POLITICAL PICNIC.

Great Liberal - Conservative Demonstration in Blair's Constituency.

The Farmers Turn Out in Force to Hear the Speakers of the Day.

Speeches by Hon- Mr. Foster, J. D. Hazen Geo. W. Fowler, Mr. Hetherington, Mr. Woods-Sir Charles Tupper's Name

COLES ISLAND, Queens Co., Sept. 7.—On this golden September day, in Hon. A. G. Blair's constituency, and in a parish that never till last year gave a conservative majority in an election, fully two thousand people met to listen and cheer the speech

ificance of the large ass

is the more apparent when derstood that there is no villa at Coles Island. It is simply a farm irg district, at the head of navigation on Washademoak Lake. Only a few of those in attendance walked to the place of meeting. The farmers and their wives and sons and daughters came from all directions in carriages, leaving their harvest fields, bringing luncheon with them, and devoting the litical discussion. The steamer Aberdeen arrived at noon from Upper Jemseg, Gagetown, Hampstead, Wickham crowded so much that some who were waiting along her route had to be left behind. All along the road near the picnic ground, and in the adjacent farmyards were numberless car riages, and under the trees every where at noon were groups of people taking luncheon and waiting for the hour when the speeches would begin There was a large refreshment booth on the grounds, and it, too, was lib-erally patronized. Not a drop of intoxicating liquor was to be seen. It farmer-folk, who wanted to hear the affairs of the country discussed from the liberal conservative standpoint Many had driven very many miles to be present, and the enthusiasm mani fested was ample evidence as to where their sympathies lay. A gentleman who attended both declared that in numbers and enthusiasm this meeting away up in the upper end of the county, surpassed the Edward Blake picnic at Gagetown some years ago. Be sides the Queens county people, there were some who drove through from points in Kings—as from Springfield, Bloomfield and Havelock. Of course there were some liberais present. If they were as good liberals when they left as when they came their case is

H. B. Hetherington's picnic, for that tireless worker looked after the ar-rangements and devoted his time and d merely to arrange for an adthere was no hall in the parish large enough it was decided to have the meeting out of doors. When the matwas talked of there was so general of the affair was enlarged and arup from the lower end of the county That steamer was not nearly large enough. There were no games or amusements. It was a political picnic

A few among those present from verious parts of Queens county were: Petersville-P. Lingley, W. B. Fowler

Gagetown-W. H. Belyea, H. De Veber, Jos. Allingham, D. H. Fergu-son, B. S. Babbitt, Wm. Hamilton, C Allister, ir., G. A. Williams, F. Dingee Geo. Dingee, Fred Porter, M. Cooper Wm. Brooks, Wm. Cooper, Chas Brooks, Job Cooper, Jas. Reid, Fred Corey, Geo. Weston, D. L. Mitchell John Liw, B. McDermitt, Chas. Gaunce, R. Gaunce, A. Gaunce and

Cambridge-Bia Camp, Geo. Robin son, Thos. Dykeman, Thomas Gale Geo. Gale, John Robinson, Jas. Mc-Clarey, Wm. Sharp, Jas. Reeice, Wm Clark, David Vale, Abner Sharp, A Camp, M. Jones, D. Fowler Con. Keast, E. McCutcheon, Isaac Pai lee, A. Orchard, Henry Dykeman, Chas son, Bert Dykeman, Geo. Nevers Chester Dean, E. G. Dykeman, Whitfield Nevers, Jacob Carpenter, Arch Carpenter, H. Dewire, and others.

Hampstead—A. Slipp, A. E. Slipp Isaac Van Wart, Gilbert Merritt, Geo Rathburn, Robert Scott, Judson Slipp Fred Palmer, Richard Mayes, Stepher amm, and others.

Wickham—Dr. McDonald, Robert Akerly, J. Shaw, D. C. Case, B. Aker-

Waterboro—Robert Holmes, Dr. Earle, Thos. Holmes, Chester Elliott, Chas. Tower, Arthur Wiggins, Jas. B. . Louis, A. H. Clay, Oscar Louis, E Wm. Louis, A. H. Clay, Oscar Louis, E. C. Lockett, Jas. R. Wiggins, W. Ken-nedy, W. Kennedy, Jr., Andrew Elliott, Ed. Elliott, and others. Johnston—S. M. Starkey, A. C. Wor-

den, David Hamilton, C. H. Akerley William H. Pearson, W. A. Pearson James H. F. Ward, Joseph Pearson C. B. Parker, A. West, Robert Phillips William H. Sleep, Thomas Boyd, Sami Stewart, Lemuel Phillips, John Marray James Allen Murray, Robert Hughes James Vincent, Daniel Starkey, Rob Jeffrey, Peter McCutcheon, John Jon

an E. D. Chase, Mr. Lackey St. Clair Fraser, and others, Brunswick—Co in. Joseph Beach Coun. Roland Corey, James Corey, Ges ner Clarke, W. R. Carpenter, W. A. Boyd, and others.

Boyd, and others.

Chas. I. Keith, Hilyard Keith, D. J.
Seely, Havelock Freeze and others
drove through from Havelock; from
Springfield, J. A. S. Keirstead, Wm.
Keither, Messrs. Delong, McLeoo,
Keirstead, and others; from Boomfield. H. H. Cochrane and James Ryan

ad, Hazen Folkins, H. A. North rup, Elias Keirstead, H. W. Brown, Weldon Bunnell, McCoy, and others; from Millstream, C. W. Weyman, Thos. McFarlane. Rev. I. N. Thorne of Albert county was present. No speaker could ask a more intelli-

gent and representative audience, and the number of persons present exceeded all expectations.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster drove through
with Lt. Col. Campbell and Geo. B.
Jones of Apohaqui in the morning.
Geo. W. Fowler drove through from
Sussex. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and R.

D. Wilmot, ex-M. P., went through by the I. C. R. and Central railways. . The day was very fine except for a high wind, and in the field where the speeches were made an effectual shelter was secured by a curved wall of standing boards on the windward side. Plank seats were placed for a thousand people, but as many more reclined on the grass or stood about the platform occupied by the speakers. THE SPEECHES,

At the request of the Johnston par-P., of Sunbury, took the chair at two p. m. Three cheers and a tiger were given for Hon, Mr. Foster when the hairman and speakers mounted the

Mr. Wilmot, in a few opening ob-servatives, said it was well for the people to meet on occasions of this kind. The liberal government at Ottawa had now been on trial three years and it was well to meet and discuss their record. He was surprised and gratified to see such a very large assemblage, and congratulated Mr. Hetherington on the result of his

H. B. Hetherington was introduced applauded. He said the picnic was not the result of any one man's efforts. but of the determination of the inteligent people of Queens to hear the cause of good government discussed by leading Canadian statesmen. (Cheers.) The liberals, when they held a political picnic in Queens, showed their wisdom by bringing their audience with them-(laughter); but this was a Queens county audience. met to hear the man to whom all eyes were turning for relief from the veto put upon prohibition by a liberal government at the call of the province of Quebec. (Cheers.) He was not going to attack the liberal party, for there was no liberal party left. As well think of a Baptist without immersion as of a liberal without free trade. -(laughter)-and where were the free traders? If there were any they were keeping very suspicious company — Tarte and Blair. (Renewed laughter.) Discussing grit methods, Mr. Hetherington charged that we now have ammany rule in Canada. They had it in Queens county—where laws could be violated by men who supectives are brought from St. John to hunt down men who supported Woods and Hetherington. The laws are used as a bribe to influence electors, when under the stumpage law threat of a strict survey was held over the heads of men at the pices of the liberal conservative as-sociation of the parish of Johnston, but it may fairly be said to have been could be violated with impunity by election. It was the same with the Farris anu Carpenter m by others. Other instances were given, that got the special privileges in the Yukon ?-the friends of Major Walsh and of the government. It was the same in provincial affairs. The dominion and provincial and municipal machine was all one, and they must mash it all, and begin at the coun-

A voice-We intend to do it. Mr. Hetherington-Well, we'll try (Loud cheers.) Proceeding, he took up municipal affairs in Queens, and showed that under grit rule the exditure had increased from \$1,697.22 n 1887 to \$2,669.04 in 1898, which with Mr. Babbitt's extra \$50, made an increase of over \$1,000 in taxes. He next showed that the sheriff's office next showed that the sherin's office cost last year \$362, compared with an average of \$187 in the three preceding years. After further effectively showing up the results of machine rule in county affairs, the extra expenditure being made to "grease the machine," being made to "grease the machine," Mr. Hetherington declared that the coming municipal fight in Johnston parish would be on straight party

A voice-In Cambridge, too. Mr. Hetherington said it had been would put \$500 into Johnston to carry the election. If, he said, they had not learned it last winter, these gentlemen servatives of Johnston were a fighting party, not controlled by any man, and not for sale. (Cheers.) Mr. Hetherington eloquently expressed his thanks for the support given himself and Mr.

In introducing II. W. Woods, the chairman paid a warm personal tribute

Mr. Woods, who was given a fine reception, spoke very briefly. He wished, he said, to give them a full opportunity to hear the addresses of the visit-ing speakers. He wished, however, on this occasion to join Mr. Hetherington in hearty thanks for the support given them by the people in the last cam-

Geo. W. Fowler, ex-M. P. P., was cheered for himself, and cheered again when after a few graceful and humorcus opening remarks he alluded to Sir Charles Tupper as the greatest living Canadian. His graphic statement of what Canada owes to Sir John Macionald and Sir Charles Tupper was received with expressions of hearty assent. Alluding to Mr. Hazen, the speaker said he had watched that gendeman's career in the legislature, and course except in one particular. He had felt that Mr. Hazen should have pressed the bridge charges to a finish last session, and would be to a finish last session, and would be glad if today Mr. Hazen would discuss that matter. Local politics, Mr. Fowler observed, were of the deepest interest to us, because they touched us so closely. Mr. Hetherington had shown them how public apathy in municipal affairs resulted in increased expendiaffairs. Our provincial revenue was practically stationary, the chief sources being dominion subsidy and territorial revenue. It did not vary much. If expenditure continued to increase in any business, while the income did not,

ruptcy. Expenditure should be as fer as possible within the inc From his experience in the legislature he was satisfied that a saving could be effected in many departments. He would especially refer to the educational department, which absorbed about one-third of the annual income, and was administered by one individual and approximation of the same and was administered by one individual. ual, practically without audit. The expenditure had increased \$30,000 be-tween 1890 and 1893, and was \$200,000 greater under the present chief super-intendent than in the same number of Was there any greater efficiency?

Mr. Fowler said that over one-third of the school districts were poor dis-tricts, and he charged that it was largely due to incapacity in adminis-tration, cutting up districts and making two poor ones take the place of on efficient school. Mr. Fowler argued that too many branches were taught in the schools. He believed in the higher education, but not at the public expense. Lay broad foundations only in the public schools. The whole system should be revised. The University of New Brunswick should add agricul ture, to the exclusion of some other branches. Let them teach the B. A. course ! they will, but add agriculture. If the farmer is to succeed today we must have the young men instruct-ed in the best modern methods of agriculture. As to the normal school, there hould be no academic instruction given in it—only professional. If the public schools cannot provide the other, there must be something radically wrong with them. Mr. Fowler argued that if saving could be effected, and by teaching the rudiments of agriculture in the public schools and adding that branch to the university curriculum, the latter would become what it should be, the keystone of the educational arch.

At the political picnic at Coles Island on Thursday afternoon, of which a partial report appeared in Saturday's Sun. J. D. Hazen, M. P. P. was greeted with great applause. Mr. Hazen, after referring to the pleasure it afforded him to see many present on this occasion, said they would all be sorry that Dr. Stockton was unable owing to business in the court at St. John, to be present Dr. Stockton had asked the speaker to express his regret, and to assure them that he was heart and soul with the liberal conservative party in regard to both provincial and affairs. It had been said that there was no life in the party, but if the editor of the Telegraph and others who appear to hold that view were present they would see that there is some fight in the old party yet. This was not an imported audience, but one of Queens county farmers gathered political questions of the day. He had been in the county in the interests of Mr. Wilmot in 1896, and could say that in no part of the dominion there a more united, intelligent and patriotic party than the liberal conservatives of Queens. They wer not cast down or dismayed by the de and Woods, both young men, went against the old campaigners, Farris and Carpenter, and against the power of two governments and every corrupt wirning. This was a splendid record. (Cheers.) In that election the honest ent of the people was against was got 46 per cent of the total vote cast. A change of 600 or 700 votes distributed through the constituencies would have defeated the government. The defeat of the opposition was due to the most wholesale bribery and corruption ever seen in New Bruns-wick or Canada, Besides money there was the intimidation of office holders, was the intimidation of office holders, promises of office, federal and provincial, promises to build railways, and buy railways, and inducements to firms out of the province and to the lumber lords to tribute to the funds.

The battle is over now and we can see a little of the cost. Premier Em-merson at the Baptist convention had said: "It is no use for a man to try to run an election in this province without five or ten thousand dollars in his pocket to buy the electors." Mr. Hazen said he had written to the editor of the paper publishing port. The editor replied that it was written by a clergyman, a member of the convention, and a libera premier of New Brunswick, at a religious convention makes that state-ment. No doubt he made it after due consideration. It is a marvellous and appalling statement, degrading to the ovince. If it be true, the question arises, where does the money come from? Where did the money come rom to elect the forty-one who it the back of Mr. Emmerson? the inside figure of \$5,000 each, it would take over \$200,000. Where did

A voice-Bridge contracts. Mr. Hazen - My friend sees point. Mr. Emmerson lets in a flood of light. He shows why contracts for times the actual cost. We see the same thing in the Long Wharf contract at St. John. The successful firm's contract was \$108,000 in excess of that of Mr. Mayes. The latter was "somewhat smaller," Mr. Blair said—evidently a mere bagatelle in his opinif imported, must pay duty. So said these free trade liberals of the gov-\$75,000 by accepting Mayes's tender. And Mr. Blair, though he said the dredge must pay duty, was going down into the United States and buy-ing engines and cars made in compehad been allowed to come in free. But perhaps Mr. Mayes in making his es-timate did not calculate on a corrup-

fund. Would those candidates put up five or ten thousand dollars each? Would their friends do it? No. If what Mr. Emmerson says is true, then the electors are being bought with their own money that should go for their

roads, bridges and school After speaking of the bonor that should attach to public life, Mr. Hazen said it was debasing to say that elections are a question of bargain and ment of the premier should be made and not attract more attention from the brethren who heard it.

nouse of assembly, Mr. Hazen showed house of assembly, Mr. Hazen showed how his secret was shunted out on point of order, and his subsequent resolution which he believed all liberals would support, was opposed by them all, though it expressed a principle put into dominion legislation by Alexander Mackenzie. Hon. Mr. White opposed it with the degrading and pernicious argument that a secret ballot was no honest, for the reason that after you paid a man for his vote you could not tell whether he delivered the goods or (Groans). So this old time lib eral principle was rejected, only five voting for his resolution. Mr. Hether ngton was right when he said there

The provincial government took privileges away from the municipaliies in order to get patronage for them selves, as in the case of the revisor a change no one had asked for. No reason was given. It was voted through by a brute majority. Was i for the good of the country? Nominds. They wanted to get their own voters on and keep others off. It was partisan trick, and an insinuation that the municipal authorities were in competent. Was it fair to take up the ime of the legislature in passing per legislation like that? Hazen declared that in spite of the act, the revisors appointed by county councils in January were the legal fficials, and not those since appointed by the government.

Dealing next with the Canada East ern railway resolutions, Mr. Hazer pointed out that a promise had been made to buy that road to form a branch of the I. C. R. It had played an important part in the elections. But the promise was not carried out. The legislature had adopted Mr. Tweedie's resolution favoring the purchase. Stil the road has not been bought. Millions were available at the last session of the dominion parliament Quebec and the west, but though the egislature had endorsed Blair's promise to buy the road it had not been Where was Mr. Blair's influence in the government of which he is a

Then there were the Eastern Extension claims. They were going to be settled in 1897 and again in 1898. Rosy references to the prospect were made in the governor's speech in each of hose years. But it is not settled yet. the settlement, is our representative. Is it possible? Why, they said it was Mr. Foster who had done nothing. Yet here is Mr. Blair, who was going claims that he was always in favor of. He has not influence enough for that. But he has a pernicious influence in other directions. For years the cry down here has been to have the products of ports of St. John and Halifax. late government built the short line subsidized lines of steamers and inausteadily growing and has reached very large proportions. But Mr. Blair, who should guard our interests, makes a greatly to their advan age (having no loubt an eye to favors past and future), and enables them to build up the export trade of the American city of Portland with Canadian gold.

Mr. Hazen dwelt upon the peril to ation, and pointed out that if St. John lost trade this winter it would be due to incapacity and lack of railway knowledge on the part of Mr. Blair,

Taking up the bridge charges, Mr Hazen detailed the course he had pur-sued, showed that the charges were held over as the result of an agreeparties, with the distinct understanding that they were not dropped nor to be dropped. Both he and Mr. Emmerson had pledged themselves not to make political capital out of the matter pending the resumption of the en-quiry. But hardly had they so pledged hemselves before the grit press al over the province came out and assert-ed that he had backed down. They would find out differently next session After dealing with the autocratic methods of the government, whose members held their seats as if by livine right, Mr. Hazen observed that ossibly Mr. Emmerson felt that he did not owe the people much, since according to him it cost five or ten thousand

ioliars to elect a supporter. Mr. Hazen emphasized the need of straight party lines as proposed by the vincial patronage is used to streng the federal government. Mr. La For-est and Mr. Gagnon, who were elected Madawaska, supported the government last session, but they get no patronage in the county because it is leared they are not friendly enough to Mr. Costigan, who, said Mr. Hazen, presents the most deplorable spectacle of any public man in the Canadian parliament. (Applause). Mr. Costigan is the bosom friend of Blair, and had the audacity to say, though he had been almost the pet of the conservative party, that he did not feel he owed the nservatives very much. God forbid that we should have any more su conservatives in our ranks.

In conclusion Mr. Hazen contrasted the nation building policy and practice of the liberal conservative party with the hypocrisy of the liberals; referred to the solid front the former party now presents all over the country; paid a tribute to Sir Charles Tupper, and to the Hon. Mr. Foster, whom he described as a coming prime minister of Canada. on him. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Hazen spoke with great fluency

HON MR. FOSTER was in fine speaking form, and was-cheered again and again as he deliv-ered his brilliant address.

Mr. Foster, after some pleasant reerences to old friends and associations connected with that part of Queens county, said it was no light burden and ada. It was more to be an humble citizen of this country than to be czar of Russia, ruling millions of serfs. country, said the speaker, will be no better than we down here make it. Did you blush when it was said that stated that it was no use to try to run an election without five or ten thousand dollars to spend in buying men right of franchise? Then blush again.
And blush again. Blush for yourselves, your children, your neighbors and your might and declare that a premier of this province shall not have that to say of you. For otherwise, before God, it were better to be serfs in Russia than free men in Canada. (Cheers) And the government of this country is doomed to be worse than the worst Rome ever saw, unless the people rise to the height of their church profession and their fireside prayers and refuse to take the dollar that is offered as a that would hoot down men who would plunder you by first buying you. And -I won't say that the good Lord will knock down the man who comes to you and offers mone yfor your vote. (Tremendous applause).

charged that the liberal conservative party were sinners they were not such hypocrites as to deny it. But all over the pages of history are bright sinned over and over again. Look at the history of the two political parties as it is written in the development and progress of this country. The liberal conservative party has a noble and proud record. It has been the historic and active party of this country. With the aid of the liberals of the old school it accomplished confederation, and Canada is today the admiration and pride of thinking people the world over because the provinces are one great united country welded under one flag. Australia, over 30 years behind us, is following in our footsteps, and in two years there will be in the South Pacific a great Australian federation joined with this one Leart and hand with the old countrythe mother of nations. The liberal conservative party in Canada put its best blood and action into this record. After confederation they conceived

the idea of building a transcontinental system of railway communication. Where were your liberals then? Dead cpposed to it. But the liberals did not win, and so we have a united country and the greatest system of railway communication in the world. If the liberals had won we would not have had it. They were wrong then. What reason have you to think that they are right now ? From Edward Blake down to the lowest liberal in Queens county they were opposed to the building of the C. P. R. This country is what it is because the liberal con-

Again, the conservatives in 1878 con-ceived the idea that this country could build up manufacturing industries, Where were your liberals then? They fought it, tooth and nail. But the conservatives won and we had the N. eighteen years from 1878 to 1896, your leaders led you by the ears to the polls to fight against it. And today they would lead you away mighty quick if they thought you intended to vote against it. (Laughter and cheers.) They were wrong then—what reason have you to think they are right now? The liberal conservatives got confederation, got the railway system and got the N. P. Sir Richard Cartwright stood up Poronto the other day and apologised for the N. P. He called it a "very high revenue tariff." But Mr. Tarte was more honest when he said in pariament that they intended to keep and had kept adequate protection for

The two great lines of conservative relicy are written into the very warp and woof of the history progress of this country. They were opposed by the liberals, but they are as firmly embedded in Canada Canada is embedded in the American continent. That is why, said Mr. Foster, I ask you old conservatives to stick to your record, and you young conservatives to be true to the traditions of your fathers. And that is why we ask liberals now to come and help us to get good government the country, and teach a much needed esson to those who have belied us If that be deemed too harsh a

let us look at the record. Go back to 1896. The grit party said the wicked ought to be \$4,090,000 or \$5,000,000 less. Put us in, they said, and we will reduce it. Was not that what Mr. King said—before he was made a senator? (Laughter.) Was not that what Mr. Blair said when he made Mr. King a senator—to get a place for have they done? In three years they have heightened the expenditure—would you believe it?—because Mr. Laurier, not a knight then, but a de mocrat up to the hilt, said in Toronto that they would reduce the expenditure by \$3,000,0000 or \$4,000,0000 would you believe that they have heightened the expenditure in 1899 \$8,300,,000 the expenditure above that of 1896?

A voice - Oh! That's nothing. Mr. Foster-No-its only Mr. Foster—No—its only \$8,300,000. (Renewed laughter.) Then, they were going to reduce taxation. Did they not say that? You remember the pictures—of course you saw them—of the proof farmer bent almost to the earth under \$27,000,000 of taxation. But how is the poor farmer now? Is he bent? Ch. no. He is as flat as a pancake, with a load of \$35,000,000 of taxation

And what did they tell us about the tariff? It was robbery and fraud. Did not Mr. King and Mr. Blair tell you that? All their leaders did. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier deSUPPRISE SOAP

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clared that it was wrong in principle and bad in policy, and they would tear it out and give us a tariff for revenue only or free trade as it was in England. How have they done it? In 1896 the rate on dutiable goods was 29.94 per cent. In 1899 it was exactly ninety-six ene hundredths of one per cent. less. (Laughter and cheers). And Sir Richand has a new name for it. He calls it texation, that grinds the farmer down and makes his blood run white. But now it is "gross income." What a soothing phrase. It almost puts you to sleep. It almost makes vou rich.

(Great laughter). Therefore, said Mr. Foster, I claim we have a right to call upon liberale to tell at the polls what they think of men who will so repudiate their promises. Society could not hold together if men did not keep faith with each other. There must be faith between man and man, and faith, too, between political parties and the electors. If you put a party in power and they snap their fingers at you when you ask them to keep their promises, it saps the very foundation of government (Applause). And I believe, said the speaker, that the liberal leaders will ose more votes on that account than on any other. Old fashioned honesty

still exists. But, said Mr. Foster, one thing the liberals have dore. They have shown unremitting zeal in petty and malignant persecution of their employes, hunting inoffensive and good citizens out of small post-offices. (Hear, hear). How many of the people here wanted my friend Starkey hunted out?

A voice-Only one. Mr. Foster-It is your post-office-not Mr. Blair's. They have hunted men like partridges on the mountains-for mean and ignoble purposes. (Great applause). I have in mind a case of a railway man in Petitcodiac. He was tank to give him a living in his old age. He was competent to fill the position. One or two men started on the nissed in his old age and lameness, after thirty years' service, and after all but three of his heighbors signed noble policy! Worthy of a Blai worthy of a Tarte. And it is the sa Worthy of a Blair all over the country. I would, said the speaker, consider myself a mean-spirited our if I hunted men because they voted according to the dictates of heir conscience. (Long continued ap-

But these liberals loved the farmer. What more did they do for him besides increasing the taxation? Here Mr. Foster gave the details of the Kingston binder twine scandal, where the twine was sold by the government at 41-4c. wa, who re-sold it to the farmers at 11

Mr. Foster next showed that the liberals had repudiated the old principle of tender and contract, as in the Coteau dredging affair. No one asked for the dredging, Mr. Tarte gave a re-lative by marriage, a real estate broker, \$20,000 for the job. The latter farmed it out to two men who had dredges, and pocketed the efference. Then there was the Long wharf contract at St. John. A few years ago the name of the Connollys was on every grit tongue. Next to the devil were the Connollys and next to them the tory government, (Laughter). The Connollys' tender was the highest, but they got it-at \$103,000 above that of Mr. Mayes. The underlying reason could be easily thought out by any man in the audience.

The liberal government had also sought to tie the hands of parliament by making contracts and forcing them through parliament afterwards, as in senate saved the country \$750,000 by rejecting the first agreement. Yet they say they want to abolish the senate.

They were also going to keep the lands for the people. Yet they made a bargain with Mackenzie and Mann o give them so many acres of gold ands for 150 miles of tramway. A ore outrageous piece of legislation ras never proposed. The senate re-ected it. And good liberals, after oting for it in the house, prayed that the senate would throw it out. enate stood between the country and the pillagers of the gold lands of the country. As to senate reform,

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time inform ready the m Mr. I would that at this irresponding the mattitive at the control of th