NOMINATION DAY.

Wednesday's Proceedings Forecast a Sweeping Conservative Victory--Foster Triumphs Over Blair.

QUEBEC—SIXTY-FIVE MEMBERS.

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Argenteuil	W. J. Simpson	T. Christie
Bagot	L. O. Taillon	J. E. Marcile
Beauce	C. Bolduc	J. Godbout
Beauharnois	J. G. H. Bergeron	G. M. Loye
Bellechasse	E. Gelley	O. E. Talbot
Berthier	F. O. Lamarche	J. E. Archambault
Bonaventure	E. Belanger	C. Marcil
Brome	F. K. England	S. A. Fisher
Chambly-Vercheres	D. Parizeau	V. Geoffrion
Champlain	F. A. Marcotte	A. Rousseau
Charlevoix	S. Cimon	C. Angers
Chateauguay	A. M. McCormick	J. P. Brown
Chicoutimi-Saguenay	J. Girard	P. V. Savard
Compton	R. H. Pope	G. B. Cleveland
Dorchester	J. B. Morin	G. Demers
Drummond & Arthbasca		J. Lavergne
Gaspe		
Hochelaga	S. Lachapelle	J. A. C. Madore
Huntingdon	R. N. Walsh	W. S. Maclaren
Jacques Cartier	F. D. Monk	J. L. Decarie
Joliette	J. A. Renaud	C. Bazinet
Kamouraska	L. Taschereau	H. G. Carroll
Labelle	S. R. Poulin	H. Bourassa
Laprairie-Napierville	M. Coupal	D. Monet
L'Assomption	H. Ethier	G. Laurier
Laval	E. Leonard	T. Fortin
Levis	M. DeMontes	S. Demers
L'Islet	J. E. Caron	A. M. Dechene
Lotbiniere	L. Stafford	E. Fortier
Maisonneuve	L. Ouimet	R. Prefontaine
Maskinonge		J. H. Legris
Megantic	L. Frechette	G. Turcot
Missisiquoi	Dr. Comeau	D. B. Meigs
Montcalm	L. E. Dugas	
Montmagny	A. Bernier	P. R. Martineau
Montmorenci	T. C. Casgrain	Ph. Corriveau
Montreal—		
St. Ann's	M. J. F. Quinn	D. Gallery
St. Antoine	T. G. Roddick	R. Mackay
St. James	T. Pugneulo	O. Desmarais
St. Lawrence	H. A. Ekers	R. Bickerdike
St. Mary's	J. Lesperance	J. I. Tarte
Nicolet	G. Bell	J. H. Leduc
Pontiac	G. H. Brabazon	T. Murray
Portneuf	Dr. Larue	S. Delisle
Quebec Centre	V. Chatauvert	A. Malouin
Quebec East	J. C. Chapleau	Sir W. Laurier
Quebec West	P. J. Kerwin	R. R. Dobell
Quebec County	O. Beaubien	C. Fitzpatrick
Richelieu	J. B. Vanasse	A. A. Bruneau
Richmond and Wolfe	J. H. Crepeau	E. W. Tobin
Rimouski	L. Tache	J. A. Rose
Rouville		L. P. Brodeur
Ste. Hyacinthe	Dr. A. P. Cartier	M. E. Bernier
St. Johns-Iberville	J. A. Nadeau	P. Demers
Shefford	A. C. Savage	C. H. Parmelee
Sherbrooke	J. McIntosh	G. A. LeBaron
Soulanges	A. Bissonnette	A. Bourbonnais
Stanstead	A. H. Moore	H. Lovell
Temiscouta	P. E. Grandbois	C. A. Gavreau
Terrebonne	L. A. Chauvin	R. Prefontaine
Three Rivers-St. Maurice	Sir A. P. Caron	J. Bureau ... P. E. Panneton (Ind.)
Two Mountains	J. Girouard	J. A. C. Ethier
Vaudreil	H. Lapointe	H. S. Harwood
Wright	J. M. McDougall	L. N. Champagne
Yamaska	A. A. Mondou	Dr. Mignault

BRITISH COLUMBIA—SIX MEMBERS.

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Burrard	R. G. Garden	G. R. Maxwell
New Westminster	E. Dewdney	A. Morrison
Vancouver	C. P. Woolley	W. Sloan ... R. Smith (Labor)
Victoria	E. G. Prior	G. Reilly
	T. Earle	R. L. Drury
Yale-Cariboo	A. H. McNeill	W. A. Galliher ... C. Foley (Labor)

ONTARIO—NINETY-TWO MEMBERS.

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Addington	J. W. Bell	W. A. Martin
Algoma		(No returns)
Bethwell	J. Clancy	D. A. Gordon
Brant, South	R. Henry	C. B. Heyd
Brockville	J. Culbert	D. Derbyshire
Bruce, East	H. Cargill	J. Coumans
Bruce, North	A. McNeill	J. E. Campbell
Bruce, West	J. George	J. Tolmie
Cardwell	R. Johnston	W. Stubbs
Carleton		J. McKellar
Cornwall-Stormont	R. A. Pringle	A. F. Mulhern
Dundas	A. Broder	A. Johnston
Durham, East	H. A. Ward	
Durham, West	C. J. Thornton	R. Beith
Elgin, East	A. B. Ingram	J. H. Wilson
Elgin, West		A. D. McGugan
Essex, North	S. White	R. F. Sutherland
Essex, South	L. Wigle	M. K. Cowan
Frontenac	H. A. Calvin	W. W. Sands ... D. D. Rogers (Ind.)
Glengarry	R. R. Maclennan	J. T. Schell
Grenville, South	J. D. Reid	J. Carruthers
Grey, East	T. S. Sproule	C. W. Hartman
Grey, North	C. Gordon	Dr. Horsey
Grey, South	M. K. Richardson	G. Landerkin
Haldimand-Monck	W. H. Montague	A. T. Thompson
Halton	D. Henderson	S. F. McKinnon
Hamilton	F. C. Bruce	J. V. Teetzel
Hamilton	S. Barker	A. T. Wood
Hastings, East	W. B. Northrup	J. M. Hurley
Hastings, North	A. W. Carscallen	S. Harryet
Hastings, West	H. Corby	S. J. Young
Huron, East	E. L. Dickenson	P. Macdonald
Huron, South		J. McMillan
Huron, West	R. Maclean	R. Holmes
Kent	T. A. Smith	G. Stephens ... H. A. Patterson (Ind.)
Kingston	D. McIntyre	B. M. Britton
Lambton, East	O. Simmons	J. Fraser
Lambton, West	W. J. Hanna	J. G. Johnston
Lanark, North	B. Rosamond	T. B. Caldwell
Lanark, South	J. G. Haggart	
Leeds and Grenville	J. R. Lavell	F. T. Frost
Leeds, South	G. Taylor	W. A. Lewis
Lennox	U. Wilson	R. A. Leonard
Lincoln-Niagara	E. A. Lancaster	W. Gibson
London	Major Beattie	C. S. Hyman ... R. Roydhouse (Ind.)
Middlesex, East	James Gilmour	J. Gibson
Middlesex, North	J. Sherritt	V. Ratz
Middlesex, South	J. C. Judd	M. McGugan
Middlesex, West	R. Dunlop	W. S. Calvert
Muskoka and Parry Sound	G. McCormick	R. J. Watson
Nipissing	J. B. Klock	C. A. McCool
Norfolk, North		J. Charlton ... J. C. Ross (Ind.)
Norfolk, South	D. Tisdale	T. P. Atkinson
Northumberland, West	G. Guillet	J. B. McColl
Northumberland, East	E. Cochrane	R. B. Denike
Ontario, North	A. McLeod	D. Graham
Ontario, South	W. Smith	L. Burnett
Ontario, West	Frank Roche	I. G. Gould
Ottawa	T. Birkett	R. Stewart ... T. McVeity (Ind.)
Ottawa	N. Champagne	N. A. Belcourt
Oxford, North	J. G. Wallace	J. Sutherland
Oxford, South	H. B. King	Sir R. Cartwright
Peel	R. Blain	J. Featherston
Perth, North	A. F. MacLaren	G. Goetz
Perth, South	W. Pridham	D. K. Erb
Peterborough, East	J. A. Sexsmith	J. Lang
Peterborough, West	J. Kendry	J. H. McClellan
Prescott	D. Sabourin	I. Proulx ... H. J. Cloran (Ind.)
Prince Edward	G. O. Alcorn	W. V. Pettit
Renfrew, North	Peter White	T. Mackie
Renfrew, South	J. Ferguson	A. A. Wright
Russell	G. H. Perley	W. C. Edwards
Simcoe, East	W. H. Bennett	G. Chew
Simcoe, North	C. Cameron	L. G. McCarthy (Ind.)
Simcoe, South	H. Lennox	J. Whiteside
Toronto, Centre	W. R. Brock	J. Flett ... Dr. Hargraves (Ind.)
Toronto, East	A. E. Kemp	G. Anderson
Toronto, West	E. F. Clarke	J. D. Allan ... H. Stevenson (Ind.)
	E. B. Osler	W. Burns
Victoria, North	S. Hughes	Dr. Mackay
Victoria, South	A. E. Vrooman	G. McHugh
Waterloo, North	J. E. Seagram	C. Bitzer
Waterloo, South	G. A. Clare	
Welland	W. McCleary	W. German
Wellington, Centre	J. McGowan	A. Semple
Wellington, North	R. Tolton	J. McMullen
Wellington, South	G. Kloepfer	H. Guthrie
Wentworth & North Brant	C. A. Mumm	W. Paterson
Wentworth, South	B. D. Smith	W. O. Sealey
York, East	W. F. Maclean	N. W. Rowell
York, North	J. Curry	W. Mulock
York, West	N. C. Wallace	A. Campbell

MANITOBA—SEVEN MEMBERS.

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Brandon	H. J. Macdonald	C. Sifton
Lisgar		A. B. Winkler ... R. L. Richardson (Ind.)
Macdonald	N. Boyd	J. G. Rutherford
Marquette	W. J. Roche	J. W. Thompson
Provencher	A. A. C. Lariviere	S. A. D. Bertrand
Selkirk	J. H. Haslam	W. F. McCreary
Winnipeg		A. W. Puttee (Labor)

N. W. TERRITORIES—FOUR MEMBERS.

	Conservative.	Liberal.
Alberta	R. D. Bennett	F. Oliver
Assinaboia, East	R. S. Lake	J. M. Douglas
Assinaboia, West	N. F. Davin	W. Scott
Saskatchewan	T. C. Spence	T. O. Davis

ST. JOHN.

The Speeches of the City, and City and County Candidates.

At noon Wednesday Sheriff Sturdee declared his court open. The nomination papers of Hon. George E. Foster and Dr. A. A. Stockton were prepared and filed by James B. Cowan, barrister-at-law, and Dr. Silas Alward, Q. C., was appointed as the official agent.

The papers of Hon. A. G. Blair were prepared and filed by W. H. Trueman and those of Col. Tucker by Dr. Earle.

J. B. M. Baxter demanded a poll.

The following names are on the official nomination of the Hon. George E. Foster: William H. Thorne, Fred A. Jones, Walter W. White, Samuel Schofield, W. Frank Hatheway, William M. Jarvis, Robt. Maxwell, John H. Parks, Wm. Lewis, W. S. Fisher, A. W. MacRae, D. Mullin, W. O. Purdy, Henry W. Barker, Eustace Barnes, S. S. DeForest, F. L. Tufts, P. R. Inches, M. D., Wm. Christie, M. D., M. E. Agar, C. F. Brown, John R. Armstrong, Henry R. McLellan Geo. W. Hoben, Enoch B. Colwell, Jno. O. Stackhouse, Wm. D. Baskin, Albert C. Smith, Charles E. Belyea, C. Berton Lockhart, J. D. Hazen, James H. McGuire.

The same names as above are on Dr. Stockton's nomination paper, with the addition of the following:—R. Irvin, Robt. Catherwood, John Irvin, Geo. R. Lingley, James H. Gray, M. D., Richard Carson, Michael Kelly, James Rourke.

Hon. A. G. Blair was nominated by James F. Robertson, Jas. Pender, Robt. Thomson, Boyle Traverse, M. D., Thomas A. Rankine, Thomas Gorman, J. Morris Robinson, A. W. Adams, G. W. Merritt, L. B. Knight, W. M. MacKay, D. McLaughlin, Edward Sears, R. G. Haley, W. C. R. Allan, J. F. Morrison, Jos. Bullock, P. S. MacNutt, Michael Mooney, J. H. Taylor, Thomas Lunney, J. R. Banes, Chas. McDonald, T. H. Estabrooks, E. J. Broderick, G. A. Horton, D. J. Purdy, Henry Maher, Thomas McAvity, Howard Troop, C. P. Baker, G. H. Hatheway, Beverly R. McAulay and others.

Colonel Tucker was nominated by James F. Robertson, C. P. Baker, Robt. Thomson, Boyle Travers, M. D., Thos. A. Rankin, Thomas Gorman, A. W. Adams, Rupert G. Haley, G. W. Merritt, J. Morris Robinson, James Pender, D. J. McLaughlin, Edward Sears, W. C. R. Allan, J. F. Morrison, P. S. McNutt, Michael F. Mooney, J. M. Taylor, Joseph Bullock, J. P. Barnes, E. J. Broderick, T. H. Estabrooks, J. McMulkin, G. A. Horton, Thomas Lunn, D. J. Purdy, H. Maher, Thos. McAvity, W. H. McMurray, James Ready, Geo. H. Waterbury, B. R. Macaulay, Geo. McKean, Michael Ryan and others.

Long before the hour of opening the public debate the Opera house was filled, and by the time the speakers had taken their places the hallways were crowded.

As the candidates appeared on the stage they received a splendid reception, but for Hon. Mr. Foster was reserved a perfect ovation. It was undoubtedly the finest reception accorded a public man in St. John for many years.

RECORDER SKINNER

presided, and in opening the meeting stated the conditions governing the speakers. Each speaker would have one hour, and if any speaker did not take up all his time the balance was to be given to the other speaker on the same side. After stating this he introduced as the first speaker

COL. JOSEPH J. TUCKER,

the liberal candidate for the city and county of St. John. He was given a good reception, and expressed his pleasure at again being nominated by the people of the county as their candidate. He had had the honor of representing them for the past four years, and he thought the large nomination he had received was a good guarantee that he had given them satisfaction. He did not on this or any other platform lay any claim to the title of a political speaker. He was not a public speaker, but the people had before them a specimen of what he could do. He was only going to say a few words before he left to the good sense of his hearers the question whether they would sooner have a representative who would work or one who could get on the platform and make a beautiful speech and then say good morning. There was not a public question in the last four years with which all the people have not acquired a familiar knowledge. They knew every action of his (Tucker's) life and knew whether, as their representative, he had filled the bill or not. If he had filled the bill he asked the people to vote for him, and if he had not filled the bill let them vote against him. If he was elected he promised faithfully that he would spare no effort to further the interests of St. John as he had tried in the last four years to do, and he thought that if further improvement could not be made it would not be his fault. He thanked them for past support, and said he had not kept them long, but he had said his little say and would now sit down.

Col. Tucker's speech occupied little over ten minutes of the hour he was allowed to occupy.

The chairman then introduced

DR. A. A. STOCKTON,

who, on arising, was greeted with prolonged applause and three hearty cheers. He said it was a great honor to the liberal party to be represented by a man who could recount his whole performance during four years in parliament in the space of five minutes. Here the speaker was interrupted by hisses, but declared he was not to be intimidated by any of Blair's emissaries. Blair was the authority for the statement that Col. Tucker was an ideal representative. In Blair's opinion, an ideal representative was one for whom he could speak and who would vote as directed by him. What had Col. Tucker done? The harbor was still undredged, although he had inspected the west side when the tide was in. The post office at St. Martins was unbuilt, although the vote came down in the estimates some time ago. It was remarkable that Mr. Blair, knowing that an election would soon ensue, had not had it inserted in the estimates again this year. These were some of the things that Col. Tucker had not done; the speaker would show what he really did. While chief owner of the Telegraph he had advocated the sale of the I. C. R. to the C. P. R.; under Blair's hypnotic influence he had tried to gerrymander this constituency, a measure voted against by Mr. Ellis, and as a retired military officer he had voted to whitewash the scandal of the emergency food. (Cheers.)

Geo. R. Craigie said at Pisarinco a short time ago that Dr. Stockton had been striving for four years to obtain the liberal nomination. This was an absolute lie. Here Mr Craigie tried to interrupt the meeting, and Dr. Stockton sat down while the chairman appealed for order. On resuming, he said Mr. Craigie had made this statement before in 1899, and he had nailed it to his lips as a lie. The statement was absolutely false and Mr. Craigie knew it. The Telegraph averred that he had left the liberals in 1896. He had left them in 1891, in protest against Laurier's disloyal policy of commercial union. At that time Laurier had stated in Boston that he was opposed to imperial federation, and as far as the Monroe Doctrine applied to Canada he was in favor of it and against European interference in Canadian affairs. This year of 1891 was a memorable one in Canadian politics. It was in this year that a cheque for $5,000 came from Quebec to York Co. to assist in corrupting the electorate. Mr. Blair had handled this money and refused to let it depart from his possession without a substantial salvage. (Applause.)

Mr. Blair here positively contradicted the statement.

The Telegraph had said that Dr. Stockton had advocated annexation. This was a falsehood, and he challenged the writer of the article to furnish proofs. That paper said that he had left Blair on account of a question of patronage. The firms of Manchester, Robertson & Allison and T. McAvity & Sons were prominent stockholders in the Telegraph, and he asked them to state what they knew of his resignation. It was unfair for them to allow that paper to criticize him for an act in which they were participants. In connection with the reputation of the Telegraph he quoted words of Dr. Hannay written some time ago to the effect that it was weak, without veracity and was the servant of rings and cliques.

The liberals boasted of the great things their policy of preferential trade had done for the country. John Charlton said providence deserved some credit for the prosperity of the country, but the government would deny that. If preferential trade was all that they said it was, he asked Mr. Blair why, under its influence, trade with Great Britain had only increased 12 1-2 per cent., while with the United States it had increased 59 per cent. (Cheers). According to Blair all the great men of Canada were in the liberal cabinet. The speaker assured the audience of the great satisfaction he felt at being on the same platform with one of these eminent statesmen and at being permitted to gaze at him. (Laughter). Mr. Blair professed great friendship for St. John. When did this begin to bud? Did it only spring into existence after he had caused a requisition to be circulated soliciting names at ten cents apiece. If this great love existed previously why did he so shape local legislation that it would bear so heavily on St. John. In consequence of this budding affection he had caused over $50,000 per year, which ought to remain in St. John, to be taken into the provincial treasury. (Applause). Another evidence of this regard was his sneering reference to St. John during his campaign in York Co., when he said this city was jealous and intolerant and was trying to rule the province.

The question of paramount importance to the electors of St. John, continued Dr. Stockton, was that of the winter port. He had seen a letter from Mr. Blair the other day stating that he would not do anything contrary to the interest of Carleton unless compelled. What was the present difficulty? Was it desirable to quarrel with the C. P. R.? Blair said his policy was endorsed by the government, but Tarte had stated recently that it was purely a personal matter between Mr. Blair and the C. P. R. Tarte had repudiated him in this matter, but he dared Mr. Blair to repudiate any disloyal utterances Mr. Tarte had made in reference to the contingents. This was a crisis in the affairs of this city. He wished to ask Mr. Blair some questions which he could answer in his speech. Under the agreement with the Grand Trunk there were statements of a certain traffic arrangement between the two railways. He asked Mr. Blair as to the arrangement concerning the transfer of local freight. Was it based on actual or constructive mileage? The agreement said that the freight rates were based on mileage except in the case of a great preponderance in favor of one or the other when the matter would be fairly and equitably arranged. What were these arrangements? Again Mr. Blair claimed a large increase of earnings since the I. C. R. had been extended to Montreal. What were these earnings and from what section of the country were they derived? Again he asked, what was the rate on grain from the lake front to Portland? What must the I. C. R. receive per ton per mile to pay running expenses, and what proportion of this did the I. C. R. get on the trade carried from Montreal? If these questions were answered we could understand how far Mr. Blair was capable of successfully carrying freight over the 740 miles of the I. C. R. in competition with the 300 mile route to Portland. He read from the Globe of July 21, when Mr. Ellis stated that Shaughnessy did not say Blair was doing anything unfair, but that the effect of his action would be to cripple the C. P. R. The question was one of public policy as well as railway competition, and he did not think it was beyond settlement by capable men. The conservative government, said the speaker, induced the C. P. R. to come here as a matter of public policy, and yet Blair seemed to consider it merely a commercial question to be fought out regardless of the welfare of St. John. If the city was to prosper it was necessary to be on good terms with the C. P. R., whose terminal facilities we had assisted to build in order to compete with Portland. What had we to do with the Grand Trunk, all the export freight of which went to Portland to benefit the workingmen there at the expense of ours. He wished Blair to state why he had made himself an active ally of the Grand Trunk to cripple the C. P. R. His agreement with the Grand Trunk allows that railway to haul freight to Montreal from a distance of say, 740 miles west, from which they get full pay, while the I. C. R., for hauling it from Montreal to St. John, another distance of 740 miles, got paid for a haulage of only 375 miles. The C. P. R. were willing to agree that for any freight it collected on the I. C. R., even if it only hauled it from Sussex, to pay Mr. Blair a haulage of 330 miles, or else allow local freight. Mr. Blair had stated that the trade and the steamships were coming here anyway, but Mr. Schofield, who knew his business, denied this. But still Blair said he knew all about it. If the people elected Blair they would know all about it after Nov. 7. (Cheers.) It was nonsense for Blair to think he could change the rules of geography and make a 740 mile haul cheaper than a 297 mile one. (Applause.)

Mr. Blair had stated in Carleton that the present government had carried out all its pledges. Blair himself had made no pledges. He lay low and kept quiet until after the general elections put the liberals in power, but the other leaders had made them and utterly failed in carrying them out. In connection with Blair's statements regarding the four steamers coming here for grain, the speaker asked him to tell the audience where the grain was to come from and what proportion of the through rate did the I. C. R. get for hauling it to St. John? (Applause.)

We were now making preparations to welcome home our fighting men from South Africa, and, said Dr. Stockton, if it had depended on the present government no such preparation would have been possible, for Laurier said at first that the militia act would not allow them to go and Tarte had opposed the sending. Did Blair support or repudiate these. The speaker had been sneered at for making patriotic speeches. It seemed that among Blair's friends and colleagues it seemed as if a loyal word would stick in their throat as the "Amen" did in Macbeth's. If the electors of this constituency supported Blair in his winter port position they were going against their own interests. (Cheers).

In closing he appealed to them to stand loyal to the liberal conservative ticket—(cheers)—to the party with the true imperial policy—(cheers)—and to the party that had welded these provinces into a great nation. (Cheers). Only a few days ago a life-long liberal had acknowledged to him that but for Sir Charles Tupper no contingent would have been sent to South Africa, and one of the brightest pages of Canadian history would never have been written. If Blair should be returned on account of an overdose of the resources of civilization it would be an intimation to whatever government was in power that we cared nothing for our winter port trade. (Cheers). It was vital to the interests of every elector to stand to the liberal conservative party and cast their votes for Mr. Foster and himself on Nov. 7. The best interests of the constituency demanded that they should vote in this way, and he had every reason to believe that they would. (Prolonged cheers).

When Dr. Stockton sat down the applause for some minutes was deafening, and it was some time before the chairman could make himself heard.

HON. ANDREW G. BLAIR,

minister of railways and canals and candidate for St. John city, was next introduced. He was given a good reception. In opening he said he would not then answer Dr. Stockton's questions specially, as some of the things to which he had referred would be dealt with later in the speech. He preferred at this time to divert more particular attention to Mr. Foster, the particular adversary with whom he had to deal. (Voice—"He's a good one, too.") He had hear that Mr. Foster had been especially desiring to enter the lists in the same constituency as Mr. Blair. He was the speaker's choice of antagonists, so both sides were well pleased. He did not, however, think it was choice that had prompted Mr. Foster to accept the nomination in St. John. Rather it was necessity. He pictured Mr. Foster sitting on a log in Cape Breton, his eyes turned toward St. John while he murmured a refrain, "Other refuge have I none." If he (Blair) was defeated in this campaign it would not be by Mr. Foster but by the C. P. R. and the common council, assisted by the St. John board of trade and the Development club. Referring to the steamship service, he said Mr. Foster in speaking in north end had said that the Laurier government had torn up the contract with the Allan line. That was true, but he defended the position of the government by saying that the contract provided that the steamers should call at Quebec and Montreal in summer and at Halifax alone in winter. In the contract for the freight service also St. John had not been mentioned. It had been said that Mr. Foster was an enemy of St. John. He would not go that far, but he would say Foster had been cruelly indifferent regarding this port. Mr. Foster had forgotten there was such a place as St. John when he sat in the cabinet and allowed his leader, Sir Charles Tupper, to bring that contract in when no mention was made of this port. Mr. Foster had simply forgotten.

Voice—"What did you ever do for St. John."

The Laurier government had terminated a contract which was unfavorable to St. John.

In reference to the winter port question, Mr. Blair said he believed that when the people of the constituency thoroughly understood the question they would commend his course and would see that no minister of the crown could have adopted any other. He had read Mr. Foster's speeches and he had just heard Dr. Stockton, and the inference that could be drawn generally from the remarks of both, but particularly from the remarks of Mr. Foster, was that they were holding briefs for the C. P. R. If Mr. Foster was elected he would not sit in parliament as a representative of this constituency, but as a representative of the C. P. R.

Voice—"Who is the representative of the Grand Trunk?"

Mr. Foster had not considered all. He had not made a reference to the fact that the citizens of St. John have any right to call on the C. P. R. to fulfil their contract. Over $750,000 had been spent by the city in connection with the winter port, and the C. P. R., when that money was spent, had said that it would neglect nothing that would tend to increase the trade of St. John. Had Mr. Foster no condemnation for that party. No, that was not on the brief. The C. P. R. could fix the present situation all right. Mr. Foster had devoted much time to the question of Anglo Saxon honor, yet the C. P. R. showed none of it when they broke their agreement with the city. That was not a trivial phase of the question. Has the I. C. R. no interests at all that are entitled to consideration? Mr. Foster thinks not. It is sufficient for him to know that the C. P. R. had demanded it. The C. P. R. had said they would go to Boston. What dependence could be placed in that statement, when they had already stated under a solemn covenant that they would stay here for all time. He did not know yet that Mr. Shaughnessy or any officers of the C. P. R. said they would go away. He was not clear on that point, but he had heard hints and insinuations. He thought the C. P. R. would stay right here. Their idea of going had not been raised until it had been stated there was to be an election. The question had been raised a year ago. Did they raise it then for an election cry? Yes, for they thought there was to be an election then. The pot will be kept boiling until November 7th. After that nothing would be heard about it. The president of the C. P. R. had stated in a letter to Mr. Blair, written in September, in which he stated that an arrangement must be reached by Sept. 19th or they would enter into a contract with the Boston and Maine railroad and take their business to Boston. Sept. 19th had come and gone, and yet to this day no contract of the kind had been entered into. Mr. Shaughnessy had told the speaker and the premier two or three years ago that the C. P. R. was in treaty with the Boston and Maine and the Grand Trunk railway. He had seen some of the Grand Trunk officials a fortnight ago and asked them how far the negotiations had progressed. They said not one syllable had been exchanged between the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. Mr. Shaughnessy had said it would only cost 12 1-2c. per ton to take freight across the bridge. He (Blair) had estimated it at $1 per ton. He had read a letter from Mr. Shaughnessy and his traffic manager saying he could not bring freight across for less than 75c. per ton, and at this figure no estimate was made of the cost of maintaining both systems, theirs on the west side and the I. C. R.'s on this. Shaughnessy had said he had offered the I. C. R. locomotives at a nominal rate of $5 per season. The rate would amount to over $1,000 per locomotive per season on the basis they had made it. Why should the board of trade rush to the conclusion that the winter port was about to be taken from us by the C. P. R. and the I. C. R. should surrender whether right or wrong. (Applause).

Railroad men had told him that the C. P. R. could not get into Boston on terms anything like as advantageous as those on which they came to St. John. He had been studying the question and had got all the information on it. He refused to be bluffed or driven and would not give away the people's railway because of demands which had been made on him. There was no justification for any man in his position to do that when there was no real idea of the C. P. R. going to Boston. The company was talking humbug to the people.

Dr. Stockton—"As you did."

The Grand Trunk railway is at present the only railway in the United States not under the control of the great Vanderbilt syndicate. The syndicate controlled and regulated rates in Boston. Is the C. P. R. going to tie its own hands by abandoning this port?

Mr. Shaughnessy is not after the present business of the I. C. R. but the great amount of business which must in time come from the Sydneys in Cape Breton. The I. C. R. had entered Montreal and to get there Mr. Foster said they had spent a sum which if capitalized would amount to over $7,000,000. The I. C. R. went there to do business, and would get most of the freight from the Sydneys. Mr. Morhan, the manager of the Dominion Steel Co. had approach-

Ask the girl who has tested it.

Ask any one who has used Surprise Soap if it is not, a pure hard soap; the most satisfactory soap and most economical.

Those who try Surprise always continue to use it.

SURPRISE is a pure hard Soap.

Before. After. Wood

The G... Sold a... druggist... able med... packages... forms of Sexual Weakne... or excess, Mental Worr... bacco, Opium or Stimul... of price, one package $1,... six will cure. Pamphlets... The Wood Co...

Wood's Phosphodine... by all wholesale and r...

Please Mama I want to be bathed with

BABY'S OWN SOAP

It makes my Skin smooth clear, white, and clean.

THE ALBERT TOILET S... MANUFACTURERS OF ALBERT TOILE...