

CHIGNECTO POST.

WILLIAM C. MILNER,
Proprietor.

VOL. 9. NO. 7.

Deserve Success and you shall Command it.

SACKVILLE, N. B., THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

Terms: \$1.50 per Annum, Postage
prepaid. If paid in advance \$1.25.

WHOLE NO. 423.

LITERATURE.

THE HAUNTED HOTEL.

Wilde Collins's New Story.

A Tale by the first living English Novelist,
from the N. Y. World.

CONTINUED.

On the day of the marriage Agnes Lockwood sat alone in the little drawing room of her London lodgings burning the letters which had been written to her by Montbary in the by-gone time.

The Countess's maliciously smart description of her, addressed to Doctor Wybrow, had not even hinted at the charm that most distinguished Agnes—the artless expression of goodness and purity which instantly attracted every one who approached her. She looked by many years younger than she really was. With her hair complexion and shy manner, it seemed only natural to speak of her as a girl, although she was now really advancing towards thirty years of age.

She lived alone with an old nurse devoted to her, on a modest little income, which was just enough to support the two. There were none of the ordinary signs of grief in her face, and she only tore the letters of her false lover in two, and threw the pieces into the small fire which had been lit to consume them. Unhappily for herself, she was one of those women who feel too deeply to find relief in tears. Pale and quiet, with cold trembling fingers, she destroyed the letters one by one without daring to read them again. She had torn the last of the series, and was still shrinking from throwing it after the rest into the swiftly destroying flame, when the old nurse came in and asked if she would see "Master Henry"—meaning that youngest member of the Westwick family who had publicly declared his contempt for his brother in the smoking room of the club, not even deigning to read them again.

Agnes hesitated. A faint tinge of color stole over her face. There had been a long past time when Henry Westwick had owned that he loved her. She had made her confession to him, acknowledging that her heart was given to his eldest brother. He had submitted to his disappointment; and they had met thereafter as cousins and friends. Never before had she associated the idea of him with embarrassing recollections. But now, on the very day of his brother's marriage, to another woman had consummated his brother's treason towards her, there was something vaguely repellent in the prospect of seeing him. The old nurse (who remembered them both in their cradles) observed her hesitation; and sympathizing of course with the man, put in a timely word for Henry. "He says he's going away, my dear; and he only wants to shake hands and say good-bye." This plain statement of the case had its effect. Agnes decided on receiving her cousin.

He entered the room so rapidly that he surprised her in the act of throwing the fragments of Montbary's last letter into the fire. She hurriedly spoke first.

"You are leaving London very suddenly, Henry. Is it business or pleasure?"

Instead of answering her, he pointed to the flaming letter and some black ashes of burnt paper lying lightly in the lower part of the fire-place.

"Are you burning letters?"

"Yes."

"His letters?"

"Yes."

He took her hand gently. "I had no idea I was intruding on you at a time when you wished to be alone. Forgive me, Agnes—I shall see you when I return."

She signed to him with a faint smile, to take a chair.

"We have known one another since we were children," she said. "Why should I feel a foolish pride about myself in your presence? Why should I have any secrets from you? I sent back all your brother's gifts to me some time ago. I have been advised to do more, to keep nothing that can remind me of him—in short to burn his letters. I have taken the advice; but I own I shrink a little from destroying the last of the letters. No—not because it was the last, but because it had this in it."

She opened her hand, and showed him a morsel of golden cord. "Well! let it go with the rest."

She dropped it into the flame. For awhile, she stood with her back to Henry, leaning on the mantel piece, and looking into the fire. He took the chair to which she had pointed, with a strange contradiction of expression in his face; his ears were in his eyes, while the brows above were knit close in angry frown. He muttered to himself, "Damn him!"

She rallied her courage, and showed her face again when she spoke. "Well, Henry, and why are you going away?"

"I am out of spirits, Agnes, and I want a change."

one necessary word—"Yes."

"Did you go to the church?"

He resented the question with an expression of indignant surprise. "Go to the church?" he repeated. "I would as soon go to—"

He checked himself there. "How can you ask?" he added in lower tones. "I have never spoken to Montbary. I have not even seen him, since he treated you like the soundest and the fool that he is."

She looked at him suddenly, without saying a word. He understood her, and begged her pardon. But he was still angry. "The reckoning comes to some men," he said, "even when they have been treated as well as I have."

Agnes took a chair by his side, and looked at him with gentle surprise.

"Is it quite reasonable to be so angry with me, because your brother married her?" she asked.

Henry turned on her sharply. "Do you defend the Countess, of all the world?"

"Why not?" Agnes answered. "I know nothing against her. On the only occasion when we met, she appeared to be a singularly kind and nervous person, looking dreadfully ill; and being indeed so ill that she fainted under the heat of the room. Why should we not do her justice? We know that she was innocent of any intention to wrong me; we know that she was not aware of my engagement."

Henry lifted his hand impatiently, and stopped her. "There is such a thing as being too just and too forgiving!" he interposed. "I can't bear to hear you talk in that patient way after the scandalously cruel manner in which you have been treated. Try to forget them both, Agnes. I wish to God I could help you to do it."

Agnes laid her hand on his arm. "You are very good to me, Henry; but you don't quite understand me. I was thinking of my brother's trouble in quite a different way, when you came in. I was wondering whether anything which had so entirely filled his heart, and so absorbed all that is best and truest in me, as my feelings for your brother, can really be so easily forgotten."

Henry rose to his feet, and looked down at her. "I have destroyed the last visible thing that reminded me of him. In this world I shall see him no more. But is the tie that once bound us completely broken? Am I as entirely parted from the good and evil of his life as if he had never existed?"

Henry rose to his feet, and looked down at her. "I have destroyed the last visible thing that reminded me of him. In this world I shall see him no more. But is the tie that once bound us completely broken? Am I as entirely parted from the good and evil of his life as if he had never existed?"

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Agnes hurried the little woman out of the room. "Don't give me time to repent and take it back again," she said. Emily vanished.

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your request." Emily was not only thankful—she was really touched. Agnes hurried the little woman out of the room. "Don't give me time to repent and take it back again," she said. Emily vanished.

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Where Death Took a Hand.
AN OLD-TIME GAMBLING TRAGEDY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

But perhaps the most soul-harrowing scene that ever took place at a gaming table transpired at a public house in Port au Prince some years ago. Several parties were waiting about the room for the game to commence. Among the crowd of idlers was a Captain St. Every, a noted gambler, deadly duellist and well-known man of pluck.

Some one spoke up, "Who'll play?" "I will play," said the Capt. of a French frigate which had just arrived in the harbor, and seizing a dice-box, threw to win or lose the amount of a small sum of money that then lay upon the table. He was ignorant of the stake to be played.

"Monsieur Commandant, you have won," said Captain St. Every, pushing forward the dice-box, and seizing a dice-box, threw to win or lose the amount of a small sum of money that then lay upon the table. He was ignorant of the stake to be played.

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Practice limited to diseases of the Eye and Ear.
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North Market Street,
SAINT JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

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Ship Agents & Ship Brokers,
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L. WESTERGAARD, } Philadelphia,
O. S. TOWNSEND, } July 24

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MANUFACTURERS OF THE
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ST. JOHN, - - - - - N. B.

SALES HAVE DOUBLED IN SIX MONTHS.
Manufacture six per week.
Send for Circular and Price List.

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FREESTONE
WORKS.
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Dorchester, N. B.

HAVING purchased the entire Stock in
Trade of Mr. Peter HAAG, and
with his previously large Stock of
ITALIAN, SOUTHERN FALLS, AND
RUTLAND MARBLES.

The Subscriber has now one of the largest
and best selected stock of Monumental
Marbles to be found in the country. All
Stock is guaranteed.
Prices twenty per cent. lower than
any other Establishment in the Province.

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-AND-
MACHINE SHOP,
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Mill & other Machinery,
Ship's Castings, Stoves,
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THE Subscriber having a large amount
of superior ITALIAN and AMERICAN
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Of Either Quality,
At greatly reduced prices. He has also
a large amount of MARBLE and first
quality FREESTONE at extremely low
prices. Also, Italian Marble Table and
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Persons are cautioned against buying
Southern Falls American Marble for the
Italian, as on account of their resemblance,
it is frequently sold for the latter.
Persons wishing to purchase will find it
decidedly to their advantage to call and
examine for themselves before buying
elsewhere.
All orders promptly attended to, and
finished in a workmanlike manner. De-
signs sent free when required.

S. B. ADRES.
Amherst, N. S., Dec. 18, 1876.

D. LUND, Agent for taking orders
in Sackville and vicinity.

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Point de Bute, - - - N. B.

Park Hotel,
King Square, - - - St. John, N. B.

FRED. A. JONES,
(Of the late Barnes Hotel.) PROPRIETOR.

UNION HOTEL,
Hopewell Corner, A. C.

S. B. OULTON, Proprietor.

Park Hotel,
DORCHESTER, N. B.

Chinecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., June 20, 1878.

Orangeism and Mr. Landry.

The "Protestant Interests" canvass so boldly advocated three weeks ago by our Sackville contemporary was found to be too infamous an experiment to be openly continued by the opponents of Mr. Landry. Hence Mr. Wood publicly repudiated that sheet. Mr. McQueen refused to own it. Mr. Humphrey declared it unworthy of him. Mr. MacKenzie had his shy at it. The consequence was that the enormous and the ignominious failure of the total collapse of this 5,000 Edition intended to thrill the Protestant heart and carry the elections—the Editor of it himself buried it last week in total silence. He had no word to say about it, either in justification or apology, but consoles himself with an attempt to slaughter Mr. D. L. Hanington.

While no doubt the cry "Protestant Interests" has now been openly abandoned, it is secretly used wherever thought safe. The *Age* and *Globe* are the worst offenders.

Mr. McQueen, in talking to an Irishman at Seadone and supposing him to be a Protestant, said: "It is time for the Protestants to rise and show themselves. Let the English and Scotch and Americans elect four Protestants." The Irishman answered: "It seems to me our number gives us a right to a candidate among the four, especially when the one we choose is Peter Landry." The latter stated that the Orangemen of Moncton and Salisbury gave a vote in a contest against Peter Landry. We hope not. We hope that that body will not bring disgrace upon such principles as equal rights, liberty of conscience, and freedom of religion, of which Order is in some degree become a representative institution, by lending itself to proscribe two fifths of this country. If, however, they so far forget the principles of justice as to throw the weight of their numbers behind, they will do much to weaken that Order upon the public mind, and to prove the assertion of the *Toronto Globe*, that Orangism is nothing but a political institution. Mr. Landry is entitled as the representative of the Protestants to a Protestant vote, and we trust the great wrong will not be done of denying that people their due. We warn electors against the secret canvass, "Protestant Interests," and warn members of their friends to abstain from their Protestant vote, if they will be doing themselves injustice not to treat the canvasser to the contempt due a knave.

gifts of the highest order as an orator, but as he is still suffering from rheumatism, he is invited to forego the idea of revisiting some of the old religious issues were labored.

Mr. Landry explained that Mr. E. J. Smith had not approached him in any way respecting the formation of a ticket.

The indications there seem to indicate the most undoubted success of the "Equal Rights" Ticket.

Hon. A. McQueen was nominated by S. G. Gilbert, Robt. T. McLeod, Frederick Trueman - and seventy others.

Joshua Wood nominated by Robt. Buck and forty others.

J. A. Humphrey nominated by Joseph Hickman, John L. Harris and one hundred and thirteen others.

John A. McKinnon nominated by J. S. Barnaby, LeRoy Lewis and one hundred and seventeen others.

A. E. Killam, P. A. Landry, D. L. Hanington and Joseph L. Black nominated by D. C. King, Edward McSweeney, H. V. Randall, J. S. Barnaby, J. J. Babin, J. H. Stevens—these and others from Moncton and 150 others from other parishes, including John Crossman, Jr., John Casey, Wm. Dilaunt, Amos B. LeBlanc, Lorraine R. Come, John A. MacFarlane, Thomas H. B. Tait, Jos. Finney, Sr., Taddy F. Richard, Isaac Anderson, Andrew White, Geo. Cormea, Jas Carroll, Jas. Dalton, Titus Micks, Cassimere Bourgeois, D. F. Crossman, John B. Hargreaves, Jas. McInnes, Thomas H. W. Smith, J. C. McManus, Alfred Raworth, W. J. M. Hanington, Wm. M. Ross, El. Cole, Chas. Hicks, and many others.

HON. A. MCQUEEN.

I appear simply as A. McQueen.

The Friend of the Poor Man.

fourth time I solicit your suffrages. I feel confident that the yeomanry of the County of Westmorland will support me. I will not go back into the charges brought against me previous to four years; I will confine myself to the present charges by which my enemies seek to defame me. On the 10th inst. I was elected to do duty for the County of Westmorland. Perhaps I did not. I did the best I could. Take the great roads; I obtained for Westmorland \$11,000 per year; she is entitled to only \$5,000 per year; the other \$6,000 was increased the sessional allowance of members from \$4 per day to \$300 per annum. Twenty-four members of the House memorialized the Government, asking for an increase to \$10,000 per year. The members that in Nova Scotia members got \$400; Ontario, \$600; Ottawa, \$1,000; and they asked are we not equal in intellect, in ability to serve the people? I told my colleagues I would not do it. I was told I was not. And it was made I must resign. In this position my colleagues from the county agreed to back me up. I wrote out my resignation. Finally, however, to defuse the difficulty, I proposed that the Government should reduce travelling expenses one half, which was assented to. The increase only makes a difference of \$50 to members from the County of Westmorland. \$5,800 was saved to the people of the county. I may refer to the reference to Crown Land parties had privilege of stampage over one square mile for \$4. The Government had some years ago attempted to raise the stampage. It raised such a storm that they were obliged to give up the idea.

The second charge respecting the Sears's estate, is one of the most vile and contemptible attacks that could be made against a political opponent.

Mr. Killam is a man of generous instincts, and whose conduct is so difficultly between the pastor of his church and the widow of a deceased and respected Deacon, he stepped to the front, in an fashion, paid up or arranged the widow's claim, and secured the discharge of his pastor from liability.

Could he conceive anything wrong in that, could detect evil in the best impulses of the human heart. Mrs. Sears today holds Mr. Killam in the most friendly and grateful remembrance.

He saved her from the trouble and anxiety of a protracted and tedious and harassing lawsuit by paying her demand, and it must be satisfactory to Mr. Killam to know that to-day her family are amongst the staunchest of his supporters.

Mr. Killam is the work-day man up from the ranks of the people. Having been a working man himself, he has all the sympathies and feelings belonging to that class. Men are generally divided into two classes: the one who can but wont help their fellow-men, and the other who can't. Mr. Killam belongs to the latter.

Possessing means as well as opportunities, and a desire as well as means, to help his neighbor, he has always been ready to lend him a hand or lend him his purse.

Mr. Killam has many ways, and we think that if Mr. Killam's sphere of labor and opportunity were enlarged, it would be used especially to help the working men of the country.

ago. We did not consider that sufficient revenue from the Crown Lands of this Province, and we placed a stampage of 60c. per M. We thereby increased the revenue from \$60,000 to \$75,000 and up to \$100,000 per annum. This timber revenues yield \$125,000, in consequence of the determined stand taken by the Government. The Act for abolition of imprisonment for debt was an enlightened measure. Men should not be incarcerated for debt. We have a right to see a country to put a man in jail for debt. The Government grasped with this great question, and in place of it substituted an Attachment Act. A relic of barbarism has been abolished and an Act placed on the statute book.

Now all the property a debtor has. Another act of this do nothing Government was the Free Grants Act. The Dominion Government granted \$10,000 for immigration. It took an advanced position; opened up settlement lands for the settlers. One of these settlements, in the Danish, is in a flourishing condition. Some from the others have gone to Kansas. We learn they are no happier nor better off there. We have a right to think that if ten of our young men went to the Crown Lands for settlement, we will make them allotments, roads, etc., and give them when they have 2 acres cleared \$15. There are three or four settlements under this Act. The municipal government is to be put in the people. The sessions perhaps did well. We felt we were people advancing, and in giving the people local self

Nomination Day.

government, we did an act for which we can justly claim their support." A broad and comprehensive Railway scheme was passed by the Legislature of the Province, so that only 300 miles should be built under this act. When we found the \$63,000 grant taken away from us, we felt we should not go into any more roads until we were paid what was clear. We placed in the estimate year by year \$10,000 to reduce the debt, and brought in a bill for that purpose, so that the debt will be gradually getting paid off. I brought in the Provincial Courts Act. I brought in a bill enlarging the jurisdiction of justices to \$40, but it was defeated. The Government felt that to ask a man to go to the County Court to get a small piece of land was not worth giving it up, and the appointed commissioners in each Parish with jurisdiction up to \$40. I do not

\$11,000 for great roads when she is entitled to only \$8,000 on basis of population. He incorrectly included in his calculation the County of St. John, including St. John, instead of \$11,000 the County of Westmorland would have had \$17,000! Mr. McQueen takes great credit for backbone for raising the lumber question, but he is not a backbone. The Government gave a grant of 1,320,000 acres of our best forest lands to the N. B. Railway. A high rate of stumpage rendered their land unsalable. The lumber trade came to the front and said to the lumber operators of the North: If you do not buy the stumpage I will. It was not the backbone of Mr. McQueen or the Government, but the backbone of the river States land monopoly of the Back River St. John. It is right that lumber lands should pay more than they have been, but it is not

think the sum high enough yet. Let it be up to \$80. I am in favor of that. I think the Government has charge has been made against me for taking \$42 dollars travelling expenses. This has been the charge from time immemorial. I never heard such a charge against an Executive before. I will not pay a cent to serve you and pay my own expenses. I say, reduce the number of Executive to five, or pay their expenses. Coach hire is another charge. Communication must be kept up between the Executive and the Legislature and the Government House. Can you ask your legislators to walk back and forth? It was thought advisable that the Board of Agriculture should be abolished. The old system was bad, because there was division of authority between the Executive and the Legislature. I think the right these men should claim the credit of acts into which they were not introduced. I think the Council is right enough, but not perfect. In large parishes the commissioner should be held by two or three. The act should be amended, challenge Mr. McQueen on the seed grain question. I will challenge him in the paper about 1st May, and went to the auctioneer's office, who told me it had been advertised first time that morning, and though the time of sale was passed there were no purchasers. I will challenge him in the papers in the rural districts and not in St. John for sale. I am here to show you the Government has been extravagant. Take the seasonal allowance. Mr. McQueen has stated that the Government has paid to West-Indians and negroes \$500,000 for the

response between the Government and Board of Agriculture, the control of the Agricultural matters, and it was considered desirable to place it directly under their control. Then there was the seed wheat—a charge preferred by Mr. Black who was a member of the Government, when he said ought to be sold in Western Canada. The Government apportioned the seed wheat to Counties according to rural population. St. John got no more than his share. The Government intended to sell the seed wheat in the Western counties, but it coming somewhat later than we expected I had it distributed. Mr. Black said the St. John wheat was advertised the same day it was to be sold and there were no purchasers. I state that the wheat was sold in the St. John County when it was sold on Friday. So much for the five hours notice! It is said, McQueen did nothing. We placed in the estimates \$25,000 to the building School Houses in four districts. I have no objection to that and I contrast the buildings that existed five years ago and those of to-day. I am proud of the

the cost of our legislators was \$7,793. In 1878 under the new agreement, it was \$14,410! A sum total of over \$6600 divided among 56 members is precisely \$100 per year. These are the figures that are taken from the public accounts are true! I am here to defend my position and show the corruption that exists. It is right Mr. McQueen should have travelling expenses. There have been 8 members in the Executive. The 8 members of the Legislature are supposed to reside at Fredericton. I am here to tell you that \$1,820 is taken to pay expenses of the other four! It is an outrageous charge! \$155 per day. Mr. McQueen took the largest fee. For every dollar he took the highest. Mr. McQueen has been a member of the Board of Works, which has taken \$1,400 in a lump sum for travelling expenses. He has never told us that (McQ) endeavored to put a stop to that and that was the only thing that was honorable. The Surveyor General pockets \$1,000 without an item. The Provincial Secretary \$400.

stand in favor of the Schools taken by the Government. Westmorland received £2,740 of that money. In addition to this the French are to receive £1280 for the French schools, and £100 for each of our schools. The building we occupied in Fredericton was leased. We built a fine one, costing \$50,000, and one dollar has been subtracted from ordinary services. The affairs of this Province are in as good and healthy condition as any other in the British Dominion. While it is said that there is no issue, I am told that the French people are going in a square phalanx against me. Why is this? What is my crime? Have I ever placed Protestant above Catholic? A large and magnificent province is to be elected an abode to Dorchester. I deny any wrong action in the matter. Is the Catholic vote going against me? When Mr. Landry says it is necessary for him to form a ticket to be elected, I say I do not believe it necessary for him to go to the polls to elect him or the representative Frenchman. The Protestant people are willing to allow their French fellow citizens a representative. They have their right; the party is large, but the English are large and have also rights. I do not desire to elect the Messrs. Hanington and Black to be elected by the English vote, I tell you that they rely upon the French phalanx to be elected. I said to a candidate: I think you are entitled to one, we to three; I will retire if we can get two. We could not get two, and I made an appeal to you to support the claim of the English to three representatives, and I prophecy you will sustain my appeal. I come to you to ask you if I have honorably discharged my duties; fearlessly shrunk from no responsibility; and have done no such consideration at your hands. Although he is supposed to be always present in his office. Besides these there are special charges for delegations. Two members of the Government spent a few hours at Dorchester to see the French people for £240! If you who do the work and pay the taxes of the country are rich enough to throw away money that way, why vote to perpetuate and sustain this extravagance. The Agricultural department is one of the most expensive in the Government, and they made a change and abolished the old board, it is fair to assume they intended to make an improvement. What did they do? One half of the annual vote to Agriculture, they voted into their own pockets for \$100,000, and an increased vote of \$5,000 into their own pockets! Take the Railway Subsidy Act. The Provincial Secretary made his calculations that the Province could subsidize 300 miles of Railway without interfering with the requirements of ordinary public services. After 150 miles were constructed the discovery was suddenly made that the Premier had no more money, and the Government refused aid to any more of the proposed railways, although the Cape Bretonville, Richibucto Branch and others were ready to be built and entitled to receive aid as those built. Now, although the Government has declared it is not in a financial condition to grant subsidies, the Provincial Secretary declared at St. John the other day, the Government intend to give subsidies, and that was the result of this act. Why simply this: the people are paying the interest on a debt of \$800,000 into which the Government has plunged the County, and we are now threatened with an increase. Mr. McQueen has been asked to give aid to himself with the officials. Assigned. When the present extravagance has

I come before you an untired and unbroken man, with a freshet of health, having, as a youth, come and settled amongst you, endeavoring to win my own way, and having participated in the advancements and progressive movements about me and the world, and having seen the good government and welfare of our common country, I venture to ask you to endorse my act in soliciting your suffrages. I am here in connection with Messrs. Kilham, Landry and Johnston, who are our agents on the Broad platform, and our glorious British Liberties which we hold as our most precious heritages. Our platform is Equal Rights to all, recognizing that the French, the Americans, and indeed all the people who have settled in this land, have the same rights of citizenship that we possess, and while Protestants form the larger and Catholics are smaller, we have yet to learn that the smaller and weaker people are to be overruled. We are to be as numerous as the Irish land, I have seen to be much of Westmorland of late, of its agricultural, mercantile, mechanical interests, and I believe it is worthy of any man's highest ambition to represent this people in the House of Commons, and it would be an object of pride, should you elect me, at the end of my term to render an honorable account of my stewardship. Hon. Mr. McQueen has been your representative for many years, and I now boldly challenge his statements. I call your attention to his statement that Westmorland got

tion or sect or creed! Who says the Protestant interests are in danger? The *Visitor*, the organ of Baptists: the press of this County? No, but a political faction who are willing to prostitute the highest and best feelings of the human heart, to aid their designs. Do not believe it. Were it successful; were you to lend your votas to proscribe the Catholic population of this county and deprive them of their rights as citizens, it would be to your lasting disgrace.

JOSHUA WOOD

said he had not strength of voice to reach the large audience, and he must ask indulgence. He was here as a matter of duty, having been elected to the office, and he wished every man to take his share in the public duties. He would have preferred to run independently but at an early stage Messrs. Killam, Black and Hanington announced they had become associated and we found it necessary to follow suit. I wish publicly to state, however, that we are bound together by no common policy or common purpose except to defeat the other Ticket. We do not agree upon any platform and are therefore independent of each other to do as we choose. I shall now refer to some gentlemen on the other side; first to Mr. Hanington. That gentleman said at a meeting in Moncton that my record was as clean as a sheet of white paper. I have no record, and I have no record to be proud of. He claims to be proud of his vote at the election, but that was on a question, and his whole record is a blank. I understand Mr. Killam claims to be a man of high character, and this is creditable, but I claim that though he has not been in public life he has been connected with the public affairs of the Government and I cannot think him sincere, but believe if he is elected he will be a credit to the Government itself. He was in Fredericton when the old Government died and the new one was born, and if he goes up to Fredericton he will continue to support it. I claim the election of Mr. Killam will be a credit to the clique to manage the Public Works of this County. Now this is, we may know from the Chatham Ry. enterprise, the stockholders paying nothing and the Government all. I believe it to be the duty of every right minded man to give his full support of honest, prudent men, and on this ground I ask support for Messrs. McQueen, McKenzie Humphrey and myself.

A. E. KILLAM

spoke of his embarrassment in speaking to so large an audience. A person would think by the remarks of Mr. Josiah Wood, that I had been making and unmaking governments. I was not making any, but the Government was reorganized. As a contractor I was a supporter of the Government's, but many acts do not approve of. The Chatham Branch Railway has been referred to. That railway only cost \$7,000 in the hands of Frederick Wood, and there was no fraud so far as I was aware. In regard to railways subsidized by the second Lobster Act, I have been over all the lines and know that very much of the subsidies will be lost. At least \$380,000 has been sunk on the Grand Central and the Chatham Branch. The other subsidies were wasted, but I could not control it. I was not a member of the House or Government and had nothing to say about it. In regard to immigration I always believed that it was better to expend our money on our people than in aiding immigrants to come to the country. The Government first spent \$5,000 on this service and increased from year to year. You have been told that I have made money out of the Government, but it is false. I never made a dollar improperly out of the Government. I never made a dollar by the way I had. Another canvass has been made against me in Sackville where it is said that I helped to cheat the widow Sears. This is false, as I undertook to pay the widow her claim and it has been paid as fast as wanted, and she will get her money. Mr. Wood says that I am a liar, and Co.'s circus. When we get to Fredericton we want have Wood there for clown in the side show. Mr. Wood says he and his friends have no policy, but we have; we are going to work for the interest of the people and we will not be deceived and ask you to vote the Ticket, the whole Ticket and nothing but the Ticket.

D. L. HANINGTON

said the sins of both Government and Opposition were visited upon his head. The latest charge is that he had swopped away his friend Mr. Killiam for Mr. Kilham. Did he suckle the two children? Was he one of the electors? Was he responsible for the acts of other people? When everything they had started to advocate had operated against them they had poured their fire and abuse upon him. They claim that the Protestants are a race without a real representation, but filled with political egotism, they claim to be the only safe custodians of the Protestant interests. Are not these interests as safe in the hands of Black Killiam and myself as in Wood's, McGowan's or the hands of the Catholics? I have been accused of talking about myself, but I am ever forced to do it. Mr. Wood opened with an attack upon my private character. Better for Wood had he stated plainly what I only dared to hint at. The Saturday Standard of the 10th of this week are lies as black as the heart of the man who wrote them. I am to day £40 out of pocket by my liberty towards the Sunday School. The Dickey-Stevens £80 matter is a lie. When the Scurr matter was published in the Standard I was wishing to deny it in the papers as it might injure me in the electoral contest. Mrs. Scurr wrote me a letter as follows:—

DORCHESTER, June 17, 1878.

Dear Sir,—

I read an article in the last *Borderer* relating to your transactions with my late husband and myself, and regret any one should be so reckless as to state what they hear thereon. The whole thing, so far as

it states, implies any misconduct on your part, is wholly untrue. On the contrary the fact was that when my late husband was pressed for Mr. Taylor's account, he was told that he would get money for Dr. Dorchester was 12 per cent for six months, you kindly lent your aid and got it for us at 6 per cent per year for five years, and virtually saved us from ruinous expenses, and you never retained anything for yourself, but only with us, and our full consent. Besides this you have aided us most kindly by giving counsel as well as otherwise in many instances, and without any charge, and quite different from what you would have done when they had a chance to oppress us. Hoping you may be successful at all times,

I am yours very sincerely,

TO D. L. HAMILTON, Esq.

YOU were told we formed a ticket. Killam, Black and myself united before the convention at which we were elected. I am sure it is right that some friends of the Free School ticket should be associated with us. Messrs. Killam and Black are both Free, Non-sectarian School men. Could any ticket give greater justice to all creeds, classes and conditions than theirs? In the direction of the great road money. It was Kelly that had the backbone, that McQueen lacked, and he used the public money as he pleased. Maritime Union was a measure I advocated when I was in the House, and I am sure it will be highly used in recent negotiations. If returned I will advocate a consolidation of the Maritime Provinces which will give us a strong, respectable and influential Province and render the management of railways more wise and economical. Look at the policy of the present Government. We are now \$800,000 in debt—for what? For a lot of useless railways!—the St. Martins & Upham and the Grand Maritimes, while the Cape Breton railway is a waste of money by the board! No money for it, but \$100 apiece for the members! McQueen worked till he got \$700, and then resigned because he could not get \$2,000. He was a member of the Government for eight years, and was a member of the House of Commons. How can Wood and McKenzie rise with him, if the Government is such a mass of corruption as they say it is? The Government took stock in the Chatham Branch railway. The Province was the only stockholder and the Government was the only consenter to a scheme by which a lot of private speculators benefited by the Government paying full calls, while they laid by and paid nothing. The question of Maritime Union must be settled before the subject of

people's indignation is agitated. I think that you are fully justified in saying that people do not like to see too much progress, but, others talked too little, and allowed bills to slip through without criticism, preferring ease to the trouble of protest and investigation. The abolition of the act for imprisonment of debt has been proved to be of no use to be boasted of, never were there so many men in prison in Dorchester since the passage of this bill. Like many other of the acts of the Government, it has given rise to litigation and contention. The declaration of the law is not as simple as it seems, as to the difficulty of learning what is the law and what is not the law is not very complimentary to the wisdom of the law makers of the past four years. In asking you to support us, we only demand fair play for all, and we are not asking for French and English; we plead for equal rights to Protestant Catholic, and while we solicit representation for Free School men, we ask that those formerly opposed to law be not proscribed; and we ask you to stamp out the lawless spirit of the mob, to raise a religious cry and array man against man in religious strife as a wicked invention.

JOHN HUMPHREY

said he had been pledged at the last election to support the Free Schools Act. This he had done and having done it, was free to act towards the school children as he thought fit. He had opposed the Government, and was therefore not responsible for certain acts of administration. He was not responsible for the manner in which he thought should receive attention. I believe the growth of wheat should be promoted and other agricultural interests. (The speaker then went on to say that as his voice had failed him he must curtail his remarks.) When this election approached he felt desirous of the interests of the school children and interests so as to prevent the ill feeling which might be liable to result. But it was said that Kilham represented the free school interests and this was not a fair representation.

JOHN McKENZIE

said he disapproved of many acts of the Government. Mr. Killam said there were many canvasses against him, but he must expect criticism. The press and people will criticize men who put themselves before the public. As to public works, it has been said that the Government has been a grown rich. I might ask you the question: Who built the Chatham Branch? It was built by the stock of the Government, the shareholders paying nothing. In regard to the contracts, report says that Killam has been in collusion with the House. I might say that he has been his own draughtsman and Inspector. I said at Petrolia last the other day that it would be the duty of the New House to strike a committee to inquire into past contracts. I was attacked for it, but why should it? I said that I would see the honest transactions the committee would show it. Four years ago I got the support of the Catholic people of this County, notwithstanding I was a free Non Sectarian School man. I am that now, notwithstanding the fact that I was a member of the House occupied a false position then, but I am running now with McQueen, Humphrey and Wood. Hannequin swamped me out for Killam.

P. A. LANDEY.

Hon. Mr. McQueen had defended the acts of the Government and whitewashed Mr. Kelly and was his position before the electors in asking their support to elect Mr. Humphrey and Mr. McKenzie an honest and

consistency? Mr. Humphrey asks the support of the electors because Mr. McQueen was wrong. Mr. McQueen asks the same because Mr. Humphrey was wrong. Mr. McKenzie because they were both wrong. And yet those are banded together—for what? Have they any common principles? any platform? No united to elect each other? I admire Hon. Mr. Crawford for his pick in running a Government himself, and running square Government men, but I despise the weak knoed vacillating, contemptible course of Mr. McKenzie, the durable out-come

Mr. McQueen, who dare not settle for anything less than the highest principles, but with men who refuse to approve of his past conduct. Mr. McQueen instead of trying to elect political friends, is trying to elect men who cannot but language strong enough to condemn him. Who is the man who is to be elected? The administrator of your affairs? who is the Government, one of whom is Hon. A. McQueen? If there is anything corrupt or extravagant, who should receive your condemnation, but Hon. Mr. McQueen and Humphreys, in alleging all sorts of wrong doing, ask you to condemn—who? McQueen? no, but Killam. Was Killam the member of the No. he was elected to the Legislature to get the best of the bargain. If he had the ability and energy to get ahead of the men whom you elected to take care of your affairs, if he was too much for 41 Members and 9 of the Executive, he is able to look after the people of this State. Let Killam took advantage of all these people. If so, send him alone! He will do more than all you can send. Mr. McQueen is a nice man, good hearted, a good neighbor, a good man at home, and there he ought to be. He is charged with no personal corruption. Do not think he knew what was going on. After the Assessment Law was determined on in Council in 1875, he was asked if the shipping interests were affected? If he had taken any part in it, he would have been important laws of the county, ought he to have known it? And yet, what was his reply? "I have forgotten," he admits. If he was ignorant of the proceedings up there, what guarantee have you that he will not be so here? He is not a man of corruption, but he is, and did not prevent them, he is no longer entitled to represent you. At the outset of this contest, I intended to run inde-

pendently, if no combination were raised against me. I have a little history to relate. A friend of Mr. McKee's, who was my cousin, asked if Mr. Queen and myself could not run together. I felt I could not support the measures of McKee, and I said, "No, sir, I cannot." What political sympathy or consistency have we together?" He said, "I have none." "How can they be formed," I answered, "now that I knew of. The same day another gentleman came to me and asked me the same, and I replied the same. He said he was glad because he would support any ticket that was opposed to McKee. I said, "I will support Mr. McKee, not that at Dorchester the same day and decided to raise the cry that Landry wanted to dictate to the county. Then Mr. Humphrey's friends wanted to run with him, and Mr. Woolf's friends and McKenzie's friends wanted to run with him. I was one still less to him about a combination than Mr. Killam. At Sackville, Messrs. Black, Hanington, Killam and myself did talk of a combination but it was not formed, and we talked of it no more. I have since now asked Mr. McKee to go to the polls before the election, in Mr. Killam's

office, in Sholville, there was not a consultation between several of Mr. McQueen's friends and himself as to raising the religious error. Subsequently, Mr. McQueen, Mr. John Salisbury and stated that a few friends were going to meet him at Dorchester and they contemplated the raising of the error. (Mr. Humphrey—"I deny that.") Mr. Adolphus Holstead, of Salisbury—"I heard." Mr. Humphrey—"You misquoted me." Mr. McQueen continued, "Humphrey said he was not decided to adopt that platform, but if his friends agreed he would take the responsibility. At the same time, he said, 'If they say I cannot raise the error, why we may as well go home.' Then the *Bortender*, filled with vile falsehoods originating at Dorchester, said, 'I will not raise the error.' till the party got ashamed of them. The gentlemen here allowed these

sanders to go out without having repudiated them; I think they ought to have been assented to it sooner. One of the resolutions made was that the Black attendance at the consecration at a French chapel, but Mr. Black says he was 40 miles away, and now it seems it was Mr. McQueen and his lady who were there. (Mr. McQueen—"Yes, I was there.") Perhaps it was him who said that the Catholics were not as Mr. Black never danced in his life! Notwithstanding the religious cry, Mr. McQueen offered if Mr. Black would give place to Mr. Wood, to let the ticket go unopposed! I would have been a perfectly safe bet that Mr. Black would have chosen whom Mr. McQueen might select, but a very dangerous man if I ventured to have a voice in the matter myself. It has been said that the gentlemen associated with me are weak men and would not have been able to resist this. This is not the fact, and I believe that the Catholic voters were disfranchised in a body, Messrs. Killam, Hanington and Black would lead their opponents handsomely. There was no excuse for the religious cry, and I think that at the last election there was the greatest question, but that was decided, and the minority accepted the verdict, and all parties regarded that question

as settled. Surely it was not now proposed for the majority to organize a party of punishment, though this seemed to be the meaning of the efforts of some of the men on the other side. In conclusion Mr.

Landry requested all his friends to vote the Ticket squarely, showing the importance of **big** so, and thus preventing the slightest chance for the reproach that would result from ticket splitting or plumping.

Mr. J. L. Black.

Without making any invidious comparisons, the canvass and public meetings so far held have established that Mr. Black is a plain and polished speaker, and that Mr. Grey is not the inferior of any of our candidates, and as far as possible, his quickness of apprehension, clearness and power of thought and consciousness of expression, he gives the greatest promise of a public man. Few men in the Province are to-day more ready or forcible speakers than he is, and should he be elected, Westmorland will possess a representative who will take a foremost place in Parliamentary history yet to come.

A Consistent Ticket.

MCKENZIE who at the Hastings denounced McQueen's Government. HUMPHREY who opposed McQueen's Government for two years, and offered to run with Landry. WOOD whose nomination speech was directed against McQueen's Government and who repudiated any platform with those with whom he is running, and who offered to run with Landry. MCKEON who was not "unwilling" to run with Landry, but in preference to not being a candidate at all supports three men whose canvass is against himself as a member of the late Klug-Kelly Government.

Reform in Ancebo

If fraud and deception and bribery and political villainies can combine to produce political Purity, Mr. Joly's Government is improving its opportunity to use these instruments to elevate the standard in Quebec. Mr. Joly was rejected in Quebec—54 per cent. He paid no attention to the speaker, although that speaker had made a declaration time and again that, if his own vote was necessary to defeat himself for the speakership, it should be given. To Mr. Duchesne he said: "I have no objection to be able to deny the crime when challenged on the floor of the House." Mr. Wartele, they offered a judgeship, and to other members they offered large bribes. They have a majority of 54 votes, and they are now holding on to power by the casting vote of their purchased speaker.

Of such is Reform!

Albert Election.

The Albert Election takes place to-morrow. The Candidates are Rogers and Hopper; Turner and Lewis. At the nomination on Monday, Mr. Rogers gave an account of his acts, since the last election. Dr. Lewis made a number of charges against him, when Mr. Rogers, not only triumphantly vindicated himself, but showed that Dr. Lewis had ventured on the platform without being properly posted on public affairs. The dose of physic by which he hoped to get rid of Mr. Rogers, was administered to himself. The chances of Messrs. Rogers and Hopper are reported as excellent, though the contest will be a close one.

It is not so itself great injustice if it does not re-elect a man who has stood so nobly by her interests in the past.

THE STATION ROAD AND MR. WOOD.
— We wish to reiterate what we have formerly stated that although Mr. Wood was the active man connected with the new road, and Mr. Blake was the man who presented the petition for an active part for it, we do not consider that Mr. Wood did anything more than an enlightened citizen should. If there is any crime attached to taking the money we were prepared to take our share of it. Mr. Wood, in presenting the petition to Mr. Miller, Commissioner, &c., the latter pointed out to Mr. Wood, the section of the law requiring the Jury, Constable and Justice of the Peace to be sworn Commissioners before any steps could be taken. As for "supplicating" for the money or being "obliged" for it as was stated by our contemporary, we do not think an idea could only originate from an mind at once ignorant of what the State requires of a Highway Commissioner, and demoralized by the influence of the "Globe," which seem to be prone to the entire success.

DISASTERS IN APRIL.—The Bureau Veritas has just published the following statistics of Maritime disasters, reported during the month of April, 1878, concerning all flags. Sailing vessels reported lost: 41 English, 19 American, 9 French, 8 Norwegian, 8 Dutch, 6 German, 5 Italian, 2 Greek, 1 Chilian, 1 Danish, 1 Spanish and 1 Russian. Total, 102. This includes 10 vessels reported missing. Steamers reported lost—11 English, 1 French, 1 Austrian 1 Chinese 1 Dutch 1 Norwegian. Total, 16.

THE EASTERN CONFERENCER.—Despatches from Berlin say that Lord Beaconsfield, in his speech in Congress on Thursday says that Beaconsfield demanded an immediate change that would remove from dangerous proximity the Russian and Turkish armies in Roumelia, and expressed hopes that the Russian delegates would be able at the next sitting to announce that the Russian troops were withdrawn.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—A political meeting was held at Point Midgion Wednesday in the interest of Messrs. Killam, Black, Landry and Hanington, who addressed the meeting, and who enthusiastically received. The "Equi Libe White" candidates speak to the electors at Point de Beau de day, and at Rockport to-morrow.

LONDON, June 17.—It is announced that Oxford University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of the Common Law upon Hon. Edward Pierrepont, the late minister from the United States to Great Britain.

