

half inches at bottom. Putting in a fresh cob every time one is used, keeps the can closed, and has the advantage of always presenting a dry end to take hold of when lighting fires.

LETTERS FOR CARBON WORK.—At the season of spring cleaning such a recipe as this is timely. A fine lustrous polish for delicate cabinet work can be made as follows: Half pint linseed oil, half pint of olive oil, the white of an egg, one ounce spirits of wine, one ounce spirits of salts. Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad and lightly rubbed for a minute or two over the article to be restored, which should be first rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time if well worked.

THIS PAPER may be found on the streets of New York, where advertising contracts may be made for it.

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 Terms of Subscription.
 The Weekly Edition, one year, \$3.00
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 Weekly Edition, one copy, per year, 1.00
 Sent by mail, postage paid.
 Advertisements may be made in registered letter at our risk.
 Address, THE GLEANER, FREDERICKTON, N. B.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1886.

Government Ticket FOR YORK!

Hon. A. G. BLAIR,
 WILLIAM WILSON,
 RICHARD BELLAMY,
 DAVID R. MOORE, M. D.

FREDERICKTON AND THE ELECTION.

It is a matter of common remark that the vote of Fredericton is nearly effective in determining the result of an election in this county. Perhaps the reason of this is not far to seek. Usually a majority of the candidates are residents of Fredericton, and their personal friends vote for them without much regard to political considerations, and when the latter are urged on behalf of a government candidate the reply usually is that we must have an opposition. Referring particularly to the present election, we think it will be admitted that all of the candidates have many warm personal friends in the city, but this is a very insufficient reason to give for neutralizing the political influence of the city by dividing the vote between the government and opposition candidates. We confidently expect a majority vote in the city for the government ticket, but the majority ought to be a large one. It is surely not unreasonable to ask the citizens of Fredericton, in view of what the government has done for this locality, to give their four votes on principle and not for some other time to express their personal feelings. But some will say the government ought to be sustained, but there ought to be an opposition, so we will give a vote to both sides. We are not so sure of the absolute necessity of an opposition though we admit that there always will be one, and that a fair opposition may be beneficial to the public interests. Personal ambition will always lead a certain number of those out of power to seek to get the upper end, and no one can ever anticipate a day when the administration of affairs will suffer for want of hostile criticism. Those electors of Fredericton who speak of the necessity for an opposition should remember that it is always possible for an opposition to prevent the best plans of a government. Take for example the session of 1885. The opposition had no standing in the house yet this nearly prevented the completion of the Fredericton bridge, by reason of their influence in the legislative council. Messrs. Wetmore and Colter were implicated in the conspiracy. Was there a man in Fredericton, for we are addressing the electors of Fredericton particularly, who felt at that crisis that an opposition was a desirable thing to have? When Mr. Colter left his place in the house and walked out to his hotel, as the vote for the bridge was being taken, saying to a friend as he went out, "I have voted enough for that bridge," was his conduct such as justified the argument that an opposition is a necessary and useful thing? When Mr. Wetmore set the federal subsidies in motion to prevent work on the bridge from being begun did his conduct convince any one that factious opposition was as desirable as a friendly government? When Messrs. Wetmore and Colter voted at the last session to take off the stumpage on lumber, knowing when they did so that if the government had been compelled to make the change the lumber business of the St. John would have been injured almost beyond remedy, how many men were convinced thereby that an opposition is a thing to be cultivated and supported? We challenge a supporter of Messrs. Wetmore and Colter, or of either of them—for it is that the supporters of one are not necessarily the supporters of the other—to name an act done by Messrs. Wetmore and Colter, or either of them, during the last four sessions of the legislature, which justifies the assertion that an opposition is desirable, or that should influence an individual in Fredericton to vote for either of those gentlemen. Personally

we have a kindly feeling towards Messrs. Colter and Wetmore, but since their candidature represents influences which have been hostile to the best interests of the city, we feel that we do right in asking the electors of the city to dismiss all personal considerations, to stand by the government ticket they support.

AFTER MANY DAYS.
 Japhet in search of a father was nothing to it, and they do say that the backing and filling on the part of his friends led Mr. Wetmore to use very unparliamentary language. The observations of our army in Flanders is said to have been compared to the opinions expressed by the local opposition wire pullers when Mr. Colter said he would not run. But at last, after Mr. Wetmore and another gentleman had made a special mission to Keswick, the long desired object was accomplished, and Mr. Colter bent his back to the leader of the Opposition.

He called no convention. He invited a few wire-pullers to meet, while Mr. Colter went to Woodstock to see whether he had better offer. Nobody in the County of York has asked Mr. Wetmore to be a candidate, and in this respect Mr. Colter stands in the better position, for he was asked to offer by Mr. Wetmore and another. It is like the three tailors of Tooley street. "We, the people of England," said they, "We, the electors of York," said Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Colter and the other gentlemen. And so the opposition ticket was formed, whereupon Mr. Wetmore went out to New Maryland. Mr. Wetmore feels happy over getting his colleagues in harness again, not that he expects Mr. Colter to be elected, but he thinks it increases his own chances. His trip through the county showed him conclusively that alone he stood not the ghost of a chance, but he now hopes, if he gets the personal support in the city which he counts upon, and which certainly will not go to Mr. Colter, he may, by adding that to what votes will get with Mr. Colter in the country, to stand some sort of chance to be fourth man.

THE SCOTT ACT ELECTION.

Mr. Daniel McEvoy has applied for an injunction to restrain the sheriff of St. John from holding an election under the Scott act in St. John county, on the ground that not enough electors signed the petition. The proceeding is a very extraordinary one, the right of the court to interfere in such a case appears doubtful, especially so at the suit of a private individual. One would suppose that the proper way to interfere, if an interference by injunction can be properly made, would be so an information in the name of the attorney general.

GENERAL NEWS.

153 buildings are in course of erection in Ottawa.
 Japan, according to the new census has a population of 38,000,000.
 Europe is stated to have an available military force of 9,000,000 soldiers.
 Rev. Edward Hine, the apostle of Anglo-Jewry, is lecturing in Ontario.
 The Boston Traveller very sensibly suggests that the way to stop prize fights is to stop reporting them.
 A Chicago church is reported to have recently put up in the vestibule the sign "Salvation is free, but the pew is not."
 Berlin has of late years boycotted French styles to such an extent that a few downy feathers and coats are to-day doing business there.
 The Pope has instructed the Sacred Congregation on extraordinary ecclesiastical affairs to study the Irish question in the light of Gladstone's recent speech.
 The scheme of the Nova Scotia sugar refining company to save the business of themselves has failed, and the refinery is now in the hands of the Merchants Bank.
 The guaranteed salary, the last collections and private subscriptions made up \$3,000 each for Sam Jones and Sam Jones at Pullman, Ill. The Finance Company prevented his obtaining a hall, and he thinks of suing for damages.
 The largest authenticated snake ever seen was an anaconda, which had swallowed a horse. His length was forty feet, and after his feast of lunch-taking he was indisposed, and was captured by a naturalist who was hunting specimens in the Amazon valley.
 The proposal for a union of Baptists and Congregationalists will come before the united session of both bodies at London in May. The platform of the proposed union has already been settled upon at private conferences, and is likely to be adopted.
 He Beckoned the Coon Knew.
 A Henry county farmer came to Clinton on the late cold were wearing a coon skin overcoat. A west side grocer inquired:
 "Why don't you wear the hairy side in instead of out?"
 "I reckon the coon knew which side was the warmest when he wore it, didn't he?" replied the farmer.—Clinton Advertiser.

One Way to Do It.

A certain driver, who was wandering in the course of his travels beyond the convenience of the railroad, was obliged to take to a horse. Being unaccustomed to riding, he said to his host: "I hope you are not so ungenerous in these parts that you would send a horse who would throw a good Presbyterian minister?" "Well, I dunno," was the reply, "we believe in spreading the gospel!"—Illustration.

Jack Frost's Conquest.

Jack Frost's conquest—although during the cold season "Jack Frost" gets in his work lively, yet Hagyard's Yellow Oil beats him every time, curing chilblains, whitens and all their painful effects. It also cures croup, sore throat, rheumatism, and most painful affections.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Intercolonial Railway Extension—The New Station Building.

OTTAWA, April 13.—Hon. Mr. Pope moved the third reading of the bill respecting the extension of the Intercolonial railway from a point at or near Stellarton to the town of Pictou.

Sir Richard Cartwright rose to a point of order and said that inasmuch as the bill provided for future payments of money, and extended the time for such payments, should have originated in a resolution.

Mr. Speaker at first appeared to think the bill was in order, and the minister of justice, as usual, put his foot into it by arguing conclusively to his own satisfaction that the form of procedure was perfectly correct. But when a few members had explained and pressed the point, Mr. Speaker ruled that it would be better for the bill to be amended and so remove all ground for doubt. Amidst opposition cheers, the order for the third reading was cancelled and the house went into committee upon the bill. The third clause of the bill was amended by striking out the words "and shall be available for that purpose until the work is completed and paid for." The effect of the amendment is that all further appropriations for this work must be voted in estimates as in the ordinary course of lapsed votes. This amendment buries one of the main objects of the bill, which was to enable the government to spend money how and when it suited its party purposes in a constituency. The bill was then reported to the house, and on the third reading being again moved, Hon. Mr. Vail spoke briefly upon the great need of the railway extension in various parts of the province, co-pled with the town of Pictou, which already had one railroad. He therefore moved an amendment to the effect that the bill be not now read, as in the ordinary course of lapsed votes, inasmuch as there were other sections of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton which urgently needed railway accommodation, and the town of Pictou already had a railroad. After some discussion the house divided, on a straight party division, the amendment was lost by a majority of 56. The bill was read a third time.

Mr. Pope moved the house into committee on a resolution respecting the subsidy to the Chignecto Marine Railway, which was to be passed in the ordinary course of lapsed votes, and increased the grant and shortened the time for construction.

Equity Appeal.

1 Rice et al appellants, and Swinney et al respondents—Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., to support appeal.

PROBATE COURT AFFAIRS.

1 Wright et al, appellants, and Benton et al, respondents—Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., to support appeal.

COUNTY COURT AFFAIRS.

1 Isaacs, appellant, and Ferguson, respondent—Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., to support appeal.

A number of liquor cases on the crown case were disposed of yesterday. Ex parte Kelly—McKenzie showed cause against a rule nisi to discharge a rule nisi for certiorari, the rule nisi having been granted by the court that the rule nisi for certiorari had not been taken out within a reasonable time; A. L. Belyea contra. Rule discharged.

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lished in the morning papers about negotiations pending between Gould, Hoxie and McDowell, Jay Gould said: "There is no truth whatever in the reports of any further conference with the General Executive Committee of the Knights of Labor. The whole matter was put into Hoxie's hands by the directors of the Missouri Pacific some time ago and they propose to let it remain there; besides in their own opinion the strike is a thing of the past."

ATTEMPT TO BURN A FREIGHT HOUSE.
 KANSAS CITY, April 13.—An attempt was made to fire the freight depot at West Kansas City last night. An officer discovered an unknown man in the act of lighting a pile of shavings placed against the building. The man escaped.

SUPREME COURT.

The Docket. The *Liggett* cases before the Court yesterday.

CROWN PAPERS.

1 The Queen vs White et al, re Barnes—Mr. W. B. Chandler, to show cause.

2 The Queen vs White, re Wright—Mr. W. B. Chandler, to show cause.

3 Ex parte Mercer—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

4 Ex parte Marshall—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

5 Ex parte Thibodeau—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

6 Ex parte Carpenter—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

7 Ex parte McFarlan—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

8 Ex parte Haney—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

9 Ex parte Campbell—Mr. Appleby to show cause.

10 Ex parte Brooks—Mr. Rainsford to show cause.

11 Ex parte Currier—Mr. Knapp to show cause.

12 The Queen vs Botsford, re Breckenridge—Mr. Thompson to show cause.

13 Ex parte Gatum—Mr. C. W. Beckwith to show cause.

14 Ex parte Loch—Mr. Richards to show cause.

SPECIAL PAPERS.

1 Herrington vs McElroy—Mr. L. A. Carrey to move for new trial.

2 Brown vs Elder—Mr. Forbes to move for new trial.

3 Wood vs Pittsford—Mr. Pugsley to move to enter verdict for plaintiff or for new trial.

4 Doe dem Syre vs Campbell et al—Mr. C. S. McKenna, to move to enter verdict for defendant or for a new trial.

5 White vs Miller et al—Mr. E. McLeod, Q. C., to move for new trial.

APPEAL PAPERS.

1 Rice et al appellants, and Swinney et al respondents—Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., to support appeal.

2 Wright et al, appellants, and Benton et al, respondents—Mr. G. G. Gilbert, Q. C., to support appeal.

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TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK

GENTLEMEN:—

At the Convention of the friends of the Local Government, held on the 8th inst., the undersigned were chosen as candidates to contest the present Election in the interest of the Local Government. It was the unanimous opinion of that Convention, composed of the electors of the County, that the present Government had strong claims upon the good will and a strong tie to the political action of the people of the county, and that the county should be appealed to to elect a full delegation in its interest.

While public affairs have been administered in a spirit of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province, the influence of the county in the Government has been such as to secure for the county material advantages which had been long and justly claimed, and had been as long withheld. These advantages have only been secured in the face of many obstacles. One half of your members in the House of Assembly have been unceasingly hostile to the Government, and that hostility, manifested on occasions, had added greatly to the difficulties of the representative in the Government. It has been necessary to overcome the opposition of the county, and to secure the support of your members in the House of Assembly, upon your support, upon your ground of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province. It has been necessary to overcome the opposition of the county, and to secure the support of your members in the House of Assembly, upon your ground of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province. It has been necessary to overcome the opposition of the county, and to secure the support of your members in the House of Assembly, upon your ground of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province.

Although claiming your suffrages upon local grounds, we do not rest our claim solely upon these. It is admitted that the present Government has displayed unusual promptness in the despatch of public business, and has been successful in the execution of its policy. It has placed upon the Statute Book a large amount of useful legislation. It has effected many economies and reforms, and hopes to continue in the good work. It has firmly and successfully resisted the encroachments of the Dominion Government upon the established rights which exclusively belong to the local domain. It has safeguarded and turned to useful account the valuable inland fisheries of the Province. All of which has been accomplished notwithstanding that a partisan majority in the Legislature has been endeavoring to obstruct the work of the Government. It has been necessary to overcome the opposition of the county, and to secure the support of your members in the House of Assembly, upon your ground of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province. It has been necessary to overcome the opposition of the county, and to secure the support of your members in the House of Assembly, upon your ground of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province.

It is not for the purpose of the undersigned to enter into a full and complete statement of the merits of the Government, but to state that the Government is not so strongly entrenched in the good opinion of the people as in this County.

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