

ey is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul is its best physician. To seek to govern men by their fears and their wants, is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by means of cowardice is of itself unworthy. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and procurer of life. Whatever teaches us boldly to combat the manifold evils and assaults of life, enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care, therefore, ought to be taken in education to teach what true courage is—as well in social and domestic as in public affairs—and by what means it may be best sustained.

NO SEPARATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—At the banquet given by the Canada Club to the delegates from British North America, the following sentiments from Mr. Watkin, M. P., Chairman, were received with enthusiastic cheers:—

"As to the British North American Provinces, he would simply express a hope that they would not look upon themselves as the elder son of a family who might think it time to set up on his own account and get married, but rather as partners in a concern which was one and indivisible. He believed he might add that nothing could be more unfortunate than that our fellow subjects in those provinces should think that we in England were indifferent to the connection with them, or that we should ever willingly give up one acre of ground in that quarter over which the flag of Great Britain had ever floated."

John H. Surratt is daily expected to arrive in America. It now appears that St. Marie, the man who was instrumental in his capture, is not entitled to any reward from the United States Government. On Nov. 24, 1866, a general order was issued by the President, from the office of the Adjutant General, revoking the rewards for the arrest of Surratt, Thompson, Tucker, Saunders and others. The government at that time were in possession of positive information of Surratt's escape, and had traced him as far as Liverpool.

A MILLION DEATHS FROM FAMINE IN EASTERN INDIA.—Under the above startling heading the *Friend of India* of Nov. 29 has the following:

"Mr. T. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, has sent the Bengal Government a report of the famine in that Province. Never has so heartrending a picture been drawn. An official whose bias, if it exists, must lead him to tone down the horrible facts, estimates the loss of life from want of food and its consequences at from 500,000 to 600,000, and in some places at three-fourths of the whole population. This is among the four and a half millions of Orissa alone, where the official reports show the deaths to be still going on at the rate of 160 a day.

The mortality was not less severe proportionally in the adjoining district of Midnapore, with its population of more than half a million. In Ganjam, with nearly a million of people, the calamity was comparatively light, but famine, disease and debility swept away thousands. The same is true of Chota Nagpore. We have a reliable record of the deaths of paupers from famine stricken districts in Calcutta. Add to all these the mortality in the other districts of Bengal from Saugor Island to Patna and the borders of Nepal, and we have a record of the loss of life which exceeds in horror and extent that of any one of the six great droughts of India during the last century. Before the destroying angel takes its final flight the tale will have mounted up beyond a million known deaths."

STRONG LANGUAGE.—President Johnson's Washington evening organ said recently of the Administration:—

"If necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, north and south, will not forget him. Events have already brought the government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President all his friends, north and south, and the army and navy will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts into the field it is another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

OCEAN TELEGRAPH.—We are promised plenty of competition in the matter of electro-telegraphic communications between Europe and America. Although the French capitalists do not seem to move on with their Brest and New York Company, there are three other companies in course of formation. They are: 1st, "The American Atlantic Cable Telegraph Company," the capital of which is one million sterling, the head-quarters being at New York, and which will join Cape St. Charles and Lisbon by the Bermudas and the Azores, a distance of 3,227 miles; 2nd, "The Ocean Telegraph Company," established in England, to join Falmouth and Halifax, a distance of 2,500 miles, capital six hundred thousand pounds; 3d, "The North American Telegraph Company," 1,950 miles long, to join the coast of Scotland with Canada, by the Faroe Islands, Island, and Labrador. These companies will be enabled to profit from the experience gained by that which carried out the first great undertaking, and will therefore save both time and money. The inevitable consequence must be a great reduction from the present enormously high tariff of electric messages."

THE PAPAL CROWN.—There are four Pontifical tiaras or triple crowns. One of the gift of Napoleon I. to Pius VII.; it weighs 8 lbs. avoirdupois, and is worth £10,000 sterling; the second dating from the pontificate of Gregory XVI., and worth only £100; the third presented by the palatine guard to Pius Nono, and estimated at the value of £900; the fourth the grandest and richest of all, being a present made to the Pope in 1854 by Queen Isabella of Spain, and valued at \$35,000, or over £21,000 English. It contains no fewer than 18,000 diamonds.

I can certify that I was troubled with Salt Rheum for three years, and tried many prescriptions, but all proved of no avail. But having used J. B. Fitch's Golden Ointment was perfectly cured; and have much pleasure in recommending it to the public. ELIZABETH CHIPMAN, Kentville, Kings Co.

THE BLINDNESS AND DEAFNESS OF SMOKERS.

M. Sichel, in the course of twenty-eight years practice, has frequently met with blindness and deafness of the optic nerves, produced by the abuse of smoking, and he believes that there are few persons who can smoke for any long period more than five drachms of tobacco daily without their vision, and of ten their memory, becoming affected. He had previously spoken of another form of amaurosis, symptomatic of *delirium tremens*, and caused by alcoholic drinks. It is frequently accompanied by trembling of hands in the morning, and at a later period by morning vomiting. Both of these varieties are very slow in their progress towards cure and very refractory to treatment. This latter occupies a long time, and an essential point, of course, is the discontinuance of the practice that has given rise to the blindness. We cannot attempt to give in this place even an outline of the treatment.

Mr. Trignet states that in smokers and drinkers an insidious and obstinate form of amaurosis develops. There is frequently no development. There is, however, a numbness or torpor of the ear, with a sense of cold, but hardly any pain. There is no wax in the ear, but extreme dryness and minute granulations in the throat, the passages of the nose and the tubes on each side, leading from the mouth, behind the ear. Noises in the ear almost always occur at an early period, and it is important to notice that they have a hissing sound. The disease exhibits itself in three periods: 1. That of excitement in which there is intolerance of noise and a hissing sound in the ear; 2. That of depression, in which the hissing sound disappears or only remains as a distant sound or feeble echo; and 3. That of a paralytic condition of the auditory nerve, in which the sense of hearing is more or less completely, and often permanently lost. In this period there is also often trembling of the tongue, embarrassment of speech and disturbance of the vision. The prognosis is very unfavorable, for those persons alone are susceptible of cure who will consent to leave off the bad habit which has produced the disease.

AID FOR JEFFERSON DAVIS AND HIS FAMILY.—Measures have been commenced in the South to raise by voluntary subscriptions a fund for the support of Jeff Davis and his family, who are in destitute circumstances. The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Davis will show the impoverished state of her family. She says:—"By using the strictest economy we see our way clear for the next three months. Beyond that all is dark. Having to maintain two households—my mother and children in Canada, and my husband and younger children here (Fortress Monroe)—my expenses are necessarily and unavoidably great. In spite of the rigid economy I exercise, you are aware that we have not one dollar save that contributed by our friends. You also know that no dish goes upon Mr. Davis's table, beyond the strictest prison fare, that is not paid for out of our own purse. The papers assure the world that my husband is well taken care of; but they do not say that it is his own people who keep him from want."

Wool Trade.—From Farnworth and Jandine, Liverpool, Timber Circular of the 18th Jan., 1867, we learn that the arrival from British North America during the past fortnight have been 2 vessels, 2748 tons, and that the aggregate tonnage from the British Colonies to this date in 1864, 1865, and 1866 is respectively 337,640, 310,896, and 311,912 tons. In addition to the general dullness experienced in the trade at this time of the year, we understand that the hard frost has almost entirely suspended business. The prices quoted are as follows:—

Hardwood.—Prince Edward Island sold at from 14s. to 6d. per foot.

Spruce and Pine Deals.—The following prices of Spruce Deals have been sold by auction, viz.—Ex. Peter Maxwell, from St. John, at an average of £7 18 6 per standard; ex "Golden Dream," from St. John, rem. at an average of £7 11 6 per standard; ex "Plover," from St. John, at an average of £7 11 9 per standard; ex "Magna Charta," from New River, at an average of £7 12 6 per standard. The cargo, ex "John Geddie," from St. John, was mostly withdrawn from this day's auction sales.

P. E. Island Spruce has been sold at from £7 7 6 to £7 10 per standard.

Boards and Scantling.—The former have been sold at £7 7 6, and the latter at from £6 15 to £7 5 per standard.

THE STORY OF A SHAWL.—A lady in Cincinnati, anxious to purchase a camel's hair shawl, could find but one that suited her. After asking the price, which was \$1,500, she tried to persuade the clerk to let her have it for \$1,000. "Madam," replied he, "your husband, a few hours since, made me the same offer for this very article, and was refused." At this stage, pleasure took the place of disappointment, for, of course, Mr. S. wanted it for his wife. In order to assist him, his business was paid at the rate of \$500 toward the purchase, after which the clerk was to write a note to Mr. S., saying he might have the shawl for the \$1,000. Mrs. S. went home, delighted with the prospect of so valuable an addition to her wardrobe. Evening came, but the package didn't; so highly indignant, the lady went to the store to demand an explanation of the neglect. Thereupon, the clerk assured her Mr. S. had carried the bundle away himself. Mrs. S. sent home much mystified, but, in a few days, the shawl was solved. While walking on Fourth street, she met a fair but frail one, sporting the identical shawl.

An English paper says it has been discovered at the General Post-Office that many persons in America are in the habit of sending over to that country sums of money wrapped in newspapers. Notes for various amounts of dollars are the *media*. In consequence of the existence of this practice, American papers should be examined at St. Martin's-le-Grand. It is impossible to examine every paper; but selections are made at London, and frequent seizures are the result.

A Wisconsin official who had arrested a couple of rascals, was riding along with his prisoners, when a prairie chicken was his appearance, and the officer drew his revolver and fired two or three shots. One of the prisoners suggested that he could do better, and the revolver was handed over to him. The prisoner, however, did not try his skill on the chicken, but presented the shooting-iron at the officer and "backed off," leaving the officer to cogitate on the "uncertainty of man" and to return home minus prisoners and a \$20 revolver.

AN ANECDOTE WORTH PRESERVING.—The Paris correspondent of an English paper guarantees the following:

"A Frenchman, a prisoner in Edinburgh, having managed to escape, took refuge in the powder magazine. When the authorities wished to seize him, they found him sitting on a barrel with a lighted match, and threatening to blow up the town. The authorities reflected prudently, and the result of their deliberations was that it would be better to starve the Frenchman out. But they reckoned without their prisoner, who loved good cheer, and was determined to live well. In consequence he called out that he would blow the town to pieces if he did not get three meals a day; he would write out the bill of fare. Scurvy succumbed, and the demands of the prisoner went on increasing. Sometimes he had a serenade under his window; then a review of the garrison; afterwards a shamfight, in which the troops representing the French army beat the Highlanders. At last he exacted that every Sabbath morning, before breakfast, the Lord Provost, in full uniform, should make his appearance and read him an address. This lasted until the allies entered Paris."

By Telegraph to Journal!

St. John, Feb. 18. Cause of Fenian outbreak yet buried in obscurity. Some say caused by arrest of American officer, Capt. Moriarity, others say his prompt arrest prevented Fenians rising. Fenians attacked Killarney and captured it, then marched to Cork. O'Connor's and staff, said to have reached Fenian vessel off Dingley Bay. Head Centre Murphy, Col. Lamlor, Healy, and Johnson arrested at Limerick. Important papers found upon their persons. Gold 36 1/2.

St. John, 20. Telegram from Ireland of 16th, states that Col. O'Connor's is Stephens. County of Kerry proclaimed State Siege.

London 18.—Serrant of Earl of Kilmare got anonymous notes, stating that rising was planned in Killarney, and that leader would reach Killarney that night. Constables who took Moriarity in custody, found on his person letters confirming notes.

King Consort has been exiled from Spain, charged with plotting Regency of Kingdom. Gold 36 1/2.

Charlottetown, Feb. 20. Large number of persons assembled at Nomination yesterday. Everything came off very orderly. Coles and Kelly having no opposition were elected. Hon. J. C. Pope addressed the electors, and was heard with much attention. Other Candidates nominated as previously stated.

Latest from Europe.

CHESTER, near Liverpool, Feb. 13. Fenian demonstration amounted to nothing. City full of troops. Fenians gone; could have taken Chester on Monday, but waited co-operate movements, which failed.

LONDON, 13. More trouble expected in Liverpool. Sympathizing Fenians say docks will be blown up. It is stated that Lord Elcho received telegrams from Chester saying affairs looked serious, but timely information saved the town.

LONDON, 14. Bill for Confederation of British America only embraces the two Canadas.—Government has been advised of the landing of two ship loads of Fenians.—It is rumored that the Fenians will attempt to cut Galies. British Government will assume legal expense in the defence of Governor Eyre, whose trial is now progressing. Feb. 16.

Despatch from Dublin on the 14th, says news reached here that the Fenians assembled in Killarney this morning, and marched to Kilmore. Troops, with artillery, are in pursuit. Rose and Naas leave for Ireland at once. Steamer "City of Bath" was burned off Harter's. Out of twenty-six persons only four saved.

Berlin, Feb. 8. It is said that Bismark will propose in the Parliament of the North German States, a tax on tobacco.

London, Feb. 8. Despatch from China states that arrangements have been made for the establishment of a European College at Peking, with the consent of the Chinese Government.

Notwithstanding the positive advice to the contrary from Brussels this morning, reports reached here to-night that the troubles in Lower Belgium were on the increase.

Liverpool, Feb. 8. The ship "Charlotte" MacDonal, from New York, has been lost near Brest.

Berlin, Feb. 8. The negotiations between the North German States and Prussia were closed to-day. Consols and five-twentys unchanged. Gold 137.

London, Feb. 9. A letter from Garibaldi published to-day in Vienna, expresses sympathy for the struggling Cretons.

Paris, Feb. 9. An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evacuate Servia.

It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic Powers to sustain him.

Florence, 9. Humbert, Crown Prince of Italy, and Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, is soon to marry an Archduchess of Austria. Breadstuffs steady without change. Mixed Western Corn 4s. Provisions.—Lard declined 1s.; sales at 50. The demand for Beef is brisk, sales of prime India Mess 125s. Consols and 5-20s unchanged. Gold 136 1/2.

Florence, Feb. 10. Baron Riccioni is about to introduce, in the Italian Parliament, a new bill in regard to the property of the Church.

London, Feb. 10. A despatch from Constantinople announces that the Sultan has resolved to emancipate his Christian subjects from political disabilities, and has issued a call for the assembling of a Turkish Parliament. This intelligence has caused a rise in the Turkish funds.

Berlin, Feb. 12. Prussia will send Plenipotentiaries to treat with the ex-King of Hanover, with regard to the disposition to be made of his private property.

The case of the Queen vs. Ann Kimball, charged with the murder of her twin infants, was before the Criminal Court, in St. John on Monday. The jury disagreed and were discharged. There is to be a new trial. The evidence revealed not only a sad case of crime but of humanity. The charge of the Chief Justice, which we subjoin, will give some idea of this sad case. His Honor is thus reported:—

He described to them the position in which the girl had been left, the inhumanity of the mother, the cutting remarks of the father, forsaken in the hour of her trials by every one with none to assist her, the pains of labor, and the equally strong pangs of conscience. Under these circumstances they would not be surprised that she was tempted to commit the crime for which she had been tried. "But these very facts indicated a motive. Horrible as these facts were, yet they did not extenuate the case, and while they touched the sympathies, they should not affect the judgment. The conduct of the mother was the most unnatural he had ever heard. She not only left the girl alone when her presence was most needed, but actually suffered the living mother and dead children to lie in bed together from Friday till Sunday. He thought the doctor had not apprehended his duty under such circumstances, and while he was sure that no evil motive had prompted him, yet for future guidance he would say, that when the announcement of the death of the children was first made to him, he should have demanded to see them, have learnt all the facts about their death, and communicated at once with the authorities. It was the duty of the jury to remember that the children were both born alive. That while one was weakly, yet the doctor had no thought that it would die—that within half an hour after the doctor had left the children were both dead. No one was with them but the mother. Marks had been found upon their necks, and a wound on the mouth of one, which the doctor had declared were, in his opinion, the causes of death. If these wounds were, in their opinion, the cause of death, and if they concluded, as he believed they must conclude, that they were caused by the unfortunate mother, then they must return a verdict of guilty against the prisoner at the bar."

Summerside Journal.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. We must know the names and addresses of our correspondents as a guaranty of their good faith. We cannot undertake to return communications that are not used.

NOMINATION DAY.

Tuesday morning giving the promise of a fine day, people from all parts of the country flocked to St. Eleanor's to hear what the politicians of the County had to say for themselves, and for their respective parties. We had no sooner arrived in St. Eleanor's, when we encountered coming from the North a very long procession headed by a sleigh bearing gay flags and containing musicians. The string of sleighs seemed interminable. We found from inscriptions on the flags that the occupants of the sleighs were the supporters of Messrs. John Yeo and Ramsay. Turning round we saw coming from the South a procession scarcely less numerous, and much gayer and more tasteful, whose banners and flags told us it was got up by the supporters of McDonald and Haszard. We understand that there were other demonstrations scarcely less imposing, but as we did not happen to see them we cannot bear testimony to their appearance. We never saw a greater number of people assembled in St. Eleanor's at one time. The conduct of the crowd was, on the whole, very good. Most of the speakers got a fair hearing. We do not think that justice was done the members of the eastern part of the County by the arrangement of allowing the candidates from the West to speak first, and then the remainder to succeed each other in the order of the situation of their respective districts. There being a great number of Candidates, the day was far advanced before those whose turn it was to take the stand last could address the people. By that time most of the audience were tired, cold and hungry, and in no humor to give a good hearing even to their favorite speakers. Messrs. McLennan and Green particularly, had not a fair chance to express their views. The noise while those gentlemen were attempting to speak was almost deafening. We attribute this much more to the unfortunate arrangement alluded to above than to the unpopularity of either of the gentlemen. In fact, standing in the cold for three or four mortal hours listening to political speeches, however good, was too much for poor human nature to stand. With the exception of the noisy exclamations of two or three half drunken individuals, the speakers who preceded Messrs. McLennan and Green, met with no interruption. The patience and attention of the crowd surprised us. We give below for the benefit of those who did not attend the nomination, the names of the Candidates, and a rough outline of such of the speeches which we could distinctly hear.

FIRST DISTRICT. G. W. Howlan—proposed by John M. Clark, Esq., and seconded by N. Conroy, Esq. Nicholas Conroy—proposed by Thomas Cate, Esq., seconded by H. Gaudet. Hon. S. Perry—proposed by M. Gavin, seconded by C. Arsenaut. Herbert Bell—proposed by N. Dillon, seconded by F. Hughes. Dr. R. O'Leary—proposed by J. McMecker, seconded by N. Gillis.

SECOND DISTRICT. John Yeo—proposed by J. Morin, seconded by J. Barclay. David Ramsay—proposed by Hon. Jas. Yeo, seconded by Capt. W. Richards. Dr. Gregg—proposed by A. McArthur, seconded by D. McLean.

THIRD DISTRICT. George Sinclair—proposed by D. McLellan, seconded by J. McNutt. J. O. Arsenaut—proposed by Mellum Gallant, seconded by M. Ayers. John Ramsay—proposed by Laughlin, seconded by A. Sinclair. Murdoch McKeen—proposed by J. McDougald, seconded by L. McIntyre.

FOURTH DISTRICT. Cornelius Howatt—proposed by Thos. Clark, seconded by T. H. McDonald. Alexander Laird—proposed by Philip Baker, seconded by F. Donnelly. William G. Strong—proposed by Malcolm McFarlane, seconded by Wm. Schurman.

FIFTH DISTRICT. Daniel Green—proposed by James Campbell, Esq., seconded by Hon. James Yeo. Colin McLennan—proposed by John Lefurgy, Esq., seconded by George Jones. John A. McDonald—proposed by Charles Green, Esq., seconded by R. T. Holman. John Haszard—proposed by Stephen McNeill, seconded by A. H. Compton.

Mr. CONROY was the first gentleman that spoke. He stated that he was a Liberal of the Coles and Hensley party. That the Conservatives eight years ago, exclaimed against the extravagance of the Liberal Government, and had got into power by making promises of economy in the expenditure of the public money. But no reformer when they came into power, on the contrary, the public expenditure was largely increased. The Conservatives had adopted the policy of the Liberal Government. Mr. Conroy spoke at considerable length on the expenditure of the public money on the Barracks and military displays to frighten the Tenantry into submission. Declared the Hon. G. Coles a credit to the country which gave him birth. Considered him to be the most competent man on the Island to lead a party. (Applause.) Did not think that there was a hardy hood to justify the extravagance of the Government. Spoke of the deplorable condition of the country with regard to education, the great number of schools were vacant owing to the very inadequate salaries paid to Teachers. Had voted against Confederation and was still opposed to it. Considered the Union of this Island with the Continental Provinces, the greatest evil that could possibly befall it. The measure very properly finds no favor among the people of this Colony. No one wanted to see our young men taken from their Island home to defend Canada. Considering the pecuniary aspect of the Confederation question as being neither just nor liberal to this Island. Concluded that he would support a Government under the leadership of Coles or Hensley.

J. CLARK Esq. appeared for Mr. Howlan, who was too ill to attend the nomination. He went on to say that eight years ago the Conservatives accused the Liberals of extravagance, and had made great

promises of Reform in the expenditure of the public money. They promised to close the land office, declaring it to be nothing but a bill of expense. They were also to decrease the number of officials, and to abolish the custom of permitting deputies to do the work of the most important of the public offices. None of these promises had been kept. The Land Office had been kept open, the deputies retained, and the number of officials increased. The revenue when Coles came to power was £22,000, and the public debt 39,000. The revenue when he went out of power was £40,000, and the debt was not increased, though the Government had bought £23,000 worth of land. Under the present administration the taxes had been largely increased, and the public debt more than doubled. He considered that the Conservatives had committed suicide.

Hon. S. PERRY did not come to defend the Government, was a Liberal and would support the Liberal Party. Had sacrificed as much for the Liberal Party as any man in it. Gave up his claims in the Third District for Mr. Warburton. Considered that the Liberal Party had used him badly, but is nevertheless no Tory. The French people are the pioneers of the country. They have broken the road for those who came after them. The French population of the Colony are as loyal as any of Her Majesty's subjects. Is not ashamed of being a Frenchman. Is opposed to Confederation. Will not give strangers the power to tax us. Would leave the country if it were joined to Canada. Has assisted to wipe out thousands of pounds of back rent. Wants to give every industrious man in the country free land. Would abolish the rent paying system if at the cost to the colony of £200,000. Other questions were insignificant when compared with Confederation and the Land Question. Will if returned, support no middle party. Had voted for the abolition of imprisonment for debt when both Mr. Coles and Mr. Conroy had voted against him. Mr. John Yeo had supported him in that measure. Will support good measures, let them come from what side of the house they may. Will support no Tory measures, nor will he vote for a Tory at the coming election.

MR. BELL said that he had been identified with the Liberals for a long time, but is now accused of being a Tory. Was no more a Tory now than he ever was. Is opposed to Confederation. Could not see what the people of the Island were to gain by giving £100,000 annually to the Confederation, and getting in return only £40,000. Education at present was in a low state on the Island. The most important matter had been greatly neglected by the party now in power. The youth of the Island were as capable as those of any country. Had proved themselves to be so in many countries. Will if returned, do his best to advance the educational and other interests of the country. Concluded by declaring himself a Liberal and an admirer of Mr. Coles.

MR. O'LEARY came forward to speak, but owing to the noise made by the crowd and his not speaking in a sufficiently loud tone, we did not hear all of the very short speech which he did deliver. We understood him to say that there had been hitherto too much partyism on the Island, that party spirit had injured the country, and that he for one would belong to no party.

D. RAMSAY said that he appeared before the electors of the Second District for the fourth time. As a Liberal in principle. Is opposed to Confederation. Would not give his country to the Canadian Union. It returned would do everything in his power to advance the interests of his constituents, and of the Island generally.

J. YEO said that he was the only member who openly declared himself to be a Tory. He was now as ever a staunch Conservative. His principles and his acts were too well known to render it necessary for him to say much about them. Will support a Conservative Government. Is opposed to Confederation. Had recorded his vote in opposition to that measure. Should any measure of Union in future be brought forward he would leave it altogether in the hands of the people to accept or to refuse it.

DR. GREGG told the audience that this was the first time that he had appeared to solicit the suffrages of the people. Is a Liberal, but has not adopted the policy of the Government, but has measures in much higher esteem than those names. Considered Confederation a bad measure, and he was an enemy to bad measures, would oppose it with all his might. Was much pleased that on this Island would not be forced into Confederation. England was too kind a mother to compel any of her children to do what was so contrary to their inclinations.

MURDOCK MCKEEN is a young Candidate, and said that although others declared themselves to be very disinterested in offering to serve the public, he had determined not to be neglectful of the interests of self. He thought that a member could serve both his own interests and those of the public if he chose, and that if returned he would try to look well after both. He had hitherto supported the Conservative Party, but that like many others he had resolved to do so no longer, but would oppose it. For his part he thought there had been too much party strife. The Liberals had passed the Free Education Act and the Land Purchase Act. These he considered the best laws ever enacted by our Legislature. The Free Education Act had been mangled by the party in power. Will if returned assist in making Education really free. Will also endeavor to lessen the proprietary interest in the Colony, and to secure that the bill will advocate the passage of a Loan Bill through the Legislature. Will support the Coles Government, but prefers Mr. Hensley as Leader. Will not support a Palmer Government. Is against Confederation.

MR. J. O. ARSENAUT comes out a whole man, not half in half. Has been called a Confederationist, but is no such thing. Is opposed to Confederation. The people are now happy in the possession of self Government and do not want a change. Can govern ourselves better than the Canadians can govern us. Will if honored with a seat in the Legislature advocate Free Education. Runs with Mr. Sinclair and not with either of the other gentlemen setting up for the Third District.

G. SINCLAIR said that the present was not his first appearance on the hustings. That he had been before the people in his present capacity. Has the honor of representing the people in the Third District for the last seven years. Does not make any pretension to possession of extraordinary talents, but lays claim to be endowed with a little common sense. It is commonly supposed that a member of the opposition is not responsible for his votes. All that is generally required of him is to find fault and to annoy the Government. Did not agree with this. Considered that a member of the opposition was responsible for his vote—that such a member should be as careful and discreet as if he were a supporter of the Government. That he has voted with the Government sometimes, but often against it. Believes the Liberal Policy to be in the main sound, but has failed to carry it out. The Liberal Government were eight years in power, this

was long enough for one party to rule the country. Too long a tenure of power was apt to make men careless and arbitrary. The Liberals were accused of extravagance, and the Conservatives though they promised fair have not mended matters in that respect. Under the Liberal rule taxation was very light. Large appropriations were then made for roads and bridges—nearly as large an amount as was expended on these improvements by the public works by the Conservatives when they were in the receipt of nearly double the annual amount of revenue. The revenue had increased under the Conservative administration, but the expenditure had also increased in a greater ratio. The increase has been about £3,000 per annum. The tariff has been raised from 6 to 10 and twelve per cent. The duties on some articles of common consumption had also been greatly increased. While the duties on imports had been nearly doubled, the sums spent upon roads and bridges, and upon education, had been nearly stationary. The salaries of public officers had been raised, and the expenses of the Legislature had also increased as the revenue had increased. There had been a great deal said in former years about excluding office holders from the floor of the House of Assembly. The people believed that the House would be purer if purged of office holders. They consequently exacted a pledge from conservative members to exclude those from the floor of the Legislature. This pledge was kept for a few years by the party now in power, but it was found impossible to carry on the Government without admitting some at least of the officials into the Legislature. Said that the Land Question had proved a failure in the hands of the present Government. The Liberals had attempted to procure the Imperial guarantee for a loan to enable them to buy up the estates of proprietors. The conservative members had excluded those from the floor of the Legislature. 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