

tradit him, and to prove that he is wrong. I saw him in the country on Monday and Tuesday, while one suit in which he was subpoenaed was being tried, with my own eyes. (Hear, hear.) I am told he was in the County on Wednesday, and I am credibly informed he was not in the Court House at all. (Hear, hear.)

Another statement I wish to correct is that the County of Lunenburg is in a better position to-day than ever before, owing to the National Policy. I say such an assertion is an insult to your intelligence. (Cries of No, Yes.) What had the National Policy to do with the catch of fish, or with the good crops which a good God gave us, or with the high prices of Lumber in the old country, and in South America and the West Indies? These are the causes of the good times.

Mr. Kaulbach tells you they have a surplus, but he don't tell you that when the McDonald Government first went into power, the Dominion in 1867, the public debt was \$200,000,000, and that now it is \$200,000,000.

Another statement he made was that the Opposition Candidates go into holes and corners. You know, gentlemen, how the campaign of 1878 was conducted, who went on the platform and discussed public questions fairly and squarely, and which party took the hole and corner canvass. (Hear, hear.) And I ask you if we have not been discussing the political issues of the day during this campaign in public and inviting free and open discussion.

Now, I do not intend to say a great deal about the flour duty. The Liberals have the same canvas from the extreme East to the extreme West. The Conservatives get up into Ontario to sing to the tune of the duty on flour. Sir John A. McDonald as Mr. Keefler quoted, told the people of Ontario they took more, twenty and forty times more out of the people of the Maritime Provinces through the flour duty than they paid in coal duties. Mr. Calder says that is a misprint. Well, how about Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Colburg, where he told the people that the Maritime Provinces paid \$360,000 a year in broad tax, I suppose that is a misprint too! (Cheers and laughter.)

Another statement of Mr. Kaulbach's is that the election of 1878 was run upon the question of Protection and anti-protection. You know better. They said, return us to power, and we will re-adjust the tariff; the poor man's rice and tobacco is taxed too high, and the rich man's brandy and cigars are taxed too low; the poor man's cottons are taxed too high, and the rich man's silks too low. They did not say, return us, and we will put on a 35 per cent tariff and put a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour. Did they come forward in a manly fashion and tell you these things? (Cries of no, no.) I say, no; they hoodwinked you, and I ask you if, when they decided you in 1878, you are going to trust them in 1881? (Cries of no, no, no voice yes.) Do we not pay more for Canadian flour? I say we do. The Canadian miller takes advantage of the 50 cents duty.

The Pacific Railway Syndicate has been referred to. The second syndicate deposited \$1,500,000 in a bank, a pledge of good faith and responsibility, and said give us the contract, with \$3,000,000 less money, 3,000,000 acres less land, no monopolies, and no exemptions from taxation. But the Government said, no, we will give the contract to those other fellows, we will give them \$25,000,000 in money, 25,000,000 acres of land, freedom from taxation, and perpetual franchises. I say this Government is not only grinding you to the earth with taxes greater than you can bear, but is wasting, and worse than wasting the money taken from your pockets.

I say the Fishery Bounty is nothing more nor less than an election kite (cries of no, yes, yes, yes) to catch your votes. (Hear, hear.) The Fishery Award was paid over in the winter of 1878, and acknowledged in the Governor-General's speech in 1879. Nothing was said about a Fishery Bounty then. But now they say, we can catch those fellows with a bounty of a dollar or so apiece.

Now let us look for a moment at one or two statements of Mr. Calder's. I am sorry that Mr. Calder has so demeaned himself in your presence to resort to personalities. (Hear, hear.) When I deal with a man I deal with him as a public man; I do not go into his private life. Mr. Calder talks about the coal duties. We get a royalty on our coal raised in Nova Scotia. It pays no duty.

of the Council would have accomplished itself. Mr. Smith and his friends said further, send us to power, and we will abolish County Courts; they are a fifth wheel to the coach. Mr. Smith did not abolish the County Courts, but he increased the fee in the County Courts, as Mr. Wade and Mr. Owen well know, on every summary and appeal suit by \$7.50.

They said too, return us to power and we will give you better roads and bridges. If Mr. Smith denies it, hundreds of electors have lately told us so. Mr. Smith can settle the dispute with them. Now during the last year of the old Government they spent \$103,000 on roads and bridges. During their first year of the present Government spent \$80,000, their second year \$97,000, their third year \$103,000, and now, in their fourth year, when they are running an election, \$150,000. You see that instead of increasing the road and bridge grant they have actually decreased it. Where Lunenburg got under the old Government \$11,000 a year for her roads and bridges, she has only got under this Government \$5,000, \$6,000 and \$8,000. If you, gentlemen, had gone over the roads of this country with a yardstick the last fortnight you would have blessed this Government.

Let us turn to the County Incorporation Act. I say the work was done as present, and did not cost so much money. I say too that no Government had a right to bring about a radical change in the management of our affairs without taking the voice of the people upon it. (Hear, hear.) It is the old Confederate scheme upon a smaller scale. (Cheers.) I contend that under the present system of road supervision where you spend a dollar you do not get more than 50 cents worth of work, and see what the roads are doing. The contractor comes along and makes the road, and when it is done the supervisor goes over it again. How good or not, whether it is earth or brush, I say too that the men living in the vicinity have a right to earn the money expended on their roads. Under the present system a contractor may come 20 miles with a gang of men and take the money from under your noses. (Hear, hear.)

Now, last not least, look at the railroad. It was commenced under a Liberal Government, and if you want it completed you will have to send a Liberal Government back to power. Let us see the position of things. A year ago Mr. Dacey, representing a large American Company, said he would put \$35,000,000 on the Government, would build the road, equip it with steel rails instead of iron rails, built wharves, and would not ask for the subsidy until 30 days after the Government Engineer to be a first-class road in every respect, allowed only that interest at 5 per cent, was provided on the subsidy after it was due. If you forward that offer, they would have jumped at that offer. But they were bumped by Mr. Dacey, and never would build it. They took \$400,000 out of the treasury at Ottawa, which belonged to that road and appropriated it for other purposes. At the same time, gentlemen, do not be surprised if you have a telegram to-day or to-morrow that the road is to be built. It is easy to build roads on paper, and our road will probably be completed by the 20th of next paper. But I think that is too thin an election kite to catch your votes. (Applause.)

No doubt effort will be made to show that the revenues of this Province are a great deal less than when the old Government was in power, that we have lost \$82,000 a year, which the Anti Confederates wrung out of the Dominion as Better Terms. To counteract that gentleman this Government has had an increased revenue from the Crown Land Office of \$14,000, an increased subsidy of 80 cents a head, the price of a sheep skin (hear, hear), on 400,000 goats against \$85,000 before, amounting to about \$11,000 a year, and some \$50,000 increased royalties on coal, making altogether, gentlemen, the handsome sum of \$76,000 a year to set against the \$82,000 we lost. But gentlemen, the road grants before 1878 were \$200,000 and upwards a year, since '78 they have not been over \$100,000, till this election year, when they are giving you \$150,000. They said they were going to return money if they done it. They spent trips for the Government, the late Government had one Librarian at \$720 a year; this Government pays him and another at \$1,000 a year. That is economy for the Government. (Applause.)

Now we do not wish to catch the electors of Lunenburg by false promises. I have endeavored to gain his support by falsehood. (Hear, hear.) If we cannot obtain your support by fair statements we will stay at home. I do not want to go to the Assembly and come back having a record of broken promises. All I propose is that if elected I will do all I can for the County first, for the Province second, and that I will endeavor to get the Maritime Atlantic Railway built. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ross resumed his seat amidst loud applause, and

MR. SMITH, who was relieved with the best round of applause given to any Government speaker, addressed the electors. His speech was almost a repetition of his speech at the Drill Shed here on Saturday, erroneous and extravagant statements of the Provincial revenues under the old Government, and erroneous and contracted statements of revenues under the present Government. He admitted the system of road supervision was bad, but promised to try and mend it if he got back to the Assembly. In regard to the Nictaux Railway he said that the Company refused to go on under the conditions agreed to by Mr. Bedford on their behalf, and that Mr. Bedford would not deny it. (Mr. Wade said Mr. Bedford would deny it, and he would deny it for Mr. Bedford.) He wound up by reading a telegram from the Provincial Secretary stating that notice had been given to the Company to go on with the road and the subsidy would be paid. This was received by the large audience with derisive cheers and laughter, and cries of "Just what Mr. Wade predicted on Saturday."

MR. CHURCH, on coming forward was received with rounds of applause. He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow Electors of the County of Lunenburg, I believe that the principles of the Liberal party are most in accordance with the necessities of the people at large, hence I am a Liberal. At the same time I do not place all the good in one party; I have many friends in the Conservative ranks, I believe some of them will vote for me on the 20th of this month.

Gentlemen, Mr. Charles Edwin Kaulbach has seen fit in a recent letter in the Progress to charge the Liberal members from this Province between 1874 and 1878 with being derelict in their duty to their constituents. I say the charge is false. He charges us with not getting a share of the Fishery Award for this Province. The last session of Parliament under the Mackenzie Government ended about the 15th of May 1878, that the warrant to sign it over to Great Britain was not signed till the 28th of November, 1878, and that when the Award was paid over the Mackenzie Government had been in power at least a month. I say that when Charles Edwin Kaulbach put his name to that statement, it was unfair, and were I in the Dominion field I would dress him down. (Hear, hear.) If he will meet me on any open platform in this county, and attempt to discuss Liberal matters I will meet him. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, I am in the field as the unanimous nominee for the Local House of a representative convention of the party, and that nomination has been confirmed by the vote of four years. Mr. Smith during his term of four years has never had the kind of a record, a single blue-book. The Tories thought we could not get out a United Liberal ticket, but we have a ticket representing believe some Conservatives will vote for that ticket. (Cries of yes, yes, they will.) Mr. Kaulbach stuffed the electors of this county with a great many stories in 1878, but he did not meet us on the platform. The "hard times" cry was used against us. But it is times' cry was used by the electors present, that protection is as free trade countries? The Mackenzie Government was charged with the "hard times," but the Dominion stood up for the whole civilized world as well as your country, and Nova Scotia stood the pressure as well as the rest of the Dominion. Now they are trying to catch you with a "good times" cry. What I thought about the good times? They told us about the coal in Ontario last year. (Laughter.) What are the facts? The output of coal was larger last year than before because we sold more in the United States, and because the domestic consumption was greater.

These Tories must think they are almighty autocrats. (Laughter.) Mr. Kaulbach invokes the Deity. I don't think he has enough reverence for the deity when he claims for the Dominion Government the credit of the good catch of fish and the good crops. Where do we export our fish? How much goes to Canada of the products we raise and export? Did she ever take any of our lumber? (Cries of never, never.) She sends us thousands of articles of manufactured goods, while our lumber goes to the United States and the West Indies, and our deals to Great Britain. Our fish goes to the West Indies the United States and Brazil. Canada does not buy from you a dollar's worth, while this tariff hinders you from buying from the

American who buy from you. Now Mr. Smith and Mr. Kaulbach have to be measured on their merits. I say that Mr. Kaulbach going to Canada goes as a Canadian. I say his first duty is to Lunenburg. (Hear, hear.)

I am a free-trader in principle. I know we must have a large revenue from our tariff, because the policy of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues have entailed great expenditure upon the country. But a revenue tariff of 20 per cent would be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of the country to-day. What have we? A tariff, not of 20, but of 35 per cent. (Hear, hear.) What is the result? Mr. Kaulbach says we have a surplus of \$4,500,000. His party newspapers say it is \$7,500,000. I say it is \$5,500,000, belongs to you, and me, and ought to be in our pockets, (applause), instead of lying at Ottawa.

Now, gentlemen, I have to talk to you about Local politics. If there was had financing previous to 1878 you can not charge it to me. We must take the situation from 1878 till to-day, and ask ourselves what is to be done from 1882 onwards. Mr. Kaulbach says this very platform has said, what was Charles's record? I tell him that in the four years under the Mackenzie regime while "hard times" prevailed, I got five dollars for the county of Lunenburg to one he has got for it out of an increased revenue and a surplus. What has he done? (Voices, nothing nothing.) I did fairly well by the County of Lunenburg. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kaulbach has no right to impugn my record. I impugn his. (Hear, hear.)

Now they say Local matters are small. So they are. All the great questions and education, except the important one of celebrating confounded Quebec scheme to the parliament at Ottawa. The Local issues of to-day are the County Incorporation Act, the Supervision of roads, and the abolition of the Council. In 1878 I fought a losing battle in the Council. I could have had a seat in the Council, and soon afterwards the whole platform of the road drops out, then I say the system is a failure and a fraud.

Now a Councillor ought to know who is a good man to lay out money on the roads. Let him appoint such a man, who will have the work properly done, and make an affidavit of the expenditure and you will have better roads. I am in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. I would not go in there when I had the chance, and bury myself among non-odd enough to be my grandfather. (Laughter.) The right time when we have abolished the Council was when they passed the British North America Act. The Council contains some worthy men, but in the language of Sir John McDonald, "their usefulness is gone." Mr. Smith and Mr. James said \$400 was too much. I ask if they ever made the attempt to reduce it? Their sock-dodger from Queens said it should be \$600. They had the meanness to say that \$300 was enough for the gentlemen in the other Chamber, but those old gentlemen brought the members of the Lower House to bay, and I give them credit for it. I say six weeks is enough to do the business of the country, and if I am elected, if it is shown that my pay should be lowered to meet the other requirements of the country, I will vote for it (cry of "time's up").

My policy on the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway is this—\$399,000 have been spent by the Company, and \$900,000 paid by the Government, as one dollar to four, and it should be completed. These gentlemen have been in power four years and given \$200,000 and hardly a blow has been struck on the road since the last election. How many years would it take to build the road at that rate? (cheers, a voice: why was it not built?) I will tell you; because we have had an Eastern Government, (Hear, hear), a Provincial Government from Pictou, an Attorney General from Antigonish, a Commissioner of Works from Colchester, and the re-constructed Government of to-day is located in precisely the same counties. The Western Members of the Government were men like White of Shelburne, a rat who has left the sinking ship, Lunenburg, the first County in the Province in its fisheries, have been third if the census had been properly taken, has rights which have hitherto been ignored by this Government. You elected the enemies of the road in 1878. (Applause.) If we are elected we will use every legitimate and honest effort to have the road done.

Mr. Smith, who is no doubt the best man on the ticket, has read you a telegram saying the road is now to go on. What a time to send a telegram to the electors of this county are not so easily duped as you think. You know the principles which govern the Liberal candidates, and you know the support for the whole ticket on the 20th of this month. Mr. Ottawa's retired assiduous great applause, after which hearty cheers were given for the Liberal ticket, the Chairman and the Queen. A feeble attempt was made to cheer for Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Tory candidates. Mr. Wade mentioned the programme of Liberal candidates for the week, which the Tory candidates were invited to attend and address, if they would. W. H. Owen to address the electors, who did not appear to care about hearing him, the crowd dispersed, and the meeting ended in a most orderly manner. This ended Nominating Day in Lunenburg.

The greater portion of that money belonged to this county for its railroad. Did we get a cent of it? They talk about the saving they made, and how they paid off some of the provincial debt. They saved \$400,000 of the road and bridge service in four years, and it was at the expense of our roads and bridges that they reduced the debt. Another matter worth mention. Previous to 1878 there was a yearly grant for Navigation Securities, out of which Lunenburg used to get about \$80,000. The four years they saved all that too, amounting to about \$44,000, and saving \$444,000 in those two items, and drawing \$469,000 that had been pledged to the subsidized railways, they least of paying off part of a debt of \$355,000. (Applause.)

Now I am a Liberal and have nothing to say against the principle of allowing people to select the men to serve their local interests, but I do say that before passing that compulsory County Incorporation Act, that great question should have been submitted to the people at the polls. (Hear, hear.) Had they announced that as the ir platform in 1878 and been elected upon it, I would have found no fault. But they are afraid to trust the people.

It must be admitted that the Council cost twice as much as the Session, and that they don't do the work any better. But the Government and Mr. Smith did not trust the Councillors, they treated them like a parcel of children. They haven't as much power as the old Sessions. The Government and Mr. Smith did not leave the Road Monies in the hands of the Councillors. They provided a supervisor system, a fraud, (cheers), under which 40 per cent of the Road Money is wasted. (voices yes, yes, a voice no.) If you gentlemen had been with us over the roads of this County during the last two or three weeks, you would all say, with us, that the present supervisor system is a fraud. When contracts for \$40 or \$50 are made by men who come 15 or 20 miles and then boast that they have made \$2 a day, and soon afterwards the whole bottom of the road drops out, then I say the system is a failure and a fraud.

Now a Councillor ought to know who is a good man to lay out money on the roads. Let him appoint such a man, who will have the work properly done, and make an affidavit of the expenditure and you will have better roads. I am in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. I would not go in there when I had the chance, and bury myself among non-odd enough to be my grandfather. (Laughter.) The right time when we have abolished the Council was when they passed the British North America Act. The Council contains some worthy men, but in the language of Sir John McDonald, "their usefulness is gone." Mr. Smith and Mr. James said \$400 was too much. I ask if they ever made the attempt to reduce it? Their sock-dodger from Queens said it should be \$600. They had the meanness to say that \$300 was enough for the gentlemen in the other Chamber, but those old gentlemen brought the members of the Lower House to bay, and I give them credit for it. I say six weeks is enough to do the business of the country, and if I am elected, if it is shown that my pay should be lowered to meet the other requirements of the country, I will vote for it (cry of "time's up").

My policy on the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway is this—\$399,000 have been spent by the Company, and \$900,000 paid by the Government, as one dollar to four, and it should be completed. These gentlemen have been in power four years and given \$200,000 and hardly a blow has been struck on the road since the last election. How many years would it take to build the road at that rate? (cheers, a voice: why was it not built?) I will tell you; because we have had an Eastern Government, (Hear, hear), a Provincial Government from Pictou, an Attorney General from Antigonish, a Commissioner of Works from Colchester, and the re-constructed Government of to-day is located in precisely the same counties. The Western Members of the Government were men like White of Shelburne, a rat who has left the sinking ship, Lunenburg, the first County in the Province in its fisheries, have been third if the census had been properly taken, has rights which have hitherto been ignored by this Government. You elected the enemies of the road in 1878. (Applause.) If we are elected we will use every legitimate and honest effort to have the road done.

Mr. Smith, who is no doubt the best man on the ticket, has read you a telegram saying the road is now to go on. What a time to send a telegram to the electors of this county are not so easily duped as you think. You know the principles which govern the Liberal candidates, and you know the support for the whole ticket on the 20th of this month. Mr. Ottawa's retired assiduous great applause, after which hearty cheers were given for the Liberal ticket, the Chairman and the Queen. A feeble attempt was made to cheer for Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Tory candidates. Mr. Wade mentioned the programme of Liberal candidates for the week, which the Tory candidates were invited to attend and address, if they would. W. H. Owen to address the electors, who did not appear to care about hearing him, the crowd dispersed, and the meeting ended in a most orderly manner. This ended Nominating Day in Lunenburg.