

# POOR DOCUMENT

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1904.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH  
is published every Wednesday and Saturday  
at 10 a.m. in advance.  
The Telegraph Publishing Company,  
St. John, N. B., a company incorporated by act  
of the Legislature of New Brunswick.  
E. W. McCREADY, Editor.  
S. J. McGOWAN, Bus. Mgr.

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Semi-Weekly Telegraph  
ST. JOHN, N. B., OCTOBER 1, 1904.

### A GLOOMY PREDICTION

The Boston Herald regards the war in the East as certain to be long protracted and of staggering waste and slaughter. It says in the course of a prophetic editorial: "Evidently Russia intends fighting to the limit of the nation's resources before conceding herself obliged to yield to Japan. Japan, no doubt, will respond promptly in kind. But her most effective response would be the practical destruction of General Kurapatkin's army before the new army can arrive in Manchuria. This may be impossible, and it may be difficult for Japan to oppose an equal force to the reinforced Russian army. If Port Arthur could be taken, many Japanese soldiers would be released for reinforcing the armies advancing on Mukden. The Chief of the Japanese General Staff is virtually a confession of his own weakness at the military capacity of the Japanese and his anxiety to the fact that Russia is being put to a severe test. It is apparent that the war will not be concluded this year unless Japan yields, and she is unlikely to do so."

"Unlikely" is a mild word in that connection. It is not even clear why the Japanese cannot match the Russians in the speed with which they place new troops within the fighting zone. The record to date tends to show that in this matter the Russian difficulties are not and must be for a long time to come greater than those of the Japanese. The Herald notes that modern advances in the art of war do not shorten the conflict as they were expected to do. "But it is true," says the Herald, "that wars are more terrible in their destructiveness of life and property. That may be proved before the struggle is ended. Thus far the destruction of life and property has not been extraordinary in comparison with the greatest wars waged under the old conditions."

### THE GOVERNMENT AND TEMPERANCE

We print this morning the full text of the local government's reply to the plea of the temperance organizations for stronger legislation to prevent drunkenness and promote sobriety in this province. The government expresses the view that members of the legislature and the public generally are sincerely desirous of promoting the temperance cause, and make it clear that such also is the attitude of the government. The temperance committee made thirty suggestions for the improvement of existing legislation, and of more than half of these the government agrees. As to the enactment of a prohibitory law, that which was the principal request of the committee, the government answers that this matter has from time to time received due consideration, and it is felt that such a law cannot be satisfactorily enforced throughout New Brunswick. It is regarded as unwise to pass a law recognizing beforehand that general observance of it cannot be compelled, as the open disregard of any law tends to weaken respect for other laws essential to the well being of society. In this connection the Premier directs attention to conditions which have frequently been the subject of comment by The Telegraph. He says: "I would call your attention to the fact that the Canada Temperance Act, from which so much was expected, and which has undoubtedly produced good results in certain localities, more especially in the rural districts, is in many places, particularly in cities and towns, openly violated, and in some places, by the consent of the local authorities, the payment of fines, periodically exacted, has taken the place of fees under the License Act. The Canada Temperance Act is in force in most of the counties of the province, and, if the people were so minded, it could be brought into operation in all."

The government's observation of prevailing conditions leads to the conviction, Premier Tweedie says, that the best means to prevent the sale of liquor in places where prohibition sentiment is strong enough to warrant the belief that the law will be carried out.

### WARMING UP

When Mr. Hennessey complained recently that the presidential campaign was apathetic he was assured by the estate Mr. Dooley that men with bricks to throw would not lack for targets in a week or two. That Mr. Dooley spoke by the card appears from the sudden increase of political "sensations" across the line within

the last few days. The chief of these is a Republican "disclosure" to the effect that eleven millionaires are to contribute \$1,000,000 each to elect Judge Parker. Circumstantially and solemnly certain Republican newspapers assert that "the publication of Mr. Parker's letter of acceptance released for actual use the greatest national campaign fund ever collected and made available for the use of the Democratic national committee in its fight against President Roosevelt's election a fund of over \$11,000,000, contributed by eleven of the richest Democrats in America, and underwritten by August Belmont, the multi-millionaire so closely connected with Mr. Parker's campaign."

The gentlemen who are thus represented as pledged to purchase the presidency for the Democratic candidate are: August Belmont, John D. Rockefeller, James J. Hill, Thomas P. Ryan, Hermann Ridder, O. H. P. Belmont, Joseph Pulitzer, James M. Guffey, George Foster Peabody, James K. Jones, and Henry G. Davis. Mr. Davis is Judge Parker's running mate. He is said to be "worth" \$40,000,000, but while he is eighty years of age it has not hitherto been said that he was senile.

The immediate purpose of this canon, of course, to convey the impression that the capitalists are committed to the Democrats, and thus swing opposing influences, the labor vote and anti-trust forces, to Roosevelt. It is somewhat early in the campaign for the appearance of such features, and one wonders when the contestants will do for sensations when they come to the closing days of the battle. The Boston Journal explains how the money is to be applied: "With such a campaign fund in their possession the Democrats are to flood the doubtful states. The sure states will get but little of the cash and that only for necessary expenses, but New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, West Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin will be overrun with Democratic leaders and Democratic coin." That would mean something more than a million for each of the doubtful states, which is a fairly generous estimate at this stage of the game. Later on some equally enterprising newspaper will doubtless "see" the Boston Journal and "raise it" extensively.

### THE TAIL AND THE DOG

Now it is the hired man who is annexing Canada. He is from the United States and he makes his appearance in Collier's Weekly. The success of the hired man in this direction has been detected by Mr. Richard Lloyd Jones, who writes in Collier's of "The Farm Worker." Mr. Jones tells how the Western farmers of the United States awake to the advantages of the Canadian West some years ago, and then, "people began to look at maps. Russia is the wheat-field of Europe, yet Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and even Saskatchewan are south of her wheat belt, and faith in the new land grew. It has been eight years since that first invasion of hardly half a hundred, and in that time a quarter million men, trained on American farms, have settled in these territories. They have Yankeeized the western half of the Dominion. They have already openly talked of severance from the throne of England, and their representatives in the Parliament hall, of Ottawa have pleaded for a Continental Federation of States! It is only a matter of time till the tail will wag the dog."

One has to go abroad to get the home news sometimes. Mr. Jones has heard much that is foolish and unfounded. It is good of him to admit even tacitly that the wagging process has not yet begun, or rather that the dog is still master of his caudal appendage. As long as the animal swings it as easily and as joyously as of old he will not be greatly moved by the Jones school of prophecy. Canadians do not apprehend any shifting of the motive power as between dog and tail at any time in the near future. Meanwhile they owe Mr. Jones something for advertising the value of their fertile acres. When the hired man of the United States becomes a landowner in Canada, and enjoys for a time the security and freedom and prosperity which are common to all under our institutions, he becomes a good Canadian. Sometime he may complain that the United States is blind to the growth and importance of the Dominion and legislates according to its blindness. But of Canada he will not complain. And the dog will continue to do the wagging.

### NOT GUILTY

The Telegraph is now charged with conspiring to defeat the Newfoundland government party and hand over the Ancient Colony to Canada. The St. John's Evening Telegram remarks darily:—

"The opposition are beaten hip and thigh, and in their distress have appealed to their friends on the Canadian press to assist them. Since Mr. Morine left here on his last visit to Canada a few weeks ago, articles have appeared in the Canadian press, evidently inspired and written with the object of assisting the opposition to win the elections in Newfoundland. How is it that the Toronto Globe and the St. John's Telegraph come to the assistance of Mr. Morine and his friends of the opposition? These articles are friendly to Mr. Morine and the confederates, and unfriendly to the Bond government and the anti-confederates. Why do these newspapers come to Mr. Morine's assistance?"

Not guilty. The Telegraph recently reprinted an editorial rhapsody from the St. John's journal in which Mr. Morine was accused of plotting to sell his country to

Canada and make of Newfoundlanders mere hewers of wood and drawers of water. If this be conspiracy, make the most of it. But our only purpose was to exhibit to a calm and peaceful community some samples of the editorial chain lightning which plays about public persons in Newfoundland when election day draws near. Newfoundland should enter this Confederation, but it will only do so when its people are convinced that such a course is wise. Mr. Morine may or may not lead the horse to water. No one believes he can make it drink.

### THE ELECTIONS

Thursday night brought from Ottawa the news which has been expected for weeks, and while everybody believed the elections would be called on some time this fall, November 3 is perhaps a somewhat earlier date than most of the prophets expected. Short and sharp as the campaign will be the element of surprise has been eliminated. Both parties have been at work, and while in many sections organization is not complete it is needed only the official announcement of the date to set the party machinery of both Liberals and Conservatives in motion.

Throughout Canada from today campaign organization will go forward with a rush, for the time before nomination day is short and there is much to do. The official reason given for dissolution is the Redistribution bill. The government no doubt believed an appeal could be made to better advantage now than later on. The trade returns had begun to show signs of decreasing exports, and it may have been thought that Canada was about to experience a touch of the depression noticed in the United States. To wait until next year, too, would have been to leave no room for guessing as to the time of the elections, for next year an appeal to the country could have been no longer delayed.

The next house will contain 214 members, or one more than that just dissolved. The table printed below gives the results in each province in 1900, but in considering the figures the changes made by the Redistribution bill must be considered. New Brunswick will now elect thirteen members, P. E. Island four, Nova Scotia eighteen, Ontario 88 and so on, Quebec remaining the same and the Territories, Manitoba and British Columbia gaining the seats lost by the East:

	1900.	Libs.	Cons.
Ontario.....	37	35	2
Quebec.....	38	7	31
Nova Scotia.....	15	5	10
New Brunswick.....	9	5	4
Manitoba.....	3	4	0
British Columbia.....	4	2	2
Prince Edward Island.....	3	2	1
Territories.....	4	0	4
Total.....	133	80	53

The by-elections have made little alteration in the standing of the parties since the last general contest. The Conservatives during that time have won three seats for which Liberals were formerly elected, and the Liberals have carried six seats which were formerly carried by the Conservatives.

In New Brunswick the struggle now is for thirteen seats. Dr. Lewis of Albert retires, while leaves the count six to seven, the Liberals having lost St. John. They hold now St. John City and County, York, Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent, Westmorland and Victoria and Madawaska. The Conservatives have St. John City, Kings, Queens and Sunbury, Carleton, Charlotte, and Northumberland. The sitting members on both sides expect to be re-nominated. This morning's news will soon bring out candidates to oppose them. In several New Brunswick constituencies close fighting may be expected.

### ORGANIC UNION

Within a short time the question of organic union will be submitted to the individual Baptist and Free Baptist churches. The representative bodies of both denominations have agreed upon terms of union. The union committees of both bodies were continued by both churches parliaments, and it is quite likely that these committees will advise that all the Baptist and Free Baptist congregations be asked to pass upon the union question at practically the same time, and in the near future.

The effect of the Free Baptist conference was electric. The intense feeling and earnestness displayed at that meeting still exert an influence upon the members of both churches. One or two churches have already acted, and the conviction is general that their example in accepting union will be followed by all the others. Men who are in touch with the situation inform The Telegraph that the outlook becomes more satisfactory day by day.

### BARRED AT THIRTY-FIVE

The Carnegie Steel Company has issued a circular letter to the superintendents of the different plants and to the heads of the different departments in the plants instructing them to employ no men above thirty-five years of age in certain departments. It is of course within the power of those monopolies to set the limit of age for those who work for them. But what ultimately becomes of the aged? And when are men to be pronounced without the age limit? It is this shortening of the age limit that has so much increased the popularity of government life insurance lately. Germany has already insured upwards of 1,000,000 of her workmen against old age.—Boston Globe.

The United States government may some

day have to consider the fate of the aged. It may then appear and be declared that a monopoly which discriminates against willing and capable men is acting contrary to the public interest. Mr. Carnegie might spend some millions in working out a scheme by which industrious working-men may grow old without feeling the pressure of poverty. The old men cannot sleep in his libraries. They cannot eat the books. The libraries may do something to deliver future generations from the fear of poverty in old age, but what of those who are already growing old and who have no hope of comfort in their latter years?

### NOTE AND COMMENT.

No date for the elections yet. The Ottawa guesses favor November 1, but no one professes to know.

The United States will be choosing a president about that time—Nov. 3—but Canadians will scarcely have time to notice it.

Thirty-three days more before election day. A short campaign and a lively one. There is no surprise about it. Both parties have been preparing for the fray for a long time.

Premier Ross, of Ontario, is in deep water. The courts shot away his majority yesterday and transferred it to the opposition which is now the more numerous body. Mr. Ross can resign or order some by-elections or wait a while, and the chances seem to be in favor of waiting a while, for at the present moment he may well find it inexpedient to test public opinion in several constituencies.

Mr. Barbour, and the city, are to be congratulated upon the shrewdness with which the engineer's plans were accepted yesterday. The shortest way to Loch Lomond is the best and the cheapest. The main question agreed upon, it now becomes the duty of the aldermen to give the city the improved service in the shortest time possible. Every day's delay will be costly. The Mayor may do much by applying the spur from this time on.

The influence of the late Frank Norris, who wrote "The Octopus" and "The Pit," is discernible in Mr. Arthur Ruhl's "The Drama of the Harvest," which appears in the American Weekly. He writes:—"Five hundred and fifty millions of bread eaters the world over are waiting for the new wheat. Before the next harvest is gathered each one of them will have consumed, on the average, four and a half bushels of it. By the time the harvest is in in Dakota the tide of new grain is almost at the flood. The sudden roar of its progress can be heard in every grain from Kansas City to Odessa; every blow that jars its surface starts ripples that widen out and out to the ends of the world. If the price is low the burden falls on the farmer; if it is high, it falls on the consumer. Both are affected, mortgages foreclosed, and there is trouble for us at home; if the price is high, Liverpool and Hamburg murmur and the cost of bread becomes dearer for the peasants of Italy and the millions of far-off Russian steppes. All over the wheat belt farm-managers, elevator-owners, flour-millers, commission merchants and small wheat-growers are watching the ticker for the market reports."

One reads with a sense of great relief that Great Britain and the United States are not going to war because an attaché of the British legation was fined for speeding his automobile. The "haste wagon" as a cause belli would be new. The Boston Herald assures us that no blood will be shed:—

"Justice Phelps has placed the United States in the position of having offered an affront to the majesty of the British empire, and the wrong must be apologized for, and as far as possible, undone with the greatest promptness. It was there, will be no war. But Justice Phelps' discretion, done in ignorance, not in wantonness, has brought him prominently into the gaze of two world powers, and more or less into the notice of every one. His name will be embalmed in official documents. The incident will become a precedent in diplomatic annals. But ought not the gentlemen who are exempt from answering to the law like ordinary persons, native or foreign, to exercise a certain courtesy of scrupulous respect to the laws of the places where they descend to live?"

The young man should have been fined; but was it necessary for the "Squire" to kick him down stairs?

### HON. A. S. WHITE NOMINATED

(Continued from page 1.)

Concluding, the senator alluded to Dr. Lewis, M. P. of Albert. He elaborated upon his long and honorable career. He hoped that the time was not so far distant when the doctor would sit with him in the Dominion Senate. (Cheers.)

"It is whispered," said Senator Domville, "that there is to be an election. The rumor is to the effect that it may be on the third of November, and not later than the fifteenth. I do not know any secrets, and therefore cannot speak with authority." (Laughter and applause.)

Senator Domville then read the following list of Kings and Albert county delegates to the convention:—

Patrick, Myles Bowler, Arthur De Boo, Richard Foster.  
Hammond—Charles Alexander, Ambrose McMonagle.  
Rothsary—Dr. McVey, A. N. Saunders, C. Fairweather, Thos. Gilliland.  
Norton—Wm. H. Baxter, Rev. E. J. Byrne, James G. Fairweather, Elias Harmer, Geo. Robinson, John McGuire, Jas. Houston, Frank McNair, M. Travis.  
Greenwich—Geo. T. Nutter, F. L. Walton, Herman Belyea, Daniel Richards.  
Westfield—Frederick W. C. Nae, R. T. Valentine, Capt. Waters, Mr. Day.  
Havelock—Samuel McDonald, James Coates, S. Perry, S. Chittick, Charles B. Keith.  
Stadium—Richard Stockton, Alex. McClary, M. H. Parke, George Gamblin, John Muir, George Sharpe, W. Mason, Charles Cooke, Geo. H. Kierstead, Noah Hicks, A. McAnally, Al. Vincent.  
Kingston—S. S. Wilmore, M. E. Gorham, C. D. Fairweather, O. H. Wetmore, W. D. Nutter, H. Earle, J. W. Chaloner, Thos. Martin, E. Gorham, John O'Dan.  
Sussex—H. Wiles, G. H. White, J. M. McIntyre, H. Hayes, Geo. Cogan, J. S. G. Scovil, M. P. P.—a man upon whom all reliance could be placed. Mr. Scovil did not profess to be an orator, but for solid work he could be depended on. (Cheers.)

There was no man in the convention more heartily pleased with the nomination than Mr. Scovil. (Hear, hear.)

Another name that might be mentioned was that of Mr. Ryan, M. P. of Albert county. He was worthy of the convention's choice. He had seen him in the house, manfully battling for his constituents against railway influences. There was no man more zealous for the welfare of his constituency. Mr. Osmann would have also been eminently suitable. The speaker did not wish to be regarded as a person given to fulsome eulogy, but he could not help saying that of all the speakers in the house, there was no one he delighted more in hearing than Mr. Osmann. He was a graceful speaker. He could say things calculated to wound, yet the individual against whom the observation was directed would hardly be conscious of the thrust, so great was Mr. Osmann's ability along this particular line.

Another worthy man was the Hon. Wm. Pugsley, attorney general. (Applause.) If Dr. Pugsley had a desire for the nomination he was his own worst enemy. Dr. Pugsley was a man of unusual ability. He had filled the office of attorney general with credit to himself. If he resigned the portfolio, there would be regret among the people of the province because of the loss of his services. Dr. Pugsley said this, and knew he would be benefiting the province by remaining as the attorney general. He was glad that he had the support of so able and distinguished a man as the attorney general. There were other men the speaker might mention, also. He did not want it to be thought that because of the honor done him he might become egotistical. He simply wished to state that if elected he would do his very utmost to serve the best interests of his constituency. (Cheers.) He would know no boundary lines. (Applause.) A man could not be from two counties, but yet he could not help thinking that his parents were unconsciously looking into the future when they christened him Albert. He was born in Kings, yet he was called Albert. He came as near filling the bill as was possible. (Laughter.) He did not expect that the people would wish him to talk politics. His hearers were all good Liberals, and could render reasons for their faith. He wanted to know why he should dwell upon the issues of the impending campaign.

Mr. White next reviewed conditions in Canada prior to 1896, when the Conservatives were in control, and pictured the change that came with the advent of the Liberal administration. The tightened bands were loosened, the flood of commerce began to flow and an era of prosperity such as Canada had never known commenced. (Prolonged applause.)

The speaker believed that the mass of voters wished to vote for the best interests of the country, regardless of party, but the electors felt and knew that the Dominion was experiencing unprecedented prosperity at the present time, and they would not run the risk of losing it.

Mr. White mentioned the railway question, which many professed to believe to be the great question in the approaching campaign. He could not enter into an exhaustive discussion of the matter, but he pointed out the Conservative party's contention with the branch of the C. P. R. running between Port Arthur and Lake Superior.

When the proper time arrived the question of the Grand Trunk transcontinental would be treated in full. He believed the people would be in accord with the government. The building of the Eastern Section would appeal particularly to the people of the maritime provinces. Development would follow the construction of the road. The electors would not turn their backs on it. (Cheers.)

There had come a change in the Liberal leadership of the province. Hon. A. G. Blair was not now a factor in provincial politics. He had enjoyed a large following and had been admired. The speaker could sympathize with him in his present position.

While in office as minister of railways the Conservatives were unable to find harsh enough terms to direct against him. They had charged him with dishonest motives. But when he differed with his colleagues, how different became the Tory attitude. He became a wonderful man. The speaker had sat with Mr. Blair in the legislature. He had opposed him with respect to temperance principles embodied in public school education. The speaker wanted to see such principles made a part of the people's studies. Mr. Blair had differed, contending that it was something for the board of education to look after.

Another man could have also borne the province—the Hon. A. B. McClellan. But few present were old enough to recall the time when Mr. McClellan first entered public life. He took his seat in the legislature in the dawn of the Liberal day that was destined to dispel the shadows of the old Tory regime. He had been indefatigable in fighting for the people. He was loyal and had even been zealous for the party. The speaker felt a great satisfaction in knowing that he had the support of Mr. McClellan and that the

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choice of the convention would meet with Mr. McClellan's approval.

There was another name dear to the people of Kings county. He had been his colleague for years. He referred to Geo. G. Scovil, M. P. P.—a man upon whom all reliance could be placed. Mr. Scovil did not profess to be an orator, but for solid work he could be depended on. (Cheers.)

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St. John, N. B., Oct. 1, 1904.

Dr. Lewis.  
Dr. Lewis, M. P. of Albert, spoke very briefly. He regretted that Albert county had lost its identity, but under the circumstances such could not be avoided. He was pleased with the selection of the convention, and felt confident that the electors could depend on him. He called on all to do their utmost to return him.

Mr. Ryan, M. P. P.  
Senator J. Ryan, M. P. P., dwelt upon the merging of Kings and Albert counties, and assured the electors of Kings that no more loyal and effective political fighters could be found than the men who hailed from Albert county.

Mr. Osmann, M. P. P.  
C. J. Osmann, M. P. P., was not happy at beholding the funeral of his constituency of Albert. It was not easy to say farewell to Dr. Lewis.

Senator Domville—"We will look after Lewis."

As a business man Mr. Osmann was satisfied with the policy of the present administration. He closed with endorsing what Mr. Ryan had said regarding the attitude of the Albert county electors.

Other Speakers.  
G. G. Scovil, M. P. P., congratulated the convention on its selection. He was not an orator, but would be found at work when the proper time arrived.

On P. King, M. P. P., said the convention reminded him of old times. It looked like a fight, and what was more it looked like a winning fight. He urged that the counties come together to organize. There would be no question as to the result.

Frank Taylor said that when the time arrived he would be found working in the best interests of the constituency.

Dr. McVey, of Rethelby, was pleased at the great harmony shown by the meeting. He had been impressed by Dr. Lewis' words. He was the grand old man of Albert county, who had served his constituency long and with honor.

C. J. Osmann, M. P. P., was appointed chairman of the work of organization, and Howard P. Robinson, of Sussex, secretary.

The convention concluded with cheers for the Liberal candidate, the king, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Dr. Lewis and Senator Domville.

Thursday evening a banquet was tendered the delegates at Heath Hall.