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NOMINATION DAY.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather and bad roads a very large number of the electors of Kent assembled at the court house on nomination day to talk politics, watch the proceeding and listen to the speeches, and in a few cases to get before leaving a little "more than merry." However, the assemblage was on the whole an orderly and well-behaved assembly of very intelligent men, intent on judging as to the course most likely to redound to the advantage of the county. The fact that a minister of the crown, in the person of the Hon. John Costigan, was in the county and attending the nomination was one cause of great interest being taken in the proceedings, while the peculiar nature of the contest assisted in sustaining the interest evoked. For the first time in the history of Kent the Acadians had shown courage enough to assert the rights of majorities, and place two men in the field, an distinct political issues in the face of an English speaking candidate at the same time contesting. A good deal of interest was excited as to how the two Acadians would bear themselves in view of this to them unusual position. Several times two and in one case four Englishmen had ran the county while only one Acadian was in the field, and many people thought that one of the Acadians would have weakened at the last moment.

Returning officer Carlyle opened his court at noon. About one o'clock Mr. Johnson's nomination was handed in by his agent Mr. E. B. Buckfield. Mr. Wm. D. Carter next filed that of Mr. McInerney. Mr. LeBlanc was so late in getting his in that many thought he had backed out of the fight. But a short time before two o'clock Mr. C. J. Sayre came to the front and filed Mr. LeBlanc's nomination. The returning officer then declared the court adjourned until Thursday, the 9th instant, at two o'clock.

Mr. Johnson was nominated by:—
Francis M. Richard, Charles Richard, Fred S. Peters, Placide Gray, Amie Maillet, Charlemain Vautour, Peter H. Legere, Oliver L. Richard, Sylvain H. Vautour, Anselme Richard, Hubert D. Richard, Antoine D. Boudreau, Ferdinand LeBlanc, Charles C. Daigle, Dim G. Daigle, Pierre R. Richard, Peter Daigle, Urbain S. Babineau, Luc Barriault, Isai Johnson, Nicholas Richard, Anselme Johnson, Cyrane Daigle, Adolphe Landry, Urbain Johnson, Nicholas Johnson, Uralin Richard, Adolphe Richard, Dosthee Richard, Julien Richard, Job Richard, Vital Richard, Honoré Mandy.

Mr. LeBlanc was nominated by:—
John P. Leger, E. J. L. LeBlanc, Clovis M. Chase, L. H. Cormier, Francois Bourque, A. D. Cormier, F. A. Girouard, Clement M. Cormier, Vital Bourque, Clement O. LeBlanc, Damien Cormier, Alex. Falconer, Fred Jos. Girouard, J. D. Irving, Joseph J. Maillet, J. A. Irving, H. H. James, R. N. Doherty, Michael McLaughlan, Clifford Atkinson, Jos. F. Michaud, Chas. J. Sayre, Fred Jos. Michaud, James Barnes, P. F. Michaud, Cyrel B. Leger, J. Hutchinson, Antoine Arsenault.

Mr. McInerney was nominated by:—
Thomas Frecker, David Palmer, Don McDermott, Philip M. Cormier, Phillip L. Landry, Rubain S. Richard, Thadde L. Babineau, Fidell Voutour, Patrick Mackey, George Daigle, John A. Tweedie, Martin H. Daigle, Robert Patterson, Maurice Murrall, George Carter, Julien Daigle, Christopher Graham, Patrick Murrall, James A. Tweedie, Simon L. Daigle, William Roach, Jr., Fred J. Daigle.

James I. Tweedie, Patrick Daigle, Luttrape Murrall, Adolphe Daigle, William Clark, Geoffrey Gray, John Butler, Maurice Murrall, Burns Poor, Alexander Savoy, Geo. Atkinson, Andrew Gionais, Hugh McEachron, David Robicheau, James Leonard, Charles J. Daigle, Thomas Clark, William Maillet, Marcel Voutour, Placide Robicheau, Ward McDonald, Martin Daigle, Larry Kelly, Keady O'Leary, John A. McDonald, Alexander Jimmo, I. D. Murphy, Joseph Dupre, Thomas Jardine, Alexander Murrall, John Mackey, Alexie L. Daigle, Simon I. Murrall, Joseph Robicheau, Antoine Murrall, David Robicheau, Cyriel Voutour, William Martin, Maxim Daigle, Victor Daigle, Maxim Daigle, Fabien F. Daigle, Luke Daigle, Camiel Murrall, Robert McLeod, Reubin Fountain, A. B. Weldon, William Carter, John Sargent, James McDonald, Allen J. Carter, Harry Whalen, Daniel Sullivan, James Wood, Robert Kennedy, Wm. Somerville, Thomas Graham, Luke Babain, William Wood, John Beattie, Thomas McMaster, Thomas Dwyre, Joseph McMaster, Henry Hackett, John Clark, George Chadwick, William Kennedy, James McCafferty, John Kingston, Robt. Allanach, Jeremiah Murrall, Con. Collins, Agustin Landry, John McLeod, John Wallace, Charles Hackett, John Hui, jr., John Gunner, Cyrel Babineau, James Sullivan, Peter McDonald, Leon Fountain, Mathew Clark, Hugh McDonald, James Smith, James Beattie, Robert Graham, Michael Grogan, Edward Clark, Michael Allen, Richard Kingston, Angus McLeod, Antoine Voutour, John Patterson, Patrick Flanagan, Mat. Thompson, Oliver Babineau, James Potter, Elui L. Babineau, Tranquille Murrall, John C. Walker, John Murrall, Mathew Smith, Alexander Murrall, George Hunter, Andrew Murrall, John Coughlan, Fidele L. Voutour, James H. Powell, James Patterson, John Wry, Michael Kelly, Charles D. Carter, John Baldwin, John McInerney, Timothy Harrington, John Sheridan, Frank Breaux, John McNairn, Roderick Stewart, Finley McBeath, Cornelius Murphy, Angus McNeil, Venant Bourque, Hugh Cameron, Andrew Hanigan, Peter McFadden, Archie Allain, Albert W. Potts, John McPhaddon, Richard Sutton, Alex. Peterkin, James Hannagan, Arch. McIntosh, Damien D. Cormier, B. S. Smith, Daniel J. Girouard, Cyril L. B. Allain, Joseph Elliott, George Biggs, jr., Elijah Wry, Ewin Seeley, Geo. E. Irving, John McKee, Anthony McNairn, Samuel Allanach, Joseph A. Bourque, Hugh Morrison, Hugh McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Hugh McDonald, Isaac W. Carter, Stillman McDonald, C. O. Weldon, Valentine Ward, Levy Cambell, Daniel McEacheran, John O'Leary, William Potts, Andrew Farrell, Wm. H. Warman, John S. Graham, Robert McKinnon, Charles Hains, jr., Mic Long, Alex. Leggett, Robert Clark, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Caleb Richardson, H. O'Leary, jr., R. Hutchinson, Wm. Barnett, J. H. Abbott, J. M. Muzroll, Martin Lanigan, Thomas Thompson, T. G. Dickinson, Daniel K. O'Leary, John Fraser, John Robertson, George Amireaux, Charles Barnett, John Robertson, George Fraser, Wm. Hudson, Alexander Barnett, Francis Weston, Edward Barnett, Peter Barnett, H. T. Colpitts, James Long, Jno. Rusk, John D. McMinn, Simon Robicheau, James Cavanagh, Wm. Grierson, jr., Edward Lawton, Ben Hains, jr., Elias Amireaux, W. E. Forbes, Robert Clark, Mic Long, Oliver Durant, Caleb Richardson, J. H. Abbott, R. Hutchinson, Martin Lanigan, Richard O'Leary, Peter Daigle, Urbain S. Babineau, John Fraser, James Flanagan, John Robertson, John Graham, Charles Thompson, John Scott, Samual A. Girvan, Wm. A. Betts, Oswald Smith, John S. Wilson, Geo. W. Robertson, George Wilson, J. D. Phinney, M. P. P. James Fitzpatrick, John Jardine, David Thompson, W. H. McLeod, Charles Vautour, Hugh M. Ferguson, Daniel O'Leary, John Stevenson, Daniel Flanagan, Wilmot Brown, Richard D. O'Leary, S. B. Paterson, Joseph Hains, John T. Caie, Albert Long, Thomas Bell, Robert Phinney, Roderick McDonald, Wm. White, James F. Atkinson, James McDougall, Wm. A. Black, Robert W. Burns, Robert W. Burns, S. Charles Weeks, J. P. Caie, James Brown, D. W. Grierson, James J. Campbell, Henry Bowser, Thomas McLean, M. T. Glenn, Ebenezer Warren, Silas Smallwood, Robert Beck, D. D. Johnston, Richard Sweatman, Andrew McIntosh, Wm. Warren, Wm. Warren, jr., Wm. Warren, John Ward, Wm. Livingstone, Thos. Ward, Joseph Funtly, Cyriel Voutour, Edward Robinson, Edward Wheten, Wm. Ferguson, Thos. Peltey, Wm. Nicholson, Aime T. Allen, Henry O'Leary, John McDougall, Geo. E. Irving, John Cadu, Thaddee Despres, David Guimond, Eugene Despres, Laurent Sawyer, K. O'Leary, John Manzer, Auguste Daigle, Anselme Gallant, Urbain Daigle, Jas. F. Burns, Joseph I. Cormier, Adam Stothart, Louis King, Ruben S. Richard.

Louis Normando, J. W. McDermott, John Audet, Duncan Stothart, Jas. Livingston, and others.

The nomination papers being all in, the returning officer after a poll had been demanded, adjourned until 10 o'clock 10th December. Hon. O. J. LeBlanc, moved, and seconded by Geo. V. McInerney that C. C. Carlyle be chairman, and being carried unanimously he opened the meeting by calling on the different speakers to arrange among themselves as to the order of procedure and length of time. The candidates agreed on an hour each, with right of reply. Mr. Basil J. Johnson spoke first. He was well received. He said he stood before the electors of Kent for the first time to solicit their suffrages. He was not there by the mere will or desire of his own. He had been called out by a convention composed of all races and creeds to carry the standard of the Conservative party, and he was going to do so. He would carry that or none. He was nominated by a Conservative convention, and a Liberal-Conservative he was. There was nothing half-way or doubtful about him. No one need ask as to his present politics, or ask what he was now. He was now just what he was last year and the year before, that was, a true Conservative. He said he was a Liberal-Conservative because he believed in their policy. They had always done well by Kent and her interests, and it was now of all things important that the county send a supporter both for the sake of the party and the government. At such a time as this, it would not do for Kent to desert her old friends for new ones, who had more than once shown that we could not rely on them. The Liberals had neither a leader, a policy, or a record. What one leader said, another contradicted, what the same leader said one day, he denied the next. All was confusion and disorder, while the Conservatives knew what they were doing, and meant to do. The Conservatives had been taunted with not keeping some of the promises in regard to a treaty with the States. The had done their best to do so, but had failed, owing to the hostility of the Republican party towards England and Canada. The Republicans were determined to force us into their terms or crush us. They had not succeeded, but they had, no doubt, injured us to some degree. The Democrats are now coming into power, and a more reasonable policy may be expected. We should not now think of abandoning the party that had led Canada safely through all her dangers, now when the signs of the times looked better than they had done for many years. McInerney claimed to be an independent. There was no place for independents at Ottawa. You will have to take one side or other, and he believed that Mr. McInerney would, if elected, take the Liberal side. He is now just as good a Liberal as when he said he would carry the Liberal standard to victory and die an unrepenting, but good, Grit. Our wharves and other public works wanted care and attention, as, for instance, the wharf at Buctouche, and Geo. McInerney was likely to be successful as one who could show a record of being now and always a Conservative. He asked the Liberals to support him in preference to a man who did not himself know what he was. He knew he had many firm friends among the electors, and he called on them all to come forward and work for the man who is the chosen standard-bearer of the party. Mr. Johnson closed amid hearty applause, and

took the platform. He said, he had to thank them there for the generous support the electors had given him when he ran last, and, indeed, every time he had been before them. He believed in being brief. He knew many men who could talk well, but who did not count much as workers. He had always done more working than talking. He had heard fine speeches on the platform from men who, when they got to the House, could and did do nothing. He did not think Kent wanted talking machines. All lawyers could talk, it was their business. He had listened to the fine promises made by Mr. Johnson. He wished he could believe them. He had, however, heard all this before. The Conservatives were always going to do something. They never did it. Why? Because they preferred talk to work. The Conservative could never get a treaty with the States. They went about it the wrong way. He was in favor of free trade. The manufacturers were making fortunes out of the goods they were making. Mr. Johnson had carried round a big blue book at all the meetings. There are more books than young people to read them in most homes. Every family had some one in the States. The population had not increased the last ten years. Think of it, only 61 persons more in New Brunswick in ten years. Where are all the rest. Gone away to look for work. Why can't the government do something to stop this outgo. The only way to bring prosperity and keep our people home was to have free trade.

We had a good deal about direct taxation. If something was not done to bring about a better state of affairs we should soon have direct taxation from the provincial government. Our population had not increased. And as our expenses are increasing we must get more money to run our own local affairs. He referred to the efforts he had made when a local member. He had got quite as much work done for his county as at least any other man, and thought with his experience since gained that he could yet do good work for his people in Ottawa, where he was going as surely as he then stood before them. With two Conservatives in the field the Liberal stands to win. If they thought Johnson the best and strongest man then vote en masse for Johnson, but if he were the strongest man then rally for him. He closed with a strong appeal for support and said he would make way for the silver-tongued orator.

MR. M'INERNEY

then came on the platform, and was received with rousing cheers. He said he came before them for the seventh time, a lucky number. He thanked the people of Kent both French and English for the strong support he had received on former occasions, and he was glad to say that now many of his former opponents were his warmest supporters. If this was not so he would not now be in the field at all. He wished before going farther to call attention to the extraordinary statement made by Mr. LeBlanc in calling on the Acadians to vote if not for himself then for Johnston. Was this not the basest and baldest attempt possible to raise a race cry. Mr. LeBlanc was the last man who should attempt to do this as he had been always well treated and well supported by the English people. He had now many friends among the English, but, if this statement went out, he would not have so many to-morrow. This attempt to raise a race cry was most despicable on the part of those doing so, in view of the fact, to them well known, that the English friends now supporting him had, in times past, given a most generous support to the Acadian candidates. (LeBlanc then denied that the meaning given his words was this, and that he meant it for them.) He (McInerney) then went into a general review of the position of the two races in the Province and the Dominion, showing that if the English were to act on the principle that none of the minority need apply for a place on the top rung of the ladder, it would shut out some men from having a chance of being governor. We find two Catholics, Messrs. Burns and Landry, mentioned as probable governors, and no one has heard it said by any of the Protestant papers, as has been said by some of Mr. Johnson's friends, who, sometimes, on occasions like this shout through the country, that they have no right and must not get it. That this rule is not applied by the Protestant majority was easily seen to-day, when the papers announce that Sir John Thompson, a Catholic, is premier of Canada. He felt proud of his country when he saw that race or creed would not bar a man in Canada from any place in the gift of the people. He would like to be equally proud of his county, and to hear it declare at the polls that race and creed were no bar to promotion. That, though men may speak around their firesides in different tongues, or may kneel at different shrines to worship, that in heart, as in name, we are all one. That this Canada of ours is built on too broad a base for fools and bigots to ride into power on such narrow views. If, however, it came to be felt, as God grant it may never be, that the English and Protestant people find that in counties and places where the French are in a majority that the rule is going to be applied, that will shut out the English from having any one position in the gift of the people for all time, then they will ask themselves if such a selfish policy on the part of the Acadians deserve to be allowed to prevail, and, at the same time, the highest position in the province to be open to them. That in some of the counties where a French majority was found they did elect an Irishman, he was prepared to admit. He felt that this was highly creditable to them, but, at the same time, he knew, and they all knew, that, if so, it was not owing to anything that the parties now endeavoring to capture the county had done. It is the county Gloucester the same cry had been raised, and carried all over the county. Its only effect was, however, to carry the fire-brand who raised it out of the county. No man could, in the end, succeed, no people

would, in the end, prosper, who founded their rule of conduct on such a narrow and selfish base. Instead of developing a manly spirit of self-reliance among our Acadians, it would have the opposite effect. A man might feel that it was not necessary for him to aim at a high centre to study the necessities of his county, and the laws of government. All he need would be to be born an Acadian. He did not for a moment believe that such was the view taken by the intelligent Acadian people. He had contested this county against two men, each of whom were men of which any county or race might be proud—Hon. P. A. Landry and Dr. Leger. In both cases he had received a good support from the Acadians—in fact, it was the English supporters of the two gentlemen alluded to who had beaten him. The gentlemen opposing him now had no such qualifications and no such claims, and he felt that this attempt to raise the race cry would be here, as in Gloucester, a dismal failure. He had been told that he could not come out without being called out by a convention. He had seen something of Kent county conventions. He had twice been called out by a convention, and had each time been dropped by the same convention and left at the foot of the poll. He did not say this in the spirit of fault finding. He knew that things change rapidly during the excitement of an election. The men who attend a convention no doubt use their best judgement in relation to the selection of a man, but the events following may show them that they were altogether wrong and that it would be most prejudicial to the interest of the county to elect the man chosen. In such a case he thought the candidate should have due notice of such a change and retire in time to avoid defeat. Let us look at this convention. There are 116 school districts in the county. Of these only 42 sent delegates. Could this be said to represent the county. At that time Messrs. Phinney and Gogain were engaged in a contest for the local. They endeavored to bring about an adjournment when it was found that the day named for the convention was the day before the nomination. Mr. Johnson and his friends feeling that if the convention were adjourned his chances of being nominated would be small, refused to consent. There was no doubt that John B. Gogain would have been the choice of the convention. He had a large following among the English and some of the leading men in the county were actively working for him, and as he had such a strong support among the French he was morally certain of the nomination. Mr. McInerney had himself agreed to this state of affairs and had made up his mind that he would not oppose Mr. Gogain in this election. The conduct of Johnson, however, had put a different face on the matter and he then felt free to contest this election with him. Mr. Johnson and his friends had refused all offers of compromise, all suggestions of delay, they saw their advantage and forced it with the most persistency. They seemed to think that by taking an unfair advantage like this and forcing the nomination it would mean the election, but he would find that getting a nomination and winning an election were different things. When he had the nomination in his pocket, what was his next course? He evidently owed his nomination to strong friends of Phinney and Gogain. Men whom he knew were intensely anxious that they should be elected, and who were willing to make a great sacrifice to elect them. He played on that feeling and forced them hard. Then he left them and he and his friends—or rather his friends—worked hard to defeat them. Then he has the presumption to expect this man to forget this and vote for him. He certainly has not much knowledge of human nature. No one can forget such treatment and these men are the last to do so.

He agreed with what Mr. Johnson had said as to our obligations to the present administration. We are certainly indebted to them in a large measure for the amount of justice that we have received. Were it not for them we should have scant fare at the hands of the Liberals of Ontario who can never forgive the people of the Maritime provinces for sending such able men to parliament. Mr. LeBlanc had said he was in favor of free trade and that the Liberal party was in favor of free trade. Was Mr. LeBlanc deceiving the electors or did he know of what he spoke. He should know that the Liberal party never were in favor of free trade. They were at one time and many of them yet are opposed to any measure of protection at all, but they never announced themselves in favor of free trade. Free trade in Canada was and is an impossibility, and no one holding a position in either parties would attempt it. The Liberals were not now in favor of even a return to the old McKenzie tariff. Hon. Edward Blake at Aurora six years ago had accepted the situation and no one of note in the Liberals had since repudiated his words. What some did wish was that we should accept the McKinley tariff of the States. The U. S. A. had, however, now repudiated the McKinley tariff, and there was nothing now in the way of a fair and honorable treaty between the two countries. We have a great deal more now to offer in the way of exchange than when the last treaty was made. Our case in the Behring Sea matter was almost a sure one. We had the anxiety of the Americans to get the use of our canals, which they must have to get a share of the western trade, as we had now the overland trade in our hands. All these things augured well for the success of a new treaty. He then referred to the necessity of our having some public buildings, and also beacons for the use of our fishermen, who were often in great danger for the want of them. The Liberals of St. John had been able to see that the danger was great in the present picture of Canada, tried to change front, and had shown their good sense and patriotism by refusing to endeavor to embarrass the government at a time like this, and if they, with all the able men in their ranks, would not make a fight for the seat, it did not show good sense on the part of some man to attempt to seat LeBlanc or men of his calibre.

He then showed the falsity of a canvass raised against him of losing the county six hundred dollars, and said he had sent the resolution to the proper place, but Mr. Johnson had looked in the wrong place for it. He ended amid hearty cheers.

Mr. Phinney and Mr. Robert Hutchinson, Q. C., then both spoke at length, supporting Mr. McInerney, and saying that while, in past elections, they had opposed him on political grounds, they always admired him. They said that the men they had before supported were of a vastly higher order than Mr. Johnson could hope to be, and that because they had supported an able Acadian it did not follow they should support any one offering, because he was an Acadian. Phinney denied that any deal was made between him and Mr. McInerney. Not even a conversation had taken place. McInerney had supported him as the best man without being commanded, and he had done the same.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. C. C. Carlyle, was moved by Mr. LeBlanc, and seconded by Mr. Johnson and Mr. McInerney, and, being carried, closed the proceedings.

Figs and Thistles.

God is not a discovery, but a revelation.

Kill your doubts or they will kill you.

A sucker on a cornstock never helps it any.

A rest within a rest—a good bed on a safe ship.

God has a right to govern you. Does he do it?

We love flowers most when we do not need bread.

There is no spiritual life where there is no love.

It never takes a liar long to blind himself with his tongue.

It takes a deal of humanity to be as humble as an angel.

The right kind of ambition is never hurt by being disappointed.

The prodigal's first wrong step was in thinking only of himself.

God has never yet made anybody who could please everybody.

We must be willing to be like Christ before we can receive Christ.

A selfish heart has as much kill in it as a pound of gunpowder.

A boiling kettle does its best to whistle like a steam engine.

No man ever thinks of failing until he has stopped trusting in God.

Until we are willing to be guided we are not willing to be helped.

The divine commission is not to defend the gospel but to preach it.

When we comply with God's conditions God is responsible for results.

Youth's greatest danger lies in its determination to have its own way.

The hungriest men on earth to-day are those who have the most wealth.

To be able to say that God is near is to know that he is willing to help.

With all his practice the devil has never improved on his first hypocrite.

The love of God for us is the only thing that can not be bought or lost.

Nothing strengthens our heart like knowing that we are right with God.