

Chicheston Post.

WILLIAM C. MILLER,
Proprietor.

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Reserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1878.

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WHOLE NO. 435.

Chicheston Post.

Sackville, N. B., September 12, 1878.

Mr. Chapman's Meeting at Bay Verte.

Mr. Chapman's first political meeting of the campaign was held in Bay Verte last week. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity with enthusiastic supporters of the Liberal Conservative cause. Mr. Chapman took the platform and great applause. After referring to the pleasure it gave him to be present to address the Electors in the issues of the day he proceeded to discuss the inability, inconsistency and corruption of the present Government.

Mr. Chapman's speech lasted over an hour and was greeted with frequent and vigorous applause. One point which was particularly gratifying to the Electors was his manly and able discussion of the questions of the day as contrasted with that blustering bluff and abuse which are so characteristic of our chivalric knights.

For the Chicheston Post.

Conversation at Dorchester between Mr. B. and Mr. G. and Mr. R. with a Liberal Conservative, about Sir Albert J. Smith's great Picnic Speech at Pettaodiac.

Mr. B. reading a newspaper, enter Mr. R.

Mr. R.—"Good morning Mr. B. how do you do?"

Mr. B.—"Good morning, I'm glad to see you. I have been reading Sir Albert's speech at the Pettaodiac Picnic. That was a glorious ovation."

Mr. R.—"Yes, it was. But I don't think it was worthy of the occasion. The Freeman gives a full report, and an able and more conclusive speech I never read. Have you seen it?"

Mr. B.—"No, I have not yet had the opportunity."

Mr. R.—"Well, if you like, I will read it to you."

Mr. B.—"Thank you, if it is not too much trouble, I shall be pleased to hear it. I am always anxious to get information from every quarter."

Mr. R. continues to read. "He was now in the throes of a political contest, and although it may be considered an extraordinary assertion, nothing could give him more pleasure than to enter this contest."

Mr. B.—"Stop, sir! Have you read that correctly? Surely Sir Albert did not say that?"

Mr. R.—"Yes he did; these are his exact words: 'nothing could give him greater pleasure than to enter this contest.'"

Mr. B.—"Ha! ha! how absurd. Did you believe him?"

Mr. R.—"Sir Albert said so, and I have no doubt, whatever, he told the truth."

Mr. B.—"Why, B., you cannot be serious, surely you cannot be prejudiced to accept that Sir Albert himself feels he is making an extraordinary assertion, and he must have calculated largely on the credulity of his hearers when he made it. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than a political contest?"

Mr. R.—"He was saying what was true. But go on."

Mr. B.—"Well, I think he was not exactly correct in that," read again. "Already he had seen many of his constituents, and only visits them under the great apprehensions of a political contest, need not be thanked by them. The object, to secure votes to benefit himself, is too apparent to deceive any, and the people will value it as it deserves. No common man would have the cheek to neglect his constituents for eleven years and then visit them as an Election comes on. It requires a Knight with plenty of the people's money in his pocket to do that."

Mr. B.—"Sir Albert has been so pressed in the public affairs that it is only now he has time to go among his constituents. Look at the \$3 millions he got for the fisheries; he deserves credit for that, and we ought to return him to that, he would have a voice in appointing."

Mr. R.—"Cartright has spent it long ago. Any money got from that only pays a part of the debts he has contracted, so there is no necessity for sending him to Ottawa for that purpose."

Mr. B. reads again: "The Macdonald Government was overthrown, and he felt it his duty to accept a seat in the Mackenzie Government, and in doing so he was doing nothing inconsistent with his previous conduct."

Mr. R.—"If Mr. Smith had said he felt it his interest to accept a seat in the Mackenzie Government, I would agree with him, but perhaps he may be correct as in saying he felt it his duty, he meant to himself, to accept a salary of \$7,000, notwithstanding he declared from the hustings in Dorchester, that the Maritime Provinces had nothing to look for from the Ontario Grits. You remember that, do you not?"

Mr. B.—"Yes, I know he said so, but that was when he was supporting Sir John, and he has learned better since."

Mr. R.—"Yes, I suppose so; he changed his politics when he got the \$7,000 a year. He supported Sir John as long as he was in power, and jumped the fence in power, and Mackenzie got the Government. Supporting him was justified in doing so, still his conduct was inconsistent with that before. He raised and went with the winning party, and got handsomely paid for it. He has made \$45,000 by the operation, and how a man can support two different Governments having adverse policies without being inconsistent, I do not know. Do you?"

Mr. B.—"A man may change his opinions."

few. What the County wants is a man who knows its wants and is willing to work to have them supplied. If elected he would do all in his power to have the Cape Tormentine Railway built via Bay Verte and Port Egin, and he hoped to come back on tasking for re-election. Mr. Chapman's speech lasted over an hour and was greeted with frequent and vigorous applause. One point which was particularly gratifying to the Electors was his manly and able discussion of the questions of the day as contrasted with that blustering bluff and abuse which are so characteristic of our chivalric knights.

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Mr. B.—"A man may change his opinions."

Mr. R.—"That is true; but if he does one opinion must be inconsistent with the other, although he may change from wrong to right."

Mr. B.—"That is what Sir Albert did."

Mr. R.—"Then why did he not say so, instead of asserting his conduct was not inconsistent?"

Mr. B. (reading)—"He never thought the time would come when we should find advocates of a protective policy in this Province."

Mr. R.—"When? Does Sir Albert forget, or does he think the people forget, when he ran, and ran successfully, in this County, the Protection policy? Does he not remember that his opposition to Confederation was that the Maritime Provinces would be ruined by the trade with Canada, that our farmers and manufacturers would be swept out of existence by Canadians, and that we required a protective duty to keep up the prices of agricultural articles and manufactures? He won on the Protection horse then, so he is betting on Free Trade. Of course there is nothing inconsistent here. Sir Albert is always consistent and he is always right!"

Mr. B.—"The question of Confederation was a good many years ago, and the necessity of protection against Canada was a very different thing from protection against the United States, which Sir John wants. (Reading.) 'In the Neeshing Book matter, the Government had nothing whatever to do with the transactions, but to appoint appraisers, and the whole scandal was that the appraisers had valued the property \$800 to \$400 too much.'"

Mr. R.—"It is extraordinary that Sir Albert has not taken the trouble to inform himself about this notorious scandal. He either is ignorant of the facts, or willfully misstates them."

Mr. B.—"Come, come, R., you are getting excited, and must modify your language."

Mr. R.—"No, I am indignant at a man occupying Sir Albert's position being so regardless of his statements. The whole scandal was that the appraisers had valued the property too much. The scandal was that the appraisers had valued the property too much. The scandal was that the appraisers had valued the property too much."

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potatoes imported from the United States, that it would increase the price here, yet from the argument of Sir Albert it would result, that putting such a duty on potatoes, farmers would get \$1.40 per bushel for them. If Mackenzie is any authority, Sir Albert is wrong."

Mr. B.—"I don't know but what you are right. If putting a duty on potatoes would not increase the price to the farmer, I do not see how putting a duty on wheat would increase the price of flour, seeing the Dominion raises of both more than we have consumption for. Suppose a duty was put on hay or oats imported, I do not think it would raise the price here, because we raise all and more than there is a local demand for. It will speak for Sir Albert and give him to explain. I will now read on."

"He then went on to explain his position in reference to the Cape Tormentine Railway, and said he could satisfy the people that there was no better friend to the road."

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Mr. R.—"That's strong, accusing the Editor of the Post of wilfully lying, not a particle of truth in the Editor of the Post's statements, lies made out of whole cloth, and willfully made, because he knew they were false. Pretty rough on our young Editor. Go on."

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Mr. R.—"That is not satisfactory. Sir Albert made a direct charge against the Editor of the Post, involving moral guilt, alleging there was not a particle of truth in what the Editor stated. The Editor being on the spot affirmed his statement, that Sir Albert told him he would not give him the rails. Sir Albert admits parties made application to him but for the rails, he does not deny that the Editor showed him the plans and that he was unwilling to give an application to him, and Sir Albert admits that such application was unsuccessful, and he says he told the parties that after obtaining the rails and obtaining subscriptions they would be unable to finish the road, more the farmers, when they were reduced to subscribe, would lose their money." There were good reasons, if true, why he should not give the rails applying for which were wholly inappropriate, if, as he now says, that he never had the rails to give or refuse them. Sir Albert, if he does not, he told or hinted to the parties applying for the rails that he had no power to give the rails; or that they were not in his department, but reasons with them as to their inability to finish the road. This much is evident the promoters of the Cape Tormentine Railway made application to Sir Albert, the representative of the County and a Minister of the Government, for old rails, of which the Government had plenty, and they could not get them; Sir Albert telling them that if they had the rails they would be unable to finish the road, and the farmers would lose their money, and the result actually was the rails were not got, and the operations of the Cape Tormentine Railway Company were in consequence stopped. How a person occupying the position Sir Albert does, dare charge a gentleman with wilful and malicious falsehood, is beyond me. He never would be so foolish as to make an account of his own conduct, if he had known that the agricultural productions of Canada exceed the local demand, and large quantities are exported. Mr. Mackenzie, in a speech delivered at Sarnia, in 1875, said, 'Some people actually believe if we impose a duty of five cents on wheat coming from the United States, it will increase the price of your wheat. Also—'There never was a greater fallacy to hold that because if we produce more wheat than we consume, it would only prevent any United States wheat being carried through Canada; and he recently said again in a speech in Toronto, that during the last nine months of the year, 31st March, that the Dominion 'exported very nearly ten million dollars worth of the products of the farm more than was imported,' thus showing Canada was not dependent on the United States for wheat, and in another of Mr. Mackenzie's speeches at West, he said—'It is the markets in England that regulate the prices of the great staples we grow, and our people can sell their peas to England or the United States as they desire; they will sell wherever the market is best; but you cannot impose any protection duties on articles coming into the County that will raise prices, when the prices now are regulated by the prices in England. It cannot be done. Can any person be so senseless as to imagine that if a duty of \$1 a bushel was imposed on

potatoes imported from the United States, that it would increase the price here, yet from the argument of Sir Albert it would result, that putting such a duty on potatoes, farmers would get \$1.40 per bushel for them. If Mackenzie is any authority, Sir Albert is wrong."

Mr. B.—"I don't know but what you are right. If putting a duty on potatoes would not increase the price to the farmer, I do not see how putting a duty on wheat would increase the price of flour, seeing the Dominion raises of both more than we have consumption for. Suppose a duty was put on hay or oats imported, I do not think it would raise the price here, because we raise all and more than there is a local demand for. It will speak for Sir Albert and give him to explain. I will now read on."

"He then went on to explain his position in reference to the Cape Tormentine Railway, and said he could satisfy the people that there was no better friend to the road."

Referring to some statements in the Post, he said there was not a particle of truth in them, and that the writer knew this."

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Local and other Matters.

CHAPMAN's prospects are most flattering.

PROF. ALLISON speaks on temperance to-night at Lingley Hall.

WHY does not Sir A. J. Smith favor Sackville, with some of his eloquence?

MONROE MEETING at the Rink on Monday night. Both Candidates will be present.

ELECTORS will vote in the districts where their names appear and not elsewhere.

C. A. BOWSER has already received a portion of his Fall and Winter Goods.

SIR A. SMITH said, at Petticoe, the Railway would be built in a few years. How few?

FARMERS.—Vote for better prices for your pork, butter, cheese and oats and vote for Chapman.

SACVILLE meeting of Mr. Chapman, who will take place at Chignecto Hall on Saturday night.

VOTE for re-adjustment of the Tariff that will give better prices for Country Produce and vote for the Opposition.

A PETITION is in circulation at Shediac, to the I. C. R. authorities, to appoint Mr. Henderson, formerly Station Master there, to that office.

HON. P. A. LANDRY addresses the electors to-day at the Pic-Nic at Saint-Jean. Tomorrow at Moncton, and Saturday at Moncton.

The Rev. R. J. Unsick will (D. V. P.) preach at 11 o'clock, at Westcoot, on Sunday morning next at 11 o'clock, and at Westcoot, in the evening at 7 o'clock.

PREACHING next Sabbath at Westcoot Hill at 10.30 a. m., Grand

ANCE at 2.30 p. m., Upper Rockport at 6 p. m., Westcoast at 7 p. m., Woodpoint at 3 p. m., and Fairfield at 2.30.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO.—All descriptions of property insured at rates adequate to risk involved. Apply to J. McC. SNOW, General Agent, Moncton.

TWO DOLLAR'S WORTH of bird's-eye maple is shipped to the United States, and comes back to us as a suite of furniture, for which we pay foreign labor \$100 to \$125.

WOODS & 230 p. m. Upper Rock-
p. 6 p. m. Westcott at 7 p. m.,
Aunoo at 3 p. m., and Fairfield
at 2.30.

CANADA FIRE AND MARINE IN-
SURANCE CO.—All descriptions of
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TWO DOLLAR'S WORTH of bird-
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foreign labor \$100 to \$125.

PIC-NIC.—Rev. Father Vannier
writes us a Pic-Nic takes place near
the R. C. Church grounds, Emancipa-
tion Settlement this afternoon. No doubt
the Candidates will be present.

MR. BAYBON bought from the
Chatham Railway Co. 100 cords of
dollar of deal ends, &c., which he
has taken to St. John. Why should
not St. John amongst other blessings
of Grit rate have a Neebing Hotel?

GOOD YIELD.—Mr. John Avar, of
Bristol, cleared up a place of
alluvial land two years ago. Last
year he ploughed it and raised 20

Edward Bayer, Esq., Horton, Kings Co., N. S., writes that an astonishing cure has been effected on his daughter, by the use of "Johnson's Anodyne Liniment." The whole spine became diseased, she lost the use of her limbs, and her back was round.

up like a bow, in consequence of taking cold after having been inoculated for the kine pock. She is now well.

THAT \$5,500,000.—The Minister of Marine wants to go back to Ottawa to help spend the Fishery Award. Dear Sir—Mr. Cartwright has saved you the trouble. The accumulated deficits piling up from year to year, will absorb every dollar of the Award.

FRANCE is to-day the most prosper-

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FRANCE is to-day the most prosperous country in the world, and it has a population of 35,000,000. Last year it produced 1,450,000 tons of beef and pork, enough to feed 14,500,000 people. In England, a large percentage of the food is from Canada. Since the War, France has paid her debt of \$1,100,000,000 to Germany in manufactured goods. And yet we are told Providence has blessed the industries of the Home Labor is rampant!

WHEN Sir A. J. Smith at Dorchester denounced Sir John as the "very Pink of Tories," did he imagine the people never recalled the five years he supported this "Pink of Tories," that they never remembered, after such services he came back to Westmorland, Hastings (1872) and told them, that "if they

WHEN Sir A. J. Smith at Dorchester denounced Sir John as the "very Pink of Tories," did he imagine the people never recalled the "Pink of Tories" who never remembered, after such services he came back to Westmorland, Hastings (1872) and told them, that "if they selected him, as an honest man he must tell them he would return to support Sir John"—this Pink of Tories. Oh! consistency.

POINT DU CHENE occupies an advanced position on the march of civilization. On Tuesday night, Mr. John B. Foster, while walking down

on the Railway track was struck with a stone on the head. He knew nothing for some hours after, when he picked himself up and dragged himself home. The injury was very severe and he will be in bed for some time yet. On Friday night the

on the highway track was struck with a stone on the head. He knew nothing for some hours after, when he picked himself up and dragged himself home. The injury was very severe and he will be in bed for some time yet. On Friday night, the master and steward of a foreign vessel were shamefully ill-used by some parties at Mrs. Clark's Hotel.

THE Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company purchased from the Local

THE Beliveau Albertite and Oil Company purchased from the Local Government the Diamond Borer for \$500. The original cost was over \$5,000. The manager intends to use it as an auxiliary in sinking the pit on the vein at Taylor's Village. The pit is now 45 feet down. Operations are suspended till the borer is placed

Government the Diamond Borer for \$500. The original cost was over \$5,000. The manager intends to use it as an auxiliary in sinking the pit on the vein at Taylor's Village. The pit is now 45 feet down. Operations are suspended till the borer is placed in the work. At the depth now reached there is but little Albertite, but they are working in the fault or displacement through which the Albertite found at the surface was injected, and the proprietors are endeavoring to find it at a lower

in the wk. At the depth now reached there is but little Albertite, but they are working in the fault or displacement through which the Albertite found at the surface was injected, and the proprietors are confident of finding it at a lower level. At the other workings, the south level is 280 feet long, and the north, 260 feet. Some of the shales on the south level are very rich, and are dipping in the opposite direction from what they are at the pit bottom.

<p>This is the Parliament House at Ottawa; This is the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa; This is the Knight who wanted the dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa; This is the man that defeated the Knight, That wanted the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>	<p>And now his refusal he tries to defend, Says he will not give the dollars to the end, For another forty-five thousand dollars, To come from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>
<p>This is the Canal that he promised to build, Like the rest of his promises never fulfilled. And election so ready he killed By raising objections in which he was killed, When once he'd secured the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>	<p>This is the County that will not be fooled, And has made up its mind to no longer be ruled, Whose regard by this time has thoroughly cooled, For the Knight that wanted the dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>
<p>This is the boat called the "Northern Light," That ploughed through the ice with power and might, And took thousands of dollars to keep water tight, But yet was declared a success by the Knight, Who wanted the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>	<p>These are the men who stood ready to fight, Sustaining the battle with confidence bright, Who took for a motto their country and right, And working together have nonplussed the Knight, Who wanted the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>
<p>This is the place he will occupy then, "With Burpee and Vail and that sort of men," He takes a back seat to the men of the pen, Sheds the laurels of office and lays down his pen, From signing the checks for the dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>	<p>This is the place he will occupy then, "With Burpee and Vail and that sort of men," He takes a back seat to the men of the pen, Sheds the laurels of office and lays down his pen, From signing the checks for the dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>
<p>This is the Railway held out as a lure, When he wanted to make his election secure, And when he had secured the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>	<p>This is the man who has the sure Knight has sent, To get the dollars that he wanted to spend, And when he has secured the forty-five thousand dollars, That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.</p>

But is more of a fraud than the country I endure,
From the Knight who wanted the dollars,
That came from the Parliament House at Ottawa.

These are the Rails that he offered to lend,
But refused them when the people to claim them did
send,

Nomination Day.

About twelve hundred persons
attended to hear the speeches at
Ottawa on Tuesday. There was
man who prides himself on his
National policy, and a part of that
policy was to propose this date. He
referred to his being offered
seat in Sir John's Government; to
the Pacific Scandal, and the Allen-

Was it the Government or Opposition
crossed the tariff from 15 to 17 1/2
cent. Did they not put a duty on
tea, which the late Government had
removed? Did they not place a

to the same training, fighting, or experience. Generally, then, on former occasions.

SIR A. J. SMITH

continued speaking at two o'clock.

The Court House was filled. The speaker said it had been eleven years since he had last been in the city. He supposed, and now he was opposed by a gentleman who doubtless considered himself a formidable opponent, and he was pleased at the result. He said he was acquainted with the County and its progress; to get acquainted with the young men and renew his friendship with the older

McMillan stolen letters: to his opinion that Sir John, in order to obtain power to go to Sir Ag. Allen that \$360,000 out of the public revenues: to Mackenzie's talents and the charges against him being the work of malignant enemies; to steel the Government to resist the tenderers giving six weeks' notice, and his receiving 41 tenders; to the story that Mackenzie's brother was a partner in the firm as a lie; to Tupper's statement that the Government had bought Kanistiquia \$50,000 land purchase which he declared was a fair and honest transaction; to Neching Hotel for which only \$400 or \$500 too much had been paid; to the fact that the duty on flour would not increase their prices. Our prices are controlled by prices in Europe. A duty of \$100 per ton would not increase our prices. We raise enough for ourselves and export largely. Sir A. J. Smith, in his

Canal, he said the present Government had put \$500,000 in the cutting of the canal for it, but the Nova Scotia representatives by one impulse protested against it as a useless waste of money and the Canal went off in that way. The case was gone. He had found that many men were under the knife story fully acquitted. He then stood for Protection, denouncing it as ruinous to the United States and would be equally so here. The shipping interest of the U. S. had been destroyed by a policy of exclusion and monopoly. In 1860 ship had 4,400,000 tons afloat; last year 1,400,000 tons afloat. He then contended that Sir John would control a new Government. Would he not? Would not Dr. Tupper and James Macdonald have as much say as Sir John? He asked if Sir John and Sir A. R. A. Smith and Burpee the only men calculated to carry on the Government of this country? He tells us that Sir John will over-

the decision the present Government has made, and that the Government might." That was not the case. Sir John A. Macdonald's Government was responsible. In 1873, he agreed with P. E. I. to keep up communications with the Island by mail, and with P. E. I. it was legally impossible to keep up communication in winter, so the Island members insisted that the terms should be fulfilled, and the Government was bound to do so. The mail was, submitted to the

men and received their approval. It has now been proved that it is not only the Government but the people of Cape Town who are the victims of the policy of communication was between Cape Town and Cape Town, and the failure of the boat to return to the Cape Town is stated in the Post he was an enemy to the Cape Town. A more absolute failure was the failure of the Cape Town. Why did Sir Hugh Allentoft subscribe so much money?

He felt that the Road would be constructed. Instead of giving him a moral influence to help him, his opponents are throwing cold water on the enterprise, rather than any credit should fall to him. When Senator Botsford and Mr. Wood and Mr. Ogden and Mr. Milner voted for the Road, they were not aware of the fact that the Road was already being constructed. He felt that the Road would be constructed. Instead of giving him a moral influence to help him, his opponents are throwing cold water on the enterprise, rather than any credit should fall to him. When Senator Botsford and Mr. Wood and Mr. Ogden and Mr. Milner voted for the Road, they were not aware of the fact that the Road was already being constructed.

the question asked by the chairman of the commission? It was: Do you believe the Canal will pay working expenses? The answer was: Yes, if the public works of this Dominion be on the basis of paying? Were the canals of the West constructed to pay? Was the I. C. R. built because it would pay directly? No.

[illegible]

the Opposition policy would be other than most beneficial. Protection in the United States had not increased but actually decreased the price of all kinds of native goods to the consumer.

\$125,000 was added. Even that was not enough, for \$150,000 was added Sir A. Smith was willing to add. The Province is poor. If the scheme were accepted, this Province would have been in bankruptcy. If it had been opposed to Confederation

the country. "The Northern Light" was an experiment that he charged Sir A. Smith with being solely responsible for. Why not build the Cape Tormentine Railway adopted in the beginning and a steamer built to cross at the Capes instead

(desperately) sugar, he believes the Government has to take care of specific," that the raw sugar should pay less than the refined, and if any money is to be made out of refining, he considered it ought to be made in Halifax, Montreal and

nd Railways, he had erred on the side of prudence; he wished to keep out of taxation, and he warned them against sending a man to Ottawa to support Sir John who wished to increase taxation, and whose policy was

Mr. Tupper: I suppose a duty on sugar would be a very good thing. I am not likely to be opposed to giving Sir Hugh Allen \$960,000. That cry was really too absurd. Sir A. J. Smith had said the Opposition policy was for taxation. Who increased the taxation of Canada? Sir A. J. Smith: I am not going to discuss cab hire, postage and a paltry liquor bill, when great national issues were before them. Why did he not compare the controllable expenditure of the two Governments? Why was not Senator McPherson's

challenge respecting the extravagance of the Government's expenditure? They dare not say what he stated was true. Sir Albion speaks of Sir John being a Tory and Mr. Tilley supporting a Tory. On which side are nine-tenths of the population of this Province? On which side are the great capitalists? Respecting the I. C. R., he compared Carvell's salary (\$4,000 with Brydges' (\$12,000). In Carvell's time, the expenses exceeded the income by 14 per cent. Now it exceeded the income by 47 per cent. Why were the men's wages raised down to 88 cents and men discharged in the middle of a hard winter to suffer or starve? Why not have kept them employed even if rolling stock were made so scarce that it would take a few months? Look at the traffic. It runs the railway on commercial principles with about forty different tariffs, and at last they had come down to the old original one. Was not Sir A. J. Smith responsible for the enormous losses sustained for five years hounded him? They declared his business was rotten—

the Smith who gives synopses of the mighty pyramids, the Pharaohs, the Colossal domus meae series, which was typical to the great Noah deluge, would be willing to assume the arduous task, receive the cash and count it correctly. Mr. Smith sends her compliments, etc. The Editor sends her compliments, etc. The Editor, Zephon, Sanctorius, Giorhus Sicculus, and the intricate thread of the mythology of the magicians, would lose their master, but it shall not be said that a Smith shall not do his duty. Mr. Smith shall not do his little sum. I must confess it is a great drawback on my part in not being indulged as my predecessors in kissing the Baby whilst enjoying such raptures of joy they have been wasted to the eyes—fields not waiting for a cognosco. I wish a transit might be easier made, etc., and therefore I would consent to take less than 1000 majority.

The Comic Musars are not in such demand here as at the Corner. I other demand for a variety of my Comic

he was a bankrupt. They had done their best to break down his credit in the States and England and in the Banks here. He was struggling to carry on a large business and give employment to, and honestly believe, himself and those connected with him. His policy adopted every means they could to break him down and ruin him. He did not think it was fair. It was heard that his political opposition, Sir A. J. Smith, should be hunted for it. He wasn't a bankrupt. A comparison of his assets and liabilities show his estate to be in the hands of the creditors in Canada. His property in one vessel over there would pay every debt he owed. He believed the people of this County would be able to get him down and bound because he is not rolling in wealth.

RICH A. J. SMITH

was gratified that Mr. Chapman was solvent. He doubted he had himself been able to do so much good if he were insolvent. He said that he was not willing to injure his credit. Respecting the Railway traffic, he said the proceeds did not go into the pockets of the Government; they were made over to the people. He said the running expenses were only one-eighth or formerly 1.02. The last Government had created 62 new offices and increased salaries to an amount of \$479,000. Brydges' salary is smaller than that of the President of the United States.

The prince of Sir A. T. Galt said that

The Protective doctrines of the Government and argued that they ought to have great weight.

MR. CHAPMAN

said that Sir A. T. Galt's opinion as expressed by Sir G. Smith on one held many years ago, when Canada was highly prosperous. But what were his opinions to-day under altered circumstances? He was directly opposed to the policy of the Government. On March 29th, 1877, Sir A. T. Galt in reply to Hon. Mr. Mills, who had quoted him, said, "I regard the circumstances of Canada as so changed since the time of my visit in 1866, that a readjustment of the

sustained in power by the votes of the people of Westmorland?"

Voting by Ballot.

How it is Done under the New Law.

In order that the electors shall understand the manner in which voting is to be done, we give the following:

It is more than one candidate is nominated, either by the electors or required to notify the electors who they are, and to grant a poll, which will be held from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Only one voter will be admitted to

tariff has now become most desirable * * a readjustment of the tariff now would greatly tend to the amelioration of the present commercial dulness and would certainly place our suffering industries in a better position. The recurrence of more prosperous days * * in much, for Sir

A. T. Galt. If the increase of salaries made by the late Government was extravagant, it ought to have been reduced by the present. If they do not so? The civil service clerks were in many cases under paid and that justice was done them is proved by the fact that the present Government has not undone it. Besides, a Province was admitted, and all its officials had to be re-appointed.

Sir A. J. Smith then concluded by few remarks when the electors dispersed. Mr. Chapman was cheered continuously throughout his speech. Sir A. J. Smith, the Mayor, and Mr. Chapman were then loudly applauded at times. Both speakers met with a good hearing, except once when a portion of the meeting objected to Sir A. J. Smith, occupying more than the agreed upon two hours and

and then he obtained it at the request of Mr. Chapman, and again when he rose to reply, a portion called for Landry, and Mr. Chapman again asked it, so that, during the speech, Smith spoke the majority present seemed to be in his, which seemed to be reversed, when Chapman spoke.

Sir Prof. J. Herschel Smith, A.B.C.D.
He Makes a Proposition.
MR. EDITOR, SIR,—I learn with associated stability that my friend, who like myself has adored the

I am myself almost cured, and feel sanguine that a favorable result is inevitable.

(Signed) DAVID POUND,
Conductor P. E. L. K. R.

Witness, }
JAMES FRASER. }

Liver Is King,

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately

—and that we date our aristocratic line back to the late lamented JOHN SMITH—*mulius sum displuto quam peritis arisidus*—then, sir, I propound with eager tempestuosity, why our family shall not have a seat—a *locus*

As good as we say in philosophy—at
the tower of Babel in Ottawa? Who
so well able as a Smith to panegorise
on the seclusion of the subterranean
grotes of the magicians or to raise
his voice on the delectable eccentricities
of deficits, steel rails, Cape

Formentine Railway, Bay Verte Canal, Neebing Hotel? And, dear sir, should it be diametrically opposed to the associated stability of my esteemed relative and namesake to receive any more of those \$45,000's,

NOW landing and for sale:—A cargo of BEST BLACKSMITH COALS from the Albion Mines, Pictou.

E. C. GOODEN.
Bay Verte, July 8, 1879.—8m

