

THE WEEKLY TELEPHONE EXTRA

Devoted to Home and Foreign News, Social and Intellectual Advancement, Material Prosperity and Political Reform.

BRIDGEWATER, LUNENBURG CO., N. S., THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1882.

THE WEEKLY TELEPHONE

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The large circulation anticipated for it will render this paper the best advertising medium in South-Western Nova Scotia.

Poetry.

FREE TRADE RHYMES.

Which Manufacturers and Operatives,
Sailors and Shipbuilders Should Read.

(From the Boston Herald.)
Upon the question of the day,
Protection or free trade,
Each thinking man should have his say
And let his choice be made.
Shall all the wares that life demands
Be made by men at home?
Or shall they buy from foreign lands,
Whence cheaper goods may come?
Shall men employ the land and time,
As nature's laws direct,
With work which in their native clime,
Their means can best effect?
Or shall they isolate themselves
From trade with all creation,
And fill, at extra cost, their shelves
With products of their nation?
Don't buy from any foreign stores
But make them buy from you!
Thus narrow view protection laws
Would "give each man his due."
Free trade maintains the right of man
To buy where'er he chooses,
And pay as little as he can
For everything he uses.
From whence his baby clothes are bought
In England or in U. S.
Until the day his tonstone's wrought
In Rutland or in Paris.
Protected industries awhile
Amass enormous gain,
Monopolists begin to smile,
And buyers bear the pain.
The work-ground of the noon becomes
The play-ground of the rich;
Employers go to palace homes,
The laborers to the ditch.
But competition then awakes;
The trade is overdone;
Few sales abroad are ever made,
The rich man's race is run.
A tax on raw materials
Makes manufacturers dear,
And though we ship our cereals
Few home-made goods are here.
Our exports seven-eighths consist
Of products of the farm;
One-eighth is manufacturers' list;
The tariffs do the harm.
A tax on every other man,
But none upon himself,
Is each protected worker's plan
To gain a hoard of pelf.
But all the trades in time assent
The right to be protected,
And when by taxes all are hurt,
What good can be effected?
Protected woollen mills may sell
Their cloth at higher cost,
With duties on the wool as well,
Their profits all is lost.
Because we change the money round
The pockets of our breeches,
We fancy we have wisely found
The way to gather riches.
The railroads pay near double cost
In purchasing their rails,
Widows' and orphan's funds are lost,
The cost ly railroad falls
In spite of all the extra freight
The farmers have to pay.
It often gives two-dollars' pay
To get one dollar back,
High tariff kills the revenue
By stopping importations,
As if we thought 'twould never do
To buy from other nations.
In spreading immorality
Protection's crimes consists;
What volume of venality
Through this sole cause exists!
Good damaged cloth the button men
Import at lower rates,
And high-toned merchants used the pen
False invoicing steel plates.
The worthy members of the church,

With trunks well filled abroad,
Aval with out the customs' search,
And dodge the dues by fraud.
Corruption, every one believes,
Is nursed in custom houses;
At hosts of smugglers, bribers, thieves,
The indignation rouses.
The Christian men who loudly claim
Good will and peace and love,
And those who loudly preach the same,
Man's brotherhood to prove,
Prevent the brotherhood of trade,
The sweet bond of peace,
And selfish tariffs are no made.
To buy abroad must cease
Consistency should modify
This pharisaic brag.
Until they grant the right to buy
From men of every flag,
And let our ships sail o'er the deep
To sell where things are dear,
And buy where they can get things
cheap;
No favor and no fear!
One-sided trade some day must end,
And Free Trade take its place.
Each man a brother and a friend,
Though rivals in life's race.
May all men everywhere be made
And on the path of peace and trade,
Advance the world's bright day.

Select Tale.

THE CAPTAIN'S WIFE THAT WAS NO COWARD.

BY CAPT. JAMES F. ALCOHN.

(Continued.)
"I trust you do not think of disembarking at the Rock, madam," said the traitor, grinning her with a smile, as she appeared on the quarter-deck.
"I did at one time, but I have partly changed my mind. At all events I will be governed by circumstances."
"I shall be deeply grieved, madam, if I should occur to the mind of your society until we reach our destination, and he offered her his arm as a matter of course; but she declined, and assumed a seat near the taffrail, from which she noted the amount of canvas set, and various other minutiae relating to the vessel, indulging in mental calculation of the chance for success should she attempt what she designed.
Her stay on deck was brief. She felt that she was the focus of all eyes, and that a presage of her purpose was fast gathering in her countenance, and to avoid betrayal hastened below. As she passed the pantry she saw that it was unattended. The steward was at the galley with his dishes, and she seized upon the opportune moment to commence her task. From the moment she had seized upon the powerful drugs they had never for an instant been off her person, and taking one of the phials from her bosom, she entered the pantry, and a moment later its contents had mingled with the contents of the tea urn. Fortunately the drug was almost scentless and tasteless, and she had no reason to dread discovery. Her only fear was that the steward might be seized with a sudden spirit of neatness, and subject the ware to a thorough rinsing ere he applied it to its proper use. Two hours elapsed, yet she had effected nothing more, and tea time was fast approaching. She had been watching and waiting to catch the cook out of his galley, oblivious of the fact that her purpose might be effected with less risk of discovery in his presence. But necessity forced that conclusion upon her at length, when she suddenly had occasion for some hot water, to obtain which she said him a visit.
"Why, bless my soul, missus, you is a stranger!" exclaimed the cook, adding, with a certain independence of tone he had never dared to assume before.
"What kin I do for ye?"
"I came for some hot water, Joe."
"Hi! I am't got none but just nuff for do tea missus."
"O, salt water will do."
"Hi! what you want hot salt water for?"
"To temper a bath, Joe. Have you any?"
"Hah some—not very much though, but much you can't give me pitcher," and he extended his hand.
"I'll help myself," and she entered the galley, when he retreated by the opposite door, muttering:
"Hi! Guess you've come down a peg."
She had gained all she desired. In a moment the contents of the second phial

was mingling with the water for the men's tea, while she beat a hasty retreat, leaving off her pitcher empty.
Supper was had at the usual hour, and ere night closed in the effect of the drug was becoming visible. At eight bells the watch was called, but one man only made his appearance, yawning and stretching.
"Eh! how's this! Where are the watch demanded Wild, as the seaman passed him to relieve the wheel."
"Snoring on their chests, sir."
"What the deuce—can't they sleep enough without snoring in the dog watch! Hi-yah! Hang me if I ain't half asleep myself! and pausing at the fore-castle door he hailed the men.
"Eight bells there! Dy'e hear. This 'll never do—ten minutes behind time in a dog watch."
The men came yawning, while their shipmates relieved them, their leader repairing to the quarter-deck, which he traversed a few times, and passed at the wheel to find the helmsman nodding at his task.
"Here you! keep your eyes open, confound you. What's got into us all to-night! Hi-yah, hi-yah! Hang me if I can keep my own open," and tottering forward he came to anchor in the waist, turning his dim regards on the bank of haze which marked the outline of coast and mountain. As he gazed it grew denser to his imagination, and seeming to advance rapidly, had enveloped the vessel in its mantle, when he muttered: "Confound the fog. Why should it come up when—hi-yah—I'm so very sleepy!"
The last word was uttered in a half yawn. It was his last—the drug had done its work, and ere a minute elapsed he was stretched on deck in a profound slumber. The moment so much wished for by our heroine was come. Need we say that she was at hand to take advantage of the vessel's dimness become recumbent when she issued from the cabin, murmuring:
"Thank God! At last you are in my power, and making a hurried circuit of the deck, she passed at the wheel. It was performing the part of supporter to the snoring helmsman, when gently removing him she assumed his place, where she was joined within ten minutes by the invalid, who came dragging his braided form on all fours, to render such aid as he might.
"O, for the use of these limbs now, madam. If I possessed it what might we not accomplish."
"We will triumph as it is," she said earnestly. "They sleep like logs. Can you hold the wheel till I procure a chair for you?"
"Yes, indeed. I could steer like a pilot if I never see the compass," and turning on his back he seized the helm, steering in that manner until she brought a seat, into which she aided him, when he assumed the duty of helmsman, steering with his uninjured arm as he sat, leaving her free to attend to other matters.
And she did attend to them. In less than an hour every soul of that sleepy crew were securely bound hand and foot, and then she turned her attention to the anchor. It was fortunately off the bow, and in the shank-painter. Five minutes later it was ready to let go, when she repaired aft to report progress.
"Are you not becoming fatigued, Mr. Halstead?" she demanded, after stating what she had effected.
"Not I. Thanks to your care I can steer all night if required. But is not that the glimmering of a light, about a point open on the weather bow?"
"I don't know." I thought I observed something like a glimmer when on the fore-castle just now.
"You did, and it's the Prock light. We must have the tide in our favor. Hurrah! we may almost laugh at the wretches now."
(To be Continued.)

Correspondence.

Interesting articles and letters, brief and pointed, are solicited. We are not responsible for the statements made by our correspondents. Contributors must send their names. In case of anonymous contributions, we will not be held responsible for their contents.
"A man in Indiana took his bundle in his hand, and he started on a journey for to see the fabled land, but he found in New York city, what was new to him at least, He'd go to a long way further to get "Way Down East."
Editors Weekly Telephone.
Sirs,—On Wednesday last three gentlemen from down your way took their bundles in their hands and came up here to New Germany. They said they wanted to go East—about as far as Halifax some of the neighbors intimated to them that they were off the route, but they said they were in a hurry, didn't care about getting there till after June 20th. They concluded to stay all night and said, if we would come up to see school-house in the evening they would explain to us why the rail road has not been built, and why tax on flour goes down as easy as other, if the asophagus is sufficiently dilatable. These were matters of much interest, and so a large crowd of us went to hear them, and perhaps you also would like to know what they said.
The first speaker was the Honorable C. A. Smith, who gave us a review of the financial and railway policy of the Government during the last term. He told us that when the present Administration went to Halifax, they found the ancient capital in a state of utter delapidation. Carthage, after the sack, or Boston, after the big fire, could not compare with it. The retracting and demoralized Liberals had fairly "gutted the town." But the talented and high-minded men who now assumed the reins of power never flinched in this crisis. Never before had the constituencies of Nova Scotia sent to the front, men of such brilliant courage, such executive ability, such high-heeled patriotism!
With mastery hands and politic judgment, they seized the situation and evoked order and prosperity from the chaos which the folly of their predecessors had created. Such men! In this bright galaxy of Tory stars might be seen the illustration of every human grace, and the exponent of every perfect way. Caution joined with High Enterprise; Modesty mated with matchless talent; patriotism and devotion clasped hands, and noble endeavor stood cheek by jowl with mastery management.
With such a Government success was sure and so "things went on extremely well" just as they did when "Teddy Began courted Winnie." Everything prospered with them. In their hands the wheel of fortune became a potter's lathe upon whose magic mandrill the toughest difficulties and the most obdurate affairs were imbued with plasticity and were easily moulded for the aggrandizement of Nova Scotia.

get some good salt. What's it worth?" asked the farmer.
"One dollar and a half a bag," was the reply.
"What?" exclaimed the ruralist, why I paid \$1 per bag last year for it.
"I know you did but your good friend Tilley (the farmer was a Conservative) has placed a tax of 25 per cent on all imported salt and a specific duty of 20 cents per bag, consequently Liverpool salt which I sold at \$1 last year will now cost you \$1.50."
"I don't believe it. Tilley would not do such a thing. Why can't you use anything but Liverpool salt?"
"Well he has done it," continued the grocer; "he is endeavouring to foster Canadian industries by making you fellows pay for it."
"It looks—like it, if that's what he is doing, but can't you give me the salt for less than \$1.50. I'll use a great many bags this year."
"Not a cent less."
The farmer after making a tour of the city, returned to the grocer's and accused him of being a "briny." But he very clearly stated his views on the iniquitous tariff, and the Reform candidate in Frontenac is assured of one solid vote. When a farmer's pocket is touched he feels it.
—Kingston Whig.

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Editors Weekly Telephone.
Sirs,—Will you please insert these few lines in your paper in reference to an attack made upon our School Inspector by a person calling himself W. P. S. As I think he is mostly unworthy of notice. Therefore, it would be degrading to both Mr. Pattillo and myself to answer his most untruthful remarks. I will only say that my experience as a teacher is altogether different. Mr. Pattillo's manner is perfectly free and easy in a school-room (I never saw him bluster) and instead of filling the children with fear on entering the school—his genial pleasant manner of speaking to both teacher and pupils inspires them with confidence and respect. It must be only a very ignorant school that would fear Mr. Pattillo's visits, and then I think both teacher and pupils deserve a severe reprimanding. Thanking you, for your valuable space,
I remain, yours respectfully,
A TEACHER.

THE SALT QUESTION.

HOW THE TARIFF NIPS THE FARMERS.
"God day!"
"How are you?"
The first was the opening utterances of a farmer who had come to the city to do business, and had entered a grocery establishment.
"I'm going heavy into the manufacture of butter and cheese, and I want to

The Honorable speaker explained to us that the chief embarrassment of his party arose from the fact that the late Liberal Government got tired of ruling the Province upon the staid and sober principles of political economy, and, just for the fun of it, formed themselves into an Unlimited Liability Company, and pledged the faith of the Province to pay subsidies to railroads everywhere, from Cape St. Mary to Scatterie, and then, having first depleted the Treasury of every dollar, they handed over the government to their successors. This was a mean thing for the Liberals to do.
To meet their pressing needs, the first act of the Government was to pass a bill authorizing them to borrow a large sum of money. This bill was rejected by the Legislative Council, and this was their first patriotic effort frustrated. To follow Mr. Smith's recital through all its details would take more space than you could possibly give me, and so I will sum it up. He says that the Government now owns all the railroads in Nova Scotia, and has got a mortgage on them all besides, and, if we will elect them for the next few years more, they will first abolish the Legislative Council, which puts a veto on their getting "tick," and then just make a grab at everything in North America that goes on axle-grease.
The Bill for building the Nietaux and Atlantic Railroad is, Mr. Smith says, a law of Nova Scotia, and would, he thinks, be a very good law, if it were not for certain "riders" and "whoppers" with which it has unfortunately become associated. When asked why the road is not immediately put in construction, Mr. Smith kindly explained that the Government has no money. They have sinking fund bonds, current accounts, banking funds, floating debts, mortgages, music and moonshine, but, no money! No money for our railway subsidy, our roads, our bridges!
Indeed the financial situation at Halifax, as portrayed by the honorable speaker, bears a close resemblance to that which existed in the U. S., in the war period of paper money, and which was thus described by Mr. Chunks at the request of his wife: "You see my dear, the agglomeration of meretricious, illusory and phantasmagoric, financial emanations from the Federal capital, in the form of irredeemable *ignus fatui*, predicated upon a vacuum, have so amplified the circulating medium, that the argent and auriferous metallic substances have appreciated in a ratio corresponding with the enormous and incipient issues of the less ponderous and more portable Chasserian currency; so that the solidified "spendulicals" are mighty scarce." Mrs. Chunks couldn't see it, but, electors of Lunenburg, if you want to see it, look away down East!
Vote—Nietaux & Atlantic Railroad, Farewell,—farewell to thee, Stearns' fair daughter!
(Thus warble thy people of this countree)
No pearl ever lay under Oman's green water,
More pure in its shell, than the "sell" is in thee.
And now may every elector who voted against Wade and Eisenbaur, adopt the language of the contrite Quaker. "Verily, I have been buffeted by the wiles of Satan in the form of a damsel!"
I am yours very respectfully,
GUSTAVUS GELIQUILL.

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NOMINATION DAY.

Great Liberal Demonstration.

The proceedings in Lunenburg on Nomination proved a Grand Liberal Demonstration. At an early hour in the morning electors began to arrive from the country, and between nine and ten o'clock a procession of carriages containing Liberal electors of Bridgewater and other parts of New Dublin Township filed into the town. Over one hundred horses were counted in this Liberal procession.

From about eleven o'clock till nearly one

F. B. WADE, Esq.,

of Bridgewater, addressed the electors from the steps of King's Hotel, an impromptu gathering numbering several hundreds of voters, having assembled the moment it was hinted that Mr. Wade would address them. As there are few electors in this county who have not already heard Mr. Wade's forcible and captivating addresses on political questions, we need say nothing to convince our readers of its character and effect. We have heard of more than one elector who has paid Mr. Wade's speeches in this contest the highest of all compliments, that they had previously intended to vote for the Tory candidates, but after listening to him they could not do it.

About half past eleven o'clock, the Sheriff's Court for Local Nominations having opened in the Court House at 11, the Liberal candidates and a few friends proceeded to the Court House, where

CHARLES EDWARD CHURCH,

of Chester, Gentleman, was proposed as a candidate for the General Assembly of Nova Scotia, both orally and in writing, by James Eisenhaur, of Lunenburg, Merchant, and E. D. Davison, Sr., of Bridgewater, M. P. His agent for the payment of election expenses, Mr. James E. Whitford, of Chester, Farmer, was duly appointed by writing signed by the candidate pursuant to law.

GEORGE ANSUS ROSS,

of Lunenburg, Barrister, was proposed as a candidate for the General Assembly of Nova Scotia, both orally and in writing, by Robert Hunter, of Bridgewater, Iron Founder, and James E. Whitford, of Chester, Farmer. His agent, Mr. Samuel A. Chesley, of Lunenburg, Barrister, was duly appointed by writing signed by the candidate. Both candidates voluntarily took the qualification oath and paid their deposit of fifty dollars, receiving the Sheriff's receipt therefor, their proposers demanded a poll, and their nomination was complete.

At twelve the Sheriff, who is Returning Officer for the Dominion as well as the Local Elections, declared the Court open for Dominion nominations, and promptly

THOMAS T. KEEFER,

of Bridgewater, Merchant, was nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons, by a writing paper signed by twenty-seven gentlemen.

The signatures were witnessed by Mr. Robert A. Logan, of Bridgewater, Merchant, who duly attested the same before the Sheriff. Mr. Keefe's financial agent, Mr. Robert A. Logan, was duly appointed by writing signed by the candidate, the deposit of two hundred dollars paid, a receipt taken, the candidate voluntarily made oath before the Sheriff that he was a natural born British subject, and his nomination was complete.

Soon after this performance was over Hon. W. H. Owen, Q. C., the legal adviser of the Tory candidates, appeared upon the scene, examined the nomination papers of the Liberal candidates, which had been prepared by Mr. Chesley, of Lunenburg, took notes from them, apparently as a guide for preparing the Tory nomination papers, and in the course of an hour the nomination papers of the two Tory candidates for the House of Assembly, Charles Arnold Smith, of Chester, Blacksmith, and William Robert Calder, of Bridgewater, Lumberman, was handed in.

We may remark here that, so far as we can learn, no financial agents were appointed by the Tory Local candidates, and consequently, as any one can see by looking at the Act of 1875, passed by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1875, for the prevention of corrupt practices at elections, no election bills incurred on behalf of the Tory Local candidates (except their private expenses, hotel bills, &c.) can be legally paid at any time. Tory committees and canvassers will please make a note of this.

Later the nomination papers of Charles Edwin Kaulbach, of Lunenburg, Gentleman, were handed in, and at 3 o'clock the Sheriff announced the names of the two Dominion and the four Local candidates, and declared his Court closed.

Then ensued an amusing scene. There were some fifty people inside the Court

House, mostly Tories, and Mr. Kaulbach got up and proposed that Dr. DeWitt, of Chester, be Chairman, to preside at the public meeting to be held outside. The motion was put and Dr. DeWitt elected Chairman. Mr. Kaulbach then proceeded to claim that the two Dominion candidates should have each an hour and a half to discuss Dominion questions, and that the four Local candidates should divide whatever time might be left when the Dominion candidates were through, which would be of course after 5 o'clock. Mr. Church and Mr. Ross protested against this, Mr. Smith grumbled, and finally it was arranged that the Dominion candidates should each have three quarters of an hour, and the Local candidates each half an hour.

Meantime there were seven or eight hundred electors outside, including representatives from all parts of the County, and the Liberals, determined that a few Tories inside the Court House should not dictate to the hundreds of independent electors outside, proceeded to test the matter by appealing to those electors. Mr. Robert Hunter moved from the Court House steps, that

JAMES EISENHAUR

be Chairman, and the motion being seconded and put was carried by an overwhelming majority. When the candidates and others came out from the interior of the Court House upon the steps, the Tories protested that Dr. DeWitt, having been elected Chairman inside, should preside outside. This did not satisfy the independent electors outside, who resented being dictated to by a little clique who had enclosed themselves in the jury boxes inside, and on the question being again put to vote, Mr. Eisenhaur's election as chairman was sustained, and the Tories had to submit. This was victory number one for the Liberals.

MR. KAULBACH

then proceeded to address the electors, with his hat on. (The Liberal candidates all paid the electors the tribute of respect of speaking with heads uncovered.) Mr. Kaulbach said it was unfair and ungentlemanly after Dr. DeWitt had been chosen chairman inside, that the proceedings inside the Court House should be disarranged by the people outside. He then proceeded to state that it would be his greatest delight to represent the people of this County, and to promote their interests, which were identical with his own. He said the man to occupy this post should be men with deliberation, to place themselves in a position creditably to discharge the duties of representative of this County. They should be men possessed with emotions of interest, not exercised by party feeling and emotions at all. The issue before the people was whether we should have one-sided free trade or protection. This statement he repeated at intervals, with variations, throughout his speech. He said the Liberal leaders were afraid to go upon the platform and face the intelligent people (he blushed a little here) but went into back corners of the country and told the people they had to pay a duty on flour.

He admitted the right-hand pledge of 1878, and said there was no additional tax on flour; the duty of 50 cents did not increase the price, but on the other hand we made \$629,000 a year out of the people of the upper provinces, because they had to pay that amount to the Government at Ottawa for duty on American coal. He said superior extra flour was \$7.25 a barrel in 1877, and \$8.84 in 1881, and that baker's flour was \$8.70 in 1877, and the same price in 1881, a ridiculous statement on the face of it. Why should superior extra be higher than baker's flour in 1877, and lower in 1881? He made some extravagant large statements about deficits under the Mackenzie Government, and the extravagantly small statements about surpluses under the present Government. Where the Tory newspapers and Sir S. L. Tilley claim a surplus for 1882, of \$7,500,000! he put it at \$4,450,000! He attempted the right-hand pledge of Railway contract, forgetting that before he voted for that contract in 1881 he condemned it in a speech printed in the Lunenburg "Progress." He said he had been prevented from travelling over the County to canvass, because he had been served with subpoenas to attend two cases in the Supreme Court.

MR. KEEFER

who was received with cheers from upwards of two thirds of the audience, spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, and Electors of the County of Lunenburg, I thank you for your kind reception. I stand before you as the candidate of the great Liberal party to represent you in the Parliament of Canada, and to enunciate there in your behalf the principles of that great party. One of those principles is freedom of trade, a principle adopted in Britain thirty years ago, when the labors of Golden and Bright had caused a reaction against the protective principles which had come down from the dark ages. Before that principle was adopted in England the people

were in a state of destitution. What was the result of the change? In 1840 the foreign trade of Great Britain amounted to £172,000,000; in 1879 it amounted to \$611,000,000, a gain of £446,000,000 in round figures, or over 250 per cent. under free trade. And yet we are told that this free trade is going to do us so much injury. Look at the condition of the people of Great Britain. In 1840 no less than 201,000 paupers received aid, in 1881 only 111,000 received aid, a reduction of 90,000, while the population had increased in the meantime by ten millions. My friend Mr. Kaulbach's picture of the terrible depression in free trade England has no existence in fact; it exists only in his lively imagination. (Hear, hear.)

The principles of the party we oppose to-day are the same as they always were; the same as when they called themselves Confederates. Nearly twenty years ago they were Conservative, and they disregarded the rights and liberties of the people as they do now. They have changed their name from Conservative to Liberal-Conservative, apparently because they are ashamed of the name Conservative. Would Johnston, who led the Conservative party in this Province thirty years ago have sat along side of Sir John Macdonald in the Dominion Parliament after Sir John had been convicted of taking a bribe, in the Pacific Scandal affair, of \$302,000 taken out of the pockets of one individual? Would the Conservatives of this Province 40 years ago have sat with these men, who call themselves Liberal-Conservatives, men with two faces, Jonas faced, looking two ways at once? Now they are protectionists; in 1878 they were readjusters, when they got into power they told you a different story. When they got beyond your reach they put a duty on the poor man's woollens and cottons as high as 100 per cent, of the rich man's fine cloth of 20 and 25 per cent. They said they must protect the interests of the manufacturers. Are we to be lured to enrich a few millionaires? This is the question. (Hear, hear.)

It is all very well for Tory candidates to tell us we pay no duty on Canadian flour and manufactured goods. They have flour in Canada to get rid of, and they want to force it upon us; they want to force their manufactures upon us. Mr. Kaulbach talks about factories here. What factories? There are more cotton factories in the Dominion now than are required. We have the best kind of factories here, one fisheries, which give more employment to the people of this County than half a dozen cotton factories could, because the cotton factories could not get a sale for the goods they made. These people are like the Republicans in the United States, who put as high duties on the people as they can bear, until now the people are trying to turn them out. There the people are trying to lower the tariff; here one party is trying to raise it.

(Mr. Keefe here read a quotation from a leading American authority, showing that the iron industry which had long enjoyed a protection of 160 per cent. was beset with strikers, because the laborers could not get a living at their present wages.)

That is the state of things in the United States! That is the state of things in this country. The United States railroads all over the country, and yet the country is depressed, notwithstanding the people have free trade between thirty odd large states and fifty millions of people, while here we can have no such advantage, with our small population.

We are told we must be taxed because Upper Canada produces more flour than we do. You might as well expect water to run up hill as expect Nova Scotians to trade with the Canadians. (Hear, hear.) How many tons of coal do you suppose were shipped from Nova Scotia to Upper Canada last year? Perhaps Mr. Kaulbach can answer (Mr. Keefe passed, but Mr. Kaulbach did not answer.) (Four hundred tons! Cheers and laughter.) Yet they tell you this tax on coal is a benefit to you. I get this from it, that I pay a duty of 50 cents a ton on all the hard coal I burn in my house.

Now you are told there is no duty on flour. Well, that is the most laughable assertion any man has had the effrontery to stand up and make before intelligent people. When Mr. Kaulbach held up his right arm and said he would sooner have it cut off than vote for a duty on flour (cheers), he did not say Canadian flour. (A voice: He said the poor man's bread.) (Cheers.) Last year 472,000 were paid in duty on breadstuffs by the people of the maritime Provinces. (Mr. Keefe here quoted from a speech of Sir John Macdonald the statement made before an Ontario audience, when some one complained of the coal duty, that the duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour enabled the farmers and millers of Ontario to take out of the people of Nova Scotia twenty, aye, forty times the amount of the coal duty.)

Three gentlemen you have it out of

the mouth of their own leader that there is a duty on Canadian flour. (Hear, hear.) That is the leader of this Confederate, Conservative, Liberal-Conservative, Protectionist party. (Laughter and cheers.)

I have been in trade ever since I was a boy, forty-five years ago, and I always understood that a restricted market increased prices. Suppose there were only one shop in Lunenburg. Would not the shop-keeper make you pay high prices? Suppose there were a dozen. Would you not get a better price? Just so with this flour trade; they compel us to go to Ontario for our flour. (Hear, hear.)

But there is more than flour you have to pay a duty on. I will take the duty on woollen goods. I find they have taken a most extraordinary way; they put on a specific duty by weight. Now know the commoner the article used by the poor man, the heavier it is; the rich man's fine goods are lighter. The consequence is the rich man pays from 20 to 25 per cent. on his goods, while the poor man pays 60 and even 100 per cent. on his woollen garments and blankets. (Hear, hear.) To show you that these duties are unnecessarily high, I will give you an example. One cotton fabric made 27 per cent. profit in 1878, under the old tariff; last year it made 53 per cent. That is the effect of this tariff. Who pays those large profits? The consumer of course. Those profits were made last year's expense of 1878.

Now I happen to have here an election card circulated for Mr. Kaulbach last election. Here it is. What does it say? "Vote for Kaulbach! He knows your Country."

(Mr. Keefe here read a quotation from an account of the money he had done to represent you on the part of the people. "The party people have had a policy with previous trade, within our Home Industries, promote our Shipping and Fishing and benefit all classes of laboring men, by giving them employment by lightening their Taxes, and placing the burden on the RICH MAN'S SHOULDER. His platform is NO DUTY ON FLOUR, MEAT, and a higher duty on SILK, WOOL, and the Rich Man's Linens and Fabrics.")

They told lots of us they were going to revive our fisheries. Did they mean that the people on the banks would catch more fish? That is the kind of story they used when they thought they would not be found out.

How does protection give employment in this town or county? There is no man walking about your streets with nothing to do. You don't need cotton factories and woollen factories to give you employment. We have here employment for all hands in the natural industries of the conservative. Mr. Kaulbach said in his card in 1878 he would lighten the taxes of the poor man and place the burden on the rich, and that his platform was, no duty on flour. How has he carried that out? Sugar now is just a cent a pound heavier than when the Kaulbach led us into Confederation. (Hear, hear.) The duty on molasses is just the same to-day, 15 per cent., as it was in 1855. Mr. Kaulbach cannot say he stood for a protective Province in the Dominion Parliament. He was a mere machine, worked by the Government wires. He forgot his country when he got to Ottawa; he forgot us poor folks down here, when he got among the big folks up there, the Princess Louise, Sir John Macdonald and the rest of the knights.

When a good Liberal member from Antigonish moved that the claim of Nova Scotia to a share of the Fishery Award be considered, a Conservative moved that the matter be put aside and not considered, and Mr. Kaulbach voted for that motion. (Hear, hear.) He forgot his country then. That inshore fishery, to us just as much as a man's door yard. Return us to power, and we will get a share of it. (A voice: You will, you will!) Yes, I will. The three miles out from the coast belonged to this Province just as much as three miles from salt-water inland, and the Dominion Government is now in possession of the rent received from the Americans for twelve years use of it. The Conservative members from Nova Scotia forgot their duty to their own province when they voted against that act of justice to us. Mr. Kaulbach by his vote on that question stands convicted of being an enemy of his country. (Cries of yes, yes; no, no. The records of the House show it.)

If the protectionists carried out their principles to their legitimate conclusion they would put up a Chinese wall around the country. Look at Ireland, a country oppressed by a few wealthy people who own the country. The Government will make a second Ireland of Manitoba by their railroad monopolies. When the Manitoba Legislature chartered a new railway to run south, the Dominion Government threw it out. (Hear, hear.)

I must confess I listened with astonishment to some of the assertions Mr. Kaulbach made. He talked about one-sided free-trade. Free trade enables us to buy in the cheapest, and sell in the dearest markets. Protection forces us to buy in the dearest market, under protection we are simply scabs, bound at the feet of the Upper Provinces. It is

one-sided protection.

I was astounded when Mr. Kaulbach told us that it was the Opposition in the House of Commons that induced the Government to cut short the life of Parliament by one year. Those poor Filgarlicks of Liberals, in a minority of about 70, what harm could they do? And yet the life of the late Parliament was cut short one year on their account. Was not the absurdity of that manifest? (Voices, Yes.) The true reason is there are American capitalists anxious to pick up some of the crumbs the mills of Canada are expelling from the people, and they have gone to the Government, and to try to ensure a five years lease, these capitalists are willing to help on the protectionist cause this year. The question now is, whether you are going to be robbed by a few millionaires for another five years or not.

Now we had most extraordinary assertions made to us on Saturday last in contrasting the state of the country in 1878 and now. In 1878 the whole world was depressed, Great Britain, the United States, the continent of Europe, and this country with the rest of the world, we are told the N. P. has made these brisk times in Nova Scotia. I can hardly understand how any man, pre-empting by a knowledge of public affairs, can stand up before a public audience and make such an assertion as that. The times are just as bad for the shipping and freight interest now as in 1878. In 1873 times were good for shipping; \$12 per M. was obtained from Bridgewater to the West Indies. Was that the N. P.? They told us our vessels going to the West Indies would bring return cargoes of sugar to the Halifax and Montreal fisheries. I watched that pretty closely, and the first vessel that took a load of sugar to the Halifax refinery was a Norwegian barque. That was N. P. for us in Lunenburg County. (Cheers.)

Now, gentlemen, I would like to say a few words about the Fishery Bounty. I undertake to say, and I defy any man to contradict me, that a more foolish attempt to deceive the people of these maritime Provinces was never perpetrated by any Government under the sun. \$150,000 to be divided among 60,000 fishermen! \$2.50 per man! That is a bounty, isn't it? (Laughter.) In a family of five it will be 50 cents apiece. It will pay the duty on five barrels of American flour. A merchant of this town has been saying outside, "go in for Kaulbach, and you will get \$5 a ton on fishing vessels." The fishing vessels of the Dominion aggregate 42,000 tons. That will hardly allow \$5 a ton out of \$150,000. \$2 a ton will come to \$84,000, and a dollar apiece will be left for the shore fishermen. Is not that a bounty for a paternal Government to give the fishermen of Nova Scotia? They rob us of the Fishery Award and give us a dollar apiece for the fishermen. (Hear, hear.)

Now, what we Liberal candidates go in for is, first the special benefit of our own County. Charity begins at home. (Hear, hear.) Then, gentlemen, we will look after the interests of our Province, our own country. Then we will look out for the maritime Provinces, for we are all rowing in the same boat. (Hear, hear.) Then we will give the balance of our attention to the rest of the Dominion. I will not say I will cut my right hand off before voting for a duty on flour. The party to which I belong will take off that duty when we get into power. Mr. Blake has pledged himself to that and he is an honorable man. I will vote for a settlement of the Fishery Award, so that it shall not be kept dangling before us year after year.

I thank you for the attention with which you have listened to this my first attempt to address an open air meeting, and promise that if you send me to Ottawa, I will do the best I can to represent you.

MR. KEEFER retired amidst a storm of cheers from upwards of two-thirds of the audience.

MR. CALDER,

who received a faint cheer to encourage him, said the same things he said in the Drill Shed at Bridgewater on Saturday last, that he had been a Liberal, he now supported the present Tory Government and approved of every thing that Government had done. He said this was his adopted county, but he wished there were more Pictou voters in it. He had tried to start a Woollen Mill in the County himself, but the affair had broken down. He said the words of Sir John A. Macdonald, that the people of Ontario took twenty, aye forty times as much out of the people of Nova Scotia by the flour tax as they had to pay in the shape of coal tax, must be a misprint.

MR. ROSS,

in coming forward, was received with hearty cheers. He spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, Electors of the County of Lunenburg, I hope you will pardon me if I correct a few misstatements made by Mr. Kaulbach. He says that he was locked up in Court and prevented from visiting the County. I am in a position to con-

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tradit him, and to prove that he is wrong. I saw him in the country on Monday and Tuesday, while one suit in which he was subpoenaed was being tried, with my own eyes. (Hear, hear.) I am told he was in the County on Wednesday, and I am credibly informed he was not in the Court House at all. (Hear, hear.)

Another statement I wish to correct is that the County of Lunenburg is in a better position to-day than ever before, owing to the National Policy. I say such an assertion is an insult to your intelligence. (Cries of No, Yes.) What had the National Policy to do with the catch of fish, or with the good crops which a good God gave us, or with the high prices of Lumber in the old country, and in South America and the West Indies? These are the causes of the good times.

Mr. Kaulbach tells you they have a surplus, but he don't tell you that when the McDonald Government first went into power, the Dominion in 1867, the public debt was \$200,000,000, and that now it is \$200,000,000.

Another statement he made was that the Opposition Candidates go into holes and corners. You know, gentlemen, how the campaign of 1878 was conducted, who went on the platform and discussed public questions fairly and squarely, and which party took the hole and corner canvass. (Hear, hear.) And I ask you if we have not been discussing the political issues of the day during this campaign in public and inviting free and open discussion.

Now, I do not intend to say a great deal about the flour duty. The Liberals have the same canvas from the extreme East to the extreme West. The Conservatives get up into Ontario singing to the tune of the duty on flour. Sir John A. McDonald as Mr. Keefler quoted, told the people of Ontario they took more, twenty and forty times more out of the people of the Maritime Provinces through the flour duty than they paid in coal duties. Mr. Calder says that is a misprint. Well, how about Sir Charles Tupper's speech at Colburg, where he told the people that the Maritime Provinces paid \$360,000 a year in bread tax, I suppose that is a misprint too! (Cheers and laughter.)

Another statement of Mr. Kaulbach's is that the election of 1878 was run upon the question of Protection and anti-protection. You know better. They said, return us to power, and we will re-adjust the tariff; the poor man's rice and tobacco is taxed too high, and the rich man's brandy and cigars are taxed too low; the poor man's cottons are taxed too high, and the rich man's silks too low. They did not say, return us, and we will put on a 35 per cent tariff and put a duty of 50 cents a barrel on flour. Did they come forward in a manly fashion and tell you these things? (Cries of no, no.) I say, no; they hoodwinked you, and I ask you if, when they decided you in 1878, you are going to trust them in 1881? (Cries of no, no, no voice yes.) Do we not pay more for Canadian flour? I say we do. The Canadian miller takes advantage of the 50 cents duty.

The Pacific Railway Syndicate has been referred to. The second syndicate deposited \$1,500,000 in a bank, a pledge of good faith and responsibility, and said give us the contract, with \$3,000,000 less money, 3,000,000 acres of less land, no monopolies, and no exemptions from taxation. But the Government said, no, we will give the contract to those other fellows, we will give them \$25,000,000 in money, 25,000,000 acres of land, freedom from taxation, and perpetual franchises. I say this Government is not only grinding you to the earth with taxes greater than you can bear, but is wasting, and worse than wasting the money taken from your pockets.

I say the Fishery Bounty is nothing more nor less than an election kite (cries of no, yes, yes, yes) to catch your votes. (Hear, hear.) The Fishery Award was paid over in the winter of 1878, and acknowledged in the Governor-General's speech in 1879. Nothing was said about a Fishery Bounty then. But now they say, we can catch those fellows with a bounty of a dollar or so apiece.

of the Council would have accomplished itself. Mr. Smith and his friends said further, send us to power, and we will abolish County Courts; they are a fifth wheel to the coach. Mr. Smith did not abolish the County Courts, but he increased the fee in the County Courts, as Mr. Wade and Mr. Owen well know, on every summary and appeal suit by \$7.50.

They said too, return us to power and we will give you better roads and bridges. If Mr. Smith denies it, hundreds of electors have lately told us so. Mr. Smith can settle the dispute with them. Now during the last year of the old Government they spent \$103,000 on roads and bridges. During their first year of the present Government spent \$80,000, their second year \$97,000, their third year \$103,000, and now, in their fourth year, when they are running an election, \$150,000. You see that instead of increasing the road and bridge grant they have actually decreased it. Where Lunenburg got under the old Government \$11,000 a year for her roads and bridges, she has only got under this Government \$5,000, \$6,000 and \$8,000. If you, gentlemen, had gone over the roads of this country with a yardstick the last fortnight you would have blessed this Government.

Let us turn to the County Incorporation Act. I say the work was done as present, and did not cost so much money. I say too that no Government had a right to bring about a radical change in the management of our affairs without taking the voice of the people upon it. (Hear, hear.) It is the old Confederate scheme upon a smaller scale. (Cheers.)

I contend that under the present system of road supervision where you spend a dollar you do not get more than 50 cents worth of work, and see what the roads are doing. The contractor comes along and makes the road, and when it is done the supervisor goes over it again. How good or not, whether it is earth or brush, I say too that the men living in the vicinity have a right to earn the money expended on their roads. Under the present system a contractor may come 20 miles with a gang of men and take the money from under your noses. (Hear, hear.)

Now, last not least, look at the railroad. It was commenced under a Liberal Government, and if you want it completed you will have to send a Liberal Government back to power. Let us see the position of things. A year ago Mr. Dacey, representing a large American Company, said he would put \$35,000,000 on the Government, would build the road, equip it with steel rails instead of iron rails, built wharves, and would not ask for the subsidy until 30 days after the Government Engineer to be a first-class road in every respect, allowed only that interest at 5 per cent, was provided on the subsidy after it was due. If you forward that offer, they would have jumped at that offer. But they were bumped by Mr. Dacey, and never would build it. They took \$400,000 out of the treasury at Ottawa, which belonged to that road and appropriated it for other purposes. At the same time, gentlemen, do not be surprised if you have a telegram to-day or to-morrow that the road is to be built. It is easy to build roads on paper, and our road will probably be completed by the 20th on paper. But I think that is too thin an election kite to catch your votes. (Applause.)

No doubt effort will be made to show that the revenues of this Province are a great deal less than when the old Government was in power, that we have lost \$82,000 a year, which the Anti Confederates wrung out of the Dominion as Better Terms. To counteract that gentleman this Government has had an increased revenue from the Crown Land Office of \$14,000, an increased subsidy of 80 cents a head, the price of a sheep skin (hear, hear), on 400,000 goats against \$85,000 before, amounting to about \$11,000 a year, and some \$50,000 increased royalties on coal, making altogether, gentlemen, the handsome sum of \$76,000 a year to set against the \$82,000 we lost. But gentlemen, the road grants before 1878 were \$200,000 and been over \$100,000, till this election year, when they are giving you \$150,000. They said they were going to return. How have they done it? They spent trips for the Government. The late Government had one Librarian at \$720 a year; this Government pays him and another at \$1,000 a year. That is economy for the Government. (Applause.)

Now we do not wish to catch the electors of Lunenburg by false promises. I have endeavored to gain his support by falsehood. (Hear, hear.) If we cannot obtain your support by fair statements we will stay at home. I do not want to go the Assembly and come back having a record of broken promises. All I propose is that if elected I will do all I can for the County first, for the Province second, and that I will endeavor to get the Maritime Atlantic Railway built. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ross resumed his seat amidst loud applause, and

Mr. SMITH, who was relieved with the best round of applause given to any Government speaker, addressed the electors. His speech was almost a repetition of his speech at the Drill Shed here on Saturday, erroneous and extravagant statements of the Provincial revenues under the old Government, and erroneous and contracted statements of revenues under the present Government. He admitted the system of road supervision was bad, but promised to try and mend it if he got back to the Assembly. In regard to the Nictaux Railway he said that the Company refused to go on under the conditions agreed to by Mr. Bedford on their behalf, and that Mr. Bedford would not deny it. (Mr. Wade said Mr. Bedford would deny it, and he would deny it for Mr. Bedford.) He wound up by reading a telegram from the Provincial Secretary stating that notice had been given to the Company to go on with the road and the subsidy would be paid. This was received by the large audience with derisive cheers and laughter, and cries of "Just what Mr. Wade predicted on Saturday."

MR. CHURCH, on coming forward was received with rounds of applause. He said: Mr. Chairman and fellow Electors of the County of Lunenburg, I believe that the principles of the Liberal party are most in accordance with the necessities of the people at large, and hence I am a Liberal. At the same time I do not place all the good in one party; I have many friends in the Conservative ranks, I believe some of them will vote for me on the 20th of this month.

Gentlemen, Mr. Charles Edwin Kaulbach has seen fit in a recent letter in the Progress to charge the Liberal members from this Province between 1874 and 1878 with being derelict in their duty to their constituents. I say the charge is false. He charges us with not getting a share of the Fishery Award for this Province. The last session of Parliament under the Mackenzie Government ended about the 15th of May 1878, that the warrant to sign it over to Great Britain was not signed till the 28th of November, 1878, and that when the Award was paid over the Mackenzie Government had been in power at least a month. I say that when Charles Edwin Kaulbach put his name to that statement, it was unfair, and were I in the Dominion field I would dress him down. (Hear, hear.) If he will meet me on any open platform in this county, and attempt to discuss Liberal matters I will meet him. (Hear, hear.)

Gentlemen, I am in the field as the unanimous nominee for the Local House of a representative convention of the party, and that nomination has been confirmed by the vote of four days. Mr. Smith during his term of four years has never had the kind of a record, a single blue-book. The Tories thought we could not get out a United Liberal ticket, but we have a ticket representing believe some Conservatives will vote for that ticket. (Cries of yes, yes, they will.)

Mr. Kaulbach stuffed the electors of this county with a great many stories in 1878, but he did not meet us on the platform. The "hard times" cry was used against us. But it is times' cry was used by the electors present, that protected us as free trade countries? The Mackenzie Government was charged with the "hard times," but the Dominion stood up for the whole civilized world as well as your country, and Nova Scotia stood the pressure as well as the rest of the Dominion. Now they are trying to catch you with a "good times" cry. What I thought about the good times? They told us about the fact that we sold 400 tons of coal in Ontario last year. (Laughter.) What are the facts? The output of coal was larger last year than before because we sold more in the United States, and because the domestic consumption was greater.

These Tories must think they are almighty autocrats. (Laughter.) Mr. Kaulbach invokes the Deity. I don't think he has enough reverence for the deity when he claims for the Dominion Government the credit of the good catch of fish and the good crops. Where do we export our fish? How much goes to Canada of the products we raise and export? Did she ever take any of our lumber? (Cries of never, never.) She sends us thousands of articles of manufactured goods, while our lumber goes to the United States and the West Indies, and our deals to Great Britain. Our fish goes to the West Indies the United States and Brazil. Canada does not buy from you a dollar's worth, while this tariff hinders you from buying from the

American who buy from you. Now Mr. Smith and Mr. Kaulbach have to be measured on their merits. I talk about the saving they made, and how they paid off some of the provincial debt. They saved \$400,000 of the road debt. I am a free-trader in principle. I know we must have a large revenue from our tariff, because the policy of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues have entailed great expenditure upon the country. But a revenue tariff of 20 per cent would be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of the country to-day. What have we? A tariff, not of 20, but of 35 per cent. (Hear, hear.) What is the result? Mr. Kaulbach says we have a surplus of \$4,500,000. His party newspapers say it is \$7,500,000. I say it is \$5,500,000, belongs to you, and me, and ought to be in our pockets, (applause), instead of lying in Ottawa.

Now, gentlemen, I have to talk to you about Local politics. If there was had financing previous to 1878 you can not charge it to me. We must take the situation from 1878 till to-day, and ask ourselves what is to be done from 1882 onward. Mr. Kaulbach says this very platform has said, what was Charles's record? I tell him that in the four years under the Mackenzie regime while "hard times" prevailed, I got five dollars for the county of Lunenburg to one he has got for it out of an increased revenue and a surplus. What has he done? (Voices, nothing nothing.) I did fairly well by the County of Lunenburg. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Kaulbach has no right to impugn my record. I impugn his. (Hear, hear.)

Now they say Local matters are small. So they are. All the great questions and education, except the important one of celebrating confounded Quebec scheme to the parliament at Ottawa. The Local issues of to-day are the County Incorporation Act, the Supervision of roads, and the abolition of the Council. In 1878 I fought a losing battle in the Council. I could have had a seat in the Council, and soon afterwards the whole town of the road drops out, then I say the system is a failure and a fraud.

Now a Councilor ought to know who is a good man to lay out money on the roads. Let him appoint such a man, who will have the work properly done, and make an affidavit of the expenditure and you will have better roads. I am in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. I would not go in there when I had the chance, and bury myself among non-elder enough to be grandfathered. (Laughter.) The right time when they abolished the Council was when they passed the British North America Act. The Council contains some worthy men, but in the language of Sir John McDonald, "their usefulness is gone." Mr. Smith and Mr. James say \$400 was too much. I ask if they ever made the attempt to reduce it? Their sock-dodger from Queens said it should be \$600. They had the meanness to say that \$300 was enough for the gentlemen in the other Chamber, but those old gentlemen brought the members of the Lower House to bay, and I give them credit for it. I say six weeks is enough to do the business of the country, and if I am elected, if it is shown that my pay should be lowered to meet the other requirements of the country, I will vote for it (cry of "time's up").

My policy on the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway is this—\$350,000 have been spent by the Company, and \$800,000 paid by the Government, as one dollar to four, and it should be completed. These gentlemen have been in power four years and given \$200,000 and hardly a blow has been struck on the road since the last election. How many years would it take to build the road at that rate? (cheers, a voice: why was it not built?) I will tell you; because we have had an Eastern Government. (Hear, hear.) A Provincial Secretary from Pictou, an Attorney General from Antigonish, a Commissioner of Works from Colchester, and the re-constructed Government of to-day is located in precisely the same counties. The Western Members of the Government were men like White of Shelburne, a rat who has left the sinking ship, Lunenburg, the first County in the Province in its fisheries, have been third if the census had been properly taken, has rights which have hitherto been ignored by this Government. You elected the enemies of the road to 1878. (Applause.) If we are elected we will use every legitimate and honest effort to have the road done.

Mr. Smith, who is no doubt the best man on the ticket, has read you a telegram saying the road is now to go on. What a time to send a telegram of that nature to the electors of this county is not so easily dispensed with. I say you know the principles which govern the Liberal candidates, and you know the support for the whole ticket on the 20th of this month.

Mr. Church retired amidst great applause, after which hearty cheers were given for the Liberal ticket, the Chairman and the Queen. A feeble attempt was made a cheer for Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Tory candidates.

West mentioned the programme of Liberal candidates for the week, which the Tory candidates were invited to attend and address, if they would. After a little confusion owing to the absence of Hon. W. H. Owen to address the electors, who did not appear until a late hour, the crowd dispersed, and the day in Lunenburg.

power. The greater portion of that money belonged to this county for its railroad. Did we get a cent of it? They talk about the saving they made, and how they paid off some of the provincial debt. They saved \$400,000 of the road debt. I am a free-trader in principle. I know we must have a large revenue from our tariff, because the policy of Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues have entailed great expenditure upon the country. But a revenue tariff of 20 per cent would be sufficient for all the legitimate wants of the country to-day. What have we? A tariff, not of 20, but of 35 per cent. (Hear, hear.) What is the result? Mr. Kaulbach says we have a surplus of \$4,500,000. His party newspapers say it is \$7,500,000. I say it is \$5,500,000, belongs to you, and me, and ought to be in our pockets, (applause), instead of lying in Ottawa.

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Now they say Local matters are small. So they are. All the great questions and education, except the important one of celebrating confounded Quebec scheme to the parliament at Ottawa. The Local issues of to-day are the County Incorporation Act, the Supervision of roads, and the abolition of the Council. In 1878 I fought a losing battle in the Council. I could have had a seat in the Council, and soon afterwards the whole town of the road drops out, then I say the system is a failure and a fraud.

Now a Councilor ought to know who is a good man to lay out money on the roads. Let him appoint such a man, who will have the work properly done, and make an affidavit of the expenditure and you will have better roads. I am in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council. I would not go in there when I had the chance, and bury myself among non-elder enough to be grandfathered. (Laughter.) The right time when they abolished the Council was when they passed the British North America Act. The Council contains some worthy men, but in the language of Sir John McDonald, "their usefulness is gone." Mr. Smith and Mr. James say \$400 was too much. I ask if they ever made the attempt to reduce it? Their sock-dodger from Queens said it should be \$600. They had the meanness to say that \$300 was enough for the gentlemen in the other Chamber, but those old gentlemen brought the members of the Lower House to bay, and I give them credit for it. I say six weeks is enough to do the business of the country, and if I am elected, if it is shown that my pay should be lowered to meet the other requirements of the country, I will vote for it (cry of "time's up").

My policy on the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway is this—\$350,000 have been spent by the Company, and \$800,000 paid by the Government, as one dollar to four, and it should be completed. These gentlemen have been in power four years and given \$200,000 and hardly a blow has been struck on the road since the last election. How many years would it take to build the road at that rate? (cheers, a voice: why was it not built?) I will tell you; because we have had an Eastern Government. (Hear, hear.) A Provincial Secretary from Pictou, an Attorney General from Antigonish, a Commissioner of Works from Colchester, and the re-constructed Government of to-day is located in precisely the same counties. The Western Members of the Government were men like White of Shelburne, a rat who has left the sinking ship, Lunenburg, the first County in the Province in its fisheries, have been third if the census had been properly taken, has rights which have hitherto been ignored by this Government. You elected the enemies of the road to 1878. (Applause.) If we are elected we will use every legitimate and honest effort to have the road done.

Mr. Smith, who is no doubt the best man on the ticket, has read you a telegram saying the road is now to go on. What a time to send a telegram of that nature to the electors of this county is not so easily dispensed with. I say you know the principles which govern the Liberal candidates, and you know the support for the whole ticket on the 20th of this month.

Mr. Church retired amidst great applause, after which hearty cheers were given for the Liberal ticket, the Chairman and the Queen. A feeble attempt was made a cheer for Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and the Tory candidates.

West mentioned the programme of Liberal candidates for the week, which the Tory candidates were invited to attend and address, if they would. After a little confusion owing to the absence of Hon. W. H. Owen to address the electors, who did not appear until a late hour, the crowd dispersed, and the day in Lunenburg.

Correspondence.

Interfere with articles and letters, brief and pointed, are welcome. We do not require for the statements and opinions of our correspondents. Contributors must give their names. "In confidence" is evidence of their good faith.

"Then a bold fisherman" rose in the middle. And from a small bundle, he pulled out a fiddle. He tuned up his instrument, all on the high strings. And it sounded far sweeter, nor the nightingale sings!"

Weekly Telephone.

Sirs, - As you did not hear the Hon. G. E. Kaulbach, when he addressed the electors of New Germany, I thought I would send you a few notes and comments. I will therefore hasten to write the honorable gentleman said, nor the order in which he said them, but will briefly notice some of them as they occur to my mind. The first point which presents itself is a conversation which took place in a western town, between the honorable member for Lunenburg and a certain person, (name not given) who was engaged in a line of business not entirely unconnected with razor grinding. It appears from the recital that this person was, at the time referred to, in reduced circumstances. His business, which once was good, had, of late years, fallen off so much, that he must have had a hard time to live, especially if his family was large. I do not wish to convey the impression that Mr. Kaulbach has formed any disreputable acquaintances abroad, or has been seen in hotels engaged in conversation with any persons of questionable character or seedy appearance. I will therefore hasten to explain that this razor grinder was not one of the common kind. He not only ground, but made them, and many other kinds of edge-tools. He forged them, he ground them, and he polished them: in short, he could turn his hand to anything in that line, and finally he went and sold them, 'most everywhere out West. From this it will be seen that Mr. Kaulbach's acquaintance was not only respectable, but was highly distinguished, and in a restricted sense, he was ubiquitous, and was altogether, such a person as an M. P. might speak to without compromising his personal or parliamentary dignity. The speaker told of this manufacturer used to sell forty thousand dollars worth of edge-tools annually, but, owing to the heavy duties upon his wares, he now could sell but four thousand dollars worth in a year. I neglected to say, the figures apply to his sales in the cities of Toronto and Montreal. Mr. Kaulbach would have us infer from this statement, that the National policy has thus stimulated the production of thirty-six thousand dollars worth of hardware annually in the Dominion, but this conclusion is by no means inevitable. He did not tell us how the price of these indispensable articles compares with former years. He did not tell us whether we could get cheaper in Toronto, or get shaved in Montreal as reasonable as ever, but probably there is no great change, if the customer is a bluenose. Mr. Kaulbach did, however, make it quite plain that, the people of these two towns buy, every year, four thousand dollars worth of hardware, from this delapidated hooster alone, besides all that they buy from other manufacturers and firms, and pay the big duty upon them.

Some of the utterances of the honorable gentleman would lead us to infer that, he does not think, the name which his party has lately assumed is yet sufficiently mixed, and that he would like to be called a Liberal-Fenian-Conservative. England is going to the dogs! No more. Her mandates make heroes assemble. Nary here! The pillars of Hercules have tumbled down upon the garrison of Gibraltar! The torrid fervors of the Persian Gulf have melted Aven to a grease spot! The turret-ships have all collapsed! All this, because, he sees Gladstone the Gentle, sitting at the Queen's gate! The present unhappy condition of Ireland has been caused by England's free trade policy. Electors of Lunenburg, if you do not believe that Mr. Kaulbach ever said this in a public meeting; ask a hundred intelligent men of both political parties, who heard him say it! Ireland wants protection for her agricultural products! Ireland now has the protection of two thousand miles of storm-bashed ocean, and a thousand miles of canal and railroad, over which freight and insurance has to be paid, between her and the prairies of America! What more protection could she ask! The British consumes give to lands! Besides, Ireland has no agricultural surplus; nor even a potato peeling. "The potatoes they are small, and they dig 'em in the fall, and they eat 'em, skin and all," and where's the surplus! It comes, this

way! they price out their living with Indian-meal, which they get from America; and there is not a bog-trotting booby in all the Green Isle, who is such a fool as to believe that, his laugh would be "just as cheap" if it was heavily taxed with a "protective" duty. Time and space would fail me, to notice all of the stupid fallacies which we are asked to receive as facts by the advocates of this iniquitous system, but I think I have said enough to let you know how the Tory fiddle sounds when the long-bow is drawn for the delectation of New German audiences. As we sit upon the hard benches of our humble school-house and watch the performer, we again adopt the language of the Quaker: "Behold, a man of sin scratch the tail of a horse against the bowels of a cat!"

Yours respectfully,
GUSTAVUS GULLGILL.
New Germany, June, 1882.

To The Electors of Lunenburg County, GENTLEMEN:

At this important crisis in the History of our Country, it behooves us to look well to the men who would gain take a seat in the Parliament of our common country, and examine their past performance and present promises, on the test of their doings of the past four years. They may have served themselves, nor their constituents in the Dominion and Local Parliaments, and if we find any promises broken in the past you may be sure there will be none broken in the future.

We propose to examine our Dominion Member first:

Promise No. 1. He would not tax the poor man's Bread. Oh! No! He would rather have his right hand severed from his body than do so.

Performance. He did assist and vote of four times in favor of placing a tax on Flour to the tune of fifty cents per Barrel. Corn Meal included, his hand still kept on as a choice member of his body, with which to salute Electors in 1882.

Promise No. 2. Would readjust the Tariff, and see to equitable tax on dutiable articles in common use.

Performance. He placed, or requested duties to be placed on the poor man's Woollen Clothing, about three times as high as on the rich man's fine goods.

Promise No. 3. He would induce the Government to give large assistance to voters of our County, such as Lighthouses, Breakwaters, Fog-Whistles, Post Offices, Custom Houses, Great Roads and Bridge Repairs, and secure a fair share of the Fishery Award.

Performance. No Post Office near our County, except at private expense. No Custom House. Not one Dollar expended in the County, except for such works as had been projected by the former Government, and approved by Church previous to Kaulbach's Election, such as Marine Hospital and Lighthouses, that had to go on no matter who was in power.

Promise No. 4. He promised to do all in his power to assist our Railroads to completion.

Performance. He did assist in the construction of a Railroad to Manitoba and the far West Pacific, and by placing a restriction clause in the last Dominion Railway Act, in regard to handing over Roads to the Nova Scotia Government, which made it impossible for the Nova Scotia Government, to assume ownership of the Roads until they finished the missing link at Digby and Annapolis, on the Western Counties Road, thereby delaying the completion of the Nova Scotia & Atlantic Road for an indefinite period.

Reasons Why. - Because we the Dominion Members and our friends in Lunenburg County, having purchased largely Lands in Manitoba, must in-

prove our garden there, and the people's money will do it. We (the land owners) reaping the benefit of the raise in property there. Self the first law of nature our warrant.

ASSISTERS NOW MADE: - That Pettie Revere Breakwater is to be built, Fog-Whistle placed on Iron-bound Island, and several improvements, such as Custom House, Post Office, Harbor Improvements, &c. These promises are only political necessities. FACTS TO CONSIDER: - Why was not the above improvements carried on during the last three years, when the Government claim to have a large surplus of money? Why delay until the eve of Election and then promise to do? Beware of Election promises, remember the Bread Tax promise.

Yours, &c.,
R. HUNTER.
Bridgewater, June 5th, 1882.

To Charles Edwin Kaulbach, Member of Parliament, Dominion of Canada.

A short note to a correct answer via "Lunenburg Progress," BRIDGEWATER TELEPHONE, or any other way. Name where one dollar was received by Lunenburg County through any vote of yours?

Who voted to with-hold Nova Scotia's share of the Fishery Award? Who voted to improve the far West with funds raised by duty on wares of the Maritime Provinces? Who voted for the clause in the Dominion Act restricting the Nova Scotia Government from assuming ownership of Railways, thereby delaying Niagara & Atlantic's completion indefinitely.

Who voted the duty of Cocoonists? I am, yours respectfully,
R. HUNTER.
Bridgewater, June 10th, 1882.

A SALT LAKE PROTESTION.

The announcement that Elder Scraggs would speak in the Twentieth Ward Meeting-house on "Home Industries Divine Inspiration" drew a large audience. Scraggs having lately purchased an interest in a soap factory, it was predicted by his acquaintances, that his course would lead a trifle toward his business. He spoke as follows from the text, "Cleanliness is next to Godliness." "My brethren, nothing which God has put into the mouth of the inspired writers was ever said amiss. The idea comes with almost miraculous adaptability to the present stirring epoch when there are so many that doubt the inspiration of the word and the soap. Now, we should all take the words of Scripture home to our hearts as if it were nothing but soap made here in Salt Lake. There are other soap factories here in Salt Lake, but none that do as mine can. I succeeded in the soap business because I have faith in the revelation of the Divine word. My recipe was revelation direct from Heaven. We read in the good book of the angelic clad in raiments of shining white, and I have doubt in my mind that the same sort of soap is used in heaven as I am now retailing at ten cents a bar, although I have a cheaper grade for the country trade. Every man's soul is like an old dirty towel that has been used for two weeks. It needs the cleansing process to make it white. We must be cleansed in the work of repentance and faith, and put right through the wringer of affliction, which, by the way, reminds me that Brother Boggs is now selling the Excelsior market, better a good deal than Smith's old rickety machines, who is now an apostate from the true faith, and the spirit of the Lord abides not in him. Unless you patronize the men where in the faith the doors of salvation open not unto you, and your soul will roast in the everlasting damnation of hell. My soap is now being made: plain and scented, and put up in convenient packages. We will use the 18th hymn, "The Lord will wash my guilt away," with the choir standing. - Salt Lake Tribune.

THE BREAD TAX.

Lunenburg Tories say this is the only County in the Province mean enough to make a fuss about the tax on flour, meal, &c.

To convince them that some folks outside this County are just mean enough to regard this unrighteous tax as something more serious than a joke, we insert the following which speaks for itself: -

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle: Sir, - The trade returns for the year ending Jan 31, 1881, show some curious things, and how certain taxes bear heavier on one Province than another. For instance, Nova Scotians paid duty on corn meal \$4,816; all the other Provinces together paid only \$26,335; and while Nova Scotia paid 40 cents per barrel, Quebec paid only 33 cents per barrel. Nova Scotia paid 15 cents a bushel on what wheat she imported, while Quebec paid only one-sixteenth part of one cent per bushel on what she imported. Nova Scotia also paid seven and one-half cents per bushel on what corn she

imported, while Quebec only paid a shade over one-half cent per bushel on what she imported. Also, on flour we paid 50 cents a barrel, while Quebec only paid 37 1/2 cents per barrel. The people of Yarmouth, Digby, Annapolis, and on the Bay Shore of Kings County, can appreciate the benefit of the duty on flour and meal under the N. P., and in the coming election will show their appreciation.

ANTI-FLOUR TAX.

Harborville, Kings Co., June, 1882.

IN ANCIENT TIMES

sick persons were thought to be possessed of evil spirits of a most malignant type. In pursuance of this superstition the poor sufferers were often subjected to terrific tortures for the purpose of dislodging the horrible demons. Until quite recently, even medical practitioners seemed to treat human ailments, although some fiendish presence were to be driven out, or disgusted out of their patients by poisonous and loathsome drugs. The fact is that nearly all that is now known respecting diseases and their proper treatment has been brought to light within a comparatively few years. It is abundantly clear that all those old theories were gross delusions; and that those old medicines, many of which are still in the market, and unsparingly advertised, can pass no merit beyond what is accidental.

THE FOLLOWING REMEDIES

are designed and compounded in harmony with the facts and principles of modern medical science, and are harmless if used as directed. Based upon the wisdom and experience of the best talent on the continent, they are offered to the public in full assurance of their proving far superior in curative virtues to old medicines of the old schools.

DR. DIDWELL'S LUNG VIGOR

combines the virtues of the well-known old Lung Medicines with several recently discovered pulmonary specifics. In addition to its healing powers, Lung Vigor possesses peculiar tonic properties for the Lungs. In this respect it differs from, and greatly exceeds all those old preparations and inferior mixtures which flood the market, and figure so conspicuously in connection with miraculous cures, chronics, &c. The general testimony of the many who have tested Lung Vigor is: - It is by far the best and most remedy yet proposed for diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs. Lung Vigor is especially designed to cure or relieve

Old Colds, Stubborn Coughs, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Throat Diseases, Loss of Voice, &c.

Lung Vigor exceeds any Patent Lung Medicine we know of.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D. A. E. COCHRAN, M. D.

Lung Vigor promptly cured me of a very bad cold with harassing Cough.

C. C. ATKIN, M. D., C. M.

Lung Vigor is the best Cough Medicine I ever tried.

REV. C. LOCKHART, (Liverpool).

Lung Vigor cured my father of Bronchitis with Loss of Voice. I find it the best remedy I ever used for the Throat and Lungs.

REV. W. H. ALLEN, (Niagara).

Lung Vigor cured my son in a short time, of what was thought to be Galloping Consumption, after he was reduced to a mere skeleton, and given up incurable.

Geo. E. CHURCH, (Ohio).

Lung Vigor sells like hot cakes - send me a fresh supply at once.

J. H. BALCOM, (Wilmington, N. S.)

"O. K." TONIC VERMIFUGE.

A good authority says: "Most children and many adults are the victims of those loathsome reptiles, - WORMS. They destroy the delicate by thousands, and more or less affect the health and injure the constitution of multitudes. The Proprietors of "O. K." Tonic Vermifuge assure the public of its entire freedom from all poison or hurtful substances; and that it may be relied on not only to expel Worms, but also to tone and strengthen the system, wasted and debilitated by these merciless vermin - WORMS!"

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS. - The following are among the numerous symptoms and diseases caused by worms: - Deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath, frequent picking of the nose, grinding of the teeth in sleep,

pain in the head and stomach, hardness of the belly with slimy stools, indigestion, low spirits, a wasting away of flesh, tremblings, faintings, fits and death.

WHAT DOCTORS THINK OF "O. K."

"Our knowledge of its formula constrains us to believe "O. K." Tonic Vermifuge to be the safest, surest, and best popular remedy for Worms. The peculiar mode of administering "O. K." must certainly enhance its efficacy, while rendering it quite agreeable to take.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D. A. E. COCHRAN, M. D. C. T. ANDREWS, M. D.

A TRADER'S EXPERIENCE WITH "O. K."

In the fall 1880 my son's life (aged 7 years) was despaired of - no one understanding his ailment. While watching with him one night I thought worms might be the cause, and gave him "O. K." Tonic Vermifuge. The good results were almost past belief. He at once began to recover, and his health since has been better than ever before. I have sold dozens of bottles since then, always with entire satisfaction to the purchaser. In fact, the family of a neighbor - McLean - I am convinced "O. K." Tonic Vermifuge saved the lives of two children, in whose case, like my own boy, worms were not at first suspected.

WILLIAM F. SELIG.

I have sold one dozen "O. K." Tonic Vermifuge. It gives good satisfaction.

I. S. SANFORD.
Burlington, Hants Co., N. S.

DR. DIDWELL'S ANTI-RHEUMATISM, AND LIVER REGULATOR.

(A TONIC BLOOD PURIFIER.)

Certain derangements of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Kidneys, produce an acid poison in the blood, which causes Rheumatism. If this poison is confined to a limited space, and the blood but slightly tainted a good Liniment, Heat, and many other simple remedies often afford relief; but where the blood is highly charged with it, a radical cure can only be effected through its thorough purification with such a remedy as "Anti-Rheumatism."

TESTIMONIALS.

Our knowledge of its virtues warrant us in pronouncing Dr. Didwell's Anti-Rheumatism far superior to any Patent Medicine we know of intended for the same purpose.

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D. C. C. ATKIN, M. D., C. M.

I have employed Anti-Rheumatism in my practice, and find it the best Rheumatic Remedy I ever prescribed.

W. S. ROBERTSON, M. D.

I have used Dr. Didwell's Anti-Rheumatism, and find it all it purports to be. One bottle promptly cured a painful Rheumatic affection in my limbs, and relieved me of a Chronic Bilious Disorder. Judiciously used, I believe this Medicine capable of doing much good.

REV. A. L. YOUNG, (Lethbridge).

T. G. MACK, Esq., of Dalhousie, Lumbering Contractor, desires the following facts made known for the public benefit.

"I sold 3 bottles only of Dr. Didwell's Anti-Rheumatism with the following results: - My brother Thomas had suffered for years with Rheumatism, and this spring (1881) was afflicted also with Bilious Dyspepsia. He had about given up work. One bottle not only cured him of both ailments, but also relieved his wife of Rheumatism and Nervousness.

"Mr. George Russell, (Contractor) was in a wretched condition from Liver Complaint and vitiated blood, one bottle made a well man of him.

"Elias Jodrey was carried home from the woods with Rheumatism - a fearful case. He had to be lifted in and out of bed for many days, being in great agony all the time. A bottle of Anti-Rheumatism was sent him on Saturday, and on Monday he was at work again. I consider it the only good remedy before the public for Rheumatism, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia. It cures quickly and the cures last.

THE LUMBERMAN CURED.

"For six weary years I was not free from the tortures of Rheumatism. I used everything I could find recommended for it, but found no relief until I tried Dr. Didwell's Anti-Rheumatism." One bottle completely cured the Rheumatism in a few days, and so benefited me in other respects that I consider myself a new man."

ISRAEL RAWLING.

The Didwell Medicine Co., Proprietors. Sold Wholesale and Retail by B. H. POINER, (Manager), Bridgewater, N. S.

and found on Retail in Village and Country Stores throughout Western Nova Scotia.