

Railway to the Strait of Canoe will be submitted for your approval.

Gen. of the House of Commons: This accounts for the past year we have laid before you, and you will find that the expenditure has been considerably lessened and the receipts larger than the estimates, the surplus exceeding that of any previous year. The revenues of the first half of the current year, notwithstanding the large importations of last season, have been such that we may reasonably expect that the estimate for the year will be fairly maintained. The estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted to you. They will, I trust, be found to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I feel assured that you will devote yourselves with earnestness and assiduity to the consideration of the subjects I have mentioned, and to all matters affecting the public interest that may be brought before you.

After the Governor-General had delivered his speech and the members of the Commons had returned to their places the Speaker read the announcements of the vacancies and elections that had occurred during the recess. The members were then introduced in the following order: Mr. Wallace, of Albert, introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Sir L. Tilley; Sir Richard J. Cartwright, by Mr. Blake and Mr. W. Cameron; Mr. Belleau, by Sir H. Langvin and Mr. Carey; Mr. Stairs, by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald; Mr. D. W. Allison, of Lennox, by Sir R. Cartwright and Mr. Patterson; Mr. P. A. Landry, by Sir H. Langvin and Sir L. Tilley; Mr. Blair, of Soulanges, by Sir H. Langvin and Mr. Chapleau; Mr. C. E. Kaulbach, by Sir Charles Tupper and Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Blake inquired if it was the intention of the Government to bring down the papers relating to the arrangements made with the Canada Pacific Railway Company referred to in the speech from the throne.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—In the House of Commons, today, the speech from the throne was received by Mr. Macdonald, who complimented Sir Charles Tupper on the immediate action he took, as a high commissioner, in wiping out a blot which might have been used against the Dominion in regard to the alleged charges of disease in connection with the exportation of cattle. The surplus for the past year, including the \$1,000,000 for the sale of lands in the Northwest, would amount to upwards of \$7,000,000—the largest surplus since Confederation. The prompt construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was of the greatest importance to the Dominion, and it was, therefore, gratifying to see that the work was being rapidly proceeded with. The Canadian Pacific Railway would be the only through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific under one management; and when this was taken into consideration, along with the fact that it was hundreds of miles shorter than any of the other Pacific lines, it was evident to every one that it was a work of great importance.

Mr. Belleau, in seconding the address, spoke in French. He referred in terms of praise to the appointment of Lord Lansdowne, and spoke favorably of the great advantages the Dominion derived from the manner in which Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne had spoken of Canada since their return to Great Britain. He referred to the fisheries exhibition, electoral franchise, Indian in the North-West, the British settlement bill, and concluded by saying that, although different in language and religion, the French Canadians could be relied upon to unite with their fellow English-speaking men for public good.

Hon. Mr. Blake reviewed the speech from the throne, and general condition of the country and policy of the Government in a speech of over two hours. He reviewed the promises and pledges made by the Finance Minister when the X. P. was introduced, and denounced the high taxation policy of the present Government as a complete failure. He went over Sir Leonard Tilley's pledges with respect to producing continuous prosperity, increasing value of bank stocks, reducing parliamentary salaries, and employment for all increased wages. He cited the present condition of things as evidence of the manner in which such glowing promises had been fulfilled. What he asked was the present condition of industries that had been brought into existence by the "hot houses" policy of the present ministry? He exposed the disgraceful inconsistency of the Finance Minister in pretending to congratulate the country upon his own failure to float a domestic loan. Mr. Blake referred to the establishment of soup kitchens in Toronto, London and elsewhere, as proofs of the results of the Tory Government in consequence of its policy. The period of good times to which the country was entitled had been hastened. In 1871, it could not be denied that the times were better in Canada than in the United States, while now the condition of things was reversed. The conduct of the Government in guaranteeing dividends upon Canadian Pacific Railway stock, without parliamentary authority, was illegal. Referring to the agitation in the Northwest, he said that the last time Sir John and his friends had left the Northwest in a state of rebellion, and it appeared as if history was about to repeat itself. He quoted the recent judgment in vindication of the course adopted by himself and the Liberal party last session on the license question. At last the highest authority in the Empire had proclaimed against the centralizing policy of the present Government. In concluding, he paid a beautiful tribute to the late Mr. Pickett. Mr. Blake's speech was a magnificent indication of the policy of the Liberal party and a powerful arraignment of the present Ministry.

Sir John Macdonald's reply was unusually weak. He accused Mr. Blake of dealing in badinage and of rejoicing over the commercial depression which he admitted prevailed. He endeavored to defend his Northwest policy and sought to raise the drooping spirits of his followers by enlarging upon the benefits of a

protective policy. Large land grants were, he said, about to be given in aid of the Hudson Bay Railway. He acknowledged that in stating at Yorkville that the Ontario license act was not worth the paper it was written on, he went a little too far, but announced that his Government did not intend to repeal the Dominion license act which, he contended, was now the law of the land.

The address was passed without further debate and the house adjourned until Monday.

The York Gleaner

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There will positively be no reduction from these prices.

Wednesday, January 23, 1884.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

GEO. F. GREGORY.

DIRECTION TO VOTERS IN THE APPROACHING ELECTION.
Election for the Electoral District of York, 1884.

GEORGE F. GREGORY,
Of the City of Fredericton,
I In the County of York,
Barrister-at-Law.

THOMAS TEMPLE,
Of the County of York,
Gentleman.

Above is the form of ballot that will be used in the approaching election, correctly marked in favor of the Liberal candidate. The voter, on presenting himself at the poll, will receive from the returning officer a ballot, unmarked, which he is required to take into a compartment provided for the purpose, and there mark a cross, as in the above form, opposite the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote. The voter will then fold the ballot so as to show a portion of the back only, with the initials of the returning officer thereon, and deliver the same to the returning officer, who will place it in the ballot box.

THE POSITION OF THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Some of the Tories have been pleased to style our Liberal candidate, Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, "the self-nominated candidate," because, forsooth, their wishes were not consulted in selecting him. Of course it is a matter of regret that the Liberals did not consult with these well-to-do Tories, these patriots that have such interest in the country, that while they cry loudly for protection of industries and all that sort of thing, can not, not a single one of them in this city, lay his fingers on an enterprise in which they have a single cent's interest. Yes, it is too bad that such men as have asked Mr. Gregory to take the field—the men representing the Liberal element of the agricultural classes, on whom this town depends solely for a livelihood, and men such as Alex. Gibson, who, not to speak of his extensive lumber business, has more interest in manufacturing enterprises, and will give more employment to the people than the whole Tory element, not alone in this County but in the whole Province combined, and his interest alone in railways represents more capital than all the Tories of the County can boast of, and such business firms as J. C. Bissett & Co., McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson, the Gibson Leather Co., Mr. Wm. Richards and the Murrys, and others; yes, it is really too bad that such men did not consult the feelings of these important Tories in this city. Their interests in the County is so great, their patriotism so strong, that they cannot point to any investments of theirs in the industries of the place,—to nothing that gives employment and labor, and to nothing that is a pecuniary benefit, directly or indirectly, to our agricultural classes. What shame in the Liberals for not bowing to the will of such Tories as we have amongst us. They assert that had a convention nominated Mr. Gregory he would probably not have been opposed, but this is a mere subterfuge; by such expressions as this they hope to catch a few Liberal votes. So far as Mr. Gregory and a convention of the Liberals is concerned, the facts are just these: Mr. Gregory was himself anxious for a convention, but he acted on the advice of many Liberals in the County. They felt that as he was already looked upon by the Liberals of this constituency as their candidate, and would undoubtedly receive the nomination, more particularly as other Liberals that had been mentioned as probable candidates, Messrs. Thompson and Wilson, regarded Mr. Gregory's claims prior to theirs, and publicly expressed their intention to work hand in hand in his and the party's interests, that it would be a waste of time, considering that the election must necessarily be held within a few weeks, and useless expense to call a convention. It was on their advice that Mr. Gregory issued his card. In this way he is the nominee of the party. The Tories and their press need not trouble themselves further about the "self-nominated candidate." They will learn from their sorrow on the 29th of this month, not particularly who is the nominee of the party, but who is the choice of the people.—GEO. F. GREGORY.

Who, may we ask, is the nominee of the Tory party in this County? The question is in order. The Liberals, it has been said, have not nominated any

candidate. We have shown that they have done so. Now, can the Tories show that, as a party, they have nominated a candidate, and if so, how was he nominated? We asked this question before, but the Tory press being unable to answer it satisfactorily, have turned around and attacked the nominee of the Liberals just for what the candidate for whom they are paid to champion can be successfully accused of himself—"self-nomination." Now, here are the facts connected with Mr. Pickett's nomination: At the time of Mr. Pickett's death Mr. Temple was absent in the States. When the sad news reached him he immediately packed his trunk and made for here with all possible speed. The day after his arrival, a week or so before the so-called convention, he verbally announced to his friends he was in the field; he was the first to announce his candidature, and he canvassed, not as a Tory, but as an Independent, and he gave the leaders of the Tories here to understand that whether or not they brought out a man he would contest the County. These Tories told him that they would not accept him; that their principal objection to Mr. Pickett's candidature had been that he was no speaker; that he could not make his voice heard with telling effect in Parliament; that for want of speaking talent York did not occupy the place she should; and that unless they nominated a man who was able and ready to take a place in the councils of the country, it would be useless in this constituency to offer any opposition. Mr. Temple replied that he had the money and that all that is required in this County; that they need not try to bulldoze him; he would run. There was no other course left open but to allow him to take the field; another candidate in the field would jeopardize their already poor chances. It was resolved to call the convention, and as the delegates came in they were told that there was no choice, that Mr. Temple was bound to run whether nominated or not. A few, however, resisted such action, and voted for other men, but the leaders, who foresaw the result, succeeded in securing for Mr. Temple the majority of votes. Thus Mr. Temple was given a forced nomination. Now was this the nomination of the Tory party? We will show that it was not. Our readers will remember that from one of the most important parishes in this County there was only one delegate; and that from other parishes there were four in some cases, three in others, five in another and so on. And these delegates, in the majority of cases, were not elected by the people, but came to the convention of their own free will, and in some cases in opposition to the wish of the people. We will give one or two instances. In Prince William no delegates were elected. The people refused to elect them, but Mr. L. Estabrooks, the defeated Councillor, came down clothed with his own authority only. In Southampton about forty electors met. They had much difficulty in getting a chairman, and when the vote was taken there were only four of the number in favor of a convention. Notwithstanding this refusal by such a large majority to send delegates, some of the four dissenters came down themselves to the convention. We could multiply such instances as these to show that the convention did not give an expression of the voice of the party; it was an expression of the voice of the Tories.

The Sun should first make sure of its facts before it puts them forth, and save itself the humiliation of having so frequently to cave in.

MR. PICKETT'S MEMORY INFLUENCED.
If ever a party were driven to the extreme bounds of misrepresentation it is the press now supporting Mr. Temple. There is nothing too low for them to stoop to, and nothing too base for them to assert. Their course through the campaign has been in concealment from its readers every good feature in the career of our late representative, and to give the credit that is justly due him to members of their own party. For instance, in its last issue, the *Morning Farmer* stated that chiefly through Mr. Temple's influence and action new post offices were opened in Williamsburg, in the Parish of Stanley, at Col River, in Canterbury, at New Market Settlement, in Kingsclear, and it goes on to advise the electors in these districts to place Mr. Temple in a position where he can get still more important concessions from the Government. By the way what does the *Farmer* mean by "concessions"? It plainly means that the Government granted these offices to the underserving; that these places deserve no recognition. At bottom that is what it means. And that is the Tory doctrine out and out. The people have paid dearly for the privileges they have received, and the granting of these offices was no concession, but is a right that the people are justly entitled to. Nothing is more false and designedly so than the assertion of the *Farmer*. Mr. Temple did not even know that these post offices were opened until a friend read him the paragraph in the *Farmer*, following it with the remark, "that is a good feather in your cap." The post offices were not opened on the recommendation of Mr. Temple, but on the recommendation of our late representative, Mr. Pickett, and the order for their opening was passed before Mr. Temple announced his candidature. Mr. Pickett was assured some time before his death that his request for these new offices would be complied with. If the cause the Tory press seeks to espouse requires to have recourse to such unmitigated falsehoods there is something wrong with it, or its advocates are lost to all sense of honor and truth. To attribute to Mr. Temple the credit of procuring these offices, and to ignore for the purpose of political capital, the late political acts done by our representative, and at

time were not ready. There was no word of the plans, or that extensive bridge across the St. Croix. This was fine capital for the St. John luminary for the time, but no sooner had we shown, as we did last week, that its statements were without foundation, this cry of "insincerity" had to be given up. We plainly convinced our readers that up to the 5th of this month not a bona fide tender had gone to the Board of Works Office to tender for the bridge across the river, or to make any arrangements for tendering, and we showed that the two contractors referred to in the luminary were none other than Mr. Jas. K. Pinder, of Southampton, who came to this city to attend the long-sidled Tory convention on the 4th instant, and who visited the office solely to obtain some information about a bridge he was building at Southampton, and that the other contractor was Mr. E. L. Wetmore, M. P. P., the president of the Local Opposition. We challenged a denial of our statement; it has not been made, and it cannot successfully be made. And the cry of "insincerity," this cry with which the Tories expected to trepan the electors, they have wisely although very reluctantly dropped.

The other bright idea in connection with this bridge matter has also had to be reluctantly dropped, viz: that the Local Government could not construct the bridge without authority from Ottawa. We made it quite clear last week that the Local Government could build this bridge as one of the public works of the Province, if a law were placed in it so as not to interfere with navigation, and that there is no power in Canada to prevent our Local Government from building it. It would be a pretty piece of business if the Dominion Parliament could interfere with our Provincial works. The Toronto *Mail*, the principal organ of the Tories, in referring to this matter can only see one difficulty, and that is that the Government had not yet obtained any Provincial legislation for the work. A paper like the *Mail* does not dare, for party purposes, to state that authority is alone vested in the Dominion Parliament. As to the difficulty the *Mail* sees the explanation is simple. The Government have promised that the work on the bridge will be commenced this winter. If tenders were not called for and awarded till later in the season the lumber could not be got out, and the work that must necessarily be done when the ice is in the river could not be attempted this season, and consequently operations on this great public work would be delayed for another season. This is the reason the tenders have been called for at this date. What legislation is needed, will be had this session, and the work will go right along. It may be said "why did not the Government see to this legislation last winter?" The answer is just this: that the Local Government last session had very little time to see to anything but the finances. The late Government had left the Province almost in a state of bankruptcy, and it took up all the time and attention of the new Reform Government to put them in shape, and to provide for the ordinary business of the country, which their predecessors had pretty thoroughly neglected. But thanks to our Reformers, affairs during the past year have been so prudently managed, the means for the construction of this great undertaking can be readily obtained.

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The other bright idea in connection with this bridge matter has also had to be reluctantly dropped, viz: that the Local Government could not construct the bridge without authority from Ottawa. We made it quite clear last week that the Local Government could build this bridge as one of the public works of the Province, if a law were placed in it so as not to interfere with navigation, and that there is no power in Canada to prevent our Local Government from building it. It would be a pretty piece of business if the Dominion Parliament could interfere with our Provincial works. The Toronto *Mail*, the principal organ of the Tories, in referring to this matter can only see one difficulty, and that is that the Government had not yet obtained any Provincial legislation for the work. A paper like the *Mail* does not dare, for party purposes, to state that authority is alone vested in the Dominion Parliament. As to the difficulty the *Mail* sees the explanation is simple. The Government have promised that the work on the bridge will be commenced this winter. If tenders were not called for and awarded till later in the season the lumber could not be got out, and the work that must necessarily be done when the ice is in the river could not be attempted this season, and consequently operations on this great public work would be delayed for another season. This is the reason the tenders have been called for at this date. What legislation is needed, will be had this session, and the work will go right along. It may be said "why did not the Government see to this legislation last winter?" The answer is just this: that the Local Government last session had very little time to see to anything but the finances. The late Government had left the Province almost in a state of bankruptcy, and it took up all the time and attention of the new Reform Government to put them in shape, and to provide for the ordinary business of the country, which their predecessors had pretty thoroughly neglected. But thanks to our Reformers, affairs during the past year have been so prudently managed, the means for the construction of this great undertaking can be readily obtained.

MR. PICKETT'S MEMORY INFLUENCED.
If ever a party were driven to the extreme bounds of misrepresentation it is the press now supporting Mr. Temple. There is nothing too low for them to stoop to, and nothing too base for them to assert. Their course through the campaign has been in concealment from its readers every good feature in the career of our late representative, and to give the credit that is justly due him to members of their own party. For instance, in its last issue, the *Morning Farmer* stated that chiefly through Mr. Temple's influence and action new post offices were opened in Williamsburg, in the Parish of Stanley, at Col River, in Canterbury, at New Market Settlement, in Kingsclear, and it goes on to advise the electors in these districts to place Mr. Temple in a position where he can get still more important concessions from the Government. By the way what does the *Farmer* mean by "concessions"? It plainly means that the Government granted these offices to the underserving; that these places deserve no recognition. At bottom that is what it means. And that is the Tory doctrine out and out. The people have paid dearly for the privileges they have received, and the granting of these offices was no concession, but is a right that the people are justly entitled to. Nothing is more false and designedly so than the assertion of the *Farmer*. Mr. Temple did not even know that these post offices were opened until a friend read him the paragraph in the *Farmer*, following it with the remark, "that is a good feather in your cap." The post offices were not opened on the recommendation of Mr. Temple, but on the recommendation of our late representative, Mr. Pickett, and the order for their opening was passed before Mr. Temple announced his candidature. Mr. Pickett was assured some time before his death that his request for these new offices would be complied with. If the cause the Tory press seeks to espouse requires to have recourse to such unmitigated falsehoods there is something wrong with it, or its advocates are lost to all sense of honor and truth. To attribute to Mr. Temple the credit of procuring these offices, and to ignore for the purpose of political capital, the late political acts done by our representative, and at

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