

THE CHIGNECTO POST

EVERY THURSDAY.

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CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER.

SACKVILLE, N. B., JUNE 22, 1882.

THE LOCAL NOMINATION.

The Speeches of Hon. Messrs. Hanington and Landry, and Messrs. Humphrey, Dr. McQueen, Killam, and J. L. Black.

After the court closed it became evident that the court house would not hold half the people assembled, and an adjournment was made to the outside.

HON. D. L. HANINGTON

was the first speaker. He said that he was no longer the representative of the county, though he was a member of the government. He came now to ask to be reinstated a representative of the county. He then spoke briefly of each of the new men who had been taken into the reconstructed government. Next he referred to the new councillors. Loud applause greeted the name of Mr. Richard, and the audience seated with cheers to the opinion that the 60,000 French Acadians in the Province were entitled to at least one representative in the Council. In regard to the abolition of the Council Mr. Hanington declared himself in favor of the movement, but defended his past action on the ground that abolition was constitutionally impossible without the consent of the Council itself, and this had been impossible to obtain. They had attempted to arrange the matter by a conference between the two branches of the Legislature, but that had failed. Later they had introduced a bill for abolition, but that bill had been thrown out by the upper house. What then could they do? No bill of any sort could be passed without the cooperation of the council. Hence it was necessary that that body should be kept intact until some arrangement could be made to abolish it altogether. The Premier went on to speak of his going into the government. He claimed that his colleagues, Killam and Black, gave the fullest consent to the movement. He defended his government against the charge that they had been extravagant in the administration of affairs. They had not. It had been charged that \$17,000 had been spent in the entertainment of the Princess. That was true. But the sum was not excessive. Over \$40,000 had been expended in entertaining the Prince of Wales when he was a mere boy, and that was under so economical a ministry as that of Fisher, Hatheway and Sir Albert Smith. With regard to the railway policy of the government he believed in railways. He pointed out how that at first \$45,000 per mile was paid for the construction of the Cape Tormentine line. Then the subsidy was gradually lessened until now it was only \$3,000 per mile. He was proud that the first act of his premiership was the signing of the contract for the building of the Cape Tormentine line. He had been charged with inconsistency and waste with regard to the parliament buildings. He could show that nothing else but the building of new buildings was possible considering the shattered and rotten state of the old. True he had before declared that the question of Maritime Union should be settled before new buildings were constructed, but when the question did come up it was found that the financial state of Nova Scotia was not such that any province could go into such union without great loss. And the matter was practically settled in that way before the erection of the new parliament building. He could be thought of in that in all matters wherein he had pledged himself, those pledges had been faithfully kept, and he asked for a continued support at the hands of the people of Westmorland.

He resumed his seat amid loud applause.

MR. MCQUEEN

replied. Four years ago he had appealed to the people of this county. They had not elected him on the basis. He was of the opinion that the people had made a mistake then, but they were misled by charges that were made against his party—charges of misrule and extravagance. He had been charged with having been corrupt and with having associated with a corrupt crowd. But the very men who made the charge had themselves joined the same government which they had characterized in that manner, and he (McQ.) thought that a very bad addition. It had been alleged in 1878 against him and his government that they had raised the sessional allowance to \$300. It happened, however, that the act so increasing the salaries only existed until the close of that term and it happened that the men who had made the complaint against him had themselves subsequently voted the same allowance for themselves. The county had been divided in 1878 with Hanington's speech in favor of Maritime Union. It was not until he had been made to try out any of the theories mentioned in that speech. The late government had carried out almost all the theories and plans which had been started by their predecessors whom they so strongly condemned. He (McQ.) could not have found a party of men more ready to carry out his schemes if he had hired them on purpose. He then

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VOL. 13.—NO. 7.

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WHOLE NO. 630.

read figures to prove that the travelling expenses, telegrams, stationery bills, postage, etc., were higher under the late government than under the previous administration. They had also created a new office—that of Solicitor General with a salary of \$1,200, and whereas Hanington had claimed that \$1000 per annum was enough for the Superintendent of Education, he had appointed Inspectors of Schools with less responsibility and doing much less work and had allowed them \$1,200 each per annum. McQueen was well received.

HON. P. A. LANDRY

was enthusiastically welcomed by his friends as he came forward. He went on to the figures relating to expenses quoted by the preceding speaker and compared them. He claimed that they showed sometimes an advantage on one side—sometimes on the other. He believed in economy but found it impossible to do all in that time that he would wish. He modestly spoke of his efforts to keep the roads up. He thought the public roads were better than before though there was much yet to be done. The Government had kept the expenditure within the revenue, and been as economical as possible. There were always items of expenditure which perhaps some members of executive did not favor, but one had to give away sometimes and accept to what he could not approve. A man could not resign over every item of expenditure. Mr. Landry spoke in warm terms of his friend Mr. Black. He was always glad to meet him on the platform or anywhere else. Mr. Black, he was sure, always had the interests of the county at heart. He (Landry) claimed however that he now was in a position to do more for this county than his opponents possibly could do. He denied that he had entered the same government that he had spoken against. The character of the administration had changed. Three of the heads of departments had gone out of the Government. He could not well insist upon the government of the day resigning. That would have placed the country in the hands of gentlemen who were hostile to Westmorland and to him. He had been charged against him that he was a Frenchman and with the help of the French he was about to take charge of the county. He had no intention to take any more charge than the people legitimately gave him. He had been as well received among the English as among his own people and he was glad to find himself popular with both races. He asked for no votes for himself that were not also cast for the whole ticket. (Cheers.)

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