

he was not present when Mr. McKewen made the statement.

Mr. Wilson answered.

Mr. McKewen said Mr. Wilson had acquitted himself creditably in his first speech, but as to the story of increased taxes on sportsmen and taxes on guns, the speaker had never heard of it. He thought the opposition must dream these things. He gave Mr. Wilson absolute assurance there was no such tax in view.

Mr. Wilson also spoke of the geography, and called it a Boston book. Mr. McKewen didn't see why. The speaker was used in Ontario and other parts of Upper Canada, except that one had 10 extra pages about New Brunswick. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hildway also spoke of the ballot.

"I've this to say about the ballot system," said Mr. McKewen, "and any one who follows elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot."

A Tumult Raised.

George Elliott had asked: "What took it to Victoria ward last election?"

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

Mr. McKewen said that no one who followed elections or election trials knows that the ballot is a far more impure ballot than the provincial ballot.

COUNTIES NAME THE CANDIDATES TO BATTLE IN THE CONTEST OF BALLOTS.

Nomination Proceedings in Many Parts of the Province Were of More Than Usual Interest—Government Has Six Supporters Sure Before Election Day.

The candidates for election in the contest to be fought next Saturday are now all officially in the field. Already the government claims six seats. The Telegraph gives an extended account today of the very interesting proceedings in St. John and this will be found on pages 1, 2 and 3. A full report of the Kings county nominations appear on pages 7 and 9. Reports from the other counties are:

NOMINATION DAY IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Popular Sentiment Strongly in Favor of Hon. L. P. Farris and Mr. Carpenter.

Nomination proceedings at Georgetown on Saturday were distinguished by good speeches, crowds of electors and much enthusiasm. The government candidates, Messrs. Farris and Carpenter, and the opposition candidates, Messrs. Woods and Camp, spoke.

There was a little difficulty over the nomination papers of the latter men, it being claimed that, legally, they were not correct. The papers formally went through, but at Georgetown it is believed the papers require being made out again, and differently from what they at present are.

Hon. L. P. Farris made a capital address. He told of the excellency of last present administration, and what it had done for the county and province. If elected, he would do all within his power to merit the honor. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. Camp did not speak for more than five minutes, and his remarks were chiefly directed toward the steel bridges.

Mr. Carpenter spoke for nearly an hour on the opinion of the audience it was the best address he ever delivered. He referred to the government's work in regard to roads and bridges, schools and butter, and compared the public debt now and then.

Mr. Woods spoke concerning the steel bridges, and of the bridge that crosses the Nerepis river. He advised the voters to vote for the government, and told what he would do if elected.

The spirit of the day was strongly for the government.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Nine Candidates Nominated—Mr. Hill Declares in Favor of the Government, and Defends Them from Colleagues' Attacks.

St. Andrews, Feb. 21.—(Special)—The nomination proceedings here today were of more than ordinary interest, and attracted large numbers of people from all parts of the county. The candidates nominated were Hon. G. F. Hill, G. J. Clark, W. B. Gorman and T. A. Hart, calling themselves the Coalition ticket; N. Marks, M. G. B. Byrnes, H. Vaughan and C. N. Vroom, the straight government ticket; and Mr. Vroom also representing the temperance element, and R. T. Wetmore, who ran single-handed against all comers.

Speech making began at 2 o'clock, with Mr. N. C. Cookburn, K. C., as chairman. Hon. G. F. Hill was the first speaker. His address was largely an explanation of the reasons why he had resigned, and a promise and his position with regard to the present coalition ticket. Incidentally he bestowed a great deal of praise upon the Conservative leaders of St. Stephen.

He declared that he was in favor of the government. His colleagues came out in support of his position. Mr. Hill could not listen with composure to their attacks upon the government, and when Mr. Clark introduced Attorney-General Ferguson in connection with the Rothney vote, he and the dam question on the St. John river, Mr. Hill arose to his feet and corrected him. He said he was particularly hurt and was willing that you should go to Conductor McQuarrie alone and get his statement, and did not return and tell me that you had extracted yourself that such charge was untrue.

Colonel Armstrong thus pointedly challenged across and coming to the centre of the stage said: "I do challenge you." "What you say about the appointment?" "Did you not go?" said Mr. McKewen, "and investigate the charge and return and tell me you were satisfied the charge was untrue?"

"I didn't go to Conductor McQuarrie," said Colonel Armstrong, "but I did inquire about it." "Did you not return and tell me you were satisfied it was untrue?" pressed Mr. McKewen. To this Colonel Armstrong made no response, and Mr. McKewen, looking him firmly in the face, said: "You know you did, colonel!" The audience, seeing that Mr. McKewen had proved his innocence of the charge from the mouth of one of the leaders of the Conservative party, broke into tumultuous cheering and cheer after cheer.

The tumult was indescribable and the government supporters cheered themselves with the triumphant exclamation of this candidate from the wondrous attacks which had been heaped upon him. Further discussion was impossible. The Conservatives were driven to their utter rout, had evidently determined that no more discussion would be had, and the government supporters carried almost of their feet by the utter rout of the Conservatives. The closest of the stage were able to gather that Mr. McKewen was ironically endeavoring to thank the audience for their cheering and that gentleman gathered up his papers from the table, and as he stepped back from the front of the stage there ended the wildest nomination proceedings since the city has ever witnessed. The Liberals pressed forward with enthusiasm and hurled the charge against the hand of the candidate who had manfully withstood the strongest torrent of abuse ever heaped upon a public man in St. John, and had upon a decisive victory the most persistent attempts of the Conservatives to prevent a fair discussion of public matters.

CARLETON COUNTY.

F. R. Shaw, W. P. Jones, W. C. Good, Government; B. F. Smith, J. C. Hartley, J. K. Fleming, Opposition—Liberal Victory Assured.

Woodstock, Feb. 21.—(Special)—Nomination proceedings today were highly interesting. A very large gathering assembled to hear Frank R. Shaw, Wendell P. Jones and Major W. C. Good, the government nominees, and J. K. Fleming, B. F. Smith and J. Chippman Hartley, the opposition standard bearers.

Speech making began at 2 o'clock, with Sheriff Hayward chairman. The disputable tactics of the Conservative party at the federal nomination in 1900 were in the foreground of the evening. The most vigorous manner in which the chairman prevented needless interruption. J. K. Fleming made a rather poor impression. His effort to revive the bridge charges fell flat.

He was followed by Frank R. Shaw, who made a telling address.

Chippman Hartley spoke briefly. Jones was the best of the day, and one of the finest ever heard on the hustings in Carleton County. His masterly exposure of the charges made by T. J. Carter, Tory candidate in Victoria, in reference to the Ball estate won round after round of applause.

Frank Smith and Major Good spoke briefly, owing to the late hour. The sympathy of the crowd was very

pronounced in favor of the government candidates.

The success of the whole Liberal ticket seems certain, and the hopes of the opposition are going down.

Carleton may be depended on to send three staunch supporters of the Twelfth administration. Many formerly strong opposition workers are neutral in this contest, while some are actively supporting the government. The outlook is never brighter in any contest than it is here today for a pronounced victory on the 28th.

MADAWASKA NOMINATIONS.

It Looks Like a Clean Sweep for the Government Candidates.

Edmundston, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—The nominations passed off here today as usual. Narcisse, Gagnon and Thos. Gagnon were nominated as supporters of the government, and Fred LaForest and Magloire J. Caron in opposition.

After the sheriff had closed his court J. Auguste Bernier was chosen chairman of the meeting. Mr. LaForest and Mr. Gagnon each claimed the right to open the debate and the question was left to the electors, at least four-fifths of whom favored Mr. Gagnon, and he spoke and held the attention of the large crowd for an hour.

He was followed by Mr. LaForest and the other candidates. If the leanings of these who attended the proceedings indicate the result of the election, as generally believed, then Madawaska county will give an overwhelming majority for the government. Voters were present from all parts of the county and the general feeling was strong in favor of the government.

KENT COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Messrs. Barnes, Goggin and Johnson Straight Government; Girouard, Independent Liberal; Hebert, Independent.

Richibucto, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—Notwithstanding the bad roads a very large number of electors were at nomination proceedings today. Messrs. Barnes, Johnson and Goggin were nominated as straight government ticket; Pascal Hebert, independent, and ex-Sheriff Antonio Girouard, independent Liberal. The candidates addressed the electors.

Mr. Barnes discussed the financial condition of the province and showed that Kent had been generously treated by the government in roads and bridges.

Mr. Johnson showed how the farmers of the county had been benefited by the government's agricultural policy.

Mr. Goggin said that when he had before sought the support of the electors he had been regarded as an independent. He was now convinced the government was worthy of the fullest confidence and would give it a hearty support.

Mr. Girouard dealt with reminiscences of his legislative career when in the legislature 30 years ago, and his position on the school bill then.

Mr. Hebert asked the support of the people on the ground that he represented the Kent county and claimed the southern part had more than its share of representatives. The government ticket will be elected by an overwhelming majority.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Six Government Supporters Nominated—Liberal Ticket Will Be Elected.

Bathurst, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—Nomination proceedings here were very animated; never had such a large and representative audience before. The government candidates at a local election. Messrs. Poirier, Young and Burns, the old members, spoke first. They approved the policy of the government, and the introduction of federal party lines and the idea of the Liberals standing together.

Mr. Young's speech consisted mainly in a long and severe criticism of the stewardship of O. Turgeon, M. P., as the representative of Gloucester at Ottawa.

Messrs. Burns and Poirier spoke in favor of the Twelfth administration. Messrs. Morris, Curran and Boudreau heartily endorsed the present administration, but their speeches bore a strong Liberal flavor and they advocated above all the principle of the Liberal party standing together and electing only Liberal candidates. They drew only the fact of Mr. Young's speech.

Mr. LaBelle having declared themselves Liberals and the attitude taken by Hon. Mr. Blair in calling upon the party to unite in this campaign and work as a party.

P. J. Veniot, collector of customs and a former member, was called to speak in defence of his reputation, which had been shamefully and outrageously attacked by Messrs. Burns and Young in their trip throughout the county.

Mr. Veniot brought round after round of applause as he successfully proved the falsehood of the attacks against him and showed up the tactics of his adversaries.

When he sat down neither Mr. Burns nor Mr. Young arose to answer, but Fred Young of Carleton, commenced a speech in favor of the old ticket, upon which a large majority let the strong Liberal flavor be felt. Bright for the Liberal candidates at the nomination, and their election is assured by a large majority.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Robinson, Copp, Legere, Sweeney Government; Humphrey, Melanson, Black, Macdonald, Opposition.

Doyle, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—More than usual interest attached to nomination proceedings here today. Trains brought in large numbers of electors from all parts of the county, and the attendance

was estimated to be larger than ever seen at nomination in this county.

Both parties turned out strong and the scene in and around the court house was of the liveliest.

A special train was run from Moncton, which sent large delegations of Liberal supporters. The Liberals nominated Hon. C. W. Robinson, A. B. Copp, C. M. Legere and Frank Sweeney, while the opposition nominated W. F. Humphrey, O. M. Melanson, Frank B. Black and W. G. Macdonald. Sheriff McQueen presided at the speech making in the court house. The house was packed and would not begin to hold the crowd.

The candidates spoke for 20 minutes each and Mr. Robinson had 15 minutes to reply.

The proceedings passed off orderly although at times were enlivened by slight interruptions.

ALBERT COUNTY.

Messrs. Osman and Ryan, Government Cross and Roman, Opposition—An Easy Victory for Liberals.

Hopewell, N. B., Feb. 21.—C. J. Osman and Sanford S. Ryan, the old members in the last legislature, were nominated by the Liberals of Albert here today and William K. Cross, Moncton, and W. Roman, Alma, were put in nomination by the opposition.

A large number of electors were present, principally from the lower end of the county, had roads preventing many from the upper part from being present. The court house was filled and the electors manifested keen interest.

The speaking began with Mr. Osman, who was a surprise not only to his opponents, but his friends. He spoke with great readiness and facility and appears to have greatly improved as a platform speaker since last campaign. He was ready for all questions and rebuffed with a good deal of force and humor. He spoke about an hour, and made a most favorable impression.

Mr. Ryan followed and delivered a lengthy oration, very much similar in language, fluency and subject to his previous speeches, and in the course of his remarks took up almost all the points that have been raised by the opposition. He was most uncompromising in his condemnation of the government's action in raising the duty on building steel bridges, and before concluding this branch of his subject attacked the government for having treated the electors, at least as to the matter of the Orpington. He passed on to criticize the government for the Muskoka land transaction, of which he evidently was well informed, as was shown later by another speaker.

He dwelt at length on the case of Mr. Bell, an inmate of the asylum, and taking the statement of Mr. Carter as to the fact, censured the government most severely.

He claimed to be absolutely sure beyond all question that he would be called on to take the premiership of the province after the 28th inst., and said his own election was entirely free from doubt. He spread out the platform of the opposition vote before the electors, and closed his speech by appealing for support for the whole ticket.

After Mr. Ryan had completed, Mr. Cross was in order, but asked permission to give way to afford the minister of railways opportunity to reply to Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Roman followed, but asked permission to give way to afford the minister of railways opportunity to reply to Mr. Ryan.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie Makes a Telling Speech Defending His Course.

Newcastle, Feb. 21.—(Special)—After the nomination proceedings today a large meeting was held in the temperance hall and was addressed by the candidates. Premier Tweedie said he had never approved of the coalition government. Since the election he had been greatly disappointed. All expenditure had been to extend the public works and assist the development of the province. Mr. Hazen had never objected to a single item, but had confined himself to general statements.

The present deal with the Bell case and read letters to Mr. Jones, showing that the government had not misappropriated any funds belonging to Mr. Bell. Mr. Tweedie explained the government's action in the Chatham pulp mill case and said it was a benefit to the small lumber man who had supplied the company with logs that a transfer of the lands was not made to the Royal Trust Company.

Mr. Burroughs claimed that Mr. Mott had sold nothing about the Muskoka lands except when in his private capacity and increase the debt of the province by wanting the government to guarantee the bonds of the Restigouche & Western Railway.

Mr. Fish made an eloquent speech defending the agricultural policy of the government.

Messrs. Loggie, Watt, Morrison and Morrissey attacked the government on the issue of the Bell case. The speakers were granted a good hearing.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Three Tickets Nominated—Lawson and Tweedie Will Be the Winners.

Victoria, N. B., Feb. 21.—(Special)—Nomination today were as follows: Messrs. Lawson and Tweedie, government; Messrs. Porter and Burgess, independent; Messrs. Carter and Currie, opposition.

The proceedings were enlivened by Mr. Lawson's strong denunciation of Porter's action in throwing him off and yet not declaring his (Porter's) politics and at times the passages were decidedly warm.

The attendance was more than the average and Lawson and Tweedie supporters had full control of the house.

So many candidates and the fact of two of them being from Grand Falls, makes it an interesting fight.

Lawson and Tweedie have decidedly the majority of the four lower parishes and the two Grand Falls candidates will divide the upper parishes.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Mr. Mott Could Find No Running Mate and Is Doomed to Defeat.

MR. BLAIR AND MR. HAZEN MEET ON THE HUSTINGS.

Fredericton, Feb. 21.—(Special)—The nomination proceedings in Sunbury today were very interesting, more so than usual, and attracted quite a large gathering of electors. Everything passed smoothly, and there was no disturbance of any kind. Mr. Hazen and Mr. Blair were nominated by the Conservatives; Harry Harrison and Doctor Peake by the Liberals.

Mr. Hazen was the first speaker, and was followed by Mr. Harrison, whose speech was a surprise not only to his opponents, but his friends. He spoke with great readiness and facility and appears to have greatly improved as a platform speaker since last campaign. He was ready for all questions and rebuffed with a good deal of force and humor. He spoke about an hour, and made a most favorable impression.

Mr. Blair followed and delivered a lengthy oration, very much similar in language, fluency and subject to his previous speeches, and in the course of his remarks took up almost all the points that have been raised by the opposition. He was most uncompromising in his condemnation of the government's action in raising the duty on building steel bridges, and before concluding this branch of his subject attacked the government for having treated the electors, at least as to the matter of the Orpington. He passed on to criticize the government for the Muskoka land transaction, of which he evidently was well informed, as was shown later by another speaker.

He dwelt at length on the case of Mr. Bell, an inmate of the asylum, and taking the statement of Mr. Carter as to the fact, censured the government most severely.

He claimed to be absolutely sure beyond all question that he would be called on to take the premiership of the province after the 28th inst., and said his own election was entirely free from doubt. He spread out the platform of the opposition vote before the electors, and closed his speech by appealing for support for the whole ticket.

After Mr. Hazen had completed, Mr. Peake was in order, but asked permission to give way to afford the minister of railways opportunity to reply to Mr. Hazen.

Hon. Mr. Blair Replies.

This was apparently very acceptable to the major part of the electors present, and Mr. Blair then took the platform.

He came, he said, in consequence of a very close contest, and he was glad to extend to him by Mr. Hazen, to be present this afternoon and, lest the request might

be interpreted as a polite challenge, and lest the boast might be made that he had feared to confront Mr. Hazen, he had concluded at some inconvenience to avail himself of the opportunity of attending.

He took up Mr. Hazen's attack upon the local government, and very plainly showed that there was another side to each of these stories. He thought it was difficult to understand the reason for a charge against the government for running in debt for steel bridges, when in Mr. Hazen's own view these bridges ought to be built and were built. He said the canvass of extravagance was one which always had been made against governments, and will continue to be made, and people generally attach much weight to such a charge when they had no means of forming any opinion as to what the personnel of the new government would be in case Mr. Hazen's prediction of success should, unfortunately, be verified.

He said that four years ago Mr. Hazen had predicted with equal confidence the defeat of the government by the electors of the country, and he rather thought his opinion now would not have much greater weight than the canvass about the bridges at that time.

Mr. Blair did some predicting on his own account, and said that the present was not an opportune time for Mr. Hazen to expect confident elevation to the premiership. He had no objection to Mr. Hazen increasing the number of his supporters up to 15 or 16, but it would be only a small degree that he could hope to reach the summit of his ambition.

Mr. Blair referred to the matter of Mr. Bell, in the insane asylum, and made it perfectly clear that Mr. Hazen was relying in his charge wholly upon what Mr. Carter had stated. Mr. Hazen had no knowledge of the facts himself, and Mr. Blair stated that Mr. Hazen was trying to make capital for himself and who was perverting the facts in a most wholesale way.

Mr. Blair had seen the documents in the case, and had no hesitation whatever in saying the government was entirely free from blame; that whatever they did they were not only authorized but compelled by law to do.

They had only required the parties who held the property of Mr. Bell to pay for his support in the institution, and they had ample means to do it instead of allowing the municipality to bear the burden.

The unfortunate mistake had been put by his relatives or friends in the asylum as a pauper patient, when he had thousands of dollars worth of property, of which the members of his family were getting the benefit without any contributions whatever towards his board.

Mr. Blair took up Mr. Hazen's platform and reasoned out the different points, showing they were the product of an inexperienced man, who really did not know the adoption of these plans would certainly be to any of them about which the people should feel the slightest concern.

Mr. Hazen in figuring up his majority, admitted there were two counties in which the candidates were not in opposition to the government, but he said he had reason to doubt if these would quite a number of these would be prepared to support him and join the opposition after the election.

Answering this, Mr. Blair pointed out that he was amazed that Mr. Hazen could publicly or even privately give any countenance to such a proceeding. Mr. Blair did not believe either of these men would permit an understanding with the leader of the opposition. Surely he could not defend such conduct as that these men would obtain their election by pleading ignorance of the facts, and the government and after election go over to the opposition.

If they entertained any such idea, he would think Mr. Hazen could not resist the temptation to regard the strength of the Liberal party in New Brunswick as a thing to be despised.

Mr. Blair passed on to state the reasons why he thought it the duty, at this juncture, of all Liberals, because they were the strength of the Liberal party, to stand by the government who, representing that party were now seeking election as supporters of the government.

If he felt it his duty to point out to them the objects the Conservative party had in view and to caution them against allowing the central government to be weakened by permitting the provincial government to be defeated in this present contest, and he invited them to act together to maintain unimpaired the strength of the great Liberal party in New Brunswick.

After Mr. Blair's speech, which was received with much enthusiasm, Doctor Peake spoke briefly, the hour being late, and with a most cordial reception. Doctor Peake has not before been a candidate, but has developed