SIMONDS IN LINE.

Delegates Elected to Attend the Approaching Convention.

A Large Attendance of Electors from the Surrounding Country.

The Liberal Conservative Platform Endorsed -Speeches by Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward, Ald. Macrae and Others.

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August 9, 6 and last formerly in of Levi B. Paddock day morn-th relief

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There was a large gathering of the Liberal Conservative electors of the parish of Simonds at Treadwell's hall, Loch Lomond on 6th inst. for the occasion of the meeting called for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent that parish at the convention shortly to be held for the selection of candidates to contest the two constituencies in the Liberal Conservactive interest at the approaching provincial election. Among those present were: Thos. Boyle, Samuel Abbott, Fred Stephenson, Fred Watters, D. Hill, Geo. Johnston, R. Chittick, Joseph Jones, Chas. Stackhouse, R. J. Moorer, A. J. Megarity, James Stephenson, J. McFarlane, E. A. Tread-well, Wm. J. Jones, T. Fred Johnston and Thomas Jordan. There was quite a number of gentlemen present from the city, including Dr. Stockton, M. P. P.; Dr. Alward, M. P. P.; Ald. A.

Macrae and Dr. Gilchrist. Wm. J. Jones was elected chairman and T. Fred Johnston, secretary. The chairman explained the object of the to twelve delegates, three for each of the polling districts.

The meeting proceeded at once to Loch Lomond-Wm. J. Jones, E. A. Treadwell and T. Fred Johnston --Thomas Boyle, substitute.

Black River-John White, Nathan Benjamin and Geo. Cunningham.-Joseph Benjamin, substitute. Red Head-Andrew Gibson, William Yeomans and John Anthony.-Thos.

Perkins, substitute. Coldbrook-J. B. Emery, John Muirhead and Wm. A. Shaw.-T. Watters,

The following resolution then passed this meeting cordially endorses the action of the Liveral Conservative convention at Monoton, declaring it expedient to run local politics on do-

Dr. Stockton, leader of the opposition was called upon by the chairman to address the gathering. He was warmly receivel. Dr. Stockton said he was pleased to be present. He was for some years one of the representatives of the city and county in the legislature. Declaration has been appeared to the city and county in the legislature. legislature. During that time he de-voted a great deal of attention to the constituency, going over the whole county and looking after the interests to see such a large and representative gathering. The meeting did well to endorse the action of the Moncton convention. The determination to run ocal politics on dominion lines was a departure on the part of the Liberal Conservatives, which had been cordially accepted by the party throughout the province, with one or two exceptions. The departure was, in his opinion, going to be of great advantage to the whole province. It would nake men more circumspect, and more careful than they had hitherto been. He had attended this meeting to ascertain how the political pulse was beating in this portion of the constituency to see what the condition of the party was there. The current at the present time was running strongly in favor of a change of local government and he thought he could, with confidence, state that when the elections were brought on there would be a change in the ad-ministration of the affairs of the province. He had reasons for making tris statement or he would not state his convictions. It was desirable in the interests of the country that there should be a change. The roads in St. John county were in no better condition now than they were six or eight years ago. The county was not receiving any more money at the pre-sent time than it got eight or ten

vears ago.

A voice-Not half as much. Dr. Stockton—I agree with that statement and will tell you why it is so. The trouble was this, that the public debt had rolled up so within the last eight or ten years and the interest charge thereon became so great that a large amount was required to pay the interest alone. The debt of the province was about two and a half millions of dollars and the interest charge amounted to \$140,000 annually. The revenue was between \$600,000 and \$709,000 a year. When one-fifth of the revenue was required for interest on the debt, was it to be wondered at that the tridges and roads had to suffer. One reason why the people should go in far a change of government was that the present administration had that the present administration had increased the public debt at the rate of \$100,000 a year. The government to divert public attention from their uismanagement of affairs bad inaugurated what they called a progressive agricultural policy. They wanted the farmers to give up the raising of oats, buckwheat and potatoes and go in for the production of wheat. The opposition had no desire to do anything that would tend to prevent the farmers from experimenting in the production of wheat, but they urged that it was better to go in for other crops which could be raised to better advantage than wheat. They admitted that there were places in the province fardy favorably for wheat raising, but when the government attempted to induce the farmers to give up the raising of crops that were capable of being produced to fair advantage, in favor of an uncertain wheat crop, the opposition held that it was a questionable proceeding. It was held by some that because the opposition criticized the government's policy in this regard they were opposed to the agricultural

statement was absolutely untrue and the government knew such to be the case. The opposition held that the government should endeavor to bring a desirable class of immigrants into the provinhe. With the money these people would bring with them they would be able to rurcheze some of the idle farms. They would become desirable citizens and their presence among us would have a tendency to build up our province. The opposition statement was absolutely untrue and build up our province. The opposition were laughed at when they advocated these propositions on the floors of the legislature. But as a last resort the legislature. But as a last resort the government professed a warm regard for the farmers and wanted to do what the opposition so long advocated. There was in New Brunswick a large area of farm lands. The government of the state of the stat ernment should do everything possible to keep our young men at home and put forth every exertion to bring desirable immigrants here to fill up the vacant spaces and adl to the productive wealth of the country. That was a more desirable policy than to be forever on the watch to make deals to keep themselves in power. It was claimed by some that the opposition calmed by some that the opposition were hostile to the lumbering industry. This was positively false. The farming and lumbering interests were the staple industries of the province, and it should be the desire of any government to encourage them, to foster and develop both. It would be the duty of the present expectation to the present expectation of the present expectation. duty of the present opposition, if in the course of events the administration of affairs were intrusted to them. not to crush or hamper the lumber industry, but to do all they could to conserve it. In consequence of hold-ing these views and knowing the pracgovernment, the speaker was aston-ished to read the interview with Hon L. J. Tweel'e published in a Montreal paper, with reference to the action of the Moncton convention. Mr. Tweedie was reported to have stated that a change of local government would in jure the lumbermen and their credit at the banks. The lumbermen were stronger than Mr. Tweedle gave them credit for being. In Dr. Stockton's opinion Mr. Tweedie owed the lum bermen of New Brunswick an apology for the standerous statement he made on the occasion referred to. To say that the lumber industry and the dependent upon any government or officers of a particular stripe was a slander that the lumber people might well expect an apology for. The liberal conservative party had determined in convention from this time forward to run local politics on domnion lines. This plank in the platform had been most cordially received. The opposition had a right to expect not only the support of the liberal conservatives, but also the sup-port of every decent liberal to turn out the government which had maladministered the affairs of the province for so many years. He was satisfied that many men who were opposed to the way matters had been going on would join with the conservatives in order to get a decent government. ernment's policy in the importation of stock, showing that much money had possible for him to do. He was glad had been carried out. The losses resulting from this affair alone accounted in a manner for the scarcity of money for roals and bridges. purchase of wheat from a Nova Scotia grist mill at \$1.60 a bushel for distribution among our farmers was condenmned. It was, as the Sun aptly put it, coalition wheat bought by a coalition government and sold for the purpose of elevating the agricultural standard. The government's regard for the farmers was manifested just pefore elections. After election day the farmers were iforgotten. It was not desirable that any party should remain in power too long. When a party came to regard the offices as their own the time had arrived to discharge them. Dr. Stockton was satisfied that when the elections were brought on the people would hand over to the opposition the conduct of the affairs of the province. A few years ago, the cry at the eastern end of the county was, give us a local man as our representative. Mr. Mo-Leod was elected. Have the people of Simonds and St. Martins been parti-cularly benefitted because Mr. McLeod was their representative, asked Dr. Stockton. Do you get any more work done on your roads and bridges?

A voice-We don't know what we get. We don't get anything. Dr. Stockton-I am told the road leading to Mr. McLeod's house receives some attention. A voice-That is so, but the other

roads get none.

Dr. Stockton held that all parts of the province should be treated alike.
All roads should be cared for. The surplus from every office in the vari-ous municipalities should be handed over to the respective counties. As it was now, the government got the surplus. That was a tax upon the counties; yet they did not get the said he and Dr. Alward opposed the section of the bill under which these

near at hand. It was going to be battle all along the inc. It would? battle all along the line. It would be a struggle on the part of the government for their very existence. There was a swing of victory in the ranks of the opposition. He and Dr. Stockton had for years stood up for retrementment and economy, advocating clean government, but as the parties acted, it was impossible for them to do anything. Now, however, their hands had been strengthened, and they felt that they had behind them a party that would stand by them. The battle soon to be fought would. the opposition. The career of the gov-ernment was one of extravagance. They had plunged the country deeper and deeper into deft. When they came into power about 14 years ago, the debt of the province was \$750,000. To-day it was nearly four times that amount. Things could not go on much longer as they were going without the continuance of the government meant direct taxation in its worst forms Mr. McLeod used to boast that he was the people that he would resign his seat rather than vote for it. Yet he voted to take from the municipalities the proceeds of the liquor licenses. The government now received a portion of that money. Was it not direct taxation to exact taxes from banks, telephone and telegraph companies, and other such concerns? The overnment had to do these things in order to get the revenue to approach the expenditures. Bonds to the extent of \$250,000 had been issued, proceeds of which were used the provision of bridges. The com-missioner was authorized to expend the money as he saw fit. Where did he spend it. Why, in land, where he lived, in Albert, which he represented, in Kings, where Mr. White lived, in Northumberland, where Mr. Tweedle lived, and in Restigouche, where Mr. LaBillois lived. The money was spent in the countie represented by the members of the ex-ecutive. It was used there to make the members of the government solid with their constituents. St. John got none of it. The province had had 14 years of this species of government. How much longer did the people mean to put up with it? A coalition government was sometimes necessary in order to carry out some great measure of national importance. government however, was made up of opportunists. Men of one party joined with those of another and parcelled out offices to suit themselves. This sort of thing would have gone on for years but for the cleavage made at

the Moncton convention. The opposi-tion now had a platform on which to stand. With it they were confident of victory. The whole province was awakening to a sense of its duty. The ernment could withstand them. The government had by deals been enabl-ed to tide over their difficulties in the past. It was intended to have brought the elections on some time ago, but the Moncton convention was too much for them. Dr. Alward here dwelt at length upon the extravagance of the government, mentioning their out to the electors that their duty was

ministration. (Applause.) Dr. Gilchrist showed up the extravagance of the governmenet, which had to resort to deals, bargains and shifts of all kinds to perpetuate their exis-

tence. (Applause.)

Ald. Macrae explained that the liberal conservative party were actuated by a desire to serve the best in terests of the province when they determined to run local politics on dominion lines. Hitherto the government had by shuffles escaped responsibil ties that they should have been compelled to bear Now it would not be individuals but parties who would have to take the responsibilities for what was done. He was surprised that Hon. Mr. Emmerson, who was such a pronounced liberal, should hesitate to take up the challenge thrown down by the conservatives. He was assured that many liberals, disgusted with the record of the present gov ernment, would join with the conservatives in turning them out. (Ap-

plause.)

James Rourke, ex-M. P. P., of St Martins, spoke briefly. He had al ways been a conservative and would do all he could to put the government

The meeting broke up about 10.30. BRITISH WARSHIP IN PORT.

H. M. S. Indefatigable, Capt. Primrose, arrived in port on the 6th inst., and came to anchor in the usual man-of-war anchorage ground. usual man-of-war anchorage ground. The Indefatigable is a second class cruiser in the British navy, 300 feet long, 43 feet 8 inches beam, draws at her greatest depth 17 feet 6 inches of water; has two propellors and can steam along at a rate of nearly 19 3-4 knots an hour, or over twenty land miles. Her indicated horse power is 9,000, and water displacement 3,000 tons. Built only seven years ago in Glasgow, the Indefatigable is fitted with a lot of modern guns, including some of very large bore. She also has several Maxim guns and a torpedo outfit. The armour on the warpedo outfit. The armour on the war-ship's hull is 2 1-2 inches thick on the decks and 4 1-2 inches about the guns. The ship will remain until next. Wednesday, and will therefore be wednesday, and will therefore be here for the exhibition opening, which occurs on Tuesday. As will be seen by announcement in another column, the ship will be open to visitors from 1:30 to 6:30 o'clock each day.

FOURTEEN LOST.

And Seventeen More or Less Seriously Wounded,

By the Collapse of Two Spans of the International Bridge.

Mr. Simmons, Chief Engineer, Makes an Explanation of the Fearful Disaster.

CORNWALL, Ont., Sept. 6.- Two spans of the International bridge across the South channel of the St. across the South channel of the St.
Lawrence river collapsed today. In
their plunge into the river, they carried with them about forty men. Of
these fourteen are dead and seventeen
are more or less severely wounded.
The accident occurred before non
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the accident occurred before non The accident occurred before noon hour. Several men who had been at work on the bridge had just walked ashore, among them William Simmons, chief engineer of the Phoenix Bridge Works, which was building the bridge. Mr. Simmons says:

"I had just gone ashore and was looking towards the bridge, when all at once the pier in the centre of two south spaces seemed to crumble away and two completed and finished spans with thirty men working on tumbled into the water."

Most of the men were caught in the iron work, and are probably pinned to the bottom of the river, which at this point is thirty feet deep. None of the bodies have been recovered, though tugs and divers working all afternoon. Many of the injured received wounds in jumping from the bridge to the bank. Some of the men jumped a distance of fifty

of the men jumped a distance of fifty feet.

News was at once sent to Cornwall and soon afterwards the wounded were brought here and taken to the Hotel Dieu rospital. The bridge was practically completed. It was fortunate as otherwise the number of victims would have been much larger. Trains would probably have crossed tomorrow, as only the heisting engines on the American end had to be removed. The exact cause of the accident is difficult to arrive at. The plers of the bridge were built last fall by the Sooysmith Company of New York. The crib work was put together up the river and floated down this spring to the proper location, anchored and sunk to the bottom. The orbs were 62 x 16 feet. They were filled with stone and concrete within a few feet of the top, after which the water was pumped out and the layers of stone begun. The cribs were located with great difficulty, owing to the depth of water and ten miles per hour current. Then the spans of the bridge were each 370 feet long and about 37 feet above water. Each span weighed \$60,000 pounds. The loss is placed at \$100,000.

The dead are: W. J. Cubby, Patterson, N. J.; W. T. Jackson, Columbus, Ohio; Louis Bauner, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; T. Senden and the first of the fire of the proper of the fire of the proad with a margin was \$5.5 per cent. I see the proper of the p

the house, etc. In closing, he pointed | Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; to rid the country of the present ad- Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Lavigne,

electric railway statistics for the past year. It appears there are 35 electric railways in Canada, the track mileage, 583; passengers carried, 83,800,000, as compared with 16,170,000 on steam roads. Capital paid up of electric road is \$18,700,000.

Lord Aberdeen has consented to open the Ottawa exhibition on the

Kaiser Wilhelm has made a beginning of his scheme for the regeneration of Germany through the stage by appointing Capt. Joseph Lauff, who put together "The Burggraf" for the emperor, playwright and director of the court theatre at Wiesbaden. Military discipline in the company and autocratic ideas in the plays will be thus assured.



(Victoria Colonist.)

Victoria has within the past week or so gained as a resident a gentleman who has for years been known to the scientific folk of the eastern provinces and states as one of the best of Canada's analytical chemists. This is W. F. Best of St. John, N. B., who started the Klandyke several months ago. for the Klondyke several months ago, but changed his mind on reaching Victoria, and will spend the winter at least in British Columbia. At present he is engaged in the classification and arrangement of the specimens in the arrangement of the specimens in the toard of trade mineral collection, a work that will engage his undivided attention for several weeks. After its completion, Mr. Best will open an office for mineralogical and expert chemical work. As an analytical Brunswck in the department of in-land revenue, being also the expert witness in a number of the most celebrated poisoning cases that have come police authorities, notably the Wheary case, and the more recent Carleton county strychnine case, in which a well known woman was killed by her experence in the testing of water for corporations at St. John, Moncton and other cities; and in microscopic work particularly the study of bacteria-for physicians. Until he came west, istry at the St. John High school, and

Children Cry for CASTORIA. BROAD TIRES FOR WAGON.

one of the most prominent members of the New Brunswick Society of Nat-

ural History.

bus, Ohio; Louis Bauner, Johnston, Pa.; R. L. Dysart, Tyrone, Pa.; J. D. Craig, Detroit; P. Murphy, Toronto; I. Birmingham, address unknown; D. Hughes, Cleveland, Ohio; F. Lavigne, Ogdensberg, N. Y.; W. Sherman, address unknown; Wm. Saunders, Baltimore; John Clase, Caughuawa, Ga.; W. H. Davis, Pittsburg, Pa.; C. Campbell, Cornwall, Ont. All of the injured are expected to recoved.

OTFAWIA, Sept. 6.—The dairy commissioner is arranging for the export of Canadian butter in tins to the far east, the English market being glutted. Shipments are already made to the Yukon.

Statistician Johnson made up the electric railway statistics for the pastrice. An OLD BAMILY MIDLE.

AN OLD BAMILY BIRLE

STAMFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.-Mrs. Billard, the daughter of the late Rev. Edward Oldrin, who lives on Bank street in this city, owns, probably, the oldest Bible in existence in the state.

The Bible came into her possession by inheritance from her father, who was pastor of the Methodist church here, when the Hoyt brothers, two of them, Oliver and William, famous as millionaire leather merchants in the Swamp," New York, became members of that church. The book is in the original binding and well pre-served, the Old Testament part having been printed in 1597 and the New Testament in 1596. The covers are of wood, and the book is the size of the family Bible seen in the house of almost every New England family. Inscribed on the yellow flyleaf are the

"Edward Oulliron owns this book, and after his death to his son Edward Oulldron, given by his grandmother-

Later on it appears that the spelling of the family name had been changed, for below the name "John Oldrin" is Edward Oldrin's book, given by his

July 28, to be kept in the family.' PLEBISCITE IN KINGS CO.

A public meeting in the interests of the plebiscite was held at Waterford on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. Rev. J. S. Sutherland and Rev. Mr. Campbell gave very earnest and ex-cellent addresses. Among the large number of voters present a lively innumber of voters present a lively interest was stirred up, making the prospects very encouraging. On Friday evening the second meeting was held at Hammond. Rev. Mr. Camp. Rev. Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Bynon and J. S. Trites were present, and gave forcible addresses, arousing much enthusiasm. At the close of both these meetings organizations were effected and pledges received from all the electors present to vote and work for the cause.

The meeting at Apohaqui which was to have been held last Friday evening was, owing to weather, postponed until Friday evening, the 9th.



ANALYST W. F. BEST IN BRITISH THE STORY OF THE GOLDEN LAND. Hidden from the elder peoples, guarded by the vesper star, Lay the Golden Lind, untraveled as the dreams of prophets are.

Ages old, the redwood towered to the vast, expectant sky;
In the gless the maked huntamen syllabled their savage cry.

Morning through herself on mountains, Evening touched the supplier sea.— But between them lay the glory only of

O'er the mountains of the morning, down through many an eastward glade, Came at last the crowning wonder, for which all the rest were made;

Came the masters of the planets, came the imperial heirs of time.

Girded for supreme dominion, like the Titans of the prime.

Then the Golden Land awakened from her immemorial dream,
Gave the fressures of her carers to the lords of steel and steam.

Through her ocean gateway, o'er her moun-tain ramparts tramping down, Burst new races, landward, seaward; delved in mine and ranch and town.

Orimes were done; the lavished beauty of the Virgin of the West
Drave men mad; her rival lovers siew each other on her breast.

Slowly, slowly, o'er the tumult, bloomed the olive leaf of peace.
Slowly, yet, cam golden Justice rule the Golden Land's increase.

None the less, the God of Nations bade the wasteful ages spare. To this last, th' Hesperian riches, knowing well the rightful heir.

Not to Pherach's slave 'twas given, not to Caesar's crimeraed sword, Not to Pope or albem Prelate, claiming tribute for the Lord.

Freemen won, and freemen hold it. Freer yet their some must be—
All God's golden gift of sunlight mellowing fruit for liberty!

Here were treasures such as tyrants loved to fileb from starving land, Here were roses, feasts and fragrance, such as Roman strength unmanned.

Therefore did God hide this garden; there-fore did our stres endure Wars and winters in the Northland, breed-ing races stark and pure. Earth too long had grown the laurel for the carnel brows of pride;
Oft, too oft, did solden glory but the conqueror's madness hide.

Bloom, unfading groves! ye mountains, yield the glittering gifts ye hold!

O, Mankind! achieve the human!—in the land of wine and gold!

—(Theodore C. Williams in the Argonaut.

notice
That her husband's typewriter's a man
-(Milwaukee Journal)



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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, of Sept. 28, 1895, says:

"If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be most generally useful, to the exclusion of all others, I should say CHLORODYNE, I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best Procummendation."

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