THE Maritime Farmer.

AGRICULTURE THE TRUE BASIS OF A NATION'S WEALTH

L. C. MACNUTT, Editor and Proprietor. FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1886. VOL. VIII., NO. 8

LAND FOR SALE.

ALL that Valuable Lot of Land in the Parish of Stanley, known as Lot No. 81, and being a part of "The Bustin Homestead," containing 65 acres more or less, of which there are about 30 acres cleared. The Lot is well wooded and first-class for farming purposes.

For terms and further particulars, apply to Mrs. Bustin, Stanley, or Miss Bustin, Telegraph Office, Fredericton, or to the undersigned.

Dated at Fredericton, this 23rd day of August, 1886.

WETMORE & WINSLOW.

Executor's Notice.

ALL persons having any legal claims or demands against the Estate of the late S. F. SHUTE, will please leave the same at the store lately occupied by him on Queen Street, Fredericton, where they will receive due attention, and all persons indebted to the late S. F. SHUTE, will please pay to either of the undersigned.

Dated at Fredericton, this 18th day of September, A. D. 1886.

JEANIE P. SHUTE, *Executrix.*

EDWARD MOORE, *Executor late S. F. Shute.*

FARM FOR SALE.

THE Farm on which the Subscriber now resides, situate in Lower Douglas, and having a frontage of fifty rods on the St. John River, (next above the residence of B. Robinson, Esq.) is offered for sale on reasonable terms, together with stock, crop and farm implements.

The stock, which is in good condition, comprises, 1 pair Working Horses, 7 Cows and one dozen Sheep, and may be seen at any time on the premises.

If not sold shortly, the place may be rented from 1st May next.

For terms of Sale, and other particulars, apply to the subscriber.

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Lower Douglas, August 25, 1886.

WILEY'S DRUG STORE!

GERMAN SOAPS and PERFUMES, from Moussom & Co., Frankfort.

Fraser's Horse Remedies

JNO. M. WILEY, Opp. Normal School, Fredericton,

Fredericton, June 23, 1886.

BURNED OUT, BUT STILL ALIVE!

THE Subscribers, thankful for past favors, beg to inform the public that they are again to work at the old stand, where they will be pleased to see their old friends and as many new ones as wish to call.

We have now on hand for purchasers to select from, a good assortment of

CARRIAGES.

which will be sold Cheaper than the Cheapest.

We are also prepared to make to order from the best stock and good workmanship, any style or make of Carriages required.

Repairing in all its branches attended to with neatness and despatch.

COOPER & PINDER.

Fredericton, April 14, 1886.

Fire. Fire.

The Guardian Fire and Life Insurance Company of London, England.

ESTABLISHED, A. D., 1821.

Invested Funds, - - - $20,000,000

THIS Large and Wealthy English Company having opened an Agency in the city is prepared to receive applications for Fire Risks on all descriptions of Insurable Property at lowest rates.

Weldon & McLean, St. John, General Agents for New Brunswick.

JOHN RICHARDS, *Agent, Fredericton.*

Fredericton, June 30, 1886

CHEAP ROOM PAPER,

JUST OPENED:

6,000 ROLLS Room Paper and 250 Fancy and Green Paper, Window Blinds, for sale low.

S. NEALIS.

May 26

Sugar. Sugar.

20 BARRELS Sugar bought before the raise. Will be sold at the old price. Call and see at

W. H. VANWART'S.

P. S.—Goods delivered free of charge in the city, to St. Marys and Gibson.

May 26

White Lead and Oil.

WHITE LEAD and Oil, for sale at lowest rates.

Z. R. EVERETT.

June 23

FIRE INSURANCE.

FARMERS' Insure your buildings. Every Citizen owing a house should have it insured—very low rates for one or three years.

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1886.

Parlor Suites, Etc.

PARLOR Suites, Bedroom Suites, Spring Beds, Mattrasses, Childs Carriages, Chairs and all kinds of Furniture, very cheap at

LEMONT'S.

Upholstering work done to order.

July 21

COTTON GOODS.

JUST OPENED—Gray and White Cottons, Prints, Cretons, Skirtings, Bedticks, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c. All extra good value—Cash only.

S. NEALIS.

September 15

AN ACCIDENT POLICY,

EVERY one should have an **Accident Policy** paying from $5 to $50 per week. Price nominal. Call on

JOHN RICHARDS.

Fredericton, May 26, 1886.

Piano and Organ Stools,

Ranging from $2 00 each and upwards, at

LEMONT'S.

July 21

GRANULATED Sugar, Loaf Sugar, Pulverized Sugar extra C. C. Sugar, extra Yellow Sugar Barbadoes Sugar. Will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

GEO. HATT & SONS.

FREE! New Book of Fancy Works with 100 illustrations. 150 New Stitches, 10 Special Offers. 200 Picture Bulletin, 48 col. story paper, all for 4c. postage. NATIONAL BAZAR, 7 W. Broadway, N. Y.

The First Sign

Of failing health, whether in the form of Night Sweats and Nervousness, or in a sense of General Weariness and Loss of Appetite, should suggest the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This preparation is most effective for giving tone and strength to the enfeebled system, promoting the digestion and assimilation of food, restoring the nervous forces to their normal condition, and for purifying, enriching, and vitalizing the blood.

Failing Health.

Ten years ago my health began to fail. I was troubled with a distressing Cough, Night Sweats, Weakness, and Nervousness. I tried various remedies prescribed by different physicians, but became so weak that I could not go up stairs without stopping to rest. My friends recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I did, and I am now as healthy and strong as ever.—Mrs. E. L. Williams, Alexandria, Minn.

I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, that it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease. I have also prescribed it as a tonic, as well as an alterative, and must say that I honestly believe it to be the best blood medicine ever compounded.—W. F. Fowler, D. D. S., M. D., Greenville, Tenn.

Dyspepsia Cured.

It would be impossible for me to describe what I suffered from Indigestion and Headache up to the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I was under the care of various physicians and tried a great many kinds of medicines, but never obtained more than temporary relief. After taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for a short time, my headache disappeared, and my stomach performed its duties more perfectly. To-day my health is completely restored.—Mary Harley, Springfield, Mass.

I have been greatly benefited by the prompt use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It tones and invigorates the system, regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, and vitalizes the blood. It is, without doubt, the most reliable blood purifier yet discovered.—H. D. Johnson, 383 Atlantic ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

FIRE PROOF ROOFING.

I have received a large quantity of the

SPARHAM FIRE AND WATER PROOF CEMENT,

the same as that used on a number of buildings last year, which has proved quite satisfactory.

The Cement and other materials required will be sold to those wishing to do the work themselves, or the Roofs will be covered by the square as required.

Circulars giving full particulars sent on application

Roofs covered last year may be examined at any time.

JULIUS L. INCHES.

Fredericton, June 23—tf.

OVER WORKED Women.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

MINARD'S LINIMENT

TRADE MARK REGISTERED. PAIN. THE GREAT INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REMEDY. FOR MAN & BEAST. PRICE 25 CTS PER BOTTLE. C. C. RICHARDS & CO. YARMOUTH, N. S.

CURES—Rheumatism, Diphtheria, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headache, Earache, Toothache, Cramps, Bruises, Sprains, Coughs, Colds, Quinsy, Erysipelas, Colic, Croup, Hoarseness, Burns, Bronchitis, Numbness of the Limbs, Contraction of the Muscles, PILES, &c.

C. C. Richards & Co. Sole Proprietors.

It is an invaluable Hair Renewer and cleans the scalp of all Dandruff.

The Dreadful Disease Defied.

GENTS:—I have used your Minard's Liniment *successfully* in a severe case of croup in my family, and I consider it a remedy no household can afford to be without.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Cape Island, May 14, 1886.

MINARD'S LINIMENT is for sale everywhere.

PRICE 25 Cents.

Shingles, Clapboards.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand at his mill, in Temperance Vale, Shingles, Clapboards, Lath, Planed Flooring, Scantling, Hemlock Boards, Plank &c., which he sells at lowest prices for cash, or in exchange for country produce.

Every description of lumber used in the erection and completion of a house, can be had at my mill.

D. LUCY.

Temperance Vale, York Co., June 2, 86

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

Sporting Guns.

Just Received from New York:

12 REMINGTON Breech Loading Shot Guns; 4 Remington Breech Loading Rifles; 2 Winchester French Loading Rifles; case Revolver; 4 cases containing Loading Tools, Cartridge Cases, Cartridges, Cartridge Belts, Game Bags, etc. For sale low at Neill's Hardware Store, opposite County Court House.

J. NEILL.

Sept 1

ALL SORTS.

BEAUTIFUL DAYS.

Splendors of gold and crimson,
Pass from the cloud'd hill;
Shadows fall on the valleys,
Lying so dark and still;
Sadly the autumn's beauty
Fades in a cold, gray haze,
Where have ye drifted from us—
Beautiful days?

Joys that came in the morning,
Rosy with dawning light.
Dreams that we fondly cherished,
Hope's that were fair and bright,
And like the leaves have vanished;
Yet o'er life's wintry ways
Softly your memory lingers—
Beautiful days.

Bright in unchanging beauty
They have hurried on before,
Beckoning us from the shadows
On to the heaven-lit shore;
Out in the world's cold darkness,
Sending their warm soft rays,
Waiting us—calling us upward—
Beautiful days.

Open your windows at night. Night air is seldom so poisonous as your own breath.

During August 142,153 cases of Columbia river salmon were shipped east to San Francisco and to England. The export value was about $700,000.

Doctors are beginning to warn mothers that babies should not be kissed upon the lips, but the small boy is still at the mercy of the old lady's slipper.

It is said that red cheeks can be produced by rubbing the cheeks with ice. It has long been known that red noses could be produced by rubbing the lips with glass.

"That's what I call hush money," remarked the daddy when he planked the cash down for a bottle of paregoric to take home for the use of the infantile portion of the family.

A down east fire company, in a resolution on a deceased member, says: "He has responded to his last alarm." It is a wonder that they didn't add that "he has gone to his last fire."

The superiority of man to nature is continually illustrated. Nature needs an immense quantity of quills to make a goose with; but a man can make a goose of himself with one.

Colorado has 800 miles of first-class irrigating canals, 3,500 miles of secondary canals, and 40,000 miles of smaller ditches, which have cost in the aggregate $11,000,000 and will irrigate 2,200,000 acres.

Housekeeper (to new cook, just imported)—"Bridget, how do things keep in the new refrigerator?" Bridget—"Well, mum, they all seem to keep poorly well, barrin' the oice, which 'pears to mult every blissed day."

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Congestion, Irritation of the Throat, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, *Baird's Balsam of Horehound* will give immediate relief as if by magic. Sold by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

Recently one of a herd of cows standing in a field near Charlottetown, P. E. I., was struck and killed by lightning, and eye witnesses say it was piteous to see the balance of the herd surrounding the dead animal, bellowing and shaking with fear.

A Scotch minister, in one of his parochial visits, met a cow-boy, and asked him what o'clock it was. "About twelve, sir." "Well," remarked the minister, "I thought it was more." "It's never any more here," said the boy; "It just begins at the one again."

WORMS.—A young mother writes: "My little boy, 5 years of age, was very much troubled with worms. A few doses of Nelson's Cherokee Vermifuge brought away the worms and improved his general health. There is nothing like it as a worm expeller.

After all, what is kissing? queries the editor of a newspaper. A person places his closed lips against the outer cuticle of some one else. He then opens them, at the same time drawing in his breath. If it either pleases or amuses him, what harm can it do the person thus operated upon? Curiously enough, however, the "person," as a rule, likes it.

It is reported that a proposition has been made in England to form a company with a capital of a million poounds sterling to carry on a general trade with the Dominion of Canada. The object is to bring the Canadian producers into direct communication with the English consumers of Canadian products. It is also proposed that the company purchase all the suitable Canadian exhibits at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, not otherwise disposed of, and utilize them as samples for the English markets.

Mrs. M. Stephens of Albany, N. Y., writes us as follows: My stomach was so weak that I could not eat anything very sour or very sweet, even fruit at tea-time would cause Heartburn, fulness or oppression of the chest, short breath, restlessness during sleep, and frightful dreams of disagreeable sights, so that I would dread to go to sleep. With the use of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery this unpleasantness has all been removed, and I now can eat what suits my taste or fancy."

A stranger out West went into a saloon and found a lot of young fellows playing a new game. A bit of paper was fastened to the wall, each player in turn was blindfolded and turned about three times, and then tried to walk up and touch the paper. The man who touched furthest from the paper was to pay for the drinks. The stranger joined the game, and, when he had jibbed at the paper and pulled off the bandage, found that the other players had died. He couldn't see the joke until later, when he discovered that his pocket had been picked.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.—Feb. 1, 1y.

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt to [illegible] and to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in ulceration thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

Nervous Debilitated Men.

You are allowed *a free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, loss of Vitality and Manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet, with full information, terms, etc., mailed free by addressing Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

Conservative Triumph

Fredericton's Welcome to the Ministers.

Hon. Messrs. White, Thompson and Foster receive a cordial Reception in City Hall,

AND DELIVER BRILLIANT SPEECHES ON THE POLITICAL QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

The Fallacy of Grit Pretentions exhaustively Exposed.

Addresses by Messrs. Temple and Wetmore.

Stenographically reported for the Farmer by Mr. F H. Risteen.

Hon. Thomas White, Minister of the Interior, Hon. John S D. Thompson, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, three distinguished members of the Dominion Government, arrived in Fredericton at noon on Thursday last, to address the electors on questions of political interest, and were accorded a hearty reception, Mr. Temple, M. P., and Mr. Wesley Vanwart, met the visitors at Fredericton Junction, and at the depot to welcome them, were Mr. E. Byron Winslow, Mr. William Lemont, Mr. L. C. Macnutt, as members of the reception committee, and Mr. E. McLeod, ex-Attorney General. The party at once entered barouches, and were driven to the Barker House, where the Ministers made their headquarters during their stay. During the afternoon they visited Marysville, being very cordially received by Mr. Gibson, and from 4 to 5 o'clock, received numerous callers in the Barker House parlors. At 8 o'clock in the evening, the City Hall was entirely filled with an appreciative audience, composed largely of electors, with a fair sprinkling of ladies, to hear the Ministers discuss the practical political questions of the hour. The Fredericton Brass Band was stationed at the foot of the stage, and as the ministers entered the Hall, accompanied by Mr. Temple, M. P., Dr. Barker, M. P., for St. John, Hon. D. L. Hanington, E. McLeod, ex-M. P. P., and L. R. Harrison of St. John, the Band played, and the audience joined in a welcoming cheer to the distinguished visitors. On motion of Mr. William Lemont, Mr. E. L. Wetmore, ex-M. P. P., was elected chairman, and was surrounded on the platform by the following gentlemen: Hon. Mr. White, Hon. Mr. Thompson, Hon. Mr. Foster, Mr. Temple, M. P., Dr. Barker, M. P., Hon. D. L. Hanington, M. P. P., E. McLeod, ex-M. P. P., L. R. Harrison, Mayor Fenety, Dr. C. P. Connell of Woodstock, Senator Poirier, Wesley Vanwart, G. R. Parkin, C. H. B. Fisher, Ald. J. D. Hazen, George J Colter, ex-M. P. P., Coun. Pinder of Southampton, Coun. Howe of Stanley, Coun. Bird of Bright, Coun. McNally of Queensbury, Coun. Colter of Douglas, W. Lemont, D. Jordan, L. W. Johnston, B. Close of Gibson, Andrew Douglas of Stanley, Charles McGibbon of Douglas, H. B. Mitchell of Lincoln, D. Glendening of Harvey, Thos. P. Taylor of Sheffield, Walter McFarlane and C. L. Estabrooks of St. Marys, Zopher Dunphy of Kiswick, H. A. Cropley of the *Capital*, and P. Lockhart of Milville.

MR. E. L. WETMORE,

the chairman, on rising to introduce the speakers, was very heartily received. He said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the compliment you have paid me, in appointing me chairman of this very large and influential meeting, but as you are not here for the purpose of listening to an address from me, I will cut my remarks very short. You are here to listen this evening to three gentlemen, who are leading and influential members of the the Dominion Government. Two of these gentlemen are strangers to you, whom you have never heard before, but I have no doubt that you will give them all a patient hearing. That will largely depend, of course, upon themselves, whether they interest you, which I have no doubt they will. At any rate, I am sure that you will give all of them a fair hearing. I have had the honor of addressing the electors of this County of York, in various portions of it, as you know, and I have had the pleasure of hearing other gentlemen do so, but I have failed yet to discover the time or occasion, when any person has not received a good fair hearing at the hands of the people of this county, and at the hands of the people of this city. Two of the gentlemen who are to address you are, as I have said, strangers to you, one of them is well known to you, but they are all members, I must say, in my opinion, of a Government which has done well in the interests of this Dominion, a Government, ladies and gentlemen, which has devoted its energies towards stimulating the industries of the country, towards pushing on, with extraordinary and commendable vigor, the public works of the country, a government which has not been satisfied in sitting still, and allowing events to pass around them, and things to go as they please, but have endeavored to develop the resources and govern the destinies of this Dominion, and have been successful in that effort. They have stimulated the industries of the country, they have pushed forward with vigor the public works of the country, and they have endeavored to bring forth such measures as would have a tendency to furnish work and labour, and therefore a means of livelihood for the great working classes of Canada. In short, in my opinion, and I believe in the opinion of the large majority of the gentlemen I have the pleasure of addressing, it is a government which commends itself, as deserving to receive, as I have no doubt it will receive the support and confidence of the people of this Dominion. (Applause.) And now I will proceed to introduce these gentlemen to you, but before I do so, I will call upon your popular representative, Mr. Temple, to make a few remarks.

THOMAS TEMPLE, ESQ., M. P.,

for York was greeted with loud cheers on rising. He said:—I am very much pleased indeed to see such a large audience present here to-night to meet my distinguished friends from Ottawa, and I am also very much pleased indeed to see a sprinkling of the ladies present to-night. They do not generally favor us with their presence at political meetings, but I must say that I am proud to see them here to-night, and I hope in the future, on all occasions, when we have such meetings to have them present to hear what is going on in our little world of Canadian politics, for I am satisfied there is as much intelligence as a general thing, among the ladies of our country, as there is among the gentlemen. (Applause.) I am not going to say more than a few words to you on this occasion. I am satisfied that you did not come here to hear me talk to-night, but to lend an attentive ear to our friends here behind me, and I am satisfied that you will, as the Chairman has intimated, give them a fair and impartial hearing. I have been travelling a little through this County and through the country generally, and some people who are rather at variance with our present Government, have said to me, "why do you support the Sir John A. Macdonald Government." Well, I will tell you, ladies and gentlemen, why I support the Sir John A. Macdonald Government. 1st, because they are truthful They tell the whole truth in every transaction in which the country has an interest. 2ndly, they are a progressive Government. They work for the development of the country. (Applause.) Since I have had, I was going to say, the pleasure of going to Ottawa, but there is not a great deal of pleasure in it I must say, but, however, since you elected me to go there, I have tried to do the best I could for my county. (Hear, hear.) Although the *Gleaner* has said that I am no speaker, and I admit that I am no orator, still it is a singular fact, that the Ministers sometimes complain when I go there, that

I TALK TO MUCH.

(Laughter.) I want too much, they say. That seems to be the greatest trouble with me up there, but, however, I have made them hear me at all time, and I think satisfactory to myself and to the people of this county. (App.) Now, gentleman, my hon. friends behind me will tell you many things that I could not tell you, and in the end you will find them all true. With reference to what has been done for this county, I give myself a little credit for it, as well as the Ministers, because if I had not asked for these things, they would not have given them to me, and certainly if a thing is not worth asking for, it is not worth having. One inducement that led me into political life was to see if some change could not be effected in this County. I think I have made some little progress in that line, particularly in this section. Some of the members are jealous of me; they think I get too much, but I don't think so. I always try to get my share and the share of the people I represent, and I shall endeavor to do so, as long as you send me to Ottawa. It is only within the last two or three months, I might say here, that I made up my mind to offer for the next term of Parliament. (Cheers.). I had fully resolved last winter, which my hon. friends here can corroborate, that I would not offer again. I did not like politics any way, but since I have gone through the county and consulted with my friends they would not listen to it; nothing would do them but I must offer for next term, and I agreed to offer, and tell you gentleman now, that I shall be on the ground when the next election comes around. (App.) And remember what I tell you now, I am going to be elected too. (Cheers). Now, ladies and gentleman, I I shall retire and leave the floor to my hon. friends here, and what they leave undone, at some future time I will try to finish. (Loud Cheering.)

The Chairman then introduced

HON. JOHN S. D. THOMPSON,

Minister of Justice, who was very warmly received on rising. He said; I have to thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, at the outset, very cordially indeed, for the very kind reception you have already given me. I thank you likewise in the name of my colleagues as well as myself, for the very large attendance here to greet us this evening; an attendance which, I am sure, is not out of any mere personal courtesy to ourselves, which is not out of any mere adhesion to the party we represent, but which is none the less gratifying, because it evinces the interest which the people of Fredericton, in common with their fellow people all through the other Provinces of Canada feel in the great questions which are stirring the minds of the people of Canada to-day, questions in which are bound up the hopes, the prosperity and the aspirations of Canada for all time to come. I noticed in the morning edition of a newspaper which represents the sentiments of the party opposed to us, and published in the City of St. John, that very grave exception is taken to the imprudence of my colleagues and myself, in having left our places at Ottawa to pay this visit to the people of New Brunswick. A journal which, I believe, for the greater part of the year, is devoted to teaching the people of New Brunswick how much better the country would be if we were never in Ottawa at all, has discovered to-day that grave dangers attend the State because we have been absent for a week from Ottawa. (Laughter.) It devolves upon me, sir, to explain why we are here, and I can explain it in a single sentence. We are here, because our first duty as Ministers of the Crown to the people whom we serve, is to render in every part of Canada, and whenever opportunity offers, an account of the trust which you and your fellow people in the other Provinces have placed in our hands. Responsible in the first place to the Crown for the management of the Department entrusted to me, I am equally responsible

TO THE PEOPLE OF FREDERICTON,

as to the people of Halifax or Antigonish whom it is my honor to represent. And so, sir, you have heard, at any rate some of you have heard, of the Minister of the Interior, representing the Department which has charge of the most distant sections of this Dominion, feeling it incumbent on him to meet on the platforms of New Brunswick the challenge made against the administration of his Department, knowing that in the confidence of the electors of the Province of New Brunswick, there is as sacred a trust as there is, either in the constituency he represents, or the great territories over which he is called upon to exercise authority. This is the reason why we are here, Mr. Chairman, and it is gratifying, therefore, having this sense of responsibility in connection with the people of this portion of the country, as well as of every other section, to know that you have been good enough, in large numbers, to come this evening to give us a hearing in our own defence, and for the statement of our own principles which the people of Canada, I am proud to say, accord to the public men of both parties, whenever they appear before them.

One of the ablest and most prominent men of Canada to-day, said a few weeks ago on one of the platforms of a distant portion of this Dominion, that we in Canada have a Home Rule question as well as the people on the other side of the water. Here, as well as there, he said, it is essential to affirm the true principle of federalism, that we may create, for I regret to say that it has not yet been created, a true, real, cordial union of hearts and hands in those things common to all throughout the whole of Canada. Sir, in making that statement, a statement wrong, and with reference to which, I am sorry to say, I shall presently have to draw a contrast—a contrast between the sentiment so expressed and the actions which have followed it, that gentleman was fortunate enough to clothe in eloquent language the very platform on which the Government of Canada is appealing to the electors throughout this Dominion to-day. (App.) As you have said, sir, and as Mr. Temple has said, we claim that

WE REPRESENT THE PARTY OF PROGRESS

in Canada to-day, but above all, and beyond all, we claim that the principle which we are struggling for in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia, and in every part of Canada, is the principle of establishing in this country a real, cordial union of hearts and hands among all people, among all races, among all creeds, in all things common to the people of Canada, in order for the success of the Union, which has been 19 years established in this country. (App.) We have been told at meetings which have taken place in this very Province by gentlemen representing the opposite side of politics, that a grave crisis exists in Canadian affairs to-day, and, sir, while that grave crisis is upon us, these gentlemen have sought, and are seeking still, to appeal to the electors of New Brunswick, not upon the practical issues of the hour, not upon upon any issues on which it is possible to create that real, cordial union of hearts and hands, which that eminent gentleman was so desirous of creating, but it is singular, sir, that the apostles of reform, who have recently addressed the electors of the Province of New Brunswick, have sought to raise the old party cries and the old party names which, for 19 years, have been practically extinguished in this country. Claiming, as we do, sir, that we represent the party which is true Liberalism, the party which represents progress, which represents the development of the commerce of the country, the improvement of the public works of the country, we ask you, sir, if the gentlemen opposed to us have any right to appeal to the old and somewhat sacred name of Liberalism in this country? (Applause.) Take any question of the day in respect of which this Government is supposed to be on its trial. Look over the history through which these questions have run for the last four or five years, and you will find, as Sir John A. Macdonald stated, on the Pacific coast the other day, that every measure of progress brought forward for the advancement of any material interest in Canada, for the benefit of any Province in Canada, for the benefit of the people of Canada as a whole, has emanated from the Liberal-Conservative Government now in power. (Cheers.) And, sir, if you will take the history of any one of those questions you will find that the gentlemen who have been holding back, who have been claiming that we were going too fast, who assert that we are rushing forward at so radical a speed to-day, and who are obstructing the wheels of progress are the men who are

RAISING THE CRY OF LIBERALISM

and progress, as opposed to us to-day. Let us take two or three questions as specimens. We all know that one of the things that created great alarm in the minds of the Liberals of these Lower Provinces, I know it was so in my own Province, was the bold and rapid development of the policy of the Liberal-Conservative Government a few years ago in relation to the acquisition of the North-West territories. It was felt and contended by our Liberal friends in the Lower Provinces, that treasure was being taken from us, the cry being that in the expansion of the territories in the far west, we were entering into treaties with distant Provinces in which comparatively few of our own race lived, for the purpose not of developing any trade beneficial to the people of these Lower Provinces, but for the purpose of spreading before the gaze of the people of Canada, magnificent schemes to which the party could appeal for public confidence, and on which they could appeal to public expectation. And yet, sir, but a few years have elapsed, and the policy of the Government in regard to the acquisition of those territories, and their development, has been so completely established, that if you will refer to the Parliamentary Handbook, the last one issued, you will see one of the minutes put forth in connection with the name of Edward Blake, in relation to his public career and public principles, notwithstanding his party was opposed, especially in these Lower Provinces, to that policy then, and treated it as a policy of reckless advancement. One of the minutes he puts forth, is that the future of Canada depends to a great extent on the development of the North-West territories—their successful development. (Applause.) We have succeeded then in making a very distinguished convert in regard to that question. Well, sir, we know that but very few years ago, he appealed to the electors of Canada on every platform from which his voice could be heard. True, his audiences could only be admitted by ticket, but they were large audiences too, that came together in different parts of Canada to hear that gentleman. He appealed everywhere to the people of Canada against the atrocity which was being perpetrated in connection with the completion of the Canada Pacific Railway. Notwithstanding he is represented as holding the principle that on the development of the North-West territories depends almost entirely, to a very large extent at any rate, the success of Canada, and notwithstanding that those territories could only be developed by the completion of the highway known as the Canada Pacific Railway, yet the Liberals were appealed to everywhere, and the people of Canada addressed everywhere, to check the bold, too progressive policy of the administration, which was undertaking an enterprise which it was said, would

TAX THE ENERGIES OF AN EMPIRE

for a whole generation. And yet, Sir, within the last few weeks that great work having been accomplished, that great burden no longer resting upon the energies of the people as it seems it would for many years to come, that great project having been entirely completed within the last few weeks, from time to time, Mr. Blake has declared that he never opposed the railway at all, that he was never opposed to it, and that the railway ought to be very much obliged to him for having called public attention to the magnificent subsidies which it was receiving, intimating, Sir, that the view which he had contended all along was, that we had been too generous to the Company, and forgetting to mention at the same moment that the generosity which completed that enterprise, would have been utterly futile, if the magnificent enterprise of the men who undertook it, had not made valuable the territory through which the road passes. (Applause.)

Take another question, one more recent and familiar and in respect of which appeals are even now being made to the constituencis of Canada against us. Take the question of the extension of the franchise. Let me ask any gentleman here, if he knows any case in history, in which any party claiming to be Liberal, claim to raise the flag of Liberalism in any country, opposed the extention of the franchise or opposed the extention of the rights of the people with reference to their representation in Parliament. (App.) I know of no such instance, sir, and one would suppose by the violent opposition which the recent extention of the franchise met with, that it was a measure designed simply to put the Tories in power by the votes of miserable savages. We have heard so much about the Indian vote of this country, that it really becomes necessary to call the attention of the electors to what the Indian vote actually is, as compared with the total vote added to the list by the franchise. Why, I am told that in this very constituency about a thousand new names have been added to the list. Will any man, Liberal or Liberal-Conservative, say that there are names among that thousand persons not fitted to be trusted with the franchise to-day, and if there are not, if those thousand people have been entitled to the franchise, what kind of Liberalism is it that would deny that privelege to them? what kind of a Tory obstruction is it that would seek to deprive them of that franchise to-day? (App.) And yet, sir, when that measure was introduced which has introduced from 200,000 to 250,000 names to the electorate of this country, out of which but 2500 or 3000 may be Indian votes, a measure which has extended to a quarter of a million of the people of Canada the right to vote for their representatives in Parliament.

BROUGHT FORWARD BY THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT

it was opposed by every species of tactics known to old fashioned Tory obstructionists, by gentlemen appealing to Liberal principles and Liberal names to-day. (Cheers.) But, Mr. Chairman, in the few remarks I have to make this evening, before I give way to two gentlemen who will discuss matters more immediately connected with the various departments of the administration, I want to ask how far these gentlemen have followed the text of their leader, in their appeal to Liberal principles to-day? I read to you a few moments ago, the statements of a man who, I said, was one of the most eminent and eloquent, of the public men of Canada, to-day, in which he declared that we in Canada had a Home Rule question, as well as the people on the other side of the water, and that that Home Rule question is how we should build up in this country, a real cordial union of hearts and hands. That statement, Sir, was made within the last few months, by the Hon. Edward Blake, and I ask you in what position does his party stand to-day, as regards the enunciation of that principle, that our duty is to create this cordial union of hearts and hands, throughout the length and breadth of Canada? We are standing here this evening after the polls have closed in the Province of Quebec, and I state a fact which is

KNOWN TO EVERY REFORMER

in this audience, and which will not be denied anywhere, that the hopes of the Liberal party throughout Canada to-day, are centred in the possible triumph of sectionalism, and provincialism, and racism in the Province of Quebec to-day. (Cheers) Strange to say, sir, the cry has been spread throughout Canada, that it is the Liberal Conservative party that has raised this cry of race and antagonism between races and creeds. It is not the first time, sir, that those who have committed a criminal act have sought to fasten the charge of orimination against those on whom the act has been perpetrated. But, sir, as time went on, as we saw one episode after another develop itself, these gentlemen unfortunately for the pretense which they would like to raise here, and in Nova Scotia, and in the Province of Ontario, unfortunately for the cry which they would like to raise that we were guilty of setting one class of people against another in this Dominion, unfortunately they became so entangled in their own scheme that they stand to-day with the evidence as clear against them as ever convicted a criminal in the box. When the election at Chambly came on, who appeared on the platform? Who but the lieutenant of the Hon. Edward Blake, Mr. Laurier, who sits beside him day after day, and night after night in the House of Commons, the gentleman who is looked to by his whole party as the man who is to deliver into the hands of Hon. Edward Blake and the Liberal party of Canada, the votes of the Province of Quebec in the next House of Commons. (App.) That gentlemen had made the statement before Parliament had met at all, had made the statement, we were in hopes, in the heat of anger and debate, and in the absence of information, which he should have had before he committed himself to any such declaration, that he, if he had been on the banks of the Saskatchewan, would have been one of the rebels. But, sir, that statement if it had been made in the first instance in the heat of debate, or in anger, or in ignorance, no sooner did the election of Chambly come on, than than on the platform of Chambly, Mr. Laurier, forgetful of his position, forgetful of the oath he had taken as Privy Councillor of loyalty to the Queen, forgetful of what he owed to the rest of Canada, if not to Quebec, stood on the platform and reiterated that disloyal expression, accompanying it with expressions as to this being classic ground, because there were men there who had faced English bullets. (App.) This is the gentleman who is close in the councils of Mr. Blake, who is looked upon as the

DELIVERER OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

from Conservative rule, the trusted lieutenant to-day of the same gentleman who is arraigning this Government, for not more fully arming and equipping the volunteers, the same gentleman who is arraigning this Government for not putting down the rebellion with greater vigor, who sought to create sympathy for himself and his party throughout Canada, by exclaiming, that the snows of the North-West Territories had been died with the blood of one of his kindred, and he is in league to-day with the man who says he would have been proud if he had been able to dye the western snows deep with the blood of the volunteers of Canada. (Great Cheering. And yet they pretend that we have raised these cries of sectionalism, that we are setting race against race and creed against creed. What took place immediately after the election of Chambly? What could have taken place more fatal to that pretence, when Mr. Edgar, the gentleman who went to Montreal for the purpose of exulting at the effigy burnings which took place last fall, who went to Montreal for the purpose of being present at the delightful Champ de Mars meetings, who went there under the pretext that he was interested in the inspection of gas, but who is well known as the immediate and direct agent, as well as colleague, of Hon Edward Blake. Why, Sir, a Rielite, a Nationlist, a sectionalist, a man who declared to the electors of Chambly, that he was proud to be the instrument in their hands, of avenging the death of a martyr, was the man to whom Mr. Edgar telegraphed, "Welcome to our colleague". Welcome to our colleague. And he sent this welcome to Mr. Prefontaine, the newly elected member for Chambly, not in his own name merely, but in the name of those for whom he was spokesman; thus did he welcome on behalf of the Hon. Edward Blake and his party, the man who declared he was proud to be the instrument of avenging the death of Riel, in regard to whom the Hon. Edward Blake had exclaimed a few years before, "hear, hear," when one member said that Riel had committed a foul and damnable murder. (Applause.) But, Sir, when the foul and damnable murder was repeated with ten-fold atrocity, and when the lives of missionaries, volunteers, settlers and others in the North-west territories, had been rendered up as a sacrifice to that man's insatiable ambition, and villianous projects, for his own advancement and his own pecuniary welfare, Mr.