# HRRALD.

## VOL. II., NO. 5.

## HOTELS.

## QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PAR. LOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECUR-ATED DINING ROUM on Ground Floor; PEBFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BELFROMMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROCMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is cepable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOM-INION.

INION. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available The Cooking is nighty commended, and the staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office. HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY MIABLE of the Proprietor,

timmediately adjacent to the Hotel. The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Build-ings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral. EFA FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CON-NECTION.

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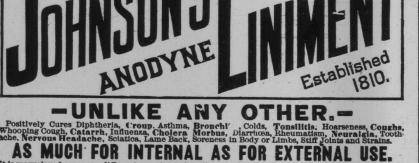
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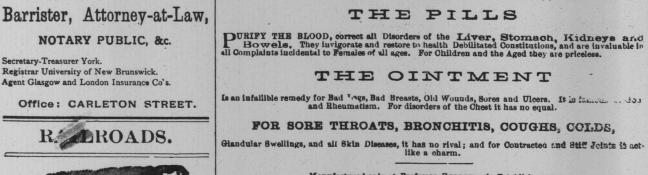
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ous how many different complaints it will cure. Its strong point lies in the lie-ealing all Cuts, Burns and Bruises like Magic. Relieving all manner of Cramps an ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN. mail 35 cts.; 6 bottles, \$2.00. Express and GENERATION AFTER GENERATION HAVE USED AND BLESSED IT.





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533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.



THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

## FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1891.

#### JAMESON'S DIARY. FUNNY STORIES. Some Illustrations of the Charges of Injustice Made Against Stanley –

# Chestnuts of Yore Echoed by Barnum the Veteran Showman.

A good story or a joke seems to me both prophylactic and a tonic.

It does not harm the wit of Abraham Lincoln, or of Tom Corwin, or of Chauncey M. Depew, to find that similar things to those they relate were told in mediæval times. I dare say they may even be traced ruse to get money out of me." back to Greece and Rome, for just such things as happen now happened in the

oldest centuries The stories I offer below have at least this freshness : They are told in my way,

and they are not to be found in my magazine article or in my book. Bridgeport, Conn.

P. T. BARNUM.

REV. MR. BARNUM AND THE FLOWERS. In a small village near Syracuse, in New tinue the march, "with the result," he and gave positive and definate orders, as if York, the clergyman of the holy church there was taken suddenly ill, and the con- and Stanley as a sort of guardian angel." ernment were of no value. He was almost gregation were anxious in regard to finding The diary is a record of the daily progress substitute on the following Sunday. At and adventures of the expedition, inter- his caprice invited round him. He tolerformerly been a popular minister, but was "While marching to Nkalania, after then a thriving farmer, lived a few miles ordering that away. They sent a messenger to ask him A HUNDRED LASHES

to preach for them on the occasion. The be given a man for loing a box of ammuwhilom divine said he had not preached nition, Stanley accused me of losing three for several years, but to accommodate them boxes, and said: 'If this happens again he would come over and do so next Sun- we must part.' If this continues, and day. The ladies of the church, wishing to Stanley reproaches me before the men, I pay him extra attention, and compliment shall not be sorry when we do part." him in such a way as laid in their power, In a letter to his wife later Jameson obtained a couple of tall china vases, and shows that he was becoming discouraged filling them with flowers, placed one on in his naturalist pursuits. He says that each side of the cushion of the pulpit. with a wealth of available specimens un-The farmer minister was unaccustomed to exampled in his experience he has no such decorations, and probably scarcely time to get anything. "All my lovely noticed them, as he had plenty of flowers dreams are knocked on the head. My

at home. After a hymn had been sung,he whole time is employed in beating and rose to make a prayer, and as he said," Let leading niggers day after day, the same The long-restrained imperial discontent us pray," he closed his eyes, and, swinging disgusting work." While at Leopoldsville, broke into an open quarrel on a minor his arms right and left, accidentally knock- he writes, they all had disagreeable ed the two vases off the ledge. and they moments with Stanley, but they think came crashing down some twenty feet they are ended for the present. "I canupon the floor. The congregation, who not help admiring him immensely," he

had already bowed their heads and closed says, "for his great strength of will power The Emperor was silent and Bismark their eyes, hearing the noise, looked up to in overcoming difficulties, but there are withdrew. Two hours afterward, the in I884 and 1885 arrayed themselves in seized the burning children, threw them discover the cause, while the old clergy-some points in his character which it is resignation not having arrived, the battle against the English, Colonial, and upon the stage and smothered the flames man with much surprise looked down impossible to admire. Again, when Stan-Emperor sent an aide-de-camp. The Indian forces, and whose bones are still which enveloped their garments with the upon the shattered vases and feeling pro-bably that the congregation were thinking able and full of information. Under date

# **BISMARK'S FALL.**

## At Empress Frederick's Knees.

Jameson's diary just published at Lon-The following account of the circumdon, is having a large sale. In the entry stances which brought about the resigna- It is only where Europeans have been speaking of the cannibal incident Jameson adds to his statement of the facts: "I tion of Prince Bismark is published by the would never have been such a beast as to London Times and vouched for as accurate: has reached the outside world as to the witness the act of cannibalism, but was France now begins for the first time to terrible condition of the people. The exunable until the last moment to bring my- understand the cause of Bismark's fall and tent of the affected region is very great, self to believe that it was anything save a the circumstances, unknown till of late in fact, trustworthy native accounts inwhich accompanied it. All these revela- dicate there is not a town nor district from tions are such that the ex-chancellor's the borders of Egypt proper to Sennaar, In his diary, under date of April 9, 1887. Jameson, dealing with the start up the bitterest enemies hardly venture to discuss in the south from Darfoor, in the west Congo, remarks that Stanley sent Barttelot | what a shadow he cast in his descent from | through Kordofan to the Nile provinces on with all the worst and most rebellious power. The iron rule of Bismark had of and east to the sea, that has not been durmen in the camp. This action on the part late been an obstacle, an embarrassment ing the past year and a half more than of Stanley, says Jameson, was strange re- and cause of irritation to everybody, and decimated by starvation. Not only the turn for Barttelot's gratuitous hard work, a constant difficulty in the despatch of inhabitants of the plains have suffered. On the 10th Jameson complains that Stan- public affairs. Latterly he had seen none but the misery has also reached the mounley rejects his advice to give the sick a of the ministers of whom he was chief, period of rest, and compels them to con- had listened to none of their objections, Abyssinia.

adds, "that the camp regards me a brute the opinions of his associates in the govscribed to be :- First, the insecurity of inaccessible and received those only whom last they remembered that a namesake of spersed [with disputes between Stanley mine. the Rev. Mr. Barnum, who had and his followers. For instance, he says: scending smile, which condemned before-drouth of the crops of 1889, the supply of being in light gauzy attire, and many of hand the ideas submitted to him by his grain being very deficient; and third, the them covered in addition with cotton young master, the Emperor. He even total failure of the winter crops of 1889-90, wool used to represent snow. In addition ceased really to work, while complaining the locusts having destroyed nearly every several of the children carried, dangling bitterly if the slightest decision was come green thing. The cotton crop of Tokar on sticks above their heads, lighted to without consulting him and yet pro- and Duroor was also devoured. The in- Chinese lanterns. The tableau vivant fessed himself overwhelmed with labor whenever documents were sent to him to the coast ports for supplies, which were re- the winter frolics of the "mummers" in sign. He had become a terror to all who leased by the Egyptian Government with days gone by. The parents and friends of ventured to contradict him; even Emperor ing to thousands of people. The oldest room, forming a happy, chatting audience. William II saw him only occasionally, either because His Majesty was afraid of so thick as they have been this year. The little dressing-room, and the audience disturbing or of irritating him. At last a country was visited eight times by vast moment came when his pupil, now his clouds of these rapacious insects. The master, was confronted with the fact that victims of the famine are so numerous he was not the master. but

#### ONLY THE CHIEF SERVANT.

question and poured forth in such a torrent that the Chancellor, taken by surprise, and disconcerted, suddenly said: "Then I can only offer Your Majesty my resignation."

A FEARFUL FAMINE. The London Daily News correspondent at Suakim telegraphs that the full magnitude of the famine that for 18 months has ravaged the Soudan can never be known. present that some detailed information

taineers from the Beni Amer country to

CAUSES OF THE FAMINE. The chief causes of the famine are de-

property, the natives being on this account

that it is not an exaggeration to say that some sub-tribes of the Hadendowas and Amarars have ceased to exist. The awful experience of the people has not, however, essoned their determination to maintain

SUFFERING OF THE TRIBESMEN.

their freedom.

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oardof Works

## DEAD CHILDREN.

### The Sad School Fete Tragedy at Wortley.

LONDON, Jan. 3. - Further particulars eceived to-day from Wortley show that the terrible scenes witnessed at the school fete there were in no way exaggerated; though the cause of the disaster was not the falling of a string of Chinese lanterns as at first supposed. The school was a charity bazaar, held under the auspices of the parish of Wortley. The building used for the fete was the church school adjoining the Wortley Episcopal church. Part of the programme of the bazaar's attractions was a series of tableaux vivants. in which a number of the young girls and boys of the parish took part. For this display a small stage was erected in the school-room, and to the right of the stage and opening upon it was a room used as a dressing room by the children who had for weeks been preparing for and looking forward to the event which was to result in such a terrible finale.

Inside this dressing room, just before afraid to place to much ground under culti- the disaster occurred, a crowd of children habitants of the country had to rely on then preparing was intended to symbolize a spare hand, causing unnecessary suffernative inhabitant never saw the locusts Suddenly shrieks of terror issued from the sprang in alarm from their seats, the male portion of the assemblage making a rush for the schoolroom stage. The men were horror-stricken to see a number of children rush upon the stage with their costumes on fire.

In a moment the air was filled with cries of terror from the ladies in the audience, many of whom knew their little daughters to be in danger of death. Several The greatest sufferers among the tribes- ladies fainted, thus adding considerably to men have been the families of those who the confusion. The gentlemen promptly being convinced that the Emperor wished against the English attempt to place the they could lay hands upon in the emer An investigation into the cause of the disaster shows that while the children were gathered in the. dressing-room, preparatory to making their appearance on the stage, one of the girls, who was playing with a lighted lamp, accidentally set fire to her clothes. She uttered a cry of terror, tried to extinguish the flames with her hands and rushed towards the door leading to the stage. Her cry and the sight of the flames caused a panic among the other children. who also made a rush for the door mentioned. The result was that a crowd of children were crushed around child whose clothes were already in flames, and thereby ignited the clothing of twenty or thirty other children.



had a dozen workmen in his employ. One day on going into the village store where several of his neighbors were, he said : "The hatting business has been dull for five years. I have lost twenty-five cents on every hat I have made during that "Why don't you quit the business?" he was asked. "How the devil am I going to support my family if I don't do someremarked, "I am used to it." IRISH STORIES. An Irishman on his way to church, passclapped it in his bosom. He had not been long in the church before the priest said,

of the pecuniary loss they had sustained of May 15 the following entry appears: him to return and to re-consider his idea people again under Egyptian rule. Now gency. Several of the gentlemen tore off by the accident, he quietly remarked, "I "Alas! for my dreams of marching to of resigning; but to Bismark's horror and many widows and children lie unburied their coats and used them to save the can pay for them," and proceeded with Wadelai. Stanley tells me I must remain or resigning; but to Dismark's norror and surprise the aide-de-camp had been sent to besides these breadwinners, starvation lives of the panic-stricken children. While The colored population of the Southern "the most disgraceful row I ever heard of not having yet drawn it up, and deferred classes were forced to eat cats, dogs, rats, out the building, horror of the disaster be-States, who are mostly ex-slaves or the between Stanley, Jephson and Stairs in children of slaves, are a very excitable and reference to the complaint of the Zanzienthusiastic class upon religious matters. | baris, whose word Stanley takes in prefer-Years ago comparatively few of their ence to that of his officers." On June 6: preachers could read, but having had the "Having by his own mistake lost the offi-Scriptures read to them so much they got cers steaming to Aruwimi, Stanley said if

them gave such stirring sermons and have treated us all as deserters. He used HARD AND UNFAIR WORDS him. Yet except myself, who was 'seedy,' been the great chancellor, now stooped not exist. the officers have worked the hardest in before her whom he had so long humbled the most horrible swamps to procure and explained the danger to the empire wood. This distrust sickens us and is involved in his fall and the fatal con- smallpox broke out and spread over nearfrightfully disheartening."

that would apply to this sad accident when like for the necessary flogging of sentries she enjoyed the spectacle of seeing at her fragments that remained twelve baskets caught asleep and sets forth the difficulty feet this bitter enemy, now dismissed by of suppressing mutiny among the natives the very son whom he had reckoned on who were weary of waiting for Stanley. | making his tool against her, and in a single

another appropriate one from Holy Writ He describes stirring adventures on the sentence. becoming an empress, mother journey to Kassonga. On May 8, 1888, he and woman, she returned to. records the cannibal incident as already THIS CRINGING DIPLOMATIST. published. In the final chapter he expresses deep sorrow at hearing of the death all the insults he had cast upon her.

of Barttelot, and says: "The closest friend- must regret being quite powerless. I to a country village a few miles away and straightforward, honest, gentleman, his sermon. He put his hand in the barrel about manner and showed it, and was disand drew out the first one that came liked in turn. He was far too good a man handy, and put it in his pocket, and went to lose his life in this miserable way. God it will be too late for me to help you." down to preach it. As a singular coinci-knows what I will do without him." In a subsequent letter to his wife Jameson read the text, Remember Lot's wife," a to you of my feelings of duty that I should

> cries out against what I must do as an officer of this expedition. With one word or

to it said, "Begorra, that's a good thing. thought has never entered my heart, al-I can manage now I have got the fence to though I could easily defend such a course. A relative, doing business in the metrop hold on by." He continued his walk, hold-Later he writes: "Assad's stories are a olis, had spent the previous summer with tissue of falsehoods. It is awful that such Abner's parents and in return for his many great perspiration and the exercise had a scoundrel is allowed to traduce one be- kindnesses, he had invited his friends of

A carpenter's right shoulder is almost

invariably higher than his left, in con-An indifferent singer engaged in singing sequence of having to use his right arm man set it down before him while he finat a concert had not finished the first verse all the time in planing and hammering. ished a dish of scallops. Abner looked up of his song before he was violently hissed With every shaving his shoulder rises with and saw the delicate-looking mass in the by the audience. "Hiss away," he quietly a jerk, and it finally becomes natural to plate not far away. It was tempting, and him to hold himself in that way. The right arm of a blacksmith, for the a spoonful of the frozen mixture in his same reason, is almost hypertrophied, while mouth, and was hesitating between surprise ing a butcher's shop stole a pig's foot and the left arm, from disuse, becomes atrophi- and delight, when the gentleman opposite

in camp with Barttelot." A few days demand his written resignation. The having found them easy victims. In the little ones were being rescued, shrieks later the writer describes what he terms Prince, very uneasy, made the lame excuse some places in the Soudan the poorer of terror and groans of agony rang throughthe matter till the morrow. The next lizards, all vegetable food having disap- ing almost beyond description, but easily morning the aide-de-camp reappeared. peared. There have also been many un- imagined by parents. Finally, suffering This time Bismark was calmer, but again doubted cases of cannibalism, freshly in- children to the number of about twenty made the same excuse, saying that before terred bodies of the dead having been ex- were taken to the Wortley Infirmary, preparing his written resignation he was humed to satisfy the cravings of hunger. while others were attended to at their bound to pay a visit. Accordingly, he Here and there a whole village is found own homes. Up to the present there four did pay a visit, which, incredible as it may deserted with skeletons of the dead re- deaths recorded as the result of the disappear, we can vouch for, was to the maining in some of the houses. The aster, and several of the injured children

Empress Frederick. Yes, in panic at his wealthy fared hardly better than the poor, are not expected to recover. and appeared to distrust us if a yard from fall, this man who but the day before had as riches could not procure food that did

> OUTBREAK OF SMALLPOX. To add to the terrors of the situation sequences which the young Emperor ly the entire famine district. For the

Being encamped at Yambuya, Jameson risked in thus overturning the founder of past two months there has been some imagain writes to his wife. He says: I the Empire. He begged Her Majesty to provement, and by spring the people will tion, the house was so crowded that one cannot get over the disappointment of be- intervene and prevent disaster to Ger- probably have regained their normal poor woman fell from the upper gallery a ing left alone with Barttelot. Stanley left many. The Empress heard him out. She condition, but they will not forget that distance of forty feet on the hard floor and us twenty-six of the very worst men un-saw, humiliating himself before her, the the British and Egyptian authorities, by was broken into a hundred pieces." He der one worthless chief. The camp is man who had hated implacably her hus- closing the gates of Suakim against them, stopped a moment to think of some text pitched in a frightfully damp place." In- band and herself, and who had sown are responsible for much of their terrible numerous entries Jameson expresses dis- distrust between father and son. No doubt sufferings.

STYLE.

THE 14TH BROOKLYN BOYS. Pranks When About the Camp Fire, but Fighting at the Front.

As I entered the Plymouth church last Sunday afternoon by way of the gallery from the Sabbath school room, and looked down upon the veterans of the above organization, I could hardly bring myself A clergymen was called on to go down ship existed between us. He was a should have been extremely glad to inter- to believe that the the substantial looking at all; it is simply a remover of resistance vene with my son in your favor, but you men, with noble brows - noble in more ahead. The steam of the steamer is cut so employed all your power in estranging | ways than one - were the same "boys" his heart from us, making his mind foreign who took hold of our stirrups and were to mine, that I can only witness your literally rushed or sailed over the ground fall without being able to ward it off. in pursuit of flying rebels on the road be-When you are no longer there my son | tween Washington city and Frederickburg will perhaps draw nearer to me, but then | in the spring of 1862. During the winter mentioned above the The Prince withdrew with downcast head Brooklyn boys attained a very high record and returning home found the aide-de- in a literary sense, as they had theatrical

camp, who for the fourth time had come performances and various entertainments for his resignation which the fallen states- while they were able to keep enough men in the camp to take part in them. Their There were men in the regiment of such high attainments that they could furnish passes and furloughs at short notice, that were so well executed that General Mcof this nature came in thick and fast upon him This was kept up by the members of the

brought to his headquarters. Then he thought he had them, as they wore a Zouave uniform, but the Fourteenth boys were not so easily cornered, for they would bring passes for two over to our regiment, quickly don a cavalry uniform, and the two "cavaliers" would make their descent upon Washington city, have a good time

and return. I understood that it frequently occurred, from this fact, that there were not enough men, or even officers, in camp of that regiment to mount camp guard, but this was probably a base slander.

THE HISTORY OF SHAVING.

The practice of shaving seems to have originated from its being found that the he reached forth and took it. He had put beard afforded too good a hold to an enemy in battle, and this is the cause assigned for the origin of shaving among the rather abruptly and not very pleasantly ancient German nations shaved the beard,

Greeks in the time of Alexander. The

ACROSS THE OCEAN IN FOUR DAYS.

The centrifugal propeller is the name of a new invention designed to enable steamers to attain extraordinary speed. Strictly speaking the appliance is not a propeller away downward and backward from the water line, and here the rotary fan, or centrifugal machine, is placed. The pressure and resistance of the water ahead is got rid of by clearing the water away. thus virtually endowing the propulsive screw or screws in the stern with greatly

augmented power. In vessels moving at speeds up to seven knots skin friction is the principal resistance in still water : in vessels moving at higher speed the resistance of the water literary ability soon took another turn. Inglief speed the design and increases at an enormous rate with the increase of speed. This can always be noticed by the huge white wave a switly moving vessel has in front of her - the "bone in her mouth." as the Dowell himself could not deny the correct-sailors term it. The object of the new inness of the signatures, even when he knew vention is to scatter this retarding mass he had not signed the document. Papers as it is claimed that the speed of steamers can be increased to the point that will admit of their crossing the ocean in four days. Vessels will be fitted with this new regiment to such an extent that general device for experimental purposes both in McDowell issued an order that no passes America and in England, and it is expectcarried by a man and pass should be ed that their speed will be greatly in excess of anything now afloat.

IDEAS ARE DEAR.

She looked at him With gaze that might Well charm the heart Of an anchorite. With smile so sweet, A saint would dia; To her tiny feet, "I've an Idea." A rush of love Too strong to hold Came o'er his heart And made him bold. He seized her hand And slowly said While coyly dropped Her gold crowned head, "You've

sobered him; he then found he had been a scoundrel is allowed to traduce one been that the country farm to visit him in his city of defending one's self." Ward, in de- home. scribing Jameson's death, says: "The And thus Abner chanced to be in Boston, drums were sounding to cease the day's and was now dining at a hotel with his work. He opened his eves, started and host. clutched my hands, saying huskily: At first our countryman hardly knew Ward! Ward! They're coming! List- what to do with himself at the wondrously en! Now, let's stand together!" Ward laden table. His relative, observing his explains that Jameson was thinking of hesitation, whispered to him : the drums calling the savages to fight while they were drifting on the river. DID YOU EVER NOTICE THIS.

A drunken man in Washington was en-deavoring to find his way home late at night, but often stumbled and fell. At last he ran against a fence and holding on last he ran against a fence, and holding on and return to you, but God knows such a city — in fact his first trip away from

" Don't be backward, Abner, help yourself to just what you like.

By and bye,a gentleman sitting opposite directed a waiter to bring him a plate of ice-cream. The cream was brought, and the gentle-

| <ul> <li>Burh um, 19:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 13:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.</li> <li>Connections are ma<sup>1</sup>e at Chatham Junction with the L. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Fulls, Edmundston and Presque Iale, and with the Union 8. S. Co, for St. John and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley-</li> <li>All Trains Will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.</li> </ul> | INTER NATIONAL S. S. CO.<br>SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.<br>Three Trips a Week.<br>FOR BOSTON.<br>Of and after MONDAY, May. 5th, the Steam<br>ers of this Corpany will leave St. John, for<br>Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY,<br>WEDNESDAY and FHIDAY morning at 7.25 Stan-<br>dard.<br>We nesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.<br>Returning will leave Hoston same days at 8.30<br>m, standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for East-<br>port and 8t. John.<br>Connections at Eastport with steamer ROBE<br>Stan 18H, for Asing Andrews, Calais and 8t.<br>Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.<br>Bockal No ice-On and after Aug. 16th, and up to<br>and including Bept. 13th, a Stearrer will leave St.<br>John for Boston direct, every BATURDAY LYEN.<br>ING, at 625 8t andred time. | DAY at 5 p. m.,<br>For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport,<br>Me., and 8t. John, N. B.<br>Freight on through bills of lading to and from all<br>points south and west of New York, and from New<br>York to all points ia the Maritime Provinces.<br>CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST<br>RATES.<br>Shippers and importers save time and money by<br>ordering goods forwarded by the New York steam-<br>ship Ormpany.<br>Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the<br>Intercolonial Railway.<br>For further information address<br>N. L. NEWCOMB,<br>General Manage., 63 Broadway, New York<br>Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,<br>N. YS. Oo's wharf, rear of Custom House, St | The thief pulled out the pig's foot and<br>exclaimed, "Be jabers you could not have<br>exposed me more if I had stolen the whole<br>pig."<br>A lady was singing on the stage of a<br>theatre in Dublin. Her voice was con-<br>sidered to be a very good one, but her<br>knowledge of the art of music was small.<br>An Irishman in the pit called out, "Be<br>jabers, madam, if you were as far out of<br>town as you are out of tune it is a devil of<br>a way you'd be from Dublin at this same<br>moment."<br>THEIR NAME IS LEGION.<br>There is no lack of so-called cures for<br>the common ailment known, as corns.<br>The vegetable, animal, and mineral king<br>doms have been ransacked for cures It<br>is a simple matter to remove corns with-<br>out pain, for if you will go to any drug-<br>gist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle<br>of Putnem's Painless Corn Extractor and | hammers.<br>The head of a bricklayers' laborer is held<br>aloft with a haughty, self reliant air, from<br>his habit of carrying a hod on his shoulder<br>and looking above him as he climbs up<br>the scaffolding.<br>All good orators have most abnormally<br>wide mouths. This is the direct conse-<br>quence of their habit of using sonorous<br>words and speaking with deliberation and<br>correct pronunciation. If one practices this<br>before the glass one can see that the mus-<br>cles in the cheeks are stretched more than<br>ordinarily and the mouth is extended a<br>great deal more than in everyday conversa-<br>tion. Then, too, nature has something to<br>do with it. A large mouth, like a prom-<br>inent nose, is a sign of power. But all men<br>with big mouths are not orators. Thank<br>heaven for that!<br>Cowboys and cavalrymen are usually<br>bowlegged. But all bowlegged people are<br>not cowboys—for which they should be | call decidedly cool?"<br>"Yaas," responded Abner, innocently,<br>when he had swallowed the frigid morsel.<br>"It's abaout the coldest pudd'n' I ever<br>tasted. I swan tew man ! ef I don't believe<br>it's railly tetched with frost !"<br>RACING WITH WOLVES.<br>Many a thrilling tale has been told by<br>travelers of a race with wolves across the<br>frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only<br>the picked bones of the hapless traveler are<br>found to tell the tale. In our own country<br>thousands are engaged in a life-and-death<br>race against the wolf consumption. The<br>best weapons with which to fight the foe,<br>is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.<br>This renowned remedy has cured myriads<br>of cases when all other medicines and doc-<br>tors had failed. It is the greatest blood-<br>purifier and restorer of strength known to<br>the world. For all forms of scrofulous af-<br>fections (and consumption is one of them), | cut his hair till he had killed a foe in bat-<br>tle. The Mohammedan nations allow the<br>beard to grow, but shave the head, leaving<br>only a small turf on the crown, to allow of<br>the Prophet raising them to another world.<br>They hold the beard in great esteem, and<br>solemnly swear by it. The best wish a<br>man cgn wish his friend is comprehended<br>in "May God preserve your blessed beard."<br>Or, asan estimate of value, they say, "It is<br>worth more than a man's beard." We are<br>told of an Arab who chose to hazard his<br>life by refusing to allow a surgeon to re-<br>move a few hairs to enable him to get at a<br>wound on the jaw. It is recorded that when<br>John de Castro was under the necessity of<br>borrowing money for the maintenance of<br>the Portuguese fleet he sent one of his<br>whiskers to the people of Goa as security<br>for the loan. — Welfre.<br>The perfect purity of Imperial Cream<br>Tartar Baking Powder is acknowledged | AN INDIAN ROMANCE.<br>Rain-in-the-Face is another smart and<br>exceedingly dangerous Sioux warrior.<br>His daughter had a romance that makes<br>a rather interesting story. She fell in<br>love with a lieutenant in the army once,<br>when the lieutenant visited the Sioux Re-<br>servation. Later he was transferred to<br>Fort Laramie. Not long after that a band<br>of Sioux obtained a hunting pass and<br>roamed over into Wyoming. The Indian<br>maiden persisted in accompanying them.<br>She saw the lieutenant, and upon learning<br>that he was married she fell upon the<br>ground moaning and tearing her black<br>tresses. The young squaw refused to re-<br>turn with the Indians, and they continued<br>to camp in the vicinity for several weeks.<br>One day the Indian girl ended her unhap-<br>py life by cutting her throat with a hunt- |
|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| 6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson<br>Boom, 7:15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35;<br>Doaktown, 9:25: Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek,<br>150; Durhum, 19:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson,   |   | VALENCIA,<br>1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLFE), will leave  | I he thief pulled out the pigs foot and  | shouldered from continually bending over<br>the last between his knees as he sews and<br>hammers.   | "Well, my friend, that's what I should<br>call decidedly cool!"  |   |  |
| Connections are made at Chatham Junction with<br>the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and<br>at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John<br>and all points West and at Glisson for Woodstock.   |   | Custom House,   | exposed me more if I had stolen the whole pig."  | The head of a bricklayers' laborer is held<br>aloft with a haughty, self reliant air, from<br>his hebit of carrying a hod on his shoulder   | when he had swallowed the frigid morsel.<br>"It's abaout the coldest pudd'n' I ever<br>tested Lervan tow man ' of I don't believe  | beard to grow, but shave the head, leaving<br>only a small turf on the crown, to allow of   | Rain-in-the-Face is another smart and  |
| and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley-<br>All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Freder-<br>icton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of  | INTERNATIONAL 5. 5. CU.   | via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City,<br>Mass., every<br>FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.  | theatre in Dublin. Her voice was con-<br>sidered to be a very good one, but her  | and looking above him as he climbs up<br>the scaffolding.<br>All good orators have most abnormally  | it's railly tetched with frost ! " RACING WITH WOLVES.   | They hold the beard in great esteem, and<br>solemnly swear by it. The best wish a<br>man can wish his friend is comprehended  | His daughter had a romance that makes<br>a rather interesting story. She fell in<br>love with a lieutenant in the army once,   |
| Gibson as heretofore.<br>All Freight to und from Fredericton will be<br>received at Fredericton Station. Freight to<br>and from Gibson will be received at Gibson   | Three Trips a Week.   | Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike<br>Street, New York, EVERY TUES-<br>DAY at 5 p. m.,   | An Irishman in the pit called out, "Be<br>jabers, madam, if you were as far out of<br>town as you are out of tune it is a devil of   | quence of their habit of using sonorous<br>words and speaking with deliberation and<br>correct pronunciation. If one practices this   | Many a thrilling tale has been told by<br>travelers of a race with wolves across the<br>frozen steppes of Russia. Sometimes only   | in "May God preserve your blessed beard."<br>Or, as estimate of value, they say, " It is<br>worth more than a man's beard." We are  | when the lieutenant visited the Sioux Re-<br>servation. Later he was transferred to<br>Fort Laramie. Not long after that a band  |
| dry goods store.<br>THOMAS HOBEN,<br>Superintendent.  | O <sup>N</sup> and after MONDAY, May. 5th, the Steam-<br>ers of this Company will leave St. John, for<br>Estport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY,<br>WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Stan-<br>dard.  | Freight on through bills of lading to and from all<br>points south and west of New York, and from New<br>York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.  | THEIR NAME IS LEGION.  | cles in the cheeks are stretched more than<br>ordinarily and the mouth is extended a  | found to tell the tale. In our own country<br>thousands are engaged in a life-and-death<br>race against the wolf consumption. The  | life by refusing to allow a surgeon to re-<br>move a few hairs to enable him to get at a<br>wound on the jaw. It is recorded that when  | roamed over into Wyoming. The Indian<br>maiden persisted in accompanying them.<br>She saw the lieutenant, and upon learning  |
|   | Returning will leave Hoston same days at 8.30<br>w. m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for East-<br>port and 8t. John.<br>Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE  | RATES.<br>Shippers and importers save time and money by<br>ordering goods forwarded by the New York steam-<br>ship Ormany.  | the common ailment known as corns.<br>The vegetable, animal, and mineral king-<br>doms have been ransacked for cures. It   | tion. Then, too, nature has something to<br>do with it. A large mouth, like a prom-<br>inent nose, is a sign of power. But all men  | is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.<br>This renowned remedy has cured myriads  | borrowing money for the maintenance of<br>the Portuguese fleet he sent one of his   | ground moaning and tearing her black<br>tresses. The young squaw refused to re-  |
|   | Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.<br>Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to<br>and including Sept. 13th, a Stearrer will leave St.<br>John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY LVEN-<br>ING, at 6.25 St. Inder dime.  | Intercolonial Raitway.<br>For further information address<br>N. L. NEWCOMB,<br>General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York   | out pain, for if you will go to any drug-<br>gist or medicine dealer and buy a bottle<br>of Putnem's Painless Corn Extractor and   | heaven for that!<br>Cowboys and cavalrymen are usually<br>bowlegged. But all bowlegged people are   | tors had failed. It is the greatest blood-<br>purifier and restorer of strength known to<br>the world. For all forms of scrofulous af-   | for the loan. — Welfre.<br>The perfect purity of Imperial Cream   | to camp in the vicinity for several weeks.<br>One day the Indian girl ended her unhap-<br>py life by cutting her throat with a hunt-   |
|   | C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,<br>Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.  | Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,<br>N.Y.*.S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St<br>John, N. B.  | apply it as directed the thing is done.  | not cowpoys - for which they should be  | rections (and consumption is one of them),   |   |  |

THE HERALD IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STREETS. THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. THE HERALD. FREDERICTON, JANUARY 12, 1891. DEMANDS upon the resources of the office caused by the lengthy supplement published this week compels THE HERALD to use a larger letter than usual upon this page. The change is only for this issue.

#### THE WOODSTOCK MEETING.

centuries. Our reference is to the houses. He is thankful that moham-We present our readers, in a supple- Canadian-French element and to the medanism has none of this sort of proment this week, with a full report of immigration to the United States from gress. He tells us that if we are to Hon. Mr. Blair's speech at Woodstock, the south of Europe. The danger is judge of progress by the success atand they will find it worth reading. It not immediate, but it is none the less tending missionary efforts, we need only is a fair and reasonable statement in real. The 70,000 French Canadians look to Africa, where in a few years regard to the issues raised in local poli- of 1760 have grown to 2,250,000 in- sixty million blacks have been contics. We are told that it produced an cluding those in the United States, an verted to Islam. And he emphasis admirable impression upon the very increase of more than thirty-fold. The the fact that the converts are thorlarge and intelligent audience, and that increase is still going on. The unde- oughly converted - there are no its effect upon public opinion in the sirable immigrants, to whom Mr. county of Carleton has been excellent. Thompson refers, are exemplary in in science and art is the test, he re-The invitation to speak in Woodstock multiplication. The Canadian-French minds us that mohammedanism found and the grand gathering of voters to element has for a century and a third hear him are as great compliments as stubbornly resisted all efforts to assim-Mr. Blair has ever had paid him in his ilate it with the Anglo-American elepublic career — no one could ask for ment, and there is no reason to sup- marvels of the world; that the Arabs General Miles, who has nearly half the a more hearty one. It is said that the pose that the process will be more sucattorney general surpassed himself in cessful with the immigrants from dropped them, added algebra to mathe- about ten thousand men, is endeavorhis masterly presentation of his case Southern Europe. We give an exand surely the occasion was one to call tract from Mr. Thompson's speech : forth his best powers. The late Hon. The necessity for a revival of Americanism William Elden said that he believed in politics - absolute, single-hearted and that nothing would so popularize a thorough-going Americanism - is pressing in government as frequent contact be- upon us at every election, it confronts every muncipality, it appears to our nostrils tween its members and the people, the men of learning - a dismal fact as we pass through the streets of our leading without the excitement attending an cities, and it offends our eyes from the dom which there is no longer any use in election contest, and he declared not of your city hall every St. Patrick's 'day. denying. By way of illustration he relong before his death that he intended | There is not a considerable city in the United minds us that the carpets the mohamto make himself personally known to States to-day whose misgovernment is not a and acquainted with the people in every which has surrendered politres into the hands section. This plan is followed to a of unregenerated professional foreigners. large extent in England and could with As your most distinguished private citi advantage be extended more generally has said, "it is a condition and not a theor that confronts us." We see everywhere to Canada. We observe that Mr. throughout this land citizens of foreign birth Blair took occasion at Woodstock to or parentage flocking off by themselves, emdeny a silly story set afloat by The bracing the wide opportunities held tempting-Gleaner to the effect that he was feeling | ly out to all, enjoying the advantages and prohis way in that county to a seat for the tection of our institutions, and growing arrog- able. He tells us of the progress of in the history of Indian warfare is im- if O'Brien preferred to do so he (O'Brien) house of commons. No one probably believed the story : but these things if of the right of Americans to do anything but believed the story : but these things if school system in mohammedan ply to the suggestion that pay taxes in their own land. Of a surety, not contradicted gain acceptance after they are the beggars on horseback, and they a time. Mr. Blair's political future is are riding this Republic - whither ? in the hands of this constituency. good for the immigrants themselves to swarm ing upon the faithful.

NEW BRUNSWICKER ABROAD. A RELIGION OF PROGRESS.

Our friend, Slason Thompson, has been making a speech before the Nine- paper recently appeared from the pen teenth Century club of New York, in of Ahmed Mithad Effendi, which has reply to one delivered by Hon. Theo- created not a little sensation. The dore Roosevelt, in which he made a writer takes the ground that mohampowerful plea for what he calls "Ameri- medanism is essentially a religion of canism in Politics." Mr. Thompson, progress and that christianity is not though a Canadian by birth, is a typical American by descent, and has the example, he questions the value of a instincts of his lineage. It is a genuine progress from a condition of society, pleasure to see him at the front in op- wherein a savage can keep his valuables position to the tremendous danger in safety in an unguarded hut of straw, which threatens not only the United to one wherein, with an elaborate States but Canada; the danger of police system, and all the machinery domination by an element that does necessary for the enforcement of a not understand free government, as it comphensive code of laws, we are unis understood by the race which has able to protect property within iron been its custodian through many safes enclosed within solid stone

## THE INDIAN WAR.

In a Constantinople periodical, a He takes very bold ground. For public has not been put in full possession of the facts of this engagement,

or massacre, whatever may be the correct name for it, and the suspension of Col. Forsyth, who was in command at the time, give corroboration to this view. The several versions of the affair agree that an attempt was made to disarm a number of Indians, who attacked the soldiers at an unexpected noment, pulling their rifles from beneath their blankets and firing upon the troops from less than a rifle's length n some cases. The suddenness and deadly nature of the attack for a time demoralized the soldiers, but they rallied, and a gatling gun being brought up, the execution among the nominal mohammedans. If advance children being included in the slain. The survivors made good their escape

Arabia in the darkest barbarism ; but and joined their fellow tribesmen in the that in two centuries after its textile Bad Lands, where, at last accounts, a fabrics and mechanical work were the large force of Indians was gathered. took up the sciences where the Greeks army of the United States with him, or matics and generally kept the torch of ing to surround the hostiles, and to

learning alive. If asked where are the compel a surrender without bloodshed. evidences of its triumph, he answers Such, at least, are alleged to be his inthat the christian nations destroyed structions from Washington; but no the libraries wherein the learning of one belleves he can carry them out. years was gathered and put to death However much he might be disposed personally to do so, the enemy will render it impossible. They have graduate of the university of New Brunsrejected with contempt all offers of negotiation, and have sent out instead

medan tramples under foot, the so-a declaration of their intention to cap-Brunswick, and is a successful teacher called leaders of progress hang on their ture and destroy Pine Ridge agency. Vancouver World. walls as marvels of beauty. With a They have strengthened their position coolness, which is absolutely refresh- with rifle pits and entrenchments, and ing, he classes Jenghiz Khan and it is conceded that, while they may be Ferdinand and Isabella together as overcome if a largely superior force is city from Boulogne state that O'Brien is em-

certain.

sixteen miles to this place.

barbarians, who failed to appreciate brought against them, the victory will powered to ask Justin McCarthy to retire the true light of science and ruthlessly cost the lives of many soldiers. Opin- of the Irish party in favor of John Dillion, M. extinguished it, as far as they were ions agree that the most serious battle P., or it is understood the conference agreed

from the scene of hostilities between the advisability of their arrest and com- said they and their families were literthe United States troops, and the mittal for trial. It is just as well in ally starving. They had individually Indians are conflicting and probably matters of this kind for the press and not been able to earn a shilling in six exaggerated ; nevertheless the situation public to suspend judgment until the months, and they demanded work. is undoubtedly critical and much blood- machinery of the law has had an oppor- They told the guardians they were shed will be inevitable. Following the tunity to do its work. Everyone hopes driven to desperation by the sufferings death of Sitting Bull came the affair at that the story of Williams being seen they and their families endured. The Wounded Knee Creek. Moderate alive after his alleged murder is true guardians promised to do their utmost United States papers admit that the It is quite unfair to try prisoners in the to relieve the distress. The means of the columns of a newspaper.

AFTER clamoring for the prosecu- sisted upon having a hearing.

Th

CHARLOTTETOWN has repealed the Scott Act by a majority of fourteen.

> The Proposed Board of Trade In response to a circular distributed to the merchants of this city, a meeting was called for Thursday afternoon at the city council chamber for the purpose of forming a board of trade. Mayor Allen presided, and there was a fair attendance of business men. His worship stated the object of meeting which was for the purpose of organizing a board of trade. He expressed the various methods under which this might be effected and called upon the secretary to read the dominion act relative to the affiliation of

boards of trade with the dominion and laws of that hoard. The matter was then called attention to the constitution and byesavages was frightful, women and fully discussed by most of those present It was moved and carried that a board of trade be at once organized, W Lemont, A G Edgcombe and M Tennant were appoint ed a committee to obtain the signature of thirty business men to prepare the neces-

> of state at Ottawa. The meeting then adjourned until Tues day next at 4 p. m.

sary certificate to forward to the secretary

FROM PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITIES. -- Alex. Robinson, B. A., principal of one of the city public schools, is a graduate of Dalhousie university, where he won the Monro scholarship. His career as an educationist in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is a brilliant one

and here he is highly regarded among his fellow teachers. F. M. Cowperthwaite, B. A., first assistant in the Central school, is a wick, and a scholar of much eminence. T.

A. McGarrigle, principal of the West school is a graduate of the university of New,

The Irish Leadershin LONDON, Jan. 7.-Advices received in this from the chairmanship and the Parnell section



RAILWAY RATES.

Fredericton business men are quite right to agitate for the lowest possible the Canadian Pacific authorities will times tainted meat than it can digest? It is good not meet them half way. The adjustbe charged to Boston; which would hope to improve our breed of horses or sheep bring the rate up to 43 cents a thous- or swine so; shall we be less fastidious about and, an almost prohibitory figure. On to establish a conventional weight for government of their country, the making of shingles, namely two hundred pounds a thousand, no matter what they actu-pable indifference can account for an Amerito 331/2 cents, or 11/2 cents less than American who does not exert his independthe old rate. It is scarcely conceivable ence, his intelligence, his influence for the that the railway people will put on rates that will destroy business, which States is a worse enemy to mis country to they ought to be as much interested as anybody in developing. THE is no need for the formation of an American HERALD suggests that the city business party. It cannot succeed. If it did it would men prepare a statement of their grounds of complaint and of what and seek an interview with Mr. Tiffen.

VERY much has been said about the duty of the city to remove the ice from the sidewalks. Possibly it ought to. We will not discuss the point. It The republican party in the United would be a big undertaking, but if the taxpayers are willing to incur the ex- States has fallen on evil times. They pense, the aldermen would not com- were nearly exterminated so far as the plain. Citizens are apt to talk and national house of representatives was write sometimes as if there was a great concerned, at the November elections, lot of money belonging to the city and now their pet measure, the federal in this light.

hither in countless multitudes. Of course it is We shall not follow the writer good for them. They came hither as Stanley through his criticisms of christianity, went to the centre of Africa, for the ivory there was in it, and not for the good of the which are, indeed, rather criticisms of railway rates; but they would not be Africans. But is it good for the Republic to the creed-making business, and not of wise in jumping to the conclusion that swallow more of this inferior, raw and some- the vital forces in our religion. He certainly makes out a very good case for the American race, which for two centuries was recruited from earth's choicest blood, in ment of the tariff on shingles is a case was rectured non earth's choicest blood, in this its third century, to go on crossing its has read his paper, the thought arises in point. The original order was that stock with the impoverished and base blood of that it is just possible that the christian 1634 cents per hundred pounds should an over-populated continent? We would not world has been taking too much for points over its great rival, Islam. our breed of men?

And now the question must be answered, its laws and the moulding of its customs? Only arrant, political cowardice or as culbenefit of the good government of the United States is a worse enemy to his country than unassimilated foreigner in our midst. There be swamped in two years by the profession foreigners, who would fall over each other in their haste to get on board. But we can all gion to be attacked by christians the part of the red men, and their sucthey think they can reasonably ask for, think and talk and act as true, fearless Ameri- through the public press, it ought not cess in these leads them to regard viccans citizens should, and in whatever party, in fairness to permit the christian reli-tory in a general engagement as almost faction or church we belong, make the uni gion to be attacked. There is about versal good of the American race and nation this ruling very much of what we are our first, our only political consideration. told is the basal idea of christianity.

UNITED STATES POLITICS.

pending a paper for attacking Islam. WHAT ABOUT THE NEGRO?

the doing unto others as we would

they should do to us. Imagine the

British or American governments sus-

Our neighbors are a good deal somewhere, which the aldermen and election bill, otherwise known as the troubled over the negro problem. officers could expend for city pursoses force bill, has received such a set back Slavery has been extinguished for a if they were not a stiff-necked and that it is regarded as practically killed. quarter of a century, a new gener- them fired, striking him in the back of the stubborn generation ; but a little con- Then the administration has a serious ation of negroes has come upon head, killing him instantly. Lieut. Casey sideration would show them that such Indian war on its hands and it has the stage, and has never known was one of the most brilliant officers of the is not the case. During the worst of "monkeyed" with the Behring sea any other condition than one of, at the slippery walking many private citi- case until they are in the position of least, nominal freedom; but those, who is the two elements of the Indian camp. zens by cutting ice, sprinkling sand, the man, who caught the bull dog — anticipated that the negro would take PINE RIDGE, S. D., Jan, 8.-Last night sawdust or other articles, made walking they are "feered to hold on and das- his place upon a position of equality gen. Brooke sent out a detachment under in front of their premises comfortable; sent let go." To stay the rapid fall of with the white, think the happy day lieut. Getty to recover the remains of lieut. and if there is a recording scribe any- his administration in popularity, the long in coming. Yet it is evident that Casey. The body was found stripped, but where, who keeps record of the good president thought a little "tail twist- we must look forward to a time when things said about people, he must have ing " might be applied to the British the negro will do this. The suggestion patch to agent Roger at Pine Ridge, dismissapprobation elicited by their thoughtful to him that Canadian sealers in Behr- are citizens and have the right to come conduct. The man who writes a letter ring sea would be seized by American or go as they please. Moreover they to the papers about the duty of the ships of war. Whereupon Lord Salis- are Africans only by descent, and a

He must back water or he must ask such a result have been immeasurably receiving the hostiles in their rush through AN INTERESTING discussion is going congress to provide for a war with reduced since the abolition of slavery. the funnel are now completed. on in the Maple Leaf as to whether "a Great Britain, and if he does the latter The negro will remain a distinct race, trustee, a secretary to the school trus- why he wants to fight over a question, time to be fully abreast with the best tlers in the event of open hostilities.

have an interview at Boulogne to-mon countries, in the higher grades of nifying the danger, says the simple when a final settlement of the subject will be which English, German and French truth is bad enough. Probably none made. Gladstone is understood to have That is the question that confronts thought- are obligatory studies. He tells us of the reports of this condition of secretly approved of the plan decided upon. ful Americans to-day. It is not whether it is that the Koran enjoins love of learn- affairs at the Bad Lands is much over- The Parnellites it is said will be pledged to abandon Parnell if he proves insincere to the drawn: the exaggeration consisting

pledges given. principally in the report of demon-Every Country in Europe Wrapped in strations in other localities. For instance, it has been alleged that the LONDON, Jan 9. - It is now the seventh Canadian Sioux were going in large week of the prevalence of frost throughout numbers to join the combatants : but the United Kingdom. From John O. Groat's there appears to be no truth in this. house to Land's End the country is wrapped for mohammedanism, and after one The mounted police are on the alert in snow. The canals and streams are ice bound, and numerous deaths have 'resulted to prevent such a step, if it is in confrom the extreme cold. Midland newstemplation, of which up to the present papers declare that thousands of persons in no evidence has been made public. that region are in a condition of semi-stargranted in assuming superiority in all Reports of threatened risings at other vation. Many laborers are compulsory idle without fires or food. The mayors of cities

points in the western states are proare directing the organized distribution of A singular circumstance in connec- bably largely due to the imagination the facts being represented to Mr. shall Americans surrender to professional for- tion with this paper is that the Turkish of correspondents. There is some In every country on the continent there is Armour's government has indefinitely suspended talk of calling for volunteers to go to suffering because of the severe weather. the periodical in which it appeared, the front; but this also is doubtless Germany were blocked with ice. At Port because it gave offence to christians premature. The fact, which points aux Haven, North Germany, several vessels living in Constantinople. Remember most strongly to a determined effort have been struck by immense masses of ally weigh, and this brings the rate cans refusal to assert his Americanism. The it was a mohammedan periodical pub- upon the part of the Indians now in floating ice and the hulls badly damaged. Lemon and Cliron Peels, lished in the mohammedan capital in revolt to attack the agency at Pine The boats rapidly filled and soon went to the bottom, and in every instance the crews the mohammedan language for Ridge, is the warning sent by them to were saved from death with great difficulty. mohammedans ; yet because it attacks the friendly Indians and half breeds. At Antwerp ten thousand workmen have the religion professed by strangers liv- These warnings have had the effect of been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather prevailing. ing in the city it is suspended by a causing the persons who received them In northern Italy snow began to fall on mohammedan government. The rea- to flee from the agency. Cattle are Wednesday and did not cease till to-day. son given is that as the Turkish gov- being killed, buildings are being des- The inhabitants of that region are suffering ernment will not permit the state reli- troyed and small raids are frequent on acutely. Such weather is entirely unknown to the A telegram from Madrid snowfalls in Spain.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow, extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, Red Cloud came into the agency this morn- North Africa.

ing. The old man stepped out of the hostile A number of persons have been frozen to camp last night with his wife and walked death in France VIENNA, Jan. 9.-At Fiume traffic of all

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.-Gen. Schofield re kinds is almost entirely suspended on account of the severely cold weather and ceived the following telegrom from gen. Miles: heavy snowfalls. On all tramways center-Reports from gen. Brooke state that lieut. E. W. Casey, of the 22nd infantry, was killed ing there trains are at a standstill. Snow has been continuously falling fifty hours at to-day. There has been fighting and skir-Manhua. It is reported several persons nishing on that part of the line for several perished in the storm

days. Lieut. Casey was out with the scouts LONDON, Jan. 9.-At Fiume and Trieste. watching the hostile camp with one Cheyenne on the Adriatic, the storm rages with un and met two Indians. bated fury. In both cities all the theatres As lieut. Casey turned to go away one of and other places of amusement are closed

and street cars have stopped running. The blizzard is so fierce it is dangerous to. venture out. Traffic is at a complete standservice. There is a report of heavy firing in still and the streets are almost totally deor near the hostile camp that may be between serted.

> BURDETTE OUT WITH THE BOYS. The Reverend Funny Man Falls in

With the Ungodly and Suffers a

Secretary Noble, this morning, sent a des-ST. LOUIS, MO., jan. 6. - Robert Burdette, the humorist, has become involved in an affair been very busy in giving the citizens in lion with advantage, and so he caused that the colored people be deported to ing him from the service. The secretary of a scandalous nature since his advant in St. question credit for the expressions of it to be declared by the papers friendly Africa will never be acted on. They directs him to turn over the property to capt. Louis three days ago. As is well known he Pierce, of the first infantry. was, about 18 months ago, ordained as a PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 9 .-

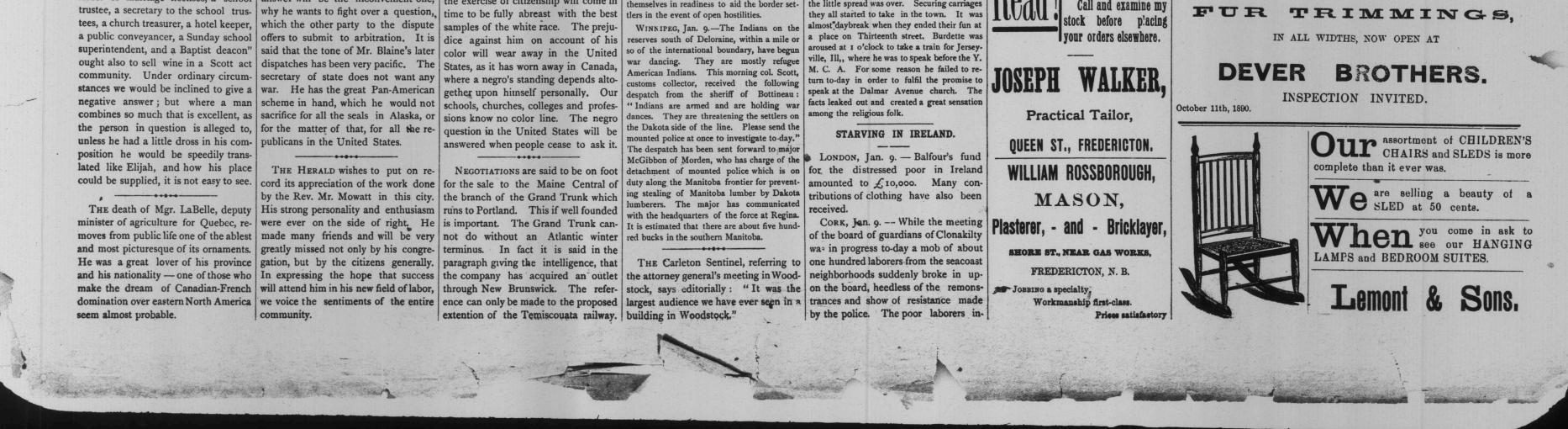
a public benefactor. "He has the was any seizing done the vessels would The negro problem will probably solve will be driven and crushed. The hostiles are reverend funny man Friday night spoke to a sand," takes a new and loftier meaning be retaken at any cost. Therefore the itself. The race will never become word they will not surrender until the soldiers sociation hall. Upon returning to the Southpresident finds himself in this dilemma. merged in the white. The chances of have taken to the railroad. Preparations for ern where he was stopping, he was met by a coterie of newspaper men and actors.

At Burdette's invitation the party adjourned to Faust's restaurant. During the repast that prosperous merchant, a councillor, an the very first question he will have to but by education and experience in this territory. The inland towns are putting participants were all in a hilarious mood when over the menacing attitude of the Indians in followed champagne flowed freely, and the issuer of marriage licenses, a school answer will be the inconvenient one, the exercise of citizenship will come in themselves in readiness to aid the border setthey all started to take in the town. It was

minister of the Baptist church, and a sensation Col. Corbin to-day announced a movement of al church trial probably will follow. Friday city council may be a public spirited bury caused it to be mentioned to Mr. long descent in most cases, and are Soldiers are pressing upon the savages from ture before the Y. M. C. A., and fill the pulpit gentleman; but he who sprinkles sand Blaine, in a confidential way, that this not probably more fit for the African the rear and flanks. The mouth of the fun- to-day of the Delaware Avenue Baptist church, on the icy sidewalk before his door is sort of talk was all right, but if there climate than white people would be, nel is Pine Ridge, and it is here the redskins one of the most fashionable in the city. The

GUTHRIE, Ok., Jan. 9.-Much fear is felt

Call and examine my



LOCAL NEWS.

## A Field Day for the Police Magistrat Twenty-three Cases. THE ROADS. - There have been big drifts

BEFORE THE BEAK.

was charged on two counts, and Allen Mc-

the next tried, the former being convicted

Police magistrate Marsh on Friday morn-

offenders William McCulley, and wife were dence to bring before the court.

McCulley, with two offences. William Sears was not sufficient to warrant a committal

also of McAdam was convicted of three of the prisoners, The whole matter was

reported by visitors driving in from the intry districts.

MAYOR'S ELECTION .- There was no oppositemperance act was begun. Police Magistion this week to Mayor Allen, and his trate Marsh was inclined to smile, the pronomination papers were filed on Tuesday secuting lawyer was facetious, and the last by the Hon. A. F. Randolph, J. A. Vanwart, G. N. Babbitt, and T. G. Loggie.

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER. - The specimens of enservered with eleven subpœnas. Chinese lily now on view at Bebbington's nursery, are unique. The plant which is first offence against the act between the 1st called sacred in the celestial kingdom, is and 4th days of November last pleaded not said he knew the prisoners as the same men modern reforms had been advocated and raised from a bulb and is rapidly rising in guilty. J. A. Vanwart prosecuted and J. H. who were at his house one Monday night successfully inaugurated by keeping the favor among amateur florists. Barry appeared for the defence.

George Hurd sworn said : I know de-PRESENTATION .- The choir of the Methodist church in this city have presented their leader, C. H. B. Fisher, with a very handsome gold headed cane, with an appropriate Vanwart. Squarefaces, long necks, and the latter pulled him into the kitchen to ininscription. The presentation took place at cigars, pertly responded the witness. Was duce him to comply. He again took refuge rived from the liquor traffic might be sum-Mr. Fisher's residence on Thursday evening. in the bar on Monday the 3rd. Nov. last under the bed from which he was driven by med up in one word — nil. The skilled

A Social EVENING.-On Friday evening a it. On being asked by defending counsel caped after having been beaten about the chine which would revolutionise trade conhappy party of guests assembled at the how he fixed the date, witness produced his head by Young, Cameron, and Culligan ferred an inestimable benefit upon manresidence of Alexander Burchill, Queen time book. The liquor was rye and certainly with their fists. The beating was not at all kind. Invention marked the age of prostreet, the occasion being an at home given by Miss Burchill. Music, dancing, and other amusements were freely indulged in opportunity to get a drink. Yes he did a and the party spent a very pleasant evening. little doctoring on his own account, he

fetched the doctor along and the whiskey CALITHUMPIANS .- A party of the boys too. It was true he had been served with driving around in a gaily illuminated coach were very conspicuous on King and it only meant eleven drinks. Queen streets on Monday evening. They The second case was that between the 4th were in carnival array, their faces were and 20th November last, the defendant blacked, and their chins adorned with sheeps Bartley Sears committed a second offence. after he had left the house, but on cross ex- cloud of the rum seller. The young man of tails, and they carried tin trumpets with Mr, Barry on behalf of Mr. Sears pleaded not guilty

PRESENTATION. - C. Lee Cliff, who is leaving the city to join his brother in British Columbia, was on Tuesday last presented with an elegant gold watch the gift of Fred B. Exceeded. It bears the following in-scription: Presented to C. Lee Cliff, in apand conveyed to the cells. preciation of his good services, Fredericton January 6, 1891.

WEATHER NOTES. - Considerable snow fell during the earlier part of the week, and on Tuesday the thermometer was 13 above. On Thursday bright sunshine, and mild weather was chronicled throughout the day, but at six o'clock, Friday morning the thermometer registered 22 below, changing to 10 below at eight a. m.

Haves and Hurd. THE LIGHT FANTASTIC .- Some twenty-five couples participated in the fascinations of the dance on Tuesday evening at Tyler Mills' residence at central Kingsclear. Several townspeople drove out notwithstanding the inclement weather, and report a visits to the store kept by defendant. thoroughly enjoyable time. The music was furnished by Abraham Goodine.

AN INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE.-A. G. Beckwith, C. E. is preparing plans and specifi- were imposed. It is reported that William cations for a bridge across the St. Croix river | and Mary McCullough have levanted. at Baring. The structure with approaches Archibald Jewett was on Tuesday charged will be about six hundred feet long, but it with committing an unprovoked assault will not be expensive. The cost of the work | upon a little boy named Pollock, and was be shared by the provincial government and fined \$5 and costs. Two young men convicted of a disturbthe Matne townships directly interested.

What Occurred in Petre's House-The Evidence of the Inmates. Lively proceedings in the police court on Wednesday afternoon, when the hearing of twenty three offenders against the Canada The preliminary examination of the

prisoners Culligan, Young, Arseneau, Guitar, and Cameron, charged with being con- chosen remarks introduced William Wilson, cerned in the murder of George Williams. counsel for the defence satirical. Some of a sailor at Belledune, took place at Dalthe offenders had more than one complaint housie; on Saturday the 3rd last before juslodged against them and one witness had tice Smith at Dalhousie.

Geo. W. Allen appeared on behalf of the The importance of keeping temperance to-Bartley Sears of St. Croix, charged with a crown, and the Hon. Mr. Barberie defended. pics continuously before the public cannot Antoine Petre was the first witness. He when the sailor was ejected.

THE BELLEDUNE MURDER

Williams came in and when pressed to forms needed. The people of England carfendent who kept a provision and liquor drink refused and hid under the bed. After ried out reforms by repeated agitation, and shop at St. Croix. His store contained a a time he came out of his own accord. He in temperance matters old ideas had to be bar. What are the fittings? queried Mr. again declined to drink with prisoners, and presented continuously before the public.

when I had one rye and paid ten cents for Culligan and Cameron. He at length es- mechanic who by his genius invented a maintoxicating. Oh ! yes, he was there before, serious. Witness did not see the sailor af- gress, and public benefits advanced a nation. went to fetch doctor Young, and took the terwards though he made a search for him. The liquor seller had nothing of the inven-Thomas Petre, a son of the first witness tive turn about him, his works did not orroborated his father's statements.

Margaret Petre, sister to the previous witness gave evidence respecting the assault political world, and particularly in our own committed upon the sailor, and stated that fair province, the efforts of the state had the prisoners were all intoxicated. Mrs. Anglique Petre also gave evidence. liquor. The free educational atmosphere of and said that the sailor had been assaulted New Brunswick had been darkened by the

Recent Deaths.

ook place at St. John on Sunday

amination retracted her statement. All the day had felt the influence of this evil. the witnesses spoke imperfect English and and scenes of debauchery had been witnessed Henry D. Hayeg was examined at con- were very illiterate. siderable length but failed to establish that

at the election polls. John Frazer of Chatham arrived in Dal Mr. Freeze in a concluding address spoke he was positively in defendant's bar on the housi e Wednesday and says that he met of the prohibition question, which was the 19th Nov. last. The second witness in this George Williams during the latter part of subject for combined action on the part of case could not appear as he had been dis-covered in a state of helpless intoxication, board the barque Ruby on the 31st of that all classes throughout the dominion will month. As the 7th of October is the time be presented to parliament at the next ses-

M. P. P.

The St. Croix cases were resumed on the alleged murder is said to have taken sion, and the voice of the people would un-Wednesday evening when James Tague place, this is very important, if true. doubtedly make itself heard. On the opening of the court Friday the The meeting then closed with the usual Cullin with two offences also. The McAdam crown counsel said he had no further evi- benedition

THE CITY COUNCIL Hon. Mr. Barberie then addressed the of two charges, and the latter, Mary Ann court, and said that the evidence advanced

The Business of the Past Month as Reported by the Various Committees.

cases, the fines aggregating \$700. In these evidently a drunken jollification, during cases the principal witnesses examined were which the sailor did get some blows on the A quiet, business-like meeting on Tuesday head with a fist and nothing else and had evening last, Mayor Allen in the chair, and On Thursday morning the two charges ran away. The prisoners' mouths were present aldermen Vandine, Gillman, Estey, against Mary Hodds of St. Croix were taken practically closed ; they could not bring in Moore, Farrell, Richey and McPherson. up. Hurd's evidence against the defendant any testimony in defence at this examina-The usual routine business was transacted. was unshaken, but the witness Hayes again tion. He claimed that every intelligent Auditors' report for December shews for failed to remember the exact dates of his man in the community felt that the pro- roads and streets, \$89.15; public works, \$67.50; administration justice, \$19.60; con-

ceedings were groundless. Geo. W. Allen submitted that a most tingent, \$42.05; sewerage and water, ing delivered judgment in these cases. For serious assault had taken place and that \$338.97. The water committee reported each offence the usual fine of \$50 and costs there was evidence to establish a prima facia that accounts had been duly examined for case of murder.

past month. The school committee, in At two o'clock justice Smith gave his their report, stated in reference to increasdicision committing the prisoners for trial. ing debit balance, that the trustees had met the committee. The trustees said the in-

creasing demands of the schools demanded The funeral of the late Mrs. W. H. Hall | a full expenditure of \$14,000 yearly, and that

the taxes collected on that ass ent did

GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING. TURNING THE TABLES. on an all Important Topic. How a Prince William Farmer Double on a Skinflint, The meeting at Temperance hall on Sun-There was a jolly sample of the Prince day evening last was well attended. E.C. William agriculturalist in town Friday, and Freeze occupied the chair, and in a few well

was communicated by him to one of the staff of this paper. A young fellow who Mr. Wilson, who was well received spoke is in the habit of driving from town to of the advantages ensuing from continuous Prince William and back, one afternoon agitation of this vital question of the day. got stuck in a snow drift and all his efforts to extricate the sled were fruitless. Our farmer seeing his plight hitched on two of be over estimated. In the mother country his horses and got the young man out of his

difficulty. About a week later the young fellow had masses alive to the importance of the reagain to visit Prince William and unfortunately fell into the same predicament again and had to be rescued by the same party The Prince William farmer, knowing his young friend was going back to town asked him if he would kindly bring with him a barrel of meal on his return to which the young man consented. This was done, but a few days ago as our farmer was standing in the market place he was interrogated by the young man to whom he had rendered so many important services. "Have you any change about you?"

"Yes, how much do you want?" "Oh! I'd like you to give me fifty cents?" "What mark a progressive age, and his benefits to for?" "Why for hauling that barrel of mankind amounted to nothing. In the meal for you." Our farmer said nothing but paid the asked-for amount. A day later he waited upon young Shylock

been spoiled by the pernicious effects of and after a few preliminaries respecting the weather asked him if he were prepared to pay a little account he had against him. "I pay a little account?" said Shylock "Why man alive I don't owe you anything." "Oh! yes you do and it must be paid forthwith.'

"Why what do you mean?" "Just this and nothing more, I hauled you twice out of that snow drift on the road, and my charge is two dollars !" Shylock stammered, hesitated, but being hard pressed by the farmer, fished out a two dollar bill and paid the piper. This a true recital of the facts, which are not denied by the young

man who figured so disastrously in the matter. PERSONAL

# Concerning People Known to Most Readers.

Robert Chestnut of this city left for Sackville academy to-day Saturday. Post master Hilyard is recovering slow'y from his severe relapse of last week. D. W. Hoegg, Parker Manzer, and Harry

Atherton have returned from a business PLATED WARE, trip to Boston. J. D. Phinney M. P. of Richibucto ha been seriously ill with congestion of the

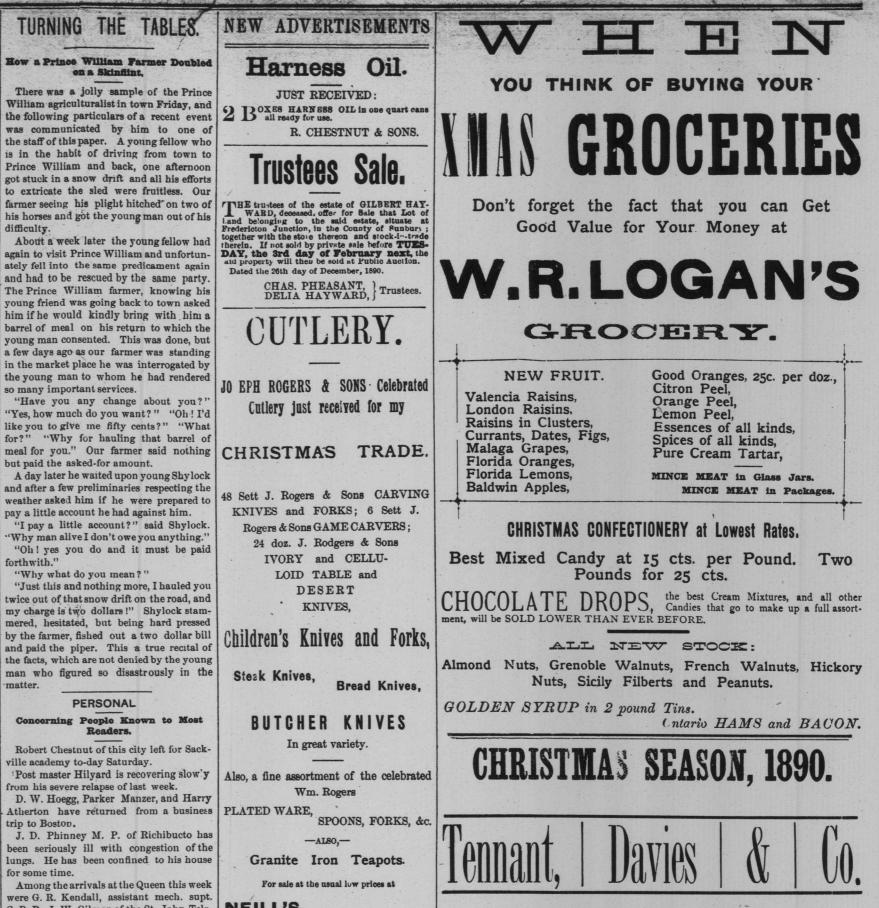
lungs. He has been confined to his house for some time. Among the arrivals at the Queen this week

were G. R. Kendall, assistant mech, supt. C. P. R., J. W. Gilmor of the St. John Tele- NEILL'S graph; W. Owen and wife, Birmingham, Eng.; G. T. Baird ex. M. P. P. Perth ; Wm. Cameron of the London Eng. lace company;

Warwick W. Street, O. E. Le Blanc St. John; and W. C. Grimmer, M. McMonagle St.

HARDWARE

STORE.



We beg to announce that we are showing a fine stock of

Staple and **DDV COODC** 



#

#### M'MURRAY & CO. TRIUMPHANT SONG. Somewhere in the forties Grisi and

Jenny Lind were singing in different places in London. Those who went into ecstacies

be driven off the face of the earth and by the parents of the prospective bride to rendered absolutely extinct within a few come to the point without unnecessary de- years. For example the elephant is allay. Let us suppose that a young man has ready doomed. Each year 100,000 of been visiting a family where there is a these pachyderms are slaughtered to supmarriageable daughter, and after several ply the market with ivory. Up to within weeks has neglected to declare his inten- a comparatively recent period commerce tions, the head of the family takes him drew chiefly upon the great stores of aside and says : "My dear young friend, "dead" ivory in possession of African

been exhausted and all the tusks exported fierce look almost paralysed her. Her hint nobody comes to the door the next from the dark continent must be got courage left her,her voice trembled, everygeneral thing there is no occasion for any the herds are being rapidly wiped out, There is some remarkable downward every twenty tusks are secured at the price of an entire district, with all its which exists between the ivory-gathering fitted for each other, and perhaps it would some notion of what 100,000 elephants other party has no alternative but to ac- line that number would stretch 180 miles. young lady abstains from balls or parties, native villages, carrying off into captivity she does not attend any places of public those of the inhabitants who are serviceation of which self-imposed penance she this way whole regions in Africa have

longer in the presence of royalty, but sing-Every one knows by this time that the fur seals are also doomed. Having been congregate in such countless myriads. In some parts of Holland there exists a they are now being wiped off from their very pretty custom in regard to making proposal of marriage that might be ad-last resting place on the two Priblov Islands, in Behring sea, by remorseless vantageously adopted in other countries. pirates in schooners, who kill ten for feed upon his damask cheek," but he buys oil. Even the alligators, crocodiles and a cake, and, after carefully wrapping it up other reptiles are not spared. Even they must disappear, because their hides are the house of the object of his affections. wanted for reticules, pocket-books and other "fancy articles." less of the admiring audience.

A while ago the so-called "passenger the cake on the table in front of the young lady. Although she has been expecting pigeon" flew by millions in the Ohio valgrievances I began to tell her about my this very event, she, nevertheless, betrays ley as far East as Massachusetts. Now but

# EXTERMINATION

Startling Facts Regarding the Coming Extinction (of Animals. over Grisi's "Norma " were the next even-

ing enraptured with Lind's "Casta Diva." Great was the rivalry between them. Finally, the Queen, deeming it a shame that such gifted women should be separated by a mean, unworthy jealousy, requested both to appear at a court concert. Of course, they both came. The Queen warmly welcomed them together for the first time She gave the signal for the concert to begin. Jenny Lind was the younger, and it was arranged that she should sing first. With perfect confidence in her powers she stepped forward to begin. Chancing to natives, which had accumulated for cen- glance at Grisi, she saw the southern woturies; but now this reserve stock has man's malignant gaze fixed on her. The

hint nobody comes to the door the next "form the dark continent must be got thing grew black before her and she almost the pulls the bell. However, as a "green" by hunting live elephants. Thus the brade are reminder. The young people become en- not to mention the incidental fact, ac- however, she managed to finish her aria. gaged, after which they go to balls and cording to Explorer Stanley, that every A painful silence followed its conclusionparties, or to picnics together, pretty much pound of ivory that reaches Europe costs a silence that told her of failure. She caught the same as they do in this country. the life of a man, woman or child, while a triumphant expression on Grisi's face. Despite her dazed condition, she quickly realized that failure meant lost glory, dis-Occasionally, engagements are broken people, villages and plantations. This, of appointed hope, the destruction of happioff. After a couple have been engaged course, is due to the intimate connection and her friends. Suddenly a soft voice, right out and say: I think we are not business and the slave trade. One can get that seemed to come from heaven, whispered to her, "Sing one of your old songs in be better if we part right now." The mean if he will consider that placed in your native language." She caught at the thought like an inspiration. The accomquiesce, and thanks to the phlegmatic As for the slaves, they are secured for the panist was striking his final chords. She nature of the race, there are no scenes, no purpose of carrying ivory to the coast by stepped up to him, asked him to rise, and luels, or anything of the kind. The the Arabs, who attack and destroy the took the vacant seat. Softly her fingers wandered over the keys in a loving prelude, then she sung. It was a little prayer, and her husband had not been married amusement for six weeks. at the expired to her mother's repertory. She had not sung it for years. As she sang she was no

> ing to loving friends in her fatherland No one present understood one word of young lady do not keep aloof from paying in the southern seas, where they used to the "prayer." Gradually the song died away and ended in a soft sob. Again there was a silence-the silence of admiring wonder. The audience sat spellbound. Jenny Lind lifted at last her sweet blue eyes to look into the scornful face, that had so disconcerted her at first. There was no fierce expression now ; instead a tearpermit such concealment "like a worm to which were slain last year for leather and drop glistened on the long black lashes. After a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics. Grisi crossed to Jenny Lind's side, placed her arm about her, and kissed her warmly, utterly regard-

> > HOW TO TREAT A COLD.

Don't stuff a cold as the old adage adnew housemaid, Clarissa, and how many considerable surprise. Her mother ap- very few of them are left. They have vises, if you do you will have a fever to parently takes no notice of what is going been shot by wholesale, and while they starve. A genuine cold is a shock received "Three saucers and a teacup - no, three on, while the father takes the young man lasted were commonly utilized for shoot- by the many million nerves which ap-

Employs no Agents, but gives the Large Commission to the Buyer, and by so doing, can sell you an

-ORGAN-

# AT VERY LOW PRICES.

and on as easy terms as any other company on the

INSTALMENT PLAN,

Call and See our ORGANS and PRICES.

WE SELL THIS SEWING MACHINE AND THE HIGHEST PRICE MACHINE MADE IN CANADA FOR \$27 50. AFTER USING THEM SIX \$18. for MONTHS, AND NOT SATISFACTORY, MONEY REFUNDED.

..........

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Celebrated "White" Sewing Machine,

which took the First Prize Gold Medal over all others at the Paris Exhibition.

ROOM PAPER—We have much pleasure in stating that we have bought in the United States before the rise in Wall Papers, 1700 Rolls, and will be in a position very shortly to show the BEST ASSORTMENT of WALL PAPERS to be had anywhere, in Brown and White, Blacks, Gilts, Granites, Engrain and fine Gold Papers, with Borders to match; and we will offer them at prices never known in this City.

BROWNS FROM 5 CENTS UPWARDS; WHITES FROM 8 CENTS UPWARDS; GILTS FROM 20 CENTS UPWARDS. To arrive this week from Montreal, 8000 Rolls (cheap) Wholesale or Retail.

McMURRAY & CO

Fresh GARDEN,

FIELD

## POETRY.

## REST COMETH 'AFTER ALL

Though fortune leaves you for some other

Though you are blameless, yet receive much

lame. Though sorrow dwelleth deep within your

Though life has been a failure, and you plod Footsore and weary o'er the earthly ball, Still if you have a faith, a trust in God, Rest cometh after all

Rest cometh after all, then higher climb; Rest cometh after all, though wealth de-

The world may blame you, yet rest sublime

Shall drive the sorrow from your heart of hearts : Though life's sad failures make you onward

plod.

Sin sick and weary till you reach the pall, Still if you have a faith, a trust in God, Rest cometh after all.

Rest cometh after all, then let us go Forth to the duties of this fleeting life, Bearing our Master's burdens, for we know In Him is comfort and a rest from strife And worldly sorrow ; let our faith be shod With love and mercy, while we ever call Our friends to an eternal, mighty God, Rest cometh after all.

Rest cometh after all, then as we seek A higher life, a better, grander road, Let us of Jesus as a Savior speak, For he will help us bear life's awful load Of cares and sin, of doubt and unbelief. Of earthly struggles, be they great or small

We thank thee. God, that life and trials are brief. Rest cometh after all.

-Pittsburg Dispatch.

#### SELECT STORY.

## MRS. PAULDING THINKS.

I wonder why sons will never marry the girls their mothers pick out for them. pointed out the proper line of conduct to being just out west, where you can hear me I would follow it

I had never much of a fancy for Gerarda | twice a week?" Abbey. Her lips and cheeks always seemed to me too bright colored, and her dark hair curled and flew about so. And then her eyes danced and shone in a totally undignified manner.

"Tom," I used to say at least once a week, "I wonder you don't admire Margie Hoffheimer. She has such dignity, such | things she had broken in the last week. repose of manner."

So has an iceberg—and an ovster." Tom would retort.

west to seek employment.

feverish.

I had brought her some winejelly, and after I had given it to her I said : "Cheer up, my dear. It might be so much worse. her their addresses. uppose he was dead?"

"Oh, don't!" she cried.

the midst of life we are in death, and The perversity of human nature, I suppose. But it seems to me that if any one see him lying in his coffin instead of his modest to declare his love, he does not at short notice, the hair seal, 875,000 of from him twice a week. Does he write

> "Only once - dear, dear!" said I. should think he'd write oftener." "He's too busy," she replied.

teacups and a saucer," I was saying, when to the window and converses with him ing from traps. It is great sport to take proach near the surface of a human body, Call and see the Stock and Prices. I happened to glance at her and saw that about the weather, etc. This is done in a pigeon that has been captured in a net, and which control the nearly seven mil-

also. Now, as Mrs. Jones is poor, and as him to do so. This is particularly the case Though friends desert you in the race for frame, frame, I had supplied her with food for the greater part of the winter, I thought I had in Holland. As soon as the young Dutch-man attains his age, and even sooner, his man attains his age, and even sooner, his fond mother begins to look around for

DUTCH LOVERS.

Man proposes, but frequently he requires

this is all very well; but what do you

If the young man does not take this

"Dear me, Mrs. Jones, I shouldn't a suitable daughter-in-law, in which merethink you could afford to have two fires burning at once - and such a mild day siderable encouragement from the young man himself. He is, however, expected She turned as red as a beet and pressed her lips together, but she didn't say anything. I fear Mrs. Jones is far from being

mean, anyhow?"

sweet tempered. Then I went on to sister Harriet's. Her daughter Ella had just met with quite a severe accident, having been thrown from a buggy while out driving and her arm broken. To be sure it was painful and the

shock had made her ill, but then she should not have been so foolish as to have gone out behind Ned Pennywick's young

room there was a fire crackling on the

hearth, and I could see through the door that there was one burning in her room

a right to say :

horse. I reminded her of this. "You ought to be very thankful," I be-

"Thankful for having been nearly killed ?" she cried, "Really, Aunt Maria, my gratitude is not so easily aroused." I sat down on the bed beside her. Per-

have given such a flounce. "My dear child, it might have been your back or your neck," I said.

"But it might have been."

Ella. The doctor says it makes her So I left there and went to Mrs. Crit-

long, but they had had heavy money osses, and he had been obliged to leave

her with her mother while he went out Nobody finds anything remarkable in the severance of the engagement, and the young men who formerly admired the altogether exterminated from the rookeries

tendency of lampwicks Saturday nights etc.

haps I may have drawn the cover rather tightly over her feet, but she need not

perhaps for years, either party may come

"Well, it wasn't." "Maria," said my sister at this point.

too much conversation is not good for

tenden's. She was in great trouble. She resumes her former relations to society. been depopulated and laid waste.

"Well, but it might have happened. In

"Only once," she said. in a piece of tissue paper, he repairs to

Then to divert her mind from her own

"Well! the young men of the present she was not listening to a word I was say-order to give the young lady a chance to put him in a box and pop the poor creat-lion pores of the skin. This shock closes

A startling publication is on the point of being issued by the Smithsonian Institution, which will show that many of the tricious purpose she usually receives con- most valuable species of animals at present inhabiting the world will inevitably

ideal of a woman. She never covers her forehead with foolish bangs and frizzes."

has such a lumpy look."

it in good part at all.

the truth.

mean ; but have your own way as usual."

I was polite, but not at all cordial. I am too truthful to assume anything I don't feel. I told her I thought she would look better with her hair brushed back from her forehead. She colored, but answered very pleasantly that "Tom liked it best

"Gerarda is looking very badly. All this dancing and racketing around is not good for her. But the young people of the present day have no discretion. Modesty seems to have gone out of date along with veneration for their elders."

But it seemed to have no effect, for Gerarda still went on teaching. She began to look worse and worse. All the color left her face ; even her lips were pale, and

make up her mind. The young man looks | ure at short range when he flies out at a the pores of the skin, is transmitted to the creature, and I made up my mind that I mental anguish, and trying to find out his life.

boy

She seemed to be a poor spiritless around over his shoulder, suffering much signal, with about one chance in fifty for nerve centers and back to the mucous membranes forcing a great amount of

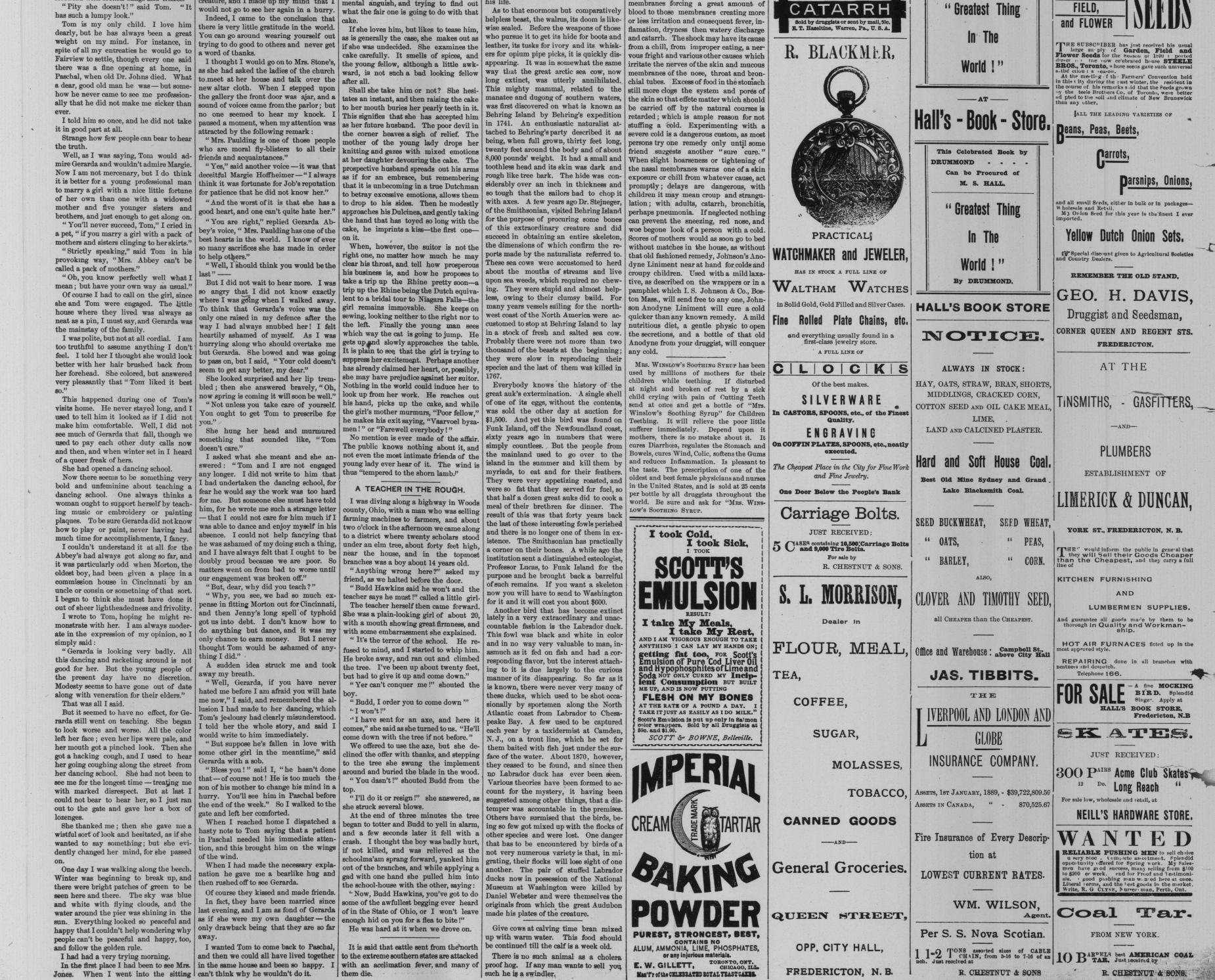
istence. The Smithsonian has practically institution sent a distinguished esteologist, Professor Lucas, to Funk Island for the purpose and he brought back a barrelful of such remains. If you want a skeleton

Another bird that has become extinct responding flavor, but the interest attach-

Atlantic coast from Labrador to Chesa-



Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.



Speech at Woodstock.

A MASTERLY REPLY TO OP-POSITION CANVASSES,

PUBLIC DEBT CHARGES DISCUSSED,

FEATURES OF THE FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERN-MENT OUTLINED.

A Speech That Has Already Rallied Hundreds of Electors to the Government Standard.

(Stenographed by Mr. F. H. Risteen). The meeting addressed by Hon. Mr. Blair and Mr. Wilson in the rink at Woodstock, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., was the largest political gathering ever seen in the county of Carleton. Fully 1500 people were present, two-thirds of York. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Colter were with as much despatch as possi

a future candidate for the than they were during any previous adrepresenting than the county of Carleton, ment.

a correct view of the way in which we of \$455,000, an average for each year of public debt by about a million for railway of 1888, and that the are carrying on your affairs at Fredericton. \$91,159. You understand me that upon purposes with the exception of two items It will also be understood, unless other- these

filling the position I have had the honor which I have named the government of filling for a number of years in this which I have hand us laid out in the five province, asks the people to come and years previous to our advent to power the hear him, they will assume that his sum of \$91000 per year. Now, what has object is, and they may correctly assume this extravagant government done in the in my case, that my object is to lay same direction. What has this governbefore them a statement of his management of the public business. My object is the executive, upon our salaries and the to impress the people of this county as salaries of our staff, upon contingencies favorably as I can with the way we and upon public printing? If you will THN SI'UMPAGE, FISHERY, AND have conducted your affairs, and I hope take up the public accounts you will find you will consider that I was justified in that in 1884 we laid out \$85000, in 1885, accepting the invitation so kindly tend- \$86,000, in 1886, \$82,000, in 1887, \$82,000, in ered me and I do not think that the 1888, \$83,000, and in 1889, \$84,000. I am people of this constituency will take it giving simply the round figures-the odd amiss that I am here on this platform tohundreds I am not including in the yearly night for this purpose. statement but I include them in the total Now, a friend of mine has been good

enough to put into my possession a very lengthy document in which he assured me there was contained a statement of All the Charges that were Preferred this government, which is so wasteful and

Against this Government extravagant and which these gentlemen

as far as he could learn in this county and are desirous to supplant, by over \$7,000 used as canvassas against us. I have per year upon those items of expenditure these charges before me now and it will which you do not wish to see the governbe my design as rapidly and yet as fully ment increase and which it is in your as I can, to cover all the ground, to take up interest to have reduced. (Applause). all the various counts in the indictment These savings may go, as they do go, to which was preferred here in the election swell that larger class of expenditure in of January last against the present ad- which you are more deeply interested and ministration. I am happy to be able to which you desire to see increased, because avail myself of this opportunity of doing they touch directly the public welfare. so, because I think it is an exceedingly Now then, gentlemen, \$7,000 per year is favorable opportunity. We have just the amount we have made of absolute passed through a period of the year saving since we came into power. I am when we may be expected to re- taking it down to the very last moment gard with generous consideration the up to which the public accounts are acts of our fellow men, even though published, and this is the result. those men be politicians : a time when Now, it is said, there has been a great

as it happens you are not agitated increase in the public debt. Well, so there

The Eastern Extension Claim, dull and uninteresting I am very glad in- he may undermine and still be thought the house and because we would not agree D in order, that A,B,C, or D might be able ion house of commons from the ministration. But I have taken up those and by way of readjustment of debt deed that I have done so. My friend to be treating a government with fairness, to embark upon this vast and tremendous to make himself independently rich for life country of Carleton. Now, Mr. Chairman, items which are included under the heads between the several provinces. While supplies me with a statement that a with candor and with decency, then I while there is no county in this prov- I have named, such as public printing, con- we have added \$1,000,000, or a little charge has been made against this gov- don't think you can carry on public af- in a direction no man knows to what by selling out these pools? I do not ince, outside of my own, that I would tingencies of government, expenses of the over, to the public debt in carrying ernment, which I think I recognize as fairs at all, nor do I think that you can limits or with what result, for that reason think the thing will admit of argument be more pleased to have the honor of legislature and of the executive govern- out these railway obligations, we have at being somewhat of a special Carleton expect decent men to remain in public and let me tell you in all fairness and for a moment. All these people on these

I think I may fairly take you into my Now, Mr. Chairman, that statement government, the largest portion of which grievance at all, cize the course which Dr. Atkinson had representatives withdrew the confidence grievously wronged because as poor peoconfidence to-night and say that any such put briefly is this: The expenditure is to our credit at Ottawa, this sum of be- which especially concerns and affects the taken, and I say to you now that any of which he had theretofore expressed and ple, they were debarred from the privi-Hon. Mr. Blair's ulterior purpose has never entered my under these four heads by the govern-mind; that I have no designs upon the ment in 1878 was \$96000, in 1879, \$86000, entirely accurate, \$754,000. Now, we have said the government brought in a separate was ulterior purpose has never entered my under these four heads by the govern- tween \$700,000 and \$800,000, or to be people of this county. I understand it is you in my position would have felt that it I presume theretofore felt towards the lege of fishing in front of their lotsfair county of Carleton other than desir- in 1880, \$81000, in 1881, \$89000, in 1882, not all that money there at the present resolution for a subsidy to the Fredericton **Dr** Atkinson's Fair and Bounden Duty ing it to have its people furnished with \$92000; making a total for the five years time. Though we have added to the and Woodstock railway during the session to have come to me and said: "Mr.

our credit at Ottawa, and I will tell you purpose. We withdrew \$45,000 for the purpose of building an annex to the Fredericton bridge, \$37,000 for the purpose of paying for the new departmental buildings, and \$22,000 for the purpose of paying for other special and permanent bridges which we have constructed. So from the balance at Ottawa, which leaves which will fairly be placed against the million which has been added to the debt during the time which I have mentioned. Now, that is a full and correct statement -making a total of \$505,000 for the six of the financial condition of the province. years or an average for each year of We have so far as those classes of ex-\$84,316 - a comparison, of which no man penditure are concerned which are within can challenge the accuracy, in favor of the legitimate and proper control of the

government and which you desire to see reduced to the smallest possible limit, carried on by the government, with an increasing population and in the face of necessary modern improvements, with which many of you are no doubt familiar and which adds to the departmental cost, for \$7,000 a year less than our predecessors and we have only added to the public debt for the purposes I have already detailed. So much for the financial condition of the province.

But I am told by my friend, who has thus supplied me with the data for my speech to-night, that there is put forward in this county a general statement, specifically charged and made, that the government has been

Doing Everything for York County by any political contest, but when you are has. But, gentlemen, it is not enough and has not dealt in a just and liberal spirit consider and digest with all the con- creased the public debt. He must needs larger in other directions, and larger upon as well as from the border parishes of government. I must, however, proceed mented, and unless he can show cause of the parsimonious and illiberal sir, when the time came we applied to conduct.

Blair, I am sorry to see the course you are

Centreville and Woodstock Road I am going shortly to refer to, we have at which was included in the act of 1882, was that requires assistance; true I have not taking; I have a railway up in my county wise assumed, that when a man who is Four Classes of Controllable Expenditure the same time withdrawn \$187,000 from entirely ignored, and I understand that communicated with you heretofore on the it was, as has been alleged here no doubt subject, but I want to have you now state how we have withdrawn it and for what and in different parts of this county that that you will give to this railway your it was, because of the action of the govern- approval and will introduce a subsidy ment in respect of that railway question act, including a subsidy for my raillunatic asylum in the city and county of that one of your representatives who way, but if you will not do these things St. John, \$84,000 in payment for the formerly was a supporter of the govern- then I want you to understand that I will ment and who was elected in 1886 as such, be compelled to withdraw my support from withdrew his support and placed himself the government. I want to treat you fairly in opposition. Now, Mr. Chairman, the I want to give you fair notice, that I canmeeting will pardon me I am sure if I not, unless this is done, continue to give take a few minutes to just spread out be- your government my support." Why if that there has been \$187,000 withdrawn fore them a brief history of this railway Dr. Atkinson had done this I would have subject. You will remember-I think respected him; I would have pointed \$567,000, or say \$500,000 in round figures, I have already stated it to you — that as out to him that the act which was passed early as 1882 the legislature passed a gen- in 1882 did not cover the railway from eral subsidy act which included a great Hartland to Forreston which, it is said, he number of railways and which, when was deeply interested in. I would have they were all subsidized, involved an ex- pointed out that if we had then opened penditure of something like I think \$1,- the door for a new railway, we would open 750,000. Among the different railroads the door for twenty; that when you add which were so subsidized or included was \$20,000 to the debt for one railway, you run one which I will call the Fredericton and the risk of adding \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000, Woodstock railway - that is not the ex- and I would have asked him whether he act name but that was the road - but was prepared as the representative of this there was not included in that act of 1882 | county, which is anxious as every county the railway known as the Woodstock and of like intelligence is to keep the public Centreville railway. That railway was debt within as reasonable a limit as postion of that work. not projected and certainly the company sible, to take the responsibility of favoring was not incorporated until some years such a policy as that? But he did not afsubsequent to the passing of the legisla- ford me the opportunity; nay, he did more. tion of 1882. Now, there was a clause in He read, which I thought he should not that act of 1882 under which the legisla- have read, a confidential communication up is one of some magnitude. ture reserved the right to the house of I addressed to him stating frankly before assembly (not to both branches but to the opening of the legislature what we

one) to withold its assent to a contract proposed to do and what we did not pro-

Now, let us come to this matter of the

the same time received from the dominion county grievance. I mean by that a life. I did, as I have said, severely criticandor for that reason alone one of your rivers, who you have been told were government and went into violent and these very people take the earliest posdirect antagonism to us. Everything sible opportunity in all cases of parting which had been just, proper and com- with their fishing when they are offered mendable before, from that instant for- a liberal consideration for it.

ward, from the moment we failed to agree Now, the question we had to decide to launch out into this tremendous sea in then, as a government, was whether we which these gentlemen were willing to would retain the residue of these properembark — because we refused to get into ties to the crown — let the value, whatthe boat with Mr. Hanington on such a ever it was, belong to the people of the wild and reckless venture as this, from country, not to you or me, not to A, B or that moment down to the present this C. but to everybody, and whatever ingovernment has been unable to do an act come or revenue was capable of being de or perform a deed, to promote a legislative rived from it should be derived for the proposal or to propose a public policy, common and universal benefit and go which has received the approval or com- into the provincial exchequer, or whether mendation of that gentleman or those who as theretofore these valuable rights were acting with him. (Loud applause). should be given away for a song as a mat-Well now, gentlemen, I leave it to you - ter of profit and speculation to the gran-I am not going to express any opinion as tee. That was the question we had to you will observe upon this question, at determine, and we think when the peoall, but I will leave it to you to say, as ple of the country know the whole quesjurymen deciding between the opposition | tion they will say we decided properly.

then and the opposition now and the But that is not the real grievance after government of the present, whether you all. The grievance which chiefly evokes would yourselves, much as you would these scalding torrents of grief is that of would yourselves, much as you would be see the Woodstock and Centreville Stopping the People from Spearing and

# would be paying a great price — whether Let me tell you, so far as that is concerned

you would not be placing upon the that the legislature of this province has shoulders of the people of this country no control whatever over that subject at too great a burden, advantageous and all all. We have no power whatever to say as that railway no doubt would be to the that the people may or may not net or people of one section of this county, in spear or to regulate at all in any way or order to secure for yourself the construcshape the exercise of the privilege of fishing. The dominion government pos-

Now, gentlemen, I pass from the charge sesses that jurisdiction, and possesses it which is embodied in the third count of exclusively and entirely, and whatever the indictment with which I have been laws there are regulating the time, regusupplied. The next question that comes lating the made or manner in which the

The Fishery Question.

people may fish, whatever laws there are restricting the right to spear or curtailing Well, we have heard a great deal about the privilege of netting, those laws have

being given for any railway included in pose to do, and which I thought I was free this fishery question. We have heard of emenated from the dominion parliament the act after 250 miles should be subsi- to communicate as between one gentleman it almost everywhere but where the and were not passed by the legislature of dized. It was true that when the appli- and another without having that letter fishery question is a live issue. We have this province. And yet an election takes cation was made by the gentlemen who read as a public document and before a heard it in York - we have heard it on place in Victoria, and somebody goes up had incorporated the road from Wood- public assembly. But he did not take the uplands, in the backlands and on the the Tobique river and tells those people stock to Fredericton for a subsidy, that that view and perhaps I may have mountains - everywhere it has been made who have been used to spearing and netthe 250 mile limit had been exceeded, dealt somewhat too severely with him, a leading staple in the political discussion ting without interference that the local in a calm and tranquil state of mind and for a man who challenges the conduct of with the county of Carleton. That while and it was necessary for the government but the occasion was one in which any of these inland counties, but in the government has passed a law that they will, therefore, be able to hear and the government to say that we have in-our public works expenditures have been before they could enter into a contract person under the same circumstances counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and should not enjoy with that company to procure from one would have been much moved, and I ex- Northumberland, counties where salmon there the old time privilege of going out sideration they are entitled to any reasons go further, and he must needs tell the the roads and bridges in York and other branch of the legislature (the representa- pressed perhaps even more strongly than fishing has reached a degree of develop- in front of their lots and spearing a fish, whom were electors, embracing represen-tatives from every section of the assent of that branch to tatives from every section of the only the extent of the disap-tatives from every section of the assent of that branch to the people wherein this debt has grown, the people wherein this debt has grown, the people wherein the province, that Carleton the people wherein the province of the assent of the disap-the people wherein the province of the assent of the disap-the people wherein the province of the disap-the people wherein the province of the assent of the disap-the people wherein the province of the assent of the disap-the people wherein the province of the disap-the people wherein the tatives from every section of the county, as well as from the horder periode of the policy and conduct of the as well as from the horder periode of the policy and conduct of the as well as from the horder periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a well as from the horder periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a well as from the horder periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. Well, as a periode of the policy and conduct of the the contract being entered into. you hear nothing at all of the fishery of power. That was the result up in the policy, at all events in connection with parish of Lorne on the river Tobioue i up these various charges and in doing so under whose administration and office public services. Well, since that charge has also included in the resolution. The government made that any misconduct of the government. You the county of Victoria, all the while it have to come over here where some of being true that the legislature of this I should first refer to those subjects of creased have increased it in an improper mony, let us to the public records and been up to that time subsidized but were said to you, a motion was made by the least interest in one sense or least likely way and for improper purposes, there is for an included in the general legislative auth- leader of the opposition, in amendment of their lives — to gentlemen some of whom vince had and has no power if they had much of the honor of the demonstration is due made a most appropriate and a most appropriate and the attention of my audience. In the attention of my audience in the argument to attract the attention of that kind against the ority of 1882, and we thereby about my motion which received Dr. Atkinsons (I mean some of the candidates) do not the will — had no authority whatever to know a fishing rod from a handspike, and pass any legislation regulating in the they will tell you that the fishery policy minutest particular the privilege or the of the government is most injurious. I right of fishing in any shape or form. All Blair spoke for over two hours and a half and was followed by Mr Wilson who gave a solution of the whole indictment in all its details to attracted attention in contradiction of the whole indictment of the whole indictment of the subsidy act of 1002. Well, which the sub before the people, weep scalding tears passed the law which controlled only the while they narrated the grievous wrongs ungranted crown lands. We said that so imposed upon these poor fishermen in the | far as the ungranted crown lands are conremote settlements of the country who cerned we will not give a man under the are not allowed to spear or net or fish, labor act - we will not give a man at owing to the abominable legislation this public sale - we will not permit anybody government had put upon the statute who may come along, A, B or C, to absorb book. Well, gentlemen, I am going to these ungranted fishing fronts on the give you, if you will hear me patiently, a rivers of this province but keep them for little narrative of this fishery question, the general public; in time they will be and if I have to refer to history, do not valuable ; to-day they are yielding us fancy because I am going a good ways \$10,000 a year in revenue, and in ten or back that I will trespass much upon your fifteen years hence perhaps they will be time. When this government came into worth \$20,000 a year and perhaps very power we found that the fisheries of the much more. I will venture to say that if country were exceedingly valuable. We the crown was willing to sell the privileges found that they had been growing in which it owns, restricted as they are, curvalue and that their value was very tailed as they are by what I must think generally recognized. We found that was the impolicy of our predecessors, we almost all the lands which had fishing would be able to get from men who are privileges in front of them and which had willing to pay for them as much as \$250,formerly been the property of the crown, 000, on these rivers of the North Shore had been granted, and of course the fish- alone. And yet there are those who will ing pools on these rivers (the property in say that we ought to throw them away them) had passed with the grants, which and give them to Tom, Dick and Harry, of course would be necessarily the case because in doing what we have done we with all grants which lay along the shore have been interfering with the privileges or banks of these fishing rivers. We of the poor settlers. Now, there is no found that a very small number of those man living and I do not think any body valuable fishing pools, which at one time of men who would be more desirous of belonged to the crown, remained, and we aiding the poor settlers to the extent of thought that it would be good policy in their ability than the members of the us. that it would be in the public interest present government, or than I would mythat we should take a course which would self. No charge more illfounded and unstop the further sale of what remained of warranted could be brought against us those valuable fishing fronts. We, there- than that any spirit of unfriendliness to fore, as soon as we came into power, put the poor settlers of the country or desire upon the statute book a law to this effect: to curtail their rights and privileges had That thereafter there should be no grant impelled us to the action we took on this issued of the front or shore of any fishing question. I have put the actual facts berivers - that is any rivers where there fore you. We have done nothing more ( were salmon fishing pools - without there and nothing less than I have told you. being We do not interfere with any man who Reserved Along the front of Those had his grant or with any person who had Rivers before our law passed filed an application a margin of four rods, so that we would in the crown land department for his be able to retain in the crown the property grant. We simply said, the time has come when we will not acrifice this valuin the fishing. There was no other possible way by which it would be in our able property of the crown; we will keep power as a government or in the power of it at all events; let the people of the the legislature to reserve the crown rights | country in the future make what use they in these fishing pools except by limiting may of it we will reserve these valuable the grant to within a distance of three or revenue producing properties to the four rods of the edge of the stream. If people of the country and not part with we had bounded the grant as had always them as they have been parted with in been done down to the stream, it would the past. convey the rights to the grantee to the Now, that is all I think I need remark middle of the stream, which would take to-night upon the question of the away and pass to the grantees all the fisheries, with this single solitary addition fishing rights and privileges. The only thereto, that while you here know from way we could prevent that was to make a these gentlemen who have attacked the reservation of four rods in the grant along government in this vigorous fashion and cultivate and even build upon and do in 1884, the government passed the law

ent, making the York represen-

J. R. Murphy, the chairman, to whom the chief speaker of the evening. Mr. features of provincial politics not touched ed to be in the list before me. upon by the premier

The meeting in every way was a grand

warmly received. He said

-I do not feel that I could properly appropriate to myself the very compliment- those who are antagonistic to the govern- it has so increased. Now, I will tell you ceded us were in power part of that year ary terms in which the Chairman has ment. I am going to make these statements what the increase has sprung from and I — they were in power four months of been good enough to introduce me to you fully confident that they will be criticised have before me the public records which that year and we were in power tour months of that year and we were in power tour months of on this occasion. I do, however, feel and that they will pass in every detail give the items in detail. It has grown ance — so that it would not be possible that to have the opportunity of addressing under the public eye, and after I have out of the subsidies which have been for me to make a fair and just calculation so large, and I am satisfied (coming from made them, I will leave it to the people of given that which I see before me, is a circum- I see before me to judge and to decide gratulate myself and which I may accept or conclude in favor of the administration as of a complimentary character. I of their affairs by the present government. I look upon this magnificent audience,

county of Carleton some sentiment not has been unfriendly to the present administration.

stinted a share of compliment and atwhether it would not be in the public interest that some change should be made. their power to continue the government of the country in our hands a longer term. If I have correctly gauged the sentifriends and opponents, that they will give to my statements and to such reasoning sent to them, a fair and a calm consider-

To Reach a Just Conclusion

as to whether we ought to be approved are. the pay of the members is attributed to me I am not sure that on supported. Now, this was the alte es were worth. There were a leading the opposition and pr ther government were in power and I clude that the res or whether we ought to be condemned. house and of the staff connected with that voted for the act. While I reluctantly indefatigable and it appears successful I am competent to do it; all I There are a good many people, I may body. There is another class of expendi- did so, I voted for it because it included efforts that were made to misrepresent to govern- came into power, obtained grants on of them had a word of fault to find say, Mr. Chairman, who are very apt to tures that we call contingencies, which a subsidy for a bridge that ran across the the people of this county what our treatdiscern in any step which is at all include all the incidentals which arise out river and for a railway in my own county, ment of it had been and what our policy taken the course he did take when he of that magnitude? You only need and some at \$1.00 per acre, thus getting fishery legislation. So far from condemnunusual on the part of a public man, of the carrying on of the government, and I did not and I do not profess to be able to and our conduct of affairs in the whole was an ally and friend, or at all events a realize that to-day \$105,000 is required to the fishing. As soon as the people be- ing us they expressed their hearty apan occult design or an ulterior purpose, I have classified another distinct body of resist the influences which commonly and had been. And, Mr. Chairman. it is, I professed friend of the government; when pay the interest on the public debt, the came possessed of the lots, or a purchaser proval of what we were proposing to and I have not been able to accept the kind and complimentary invitation the kind and complimentary invitati extended to me a few weeks ago to not particularly specified the public expen- of that day had promoted. So that it then experienced and because of the conconfidential way and when he had been which you will agree with me are not of or elsewhere for very large amounts. If this reservation of four rods and that it address the people of Carleton on the diture, and I have not done so for the will be understood that I do not refer to viction that accompanied it that it was sent to the legislature as our friend and the utmost use or benefit to the country. any of you should have occasion at any would be very beneficial because the political issues of the day, without hav- reason that they include the money this subject for the purpose of casting any only through misrepresentation and error supporter. I took occasion to point out But we are paying, and will continue, for time to visit the river Restigouche or people could grow trees along, and ing a great deal of suspicion attached to laid out upon the public works and on reflection upon the government or the that the vote of January last was record- to him what I thought was improper in all time to come to pay the interest upon Nepisiguit - take the Restigouche or would greatly improve the appearance the acceptance, on my part, of that invi- the roads and bridges of the country, legislature which passed that act; I am ed, that I was led to entertain the hope his conduct. I thought if Dr. Atkinson this debt and already one-sixth of the pro- Upsalquitch or any of its large tributaries, of, our rivers. And now they are all asktation, and a good deal of anxiety mani- upon schools, upon the maintenance of merely referring to it in self-defence and in at all events that when the facts were put was not satisfied with the government's vincial revenue is absorbed in paying and ask any of the people living along the ing you to condemn us although we did it fested as to whether I was not here the lunatic asylum, upon the interest of answer to that which many of you know before the people of this county, when course in thus seeking to carry out its interest on bonds issued on account of rail- banks of those rivers if they own the with their approval and although while to-night for the purpose not of defending the public debt; all these other items I was put forward throughout this they were put before the intelligence of present obligations. Is it a wise or judicious fishing in front of their lands and they that law was put on the statute-book in the government, but of compassing some have not gone into, as you will see, for county in the canvass of January last this county, because no man needs to be a new scheme of this magnitude, that it policy - are the people going to support will tell you every man of them, no 1884 not in any one session since has a other totally different design. It was only the very simple and obvious reason that against the government - namely that told that the county of Carleton is excelled was only fair and only generous that he any government in adding another \$100,- that they have either leased or sold it. single voice been raised in criticism of the the other day that I saw in one of the it could form no ground particularly upon they have, as they said, been improperly by none in its intelligence and in its cappapers which we publish in Fredericton the suggestion that I was coming here of the people that we have not expended I cherished the difficulties with which he was embarassed. to-night, not for the purpose of doing bat- as much upon roads and bridges as our pre- Now, I want to state the whole case to hope that it would be - that when anoth- Gentlemen, you cannot carry on party revenue of the country for the purpose of grant. One man received \$20,000 last reserved until an election is pending in the in the interests of the local government, decessors, or upon schools; that would you fully and let me add to what I have er election should come around, (and they government in the world unless there is increasing the railway mileage of this summer, I am credibly informed, for the the county of Victoria or York or elseor for the discussion of local questions, be rather an argument against the govern- said about the financial condition of the govern- said about the financial condition of the greatest according fishing pools in front of his land. Is it where. It is outside of the legislature that but that as it is said to be the intention of the gentleman now representing you at Ot-the gentleman now representing you at Ot-ground of complaint against them, so that tawa (Mr. Hale) to withdraw from further I have not classified that class of expendi- from the dominion government a sum of different verdict. sent to the legislature by the voice of the free to confess that I have very much re- to go on disposing of fishing pools for \$1.00 in the house where they could be given candidacy, that I am here now for the purpose of booming myself in this the purpose of booming myself in the purpose of the purpo

Now, I propose to meet these questions has grown a million of dollars, and there from which I think you will have no posed. They knew thoroughly well, none

that there is, at all events, existing in this plies me, the charge that the government

A most Extravagant Administration.

and others were not there it is true; nected with the maintenance of the legis- the time the act passed in 1882 while the of Carleton. I have only been able to con- I performed any such squelching operation posed, and which the member for Car-

the public that the government spirit in which we have dealt with her the legislature to give their consent. We tation complete, and the quartette were I think perhaps it would be as well that this debt has actually been in-been made, let us to the law and testiis due, made a most appropriate and I have all these charges before me. The take hold of the public mind. Now, I present administration. I would have cleaned up, I think I am correct in saying, support. I had no congnizance of the fact list is at all events sufficiently long, and I frankly acknowledge, Mr. Chairman, to thought that the public accounts, which all the railways that were included in from himself that Dr. Atkinson was operatwas quite alarmed when I came to examine my friends here that the public debt has are available for everybody, would have the subsidy act of 1882. Well, when this ing with the opposition and intending to and was followed by Mr. Wilson who gave discover that the government was con-in power; that while it was something that statement, but I am happy to be pears there were some representatives who want of confidence on this railway quesa most effective address, covering many sidered so great a sinner as it is represent- over \$1,100,000 in 1883, when we came able to furnish you to-night with specific desired that other railroads should be tion, until Mr. Hanington rose in his place into power, to-day it is \$2,100,000. It and conclusive evidence upon that point, subsidized as well as the ones we pro- and moved the motion I am now about to

fully. I am not going to-night to express is no man who regrets that this increase difficulty in drawing your own conclusion. knew better, that we could not by a resosuccess and scores of people at its close to you any opinion as to whether the gov- has taken place any more than the First, let me tell you that from the year lution of the house of assembly authorize ernment has done right in the way in person who is now addressing you. 1874, down to the year 1882, the year a subsidy to be given to any company his friends and stated that they had which it has managed the public business, I would be very glad indeed if these preceding the advent of the present govvoted opposition for the last time. Space I am going to show you how we have obligations of a previous legislature obligations of the previous leg managed affairs and leave it to you to judge and, I say it without reflection at all, a upon the great roads and bridges of would be absolutely necessary that the the contract that the people of this country of Mr. Wilson, which was one that did as to whether that management has been previous government, upon this country Carleton aggregated \$58,430. That government should determine upon a had entered into with companies incorphim credit and and enhanced his reputa-wise or unwise. I propose to state to you had not been imposed, and you would have covered the whole expenditure upon the policy of railway subsidizing generally — orated for the building of these several tion as a rising politician in our province. where or unwise or unwise to put before you a been glad if the aggregate of our public great roads and bridges of Carleton should embark upon a new scheme — Hon. Mr. Blair on coming forward was will take accurately in shorthand and bridges in shorthand and bridges of statement which a gentleman here present obligations had not been swollen to the height it has now reached. But it is one be an average of \$6500 per year. Well, which will be published throughout the thing, gentlemen, to regret it and it is a now, we have been in power six full Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen province, and if that statement can be suc- totally different thing to mete out a con-years. I do not take into account the not included in the act of 1882 could re- others in the legislature. Well, I will tell cessfully challenged no doubt it will be by demnation upon this government because year 1883, because our friends who preif I were to include the year 1883 in it

this county) so intelligent an audience as this county and the fairminded audience Towards the Construction of Railways either to their credit or to ours. I therewhich I have referred, that we were called upon as a government to at once embark stance upon which I am entitled to con- whether they ought to conclude against tirety. With the exception of two items and I find that from 1884 to 1889, incluthroughout this province almost in its en- fore drop 1883 out from my statement. I will speak of later, this added million sive, the amount expended in the county think I might be justified in assuming as Now, sir, there is as a first count in this which the legislature in 1882 placed upon was \$74,462., an average of \$12,500, or an indictment with which my friend suplation the effect of which was to promise excess of the amount that was laid out a subsidy to every company in point upon your great roads and bridges by the promptly as the others (for very good or at least the most important of the lines of fact that had been incorporated and preceding government. (Applause). \$6,-(Applause). I assume, Mr. Chairman, Well, we know that governments are named and included in that act, that they 500 was their average expenditure. In that this large gathering does not by any always charged with being extravagant. would if they fulfilled the conditions 1874 it was \$7,000; in 1875 it was \$5,000; means consist of only those who have There is no charge which can be so easily which the act imposed be entitled to re- in 1876 it was \$8,000; in 1877 it was looked with favor upon the policy and made—no charge which is more freely ceive a subsidy from the country of \$3,000 \$7,000; in 1878 it was \$6,000; in 1879 it conduct of the government with which I and carelessly made against all govern- a mile. Well, the public debt has grown was \$3,000; in 1880 i: was \$6,000; in ments than that they are extravagant. as I have said in that way, and in so 1881 it was \$10,000; in 1882 it was \$7,000; ly to its leader. I recognize that prob- Any man whether he has any knowledge growing, what man is there who can making an average of \$6,500 per year on of public affairs or not can charge the justly say that this government did wrong your great roads and bridges during those persons who have come here to-night in-government with extravagance. One in carrying out in a spirit of fairness and nine years. During our six years closspired, perhaps, by some curiosity to see man with a limited idea as to how a integrity the obligations which the legis- ing with the year 1889, the figures government should be carried on will lature in 1882, the representatives of the were: In 1884, \$10,000; in 1885 it was think it extravagant if it spends \$100, people, put upon the statute-book? We \$18,000; in 1886 it was \$15,000; in 1887 it tention during all these years from a sec-while another will think it parsimonious. would be unworthy the character of men was \$8,000; in 1888 it was \$10,000; in tion of the public press. I presume there As a matter of fact all governments have —we would be running counter to those 1889 it was \$11,000, making an average of been and all governments I suppose will traditions of public honor which have \$12,500 a year. Who wants now to make who, while you are not distinctly un-be charged with extravagance. But as ever been the possession of British repre-a comparison between this government friendly to the government, have yet be charged with extravagance. But as ever been the possession of british topic and its predecessors as respects its expenextravagance I think it right that I should out to all these companies included in diture upon your great roads and bridges? of the government and the leaders and have begun to feel some doubt as to state what the revenue and what the ex- should say to the Kent Northern, "Gen- are capable of immediate verification, and

cluded in that act, we had to treat them fairly and honestly and we asked the legislature to give its assent - or one branch of it to give its assent - to our included in the act of I882 until provientering into a contract with these several sion is made for provincial aid for these companies, among the rest the Frederic- other lines of railway." and Woodstock company, for a subsidy to their roads. Well, what happened when we made that proposal? Why there was a moving of the waters; there was evi- were already subsidized under the act of dence of discontent. It was not open, it 1882, which had passed the house and was not not above board, it was not public, but it was none the less patent. I saw my- of the governor years before and only self and others saw and communicated it to me. that Intrigues were going on between some of the Supporters ments as to the way in which we have tell you what we have done compared that act the same measure of even-handed There are the figures and they speak others of the opposition, whereby they Why, gentlemen, let me tell you that been conducting your affairs that you with our predecessors. I am going to justice. To say that we as a government trumpet-tongued to each of you. They hoped to hamper the action of the government and compel us to enter into and em- hundred miles of railway which were whether we are proper men to be penditure of the province has been during tlemen, you shall have a subsidy," and to do not they sustain the inference which bark upon a large railway scheme before covered by the amendment that the the years we have been in power as com- a railway to be constructed from Petit- any man of you, if so disposed, may draw they would give their consent to our leader of the opposition moved and that pared with the same number of years codiac to Elgin, "No, you shall not have that, whatever other charges may be carrying out the contract obligations your representative supported. And how

And I presume there are among you a show you what the present condition of and flesh of another and to outrage those all conscience we have had charges upon the statute-book. Among the rest \$2,000,000. Now, the leader of the opthird class who have not seen anything the public debt is and what the position sentiments of public justice and those senti-enough — whatever other accusations may was one of your representatives, Mr Atkin-was one of your representatives, Mr Atkinin our conduct that merits condemnation of the public debt was at the time we ments of public honor which prevail be made against us, the accusation of son. These gentlemen co-operated and ment, that the government, before going the front, as I have described. But we from Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Stockton, Mr. came into power, and I am going to show throughout our land. I would not take the having dealt illiberally and unjustly with caballed and intrigued with Mr. Haning- on with these roads included in the act of were careful to make this provision and Hanington, Mr. Alward and all these you how the increase has come about. I responsibility of doing it and I venture to the county of Carleton as compared with ton, the leader of the opposition. They 1882, must agree to give subsidies upon have invariably acted on this provision - gentlemen-in strongest condemnation of am going to make a fair, and I think a say there is no man in public life in this the preceding government does not lie at had their meetings and caucuses, and all "or at least the most important." complete comparison, and I will leave you country to-day, I care not how anxious he our door. (Applause). that the person who might receive the the government, in the several counties they at last as the product of their joint | Well, we will suppose that in working ment, therefore, of the three classes in to draw your own conclusions therefrom, may be to secure the seals of office or Now, I will take occasion at this incubation produced a motion which they out that resolution all would not be ingrant, though it would contain this re- wherever they have been addressing the this audience, I think I will be entitled which I venture to think will not be un-oust the present occupants from the moment to give expression to a feeling made in the legislature in qualification of cluded, but only the most important. We servation, would have the full right of electors on the eve of recent elections, to expect from this whole audience, both favorable to the present administration. treasury benches, who would do other which I must confess I entertained at the the government's proposal to authorize a know what these things mean when a way over and no interference with his how grossly iniquitous is our four rod going backwards and forwards upon this law and how bad our conduct and man-Now, there are some items of expendi- than we have done, or who would have close of the election in January last when subsidy to these roads which had not government is committed in this way; four rod front, he has the liberty to use agement of the fishery question, yet when, diture entirely within the control of the hesitated to accept the full measure of re- I found that the county of Carleton had before taken advantage of the act. Well, you need not look for any escape short of and argument as I may be able to pre-government, or when I say entirely I am sponsibility that act carried with it. not unitedly pronounced in our favor. I I am told that my friend Dr. Atkinson - the outside limit. But we will suppose anything in the way of using the four rods which is now upon the statute-book there using that term in a relative sense. There Now, that is what we have added to the was disappointed at the result of that I am not going to speak of him with dis- that Mr. Hanington could control the ation, and that they will take an op-are such items as those connected with the public debt. Mr. Chairman, I am election in Carleton because I thought if respect, because he is your representative, railway pressure when it had once been that he pleases, only that he has not the was not a voice raised against it among portunity — perhaps not now, because the salaries of the executive, the salaries of this because I desire to there was a county in the province of and as such is entitled to be spoken of brought to bear. His motion would mean, title to the four rods down to the stream, the opposition. Although Mr. Hanington moment of debate is not always an op-their staff and with the carrying on of make any reflection upon the men who New Brunswick with which the govern-here with respect—I believe he claims I venture to say, 500 out of the 700 miles, for if he had the title to the four rods as I was there, although Mr. Wetmore was portune moment to do so — to weigh care-the general executive governmental in this respect were directly responsible ment had endeavored to deal fairly and that I dealt with him severely, or sat which would be \$1,500,000 added to the have explained to you it would carry the there (many of these gentlemen now in fully what I shall say to-night in defence machine. There are other expenditures for that legislation. I may say frankly upon which it had claims for fair and refishing privileges in front of the land with the house, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Alward of the government, and endeavor thereby such as the legislative expenditure con-that I was a member of the legislature at asonable consideration it was the county of weight. I am not at all conscious that which the leader of the opposition pro-

read to you. Now what was the proposal What had the people's representatives to roads. On the other hand there was the should lay out its lines and spread out its alternative proposal moved by Mr. Hanpolicy before the country with reference ington and supported by your own repreto a new subsidy act, before another road sentative, Mr. Atkinson and five or six ceive one dollar of subsidy. Well, we you precisely what that counter proposal did not feel as a government that when was. I have before me now the official these companies (there was a company in | records of what transpired on that occas-Charlotte, a company in St. John and a ion and this was the motion that Mr.\* company with one end in Carleton and Hanington made: omitting certain the other in York), applied to us to give portions which do not effect the general them the benefit of the act of 1882 to point I am making. "Resolved, That any action of the government or any measure authorizing

upon a new railway scheme and thus add provincial aid to railways should be genimmensely to the railway debt and the eral and not sectional,"-you will observe railway obligations of the country. We the word sectional. I do not know what felt that those roads which were included that means. I suppose that it shall inin the original act, should not be refused, clude a number of roads and not two or simply because they had not come up as three. "And shall include all (mark you) reasons in many cases). Having been in- of railway in each of the counties of the province which have been incorporated and have charters ; and that no provincial aid should be given to any lines of railway

Now, gentlemen, this was the alternative proposition. On the one hand here were two or three railways which passed the council and received the assent required the renewed assent of the house

of assembly now; and on the other hand was Mr. Hanington's proposal, which committed the government, the legisla-

ture, and the country to what policy? under our predecessors. I am going to a subsidy" is surely to make fish of one preferred against this government, and in which the legislature had placed already much money would that represent?

it is not nom Restigouche, nor Victoria, nor the representatives from Northumberland nor Gloucester nor any of these large fishing interests and where these large fishing interests and where Northumberland nor Gloucester nor any of these counties, where they have these large fishing interests and where these great salmon rivers are to be found, that you hear this doleful wail. It is from these other counties of the province that have no familiar experience or knowledge with regard to them, and if you ask the the very sale to them, and if you ask the the very sale to the 20th of January last that it was an onerous and unjust tax, and they were furnished they were formised they were formised the very sale these great salmon rivers are to be found, that you hear this doleful wail. This from these other counties of the province that have no familiar experience or knowledge with regard to them, and if you ask the the request the wish T counties what they think of the fishery have just stated to you.

of the north - and we discussed the

equivalent to the reduction which was

Came to an Understanding

law making the reservation of four rods, Now it appeared when we got in the they will tell you that they think highly returns from the scalers of the operation would do them justice, they would see of it, and their constituents think highly of the winter of 1890 that our revenues that this unfair and iniquitous impost of it because it assists in bringing people were going to be very much larger than from abroad to expend large amounts of they had been previously. The scalers, the they found Northumberland had not money in their several localities, and that there is a very much more free and gen-scaling on crown lands, showed by their very moment that, standing in an indeeral expenditure of money and employ- estimates of the cut of lumber that for the pendent position as they unquestionably ment of the people on those rivers to-day year 1890, we would get a larger revenue river that during the past year there was chequer more money than we had received more money spent by the people who at \$1.25 during the preceding year. Now, went there to enjoy the fishing than there that was the state of things at the time of had been previously spent there in any the elections or shortly after the elections. four or five years altogether. I have said We had this information that I speak of enough I think to explain to you fully from our scalers because we get our rewhat we have done on the question of the ports from them as early as the month of land members. fisheries of the province and I ask you to February. And when the elections came A whole Planetary System of Carpet-

which I understand this government has been guilty of. We have ventured to re-stumpage with them and made proposals duce the stumpage. We have ventured as to the expenditure of a sum of money as a government to yield to the demands on their streams, to facilitate driving of the north. We heard the cry, as I think operations, the details of which I will not I may say the despairing cry which had operations, the details of which I will have dwell upon to-night. The offer was really come from the county of Northumberland and these other counties. We land and these other counter to subsequently mate, but is worked by the lumbermen, who wanted us from the county councils of the a reduction in the stumpage pure and northern counties of the province from simple. Finally we met the members for

year to year, asking us to make a reduc- the county and tion of the stumpage to afford some relief to what they represented to be a depressed industry. This is the great charge with them that they would accept 25 cents aid at the doors of the government and per thousand of a reduction as a satisfacupon which some people say we ought to tory arrangement between them and the be condemned. Now, I think it is fair government until the expiration of the for you to ask yourselves before passing present leases, and pending the report of

your judgment upon the conduct of the a special commission to be appointed to government the question : What is this report on the whole matter. We came to charge that is preferred? Was it wrong that agreement which has been called the that the government should reduce the Northumberland deal subject of course to stumpage? And then I think you should the sanction of the house of assembly, and ask by whom is the complaint made and Mr. Tweedie came into the government in whose interest is it that the accusation on that understanding. s preferred? Now, I am free to confess Now, if we have done anything wrong is preferred? Now, I am free to confess that it is the duty of the government to call upon the lumber industry to con-tribute to the revenues of the province as much as that industry ought reasonably to be called upon to bear. Now, it is a difficult question, perhaps, for anyone to decide just what that amount is. It is a difficult question even for a government to decide just how much burden the lumber business of the country ought to to decide just how much burden the lumber business of the country ought to be called upon to bear. It is not because the country needs the revenue, therefore it should be drawn from the lumber industry. It is not because we want a lit-dustry. It is not because we want a lit-tle more money that we may properly turn the screw and exact an extra \$10, 000 or \$20,000 from the business to make up the deficiency, but it is how much the various versions they have given re-mind one of the incident of the old lady who complained about the umbrella that she was charged with having borrowed and not having returned. She affirmed that when she borrowed the umbrella it was torn and broken, then that she re-turned it and finally alleged that she have stumpage should that business in fair-ness and justice be called upon to pay and how much can it reasonably bear? Now, in determining whether we correctly de-ness and justice be called upon to pay and how much can it reasonably bear? Now, how much can it reasonably bear? Now, in determining whether we correctly de-cided this admittedly difficult question, it is only right that you should remember that in a whole section of the province, in Northumberland, Restigouche, Glouin Northumberland, Restigouche, Glou-cester and Kent, there has been a con-tinual and uninterrupted protest upon the part of the people engaged in that busi-ness against the high stumpage rate which had been imposed. They had been clamoring for reduction. There was agitation, there was discontent, and let me tell you whether we granted it or did not the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly and the refer to the time had come or your nearly the time to the time had come or your nearly the time to the time to the time had come or your nearly the time to not, the time had come, or very nearly perous condition. There is no farmer had never had a caucus and therefore come, when a reduction would have had to be made in the stumpage rate, and when a concession would have had to be yielded to the demands of the people of And I say further that when the govern-transformer to the people of the yielded to the demands of the people of that large and important section of the province. It is impossible for any gov-ernment to go on continuously In the Face of any Deep Seated Agitation in a large section of the province without feeling the injurious effects of it. It is the business of the government to quiet all grievances and redress any wrongs of the people or what the people conceive to how areas of the people conceive of general policy - and your business and a member from Northumberland, then in to be wrongs, for if they only believe that they are suffering wrong it is just as ser-ious in many points of view as if they money that would have gone into the ex-chequer remains in the pockets of the people of the country, while at the same the money is a same to be a set of the same to be a set money that would have gone maintained chequer remains in the pockets of the people of the country, while at the same time the revenues have been maintained as high as they were in 1889 — the rev-enues are as large and the public expendi-to the there is no reduction in the there is no reduction in the non the question of the opposition did do, and I understood Dr. Atkinson to af-firm that that meeting was after the Nor-thumberland deal, so-called, took place. If so, their present position is confusion, even worse confounded, because it would seem the only difficulty was that they did seem the only difficulty was that they did seem the only difficulty was that they did none of the important grants have been enough. diminished, and as a matter of fact in Well, now, that is what has been done

invited the people of the north to come

and cast in their lot with them, they is that the Government was Condemned upon its General Policy was removed, and the very moment that

were, the Northumberland members turned out of office.

Well, what else had we? Why, we had our friends from St. John and Westmorland visiting the north and paying their compliments to the Northumber-

yellow valise more rosy still with the re-flection of his hopes; (laughter) and up goes Mr. Powell the philosopher of the opposition, and correspondence from Mr. Stockton and Mr. McKeown and Mr. Al-ward, who were imbued for a brief period at least with the deepest solicitude for the welfare of the government with the deepest solicitude for the support from us. It was not because we had done any general administrative actions the government administrative actions are a conservative government administrative actions are acconservative government and the government administrative actions are acconservative government administrative actions are acconservative government administrative actions are acconservative government and the government and administrative actions are acconservative government and actions are acconservative government and administrative actions are acconservative government and acconservative government and acconservative government actions are acconservative government and acconservative government and acconservative government and acconservative government actions are acconservative government and acconservative government a

at least with the deepest solicitude for the welfare of the good people of Northumber-land, whose best interests they said de-manded that they should cast in their lot with them. I am bound to confess that when the legislature met there was agenwhen the legislature met there was a gen-eral denial of any overtures having been but because we did not fill police magistrate of St. John made on the part of the opposition to the Northumberland members. Of course With a Person to Their Fancy or

Liking, they did not quite agree; they did not and whose nomination they could feel

quite give the same version as to what was said and what was not. Mr. Stevens like endorsing. But the very moment we appointed Mr. Ritchie to the police magistracy of the city of St. John, these said when he went over there to see the Northumberland members, that what gentlemen forthwith handed in their he told them was not that he would reduce the stumpage to 80 cents a thousand, but that the opposition were prepared to deal as generously and liberally with the question of stumpage as the govern-ment, or even do better. Mr. Stockton it was represented had promised distinctly that he would reduce it to 80 cents a thousand, that he would continue the leases for a further term of years, and that he would give them a renewal without competition. But when he was charged with this in the house he declared that

that the government was condemned in that constituency? I venture to think member who is desirous of receiving that information can have it for the asking. Now, the next count in this indictment no fair-minded man will arrive at any

such conclusion when he ascertains the true history of these events. So much for that. Well, another charge is that the government

in January last and placed in a minority in the house. Now, I want my friends to kindly give me their attention for a few Took the Tax Off Wild Lands. That is another accusation which I understand has been freely used against us in while I present to them what this county. Let me say with regard to my view is as to that statement or that canvass. It is said that we were conthat, that as far as the tax on wild lands than there had been previously. I was told to-day by a gentlemen acquainted with the state of affairs on the Tobique river that during the past year there was of the counties of this province, unless it may have been the counties of Carle-ton, or Kent and possibly Westmorland, in which the government was condemned upon its general policy. Yet, even in the county of Carleton Mr. Ketchum was re-turned, in Kent Mr. LeBlanc, and in the county of Westmorland I snall state in a few minutes who were returned and in what interest. Now, what was the result generally throughout the province? In Fisheries of the province and I ask you to draw therefrom such conclusion as you think is fair and reasonable. The ques-tion is should we have allowed these lands to be granted away and these fish-eries to cease to be the property of the crown, or did we do prudently and wisely when we reserved these four rod fronts in order that this property should continue when we reserved these four rod fronts in order that this property should continue to be yours for all time to come? Another charge preferred against the government is: We reduced the stumpage. Now, this is no doubt the largest charge; This is the monumental Sin which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this government has a committee by the lumber which I understand this gove

> support from us. It was not because we with liberals we are a conservative govern-had done any general administrative act ment. Well, that is a very serious charge. The fact is we have so succeeded in carry-ing on the government and holding a balance between the two dominion parties that, whether we merited it or not we certainly received a very small amount of

assistance in many portions of the pro-vince from either of the parties as such. We find that the

Conservatives think we are too Liberal and the liberals think we are too conservative. Apparently between two stools there should be some danger of us falling gentlemen forthwith handed in their resignations and went into opposition, and that great constituency, to which we are wont to look and properly and justly to look as a leading constituency of the Province, was racked and torn by the agitation these gentlemen set in motion against us because we had made an apagainst us because we had made an ap-pointment obnoxious to them from a re-ligious point of view. (Applause). I do not hesitate to put that statement for-ward boldly because outside of that ap-pointment there was no complaint raised by the opposition against the government before the people of the city and county of St. John. You might have gone down, any of you to the city of St. John during that contest and you would have heard no question of the general policy of the government; you did not hear us attacked for this act or that act, but it was simply the question of Mr. Robert J. Ritchie's appointment that was spoken of on every appointment that was upon the general tongue, and that was spoken of on every corner and made a handle of against us throughout that whole campaign. Did that question attract the slightest atten-tion, politically speaking, in any other part of the province? Was it a question of general policy and was it large enough to influence the people of that great com-mercial metropolitan constituency to mercial metropolitan constituency to pronounce against the government? bill an even balance between the two partices so far as the government is conpronounce against the government? Why, sir, in the house of assembly I ventured to tell these gentlemen that they came up in "opposition simply because of the appointment of Mr. Ritchie, and I said to them that they had procured their election by stirring up

not tarry to induct their new sherins, and new registrars and commissioners and pro-vincial secretaries, but they hied them-is selves away to the seclusion of their re-server homes and we have not heard Vincial secretaries, but they hied them-selves away to the seclusion of their re-spective homes and we have not heard from them since the 23rd of October last. (Laughter and applause). If there is any county in the province whose voice has a right to be heard by the other counties of the province it is the county of York under the circumstances which I have deunder the circumstances which I have de-tailed to you. The people of York did not vote under any misapprehension of the true question. They had heard all about the stumpage — they had heard all about the whitewash bill — they had heard all about our extravagance, and while the items of that extravagance were not in all cases minutely dwelt upon, still they were some useless offices; we have dispensed dwelt upon generally and with emphasis. They did not hear much about the \$1.03 with government house; we have done away with the governor's private secretary; of postage with which these colloseal minds wrestled for nearly a day last winter, nor did they hear much about the price of reduced the number of the executive. Christmas turkeys for the lunatic asylum, but they heard about every other conceivable question, and the people of York when they recorded their votes recorded them with a full knowledge of all the queetions before the country upon which they should pro-nounce. Well, they gave us a majority, and a majority somewhat larger than that Christmas turkeys for the lunatic asylum, And this government gets through with the country upon which they should pro-nounce. Well, they gave us a majority, and a majority somewhat larger than that of January considering that the opposition only put up two men in January, while in October they ran a full ticket. This de-evidence that we have been doing some-thing (Applause). This, in a very brief October they ran a full ticket. This de-cision was the highest possible commen-dation of the government, for just then the whole country was flooded with dire prophecies of our fate. You know it is a prophecies of our fate. You know it is a very taking canvass to say that public opinion is against the whole government — the whole country is going against the government, and, therefore, you ought to vote against the government. It has a marvellous effect. You convince one man that all his neighbors are of one way of thinking, and it will have an effect upon him nuturally, and nethang legitimately. the people, and that the attorney general could not carry his ticket, the object the people, and valuable mines as those test down there, and we received a very handsome majority, and until you have some better evidence than any that has yet been furnished, I do not think you are entitled to accept the statement that

ber thirteen, for there are almost as many of these charges as there were of the ori-ginal Papineau resolutions. That Charge is the Leary Dock Scandal.

I am going to leave my friend, Mr. Wiland I am mentioning this now because a very short time will elapse before we will be called upon to take active steps in conson, to make a remark upon that if he is called upon to speak. I wish to exhaust nection with it-we have it in contemplation, I say, to make a Very Considerable Importation of Cattle other than myself. I will observe, how member, the other day we took occasion to bring to this province a couple of gen-tlemen who had come out to Canada as delegates from Great Britain, to look over our country and judge of its capibilities for settlement and for immigration, these gentlemen, in going over your county, were very favorably impressed with the thrift and prosperity evidenced on every hand — with the success that seemed to have attended the efforts of your farmers, and with the fertility of the land as far as they could judge. All these things im-pressed these gentlemen very, very favor-ably and very highly, but there was one thing in which they said they felt com-pelled to criticise the farmers of this province, as far as they had seen it, and that not been the slightest evidence or sugges was that they had not given the same at-tention to the growing and breeding of a good quality of cattle as they thought they ought, and as they thought they might tion of evidence adduced in the investigation sustaining the charge preferred against me. (Applause). Now, I intended to have made one obought, and as they thought they might properly do. We have been for some time past convinced that our people might, with advantage, give more attention to these matters, and we have determined to Now, I intended to have made one of the spectrum of Mr. I half to us are considered in the statement of a subject of the bridge and that are the formation is usee or considered in the statement my friend has handed to have made one of the opport. A subject of the bridge has the legislature at the next session for the statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the opport. We have been a tail to the dominion os the second the statement my friend has handed to have made the and statement my friend has handed to have made the advantageousto our province, and the ment should that after the fircular and statement my in which the could be carried on as success that does any such stand as that. They are that took any such stand as that. They are that took any such stand as that. They are that took any such stand as that. They are that so what they christened for that cry and they cam math to the statement my friend has handed to have made some into the size of the opport. The made so me more liberal we can state the statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can state the statement my friend has handed to made some friend to have my model in the statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some more liberal we can statement my friend has handed to made some m ervation while I was speaking about the n and that is what they christened it. Well, y they came to Fredericton and after they got there, these apostles of local respon-sible self-government, which was going to took the earliest possible opportunity of burying it as far out of sight as they could by any possibility bury it, and not only did they inacgurate a hasty funeral of local responsible self-government, but they set to work at their first caucus and by any possibility bury it, and not only did they inaugurate a hasty funeral of local responsible self-government, but they set to work at their first caucus and clusions upon it and suggest what action might be taken whereby this industry informed that the bridge is in a somewhat for which our province is so well adapted precarious state and has sent a competent should be promoted and encouraged. I mention this as a subject which has been person-one who has had son ne experience, large experience — Mr. Haines, and he has looked the bridge over and he passing through my own mind and not as a matured conclusion by any means. Another matter the cabinet have under consideration is

taking one day with another, are absent from school, one-third never attend at all but two-thirds any day and every day, as a matter of fact, are not in attendance Now, that we must admit is a great reproach upon our country. It is one we ought, if possible, to have removed. It is one that philanthropists and all benevol-ent and high-minded citizens would desire to see removed, and the question is compulsion — that we ought to compel parents to send their children to school. I am not, at this moment, prepared to say that that is a practical remedy, or that the people of the country would sustain any government in placing such a law upon the statute book. Such a law means this : That the people of the country are to be subject to fines and penalties and imprison-ment, it may be, in the event of their failing to send their children to school. It means that in many sections of the province, certainly in the towns, perhaps in he country, the children would have to he clad some of them and furnished with school books and provided with other facilities whereby they could attend school. These are a few of the incidental points and perhaps the least important. The question is one worthy of your serious consideration, and it is a question I would like to see discussed. I wish I had time to discuss it in all its bearings; I feel that by my touching upon it in this superficial manner I am hindering rather than helping you to a better understand-ing of it. I have merely hinted at it at his late hour to show that we are fully alive to the importance of maturing public opinion upon the question. Now, gentlemen, I have passed over the charges made against the government and hastily over a few other matters and I am just going to ask you to allow me a few moments while I point out to you some things which I think you are entitled to bear in mind in view of what I have said. I have shown you what we have to say in answer to the charges preferred against us. But after all is said and done who are they that are asking you to withdraw your confidence from us and transfer it to them? pay the investment of capital, but we are not without hope that by these improve-Now, gentlemen, we had the other day and election in the county of York. We had ments, by making more liberal provisions and affording greater security to those who invest their money in mining ex-plorations, we will be able to secure a test of what the province can produce in that. there the leading members of the opposi-tion; we had Mr. Hanington there, and I had the opportunity and privilege of meet-him on the night before the election at the very last meeting of the campaign in the parish of Stanley. He came all the way over from the county of Westmorland to tell the people of York why they ought to change productive and as valuable mines as those in the neighboring province of Nova Scotia. Perhaps not in coal but in gold the government, why they ought to pre-fer him to me, and it was natural, under

such circumstances, it appears to me, that I should expect from him as the leader of a party and a gentleman who had been are entitled to accept the statement that the government does not possess the con-fidence of the country. Now, there is still another charge, num-ber thirteen for the statement that now, there is still another charge, num-ber thirteen for the statement that in Nova Scotia? There is no reason why according to geologists and probably if nore liberal provisions are made than or years in the house and acquainted with the carrying on of affairs and thoroughly familiar with all that had been going onwho if any man was able should be able to set out before the people of that con-stituency and through them before the have heretofore been made the effect may be to stimulate our mining industry to such an extent as to produce a beneficial people of the whole province what the and profitable result. More than that the time has come —

licy of the opposition was — that he build detail to them and explain to them what the policy of his party was. He came to Stanley and he came to Fred-ericton and addressed the people there; he came to Canterbury and addressed the

people there, but not on one of these ocons, nor upon any occa ture has he directly or indirectly indicated to the people

did actually suffer the wrong. No man hearing the continual cry that went up from the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland and Kent could doubt that the people of these counties were thoroughly convinced that they were unfairly treated and that the government was making undue demands upon them to contribute to the revenues of the

to contribute to the revenues of the country. Such being the case what was the position of the government? When we came from stumpage as \$2,000 or \$3,000 more than it was \$1,25 in 1889. We are the people who are the site than it was \$1,25 in 1889. But, who are the people who are the pockets of everybody connected with the function of the government because they have made this reduction? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Are they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Mre they those who have always been opposed to a reduction of stumpage? Mre they those who have invariably, when they and and assist us in maintained and will not be diminished, and the country is excertly in the stare and it the legislature. In both houses their representatives made motions and strongly urged the government means and the legislature, cried out agains the maintenance of this government. Now, let me pass from this question in the whole event mous and onerous tax, and have commons and strongly urged the government because it hard to ware the people of this country as the maintenance of this government because it hard to ware the people of this country as the maintenance of the sovernment because it hard to ware the people of this country as the maintenance of the sovernment because it hard to ware the people of this country as the maintenance of the sovernment because it hard to the definition there fore as it was a the people of this country as the maintenance of the sovernment because it hard to ware the people of this country as the people of this country as the people of this country as the maintenance of the sovernment because it hare the people of this country as the people of th a majority or from ten to there that the present government is satisfactory to them, it does not lie in the mouths of anybody to say to the contrary. It may be that the mouths of the country when another elecwithout any feeling of responsibility, or that he was speaking in any authoritative reasonable means and ability can be done way, or that anyone would take it that he was expressing the views of the depart-ment. Mr. Haines is in an entirely dif-ferent position. He will make his report and all I can say with regard to that is, to direct the immigration which is passing by our doors and which is seeking other people of the country when another elec-tion comes round will express another and a different sentiment, but for the time bevery extravagantly or so very recklessly carried on; whether after all you may not be very well satisfied that, while we have provinces and other lands-or to cause a portion of it to be diverted here at all events, it would be well that we should do ing the government have a majority not done it may be everything you would that when that report goes to him, if the chief commissioner shall decide that a new the representatives of the people with them, and they are the only ones who can We are and have been for some time have had us do, while we have not in all cases perhaps done the best that might have been done under the circumstances, past been in communication with people on the other side of the water with a view bridge is necessary, you may rely upon it that outside of any pressure and outside of any political influence whatever, that new bridge if it is built will be located just at constitutionally declare what the popular wish is. of ascertaining whether a portion at we have on the whole fairly succeeded in Now, we have had some elections reevents of that immigration might not be directed here. 'If the thing can be done crrrying on the government of the country cently and if you try out the question by the result, of those elections you can see whether that charge is sustained or not. In February last Mr. Tweedie was elected in Northumberland by a large majority. In Victoria there was a difference of some thirteen you the point along the river and in the town which will be best adapted for a structure of that kind. (Applause). The location of the new bridge if it is to be built will in the interests of the country, and so that without making too large a draft upon the you might fairly give it if the opportunity exchequer of the province you may rely upon it, it will be the aim and endeavor should at an early day arrive your com-mendation and your approval. (Hearty of the government to do it. Now, these are some of the subjects that have been under our consideration, applause). Gentlemen, the matter rests entirely for you to exercise your judg-ment upon. I hope the explanations I have been able to make to you to-night have been such as to influence any of you not of course suit everybody - will not suit thirteen votes between the election in a good many - some want it in one place and some in another, and some in a third place — but I am satisfied when the loca-August last and that of January. In Janand that we will be glad to do something in a practical way; bnt I have already exuary Mr. Baird was returned by a majority of a few votes, and in August was beaten tion is made, it will, on the whole, con hausted your patience and must hasten on. mend itself to the great majority of the people, and that is all the chief commiswho have been unfriendly to us hitherto by a dozen votes. But thirteen or four-There is another subject of importance I would like to speak upon, but I cannot take it up to night. I wish I had the time sentatives to the legislature upon such an illiberal cry. It was not the solid voice of that constituency of St. John; the 800 or 900 majority that was recorded for these and they showed us how severe a case it Now, let me pass from this question to to think more favorably of us, and that and they showed us how severe a case it was for them that this rate should be maintained. Well we said this. Conta teen votes one way or the other on either occasion would have turned the tide of sioner can hope to be able to do. (Ap-plause). That is all I wish to say upon whenever in the future we should a ppeal to you as a government again you should maintained. Well, we said this: Gentle-tion supported a resolution — other gen-refused to give information in detail as to battle. One swallow is not sufficient to make a summer and I do not think thir-teen votes in Victoria represents the the subject of the bridge. Now, gentlemen, I have gone over I think about all the statements and charges that are included in the indictment that to dwell at length upon it. I had intendbe able to treat us a little more gener-ously and to render us a more hearty endorsation. I am thankful for what men, it may well be that we are, perhaps, them in the opposition moved their reed to call your attention here to-night somewhat fully, as one of the most intellisix gentlemen was made up as I have pointed out of 900 or 1000 names that were exacting too much from you, but we can-solutions, calling upon the government to Now, what we have done is just this : We creating too much from you, but we cannot reduce the rate as long as the revenue requires the money. While we would cont the sort and afford you relief, yet the sort and the whole territorian to mote your wishes, and we said this - I said, speaking for the government, and the wohole territorian gaugement of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of 1880 – I said, gentlement of the government of the gover solemn verdict of the people, particularly gent constituencies in the Province, to one of the phases of the educational sub-a constant, as a late as the section, and late as the section, and the section are sectin, and the section are secting and the secting and the sectin

he did not put it in that explicit way before the people of the city and county

nominated as leader of these local respon-sibles Mr. Hanington from Westmorland,

people allowed themselves to be deceived. I think there are many of them who are

dence

sibles Mr. Hanington from Westmorland, who, so far from approving of their course in the election distinctly commended ours and condemned theirs. (Applause). So, it is idle for anyone in the interests of the opposition to say that we have been condemned by the people of St. John upon our merits. It simply hap pened that at an inopportune moment it seems to me the cry was raised, and the people allowed themselves to be deceived. and he has looked the bridge over and he is making, or has made, his report to the chief commissioner. Mr. Haines told me he was about sending the report this morning. Now, I am satisfied Mr. Currie would not claim himself that he had suf-ficient experience in works of that kind to express an opinion upon it of any value. I am satisfied that what he did was done So long as they say, as they have said, by a majority or from ten to twelve that the

## The Subject of Immigration,

and no doubt that is a difficult subject to deal with. We have had some experience with it in the past and that experience has not been an encouraging success, but still we do not think we ought to be discour-aged and that if anything within our

### What is the Policy of His Party.

our province, two-thirds of that number.

Not a word has he or have they uttered as to what it was proposed to do if the conduct of affairs was transferred from the hands of the present government into the hands of himself and his party. I expected, I say, that Mr. Hanington would have told — that Mr. Stockton would have told — that some one of these leading members of the party would have told the people on some one of these occasions what the policy of the opposition was, but on none of them, neither in the legislature nor out of it, have they ventured, to do so. Well they have no policy! If they have any they have concealed it. But they have none. They do not tell you what they would do to improve the welfare of the people of the country if the power was to pass in-to their hands. (Applause). All they could do, and all they have done was to cavil and carp at this little alleged wrong-doing and that little alleged misdeed ; all they could do was to complain and criti-cise; not a hope do they hold out to the people of New Brunswick that in their hands your interests would be promoted or your welfare enhanced. They promise no reforms - they indicate no departure they mention no economies. Not in one

single, solitary direction have they shewn you where they would improve upon our policy, and I do say, Mr. Chairman, that policy, and I do say, Mr. Charman, that it is an extraordinary thing if we have been doing things so wrongfully — if our policy has been so reprehensible — and if it would be so much better that we should be expelled from office and they trans-ferred to our places — that these gentle-men on none of these occasions should have taken the opportunity of enlighten-ing the people as to the direction in which these things should be effected. But they have not done it, and the rea-son is that they could not do it. (Applause). They are thoroughly confident in their own minds that they cannot do it. There has been nothing which the welfare of this country according to our judgment has called for that we have not endeavored to do, and that we have not succeeded in doing to a fair and reasonable degree. There has been noth-ing that we have not done as successfully as they would have accomplished and therefore they have been silent in these respects. The only thing they have distinctly pledged themselves to de-according to their declared resolution and policy is to enlarge the railway debt, and to accord you the satisfaction of pay-ing from \$60,000 to \$80,000 additional a year of interest on the railway debt, but that is not the cause for which I think the people at the present moment would desire a change of government to be

made. (Applause), Now, I am satisfied that I have en-deavored to cover too much ground, to cover that ground as thoroughly as I would wish either in my own interest or in the interest of the government or for your in-formation. But the ground was large—the field was large—and I desired to touch upon all these matters upon this occasion. I have done so—you have these state-ments before you—I ask you to reflect whether or not, these things being true, the government has been very wastefully, very extravagantly or so very recklessly