

## Maritime Farmer.

FARMINGTON, N. B., April 14, 1886.

### LOCAL GENERAL ELECTION.

Nomination, Monday, April 19th.  
Polling, Monday, April 26th.  
Declaration, Wednesday, April 28th.

### YORK COUNTY OPPOSITION CANDIDATES.

E. L. WETMORE, ESQ., Q. C.,  
GEORGE J. COLTER, ESQ.

Messrs. Wetmore and Colter.

The joint card of these two gentlemen to the electors of York, is published elsewhere, and they do not require a lengthy introduction to the people of this county at this time.

Mr. Colter has faithfully represented York for eight years, and is personally known to the great majority of the electors. He has achieved a well deserved reputation for integrity and honor. He has been most attentive to his legislative duties, and as the representative of the important agricultural and lumbering interests of the county, he has proved himself entirely worthy. Mr. Colter on both occasions when appealing to the electors of York, has been accorded a splendid support, in the election of 1882 polling the largest vote ever cast in the County in such an election. Mr. Colter can with confidence, appeal to the electors of York for a new lease of the position of representative, and we are quite sure his course will meet with a hearty endorsement.

Mr. Wetmore has sat in the Assembly for four years, having been elected on the ticket with Mr. Colter in 1882. Immediately on the defeat of his party in the House, although he was without political experience, he was unanimously chosen leader of the Opposition, his friends recognizing in him a gentleman of marked ability and popularity. During his four years of legislative experience, his integrity and candor, have made him a great favorite in the House. Mr. Wetmore as a lawyer, has few equals in the Province, and at no distant day—possibly within the next year—he will become the Premier of this Province. He deserves well of his constituents, and we doubt not, will poll a splendid vote, and with his colleague, Mr. Colter, will be triumphantly elected on the 26th instant—the Government ticket to the contrary, notwithstanding.

### The Government Ticket.

The convention called by Mr. Blair on Thursday last, was not a very extensive or harmonious affair. There was much division of feeling among the party as to whether four, three, or two candidates should be run in the Government interest, but they finally settled it that some body should be sacrificed, and so it was decided to nominate four candidates. We are informed that the first ticket presented to the convention consisted of Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Z. R. Everett and Richard Bellamy, which was speedily withdrawn. Messrs. Blair, Wilson and Bellamy, however, accepted the nomination and were accepted, and then commenced the hunt for the fourth man. There were approached in turn, Messrs. Coburn of Harvey, Strange of Southampton, Rowley of Maryville, Murphy of Cote, Goodspeed of Farnham, W. McLean of Newburg, and other names which we do not call to mind just now, but still nobody could be found to go on the ticket. At last, however, Dr. Moore of Stanley was sent for, and after much coaxing and cajoling, he was induced to take the fourth place, and Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Moore, compose the Government ticket for York.

We are not disposed to criticize unduly these gentlemen, as the Executive opinion of Mr. Blair as a politician, has been pretty freely expressed on many occasions. We have shown how entirely sincere Mr. Blair has been as a public man; how he has failed in almost every particular to carry out his promise of reform and retrenchment, and how when reminded of his professions while in opposition, he has answered with the remark that his reform were dead issues. Mr. Blair may be an able politician, but his record of the past three years will go down to posterity as one of inactivity, extravagance and corruption.

Mr. Wilson serves as a very efficient supporter to Mr. Blair, and is, we think, a man of good character. Mr. Wilson, however, we did not anticipate that Mr. Wilson would not preserve his identity, and these anticipations have been more than realized.

Mr. Bellamy is a new man to political life, but he is not new to the politicians. Mr. Bellamy's political principles are easily transformed. He was an employee and supporter of the late Government, and down to the last hour, but with a more commendable rapacity, got over to the other side, and held his Government commission. We have never heard that Mr. Bellamy was a formidable political opponent to anybody. He is a quiet, offensive man, a good neighbor, and personally honorable, but he does not possess the qualifications necessary to discharge successfully the duties of a legislator.

Dr. Moore is quite an anomaly. Down to July last, at least, he was a straight opponent of Mr. Blair and his party, and how he finds himself in his present company, we leave it to the Doctor to explain. We believe that he is on the Government ticket, in opposition to his own inclinations, and to the advice of his friends. He has no expectation of being elected, but very unwisely permits Mr. Blair to make a political tool of him for a purpose, which is not yet quite clear.

The ticket as a whole, cannot be considered a strong one, and will not commend itself to the general public sentiment of this constituency. It cannot be elected, not even with the assistance of the large sum of money to be expended to that end. The electors of York are not yet prepared to hand over their entire representation to Mr. Blair or any number of gentlemen with whom he may, for political and personal ends, associate himself.

A good lien law would have now had a place on the statute book, if Mr. Blair had given the assistance to Mr. Wetmore that the occasion demanded. A lien law, however, is the last thing that some of Mr. Blair's wealthy political friends desire, and so Mr. Blair gives it the cold shoulder.

### Mr. Blair as a Reformer.

At the risk even of displeasing Mr. Blair, we beg to introduce to his notice an old acquaintance. The true that Mr. Blair has long since withdrawn his friendship from the subject which we propose to bring before him; he has spurned the friend that did so much for him when he was seeking unwhispered political duties, but we do not propose that he shall entirely lose sight of the old familiar form.

On the 18th day of February 1881, Mr. Blair then leader of the Opposition in the Assembly recognizing the importance of curtailing the public expenditures, moved the following resolution:—  
Whereas, it is necessary that every class of expenditure capable of reduction, having regard to the efficiency of the public service, should be reduced, and that such constitutional and other changes as our altered circumstances since the Union may demand, which would tend to diminish the expense of legislation and administration, should be adopted.

Therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of the House large measures of reform are urgently called for in the public interest, and that the House should endeavor to secure the abolition of the Legislative Council, a reduction of the number of members in the Executive Council, the abolition of the office of the present Lieutenant Governor, of the payment of the salary of the Lieutenant Governor, of the Governor, and the maintenance at the public expense of the Government House as an official residence, the adoption of a more practical and economical management in educational matters, and the making of such changes in the Government Legislative and Departmental machinery of the Province as will ensure a substantial reduction in the cost thereof.

Now let us take a view at Mr. Blair five years afterwards, he having in the meantime by corruption and treachery at the late Government's friends, and by his hollow reform cry, attained to position and power. A few days before the last session of the Legislature closed, Mr. Wetmore in deference to the widespread demand for a reduction in the public expenditures, moved a resolution in favor of the following plan for saving the Provincial revenues:—  
The reduction of the Executive Government to six members.

The abolition of Departmental Boards, making the Auditor General's Report contain all the necessary information from all departments except the School Report.

Reduction in printing.

(Discontinuing Royal Gazette to Justice and Printing, where it can properly be done.)

(Putting up to public competition, all printing, where it can properly be done.)

By putting up to public competition, all printing, where it can properly be done, and his intelligent grasp of public questions, his integrity and candor, have made him a great favorite in the House.

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### Direct Taxation.

Mr. Blair has been expending the public money so extravagantly, he is rolling up the public debt so alarmingly fast, that he naturally foresees that the great public services of the country, must in the end, and at no distant day, suffer very seriously. The road service is one of the most important to the country, and the people appreciate very deeply the money they receive from the Provincial Treasury on this account. But Mr. Blair has a scheme on foot to take away these grants from the people, and to make the taxpayers put up the money themselves for the repair and opening up of roads. A measure looking to that end, actually passed during the last session of the Legislature, and it was a Government bill.

We quote a few passages from the official report of the debate on the bill as follows:—  
FARMINGTON, March 25.—Hon. Mr. Ryan moved the House to commit the Bill relating to highways.  
Mr. Wetmore strongly opposed the 21st section, which gives to the Council of any municipality, when it shall be deemed expedient, power to order an assessment upon any parish for the opening up, repairing and maintaining of roads and the building and repairing of bridges in such parish.  
Mr. Wetmore was most decidedly opposed to the system. He regarded such legislation as the entering wedge to direct taxation. Mr. Blair was opposed to the section. It looked like a gentle reminder that direct taxation was not prepared.

Hon. Mr. Blair denied that this bill was inspired by a desire to hasten direct taxation. He thought it inferior to the past or some other measure, but he did not think it was inspired by a desire to hasten direct taxation. He thought it inferior to the past or some other measure, but he did not think it was inspired by a desire to hasten direct taxation.

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### CURRENT NOTES.

Next Monday will be Nomination day for the local elections in every county throughout New Brunswick.

James Kitchin, the well known ship owner of River John, Nova Scotia, has signed with liabilities amounting to \$100,000.

A reliable estimate of the forthcoming British budget places the revenue at \$61,500,000, and expenditures at \$80,000,000.

Rev. Jos. Hogg, Presbyterian clergyman, of Moncton, and his wife start on a three months tour through Europe next Tuesday.

The King of Greece and the Ministry have decided to abandon the war preparations, and Prince Alexander has yielded to the Powers.

Hon. Alexander Macdonald has been absent from his seat since the morning of the vote on the Riel execution question. He is ill in Toronto.

In future the British Government will not offer rewards for the arrest of criminals, nor will it grant pardons to accomplices who turn Queen's evidence.

A couple of Winnipeg men are trying to secure the Government's consent to their taking Poundmaker and a number of his tribes to England for exhibition purposes.

Thomas Tracy, a blacksmith, residing at Richmond Village, ten miles from Ottawa, died of the glanders Friday morning. He was bitten by a diseased horse some seven weeks ago.

St. John will vote on the Scott Act election Monday, and the opinion appears to be prevalent, that the Act will be carried. The opponents of the law, however, are making a quiet, but vigorous fight.

During the past week Mr. Wetmore visited the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Kingston, and Prince William, and got an enthusiastic reception. He and Mr. Colter speak at Stanley to-night.

Judge Palmer has granted an injunction against the holding of the Scott Act election in St. John, Monday, and the matter will be argued in the Supreme Court, Saturday. It is alleged irregularities exist in the filing of certain papers.

Col. Oiler has been presented with an address signed by over 600 prominent citizens of Toronto, congratulating him upon his appointment as commandant of C Company Infantry School. The Lieutenant-Governor made the presentation.

The proposal for a union of Baptists and Congregationalists will come before the united synod of both bodies in London in May. The plan of the proposed union has already been settled upon at private conference and is likely to be adopted.

Under Mr. Norquay's redistribution bill the proposed increase of representation in the Manitoba Assembly will be from thirty to thirty-eight. French representation will not be disturbed. The new seats are mainly in the western portion of the province.

It is said that the Imperial Government have decided to subsidize a new line of steamers between British Columbia, Hong Kong and Australia, by paying \$100,000 sterling annually for ten years. The steamers must be first class and capable of carrying guns and troops if required. The Government have the right to use the steamers in the event of war.

Scottian feeling is growing more acrimonious at St. John's, Newfoundland. The other night, when returning to his private residence, the Speaker of the House of Commons was attacked by a number of roughs, beaten, knocked down on the ground and mercilessly kicked. The next day he appeared in the chair with a scarred face and bandaged arm. The ruffians remain undetected and unidentified.

A violent storm on the 7th inst., did almost irreparable damage to the island of Ireland, Toronto Bay. Edward Hagan lost his house at \$100,000, and the majority of the residences have been damaged to the extent of from \$100 to \$500, or a total of nearly \$300,000. One residence was completely broken up and scattered hither and thither. The breaker was considerably enlarged; breaches have been made in the front in several places, and much other damage has been done.

It is stated that the ten or twelve Indian prisoners remaining in the Manitoba penitentiary, are all suffering seriously from the effects of the confinement and that they cannot live long unless released. Big Bear, among others, is breaking down. It is said, therefore, that the Government intend to release the prisoners next week. This is in pursuance of the general policy of amnesty, but the release, it is stated, would not have taken place so soon but for the reported danger to the lives of the Indians.

Advices received at San Francisco from the Philippine Islands state that on February 16th a party of Mahomedan fanatics attacked the mission house, Zamboanga, on the island of Mindanao, set fire to it, the dwelling house of the priest, the old church, a church in course of construction and a number of store houses, all of which were destroyed. A force was subsequently sent to chastise the fanatic, twelve of whom were killed and several wounded. A Spanish captain in charge of the force and four men were wounded and one killed. Three days after this first outrage the same band burned the village of Amado and a naval depot.

There was a little excitement in the corridor of the Commons at Ottawa one last week that has caused much comment. The Toronto Globe correspondent having published a statement that Dr. Orton, M. P., was drunk when he spoke the latter denied the charge, but he admitted that he had written the paragraph referred to. The correspondent said that while as a matter of principle he did not admit to others writing anything, he was willing to take the responsibility of that paragraph if need be. Without further warning, Dr. Orton rose and struck the speaker of the House in the face. The journalist closed with him and a struggle ensued, and when they were separated both were bleeding from the effects of the blow exchanged.

The Quebec Legislature opened on Thursday, and the speech from the Throne was passed without amendment or division. The Government of Quebec is Conservative, and Hon. Mr. Meagher, leader of the Opposition, and a Rielite, had been boasting that the overthrow of the ministry, because of its antagonism to the Riel agitation, would follow immediately on the opening of the Legislature. This has not happened however, Mr. Meagher not having the courage to even move his promised amendment to the address. The Montreal Star's Quebec correspondent, says that not over five or six French Conservatives will bolt from the government, and that the second order would consist of the Rielites, who will vote with it. The Riel agitation evidently is not any more serious in its results at the Quebec capital, than it has been at Ottawa.

A horrible tale of the loss of a canoe from the historic port of Louisbourg, Cape Breton, by the arrival there of a dory from one of the four men, two living and two dead. They got adrift from their vessel, the "Elise M. Low," a Gloucester Schooner, while en route to the western coast. Not discovering their vessel they all got into one dory. After four days out, one succumbed through thirst, and on the seventh the other, who had become insane, on the eighth day they landed at Digby Island, where they were kindly cared for by the keeper of the light, who sent them to Louisbourg. The body of the first who died, is greatly incased, one of his arms was cut off at the elbow, his throat is much torn and a piece is cut out of each thigh. This was done by the other dead man after the first one's death to obtain food and drink.

### HOME RULE I

Gladstone's Plan as disclosed on Thursday.

### A PARLIAMENT FOR IRELAND.

On rising in the House of Commons Thursday to make his formal announcement in reference to the Irish question, Gladstone was received with deafening cheers. He said we have arrived at a stage in our political transactions with Ireland when the two parties are not so much, probably, to meet again. The time is now when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of the Government to make a decision on this matter. Our intention is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Ireland from the misgovernment under which, of late years, it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country and will restore to the Irish people their natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and above all establish harmonious relations between the two peoples of the island.

After reviewing the history of the Irish question, Gladstone described the coercive legislation, enforced during the same period and the consequent suffering of the Irish people. He said that the Irish people were not so much, probably, to meet again. The time is now when it is incumbent on the duty and honor of the Government to make a decision on this matter. Our intention is therefore to propose to the Commons that which, if happily accepted, will, we think, liberate Ireland from the misgovernment under which, of late years, it has ineffectually struggled to perform the business of the country and will restore to the Irish people their natural, ancient, unimpeded course, and above all establish harmonious relations between the two peoples of the island.

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