as the result of the the revenue of the benefitted: has it 000 to \$10,000 per of the action of t not admitted to administration creased revenue a \$700 in delegation avish and extrav the present adr to demand anythi ernment? therance of the ste We are to ber of men comp visions of Domini supported by the the subjects me governor in 1883: ne plea has been They have not eir expenditu that this money our provincial cla their expenditur been a gain to this five per cent. on crease of our del the \$150,000 km

April 21,

to pay, but they he of it and now claim of the old government

with the remark toold administration legal claim and wh

WILI

following letter: FIR-As the legisl April next, it would ment if you would ent are lik ver to the claim no I am, sir, you (Signed) SIR LEONARD TILLEY,

from our delegat

that the present into power on 1883, and thereup in the matter of in

to be successful, i

in that direct

From that time was passed to the syllable from then ally placed to thei vere they that ou been successful. Because the late their duty to the enforced the clair strongly upon the they were at last deavored to show unsuccessful and counties of the p GIVEN CONSIDER

but the present ad respecting it. S tions to Ottawa, more and in do after the rights o their neglect rights and the oft-time repeated we now confiden of myself and tho 26th inst. (Chee I will say but] and I never did In any remarks or that I may m the idea that I a or Mr. Ellis or t ther member of the money thems I attack their po better grounds of but I do say that tion of the affa hands should he more economica do not want elec personal ground personal attacks say that they has this province, ar revenues in such serve the inter favorable results The provincial standing of the la 1882, but his argi ground. Take 31st Dec., 1882 to these facts. I sir, that it has (and I heard it is since) in Portlan it again today th province in 1882 cannot show that
Mr. Stockton—
Mr. McLeod—
to the Maritime

Bank for the legi fer to the debates you will find to from the Eastern but if they did that it was not t that sum, as advisable to bure penditure, and penditure, and did we only add ordinary pruden done in like circ also find that o