

CHIGNECTO POST AND BORDERER

SACKVILLE, N. B. FEB. 19, 1891.

The Result.

The smoke of the local contest has lifted and in common with many others we evince considerable surprise at the result; but not so much surprise when the details of the election are reviewed. Mr. McQueen leads the poll with 3644 votes and Mr. Powell follows with 3607, while Messrs Killam and Stevens are elected to remain at home with respective minorities of 46 and 157 votes. In this contest the issues brought up by the government candidates were not voted upon, for it is scarcely to be believed that the people of Westmorland in their hearts endorse in its entirety Mr. Blair's administration. They cannot possibly believe he did justice to them by selling \$29,000 of territorial revenue to maintain his position, when the province returned an opposition against him, nor can they overlook the undeniable fact that the proportion of the annual appropriation to this county has dwindled down more than one third since the Laundry-Hanington government, a decrease from about \$10,000 to about \$3,000 for same work. Those who heard the financial condition of the government discussed by both parties, must have been struck by the entire absence of contradiction by Mr. Blair, Mr. McQueen, or Mr. Killam, of Mr. Powell's charge of an overland of some \$61,000 on the bank of B. N. A. at Fredricton; while Mr. Blair said he had gone in debt about \$20,000, his figures show a debt of over \$63,000. These are the facts which usually, if the electors vote on their own opinion sway the balance of power. The result shows that a hidden force was at work. Mr. McQueen is no politician; his words prove that, so it could not have been the persuasive influence which fell from his silvery voice. Probably it was due to Mr. Blair's trip to this county, together with his cabinet and treasury. That he directly or indirectly gave financial aid to his candidates, no one will deny. That Northumberland and St. John friends contributed money for the defeat of Mr. Stevens, no one will deny; how much however, only Messrs McLean, Blair, Powell and White can tell. The only other cause was the purity in elections is something that exists only in fiction; yet is confessedly hard for the friends of honest government to see an opponent elected by aid which could not be given by the people of the county, because of lack of sympathy, but is imported from outside counties to secure the result.

Mr. Blair is not well pleased with the result. If there is one opposition member in the house he does not like, that member is Mr. Powell, who has on several occasions given him considerable difficulty to explain passages in his public accounts and other branches of his administration. There will be no protest from the friends of Mr. Stevens. He is contented to stay and keep Mr. Killam company.

Mr. McQueen, M. P. P.

In his declaration speech, Mr. McQueen showed a great deal of bad temper and ill feeling towards the Post. What is Mr. McQueen's position? He admitted that he was not elected because of his ability, or because he had any knowledge of politics. To what cause, then, does Mr. McQueen attribute his success? The only other cause was the potency of the money which Mr. Blair brought into the county. Mr. McQueen, certainly, cannot claim that the honest intelligence of Westmorland approves of the various corrupt acts of the Blair administration, which have provincial revenues have been impoverished, and which were the leading issues of the canvass. Therefore, it would be moderate Mr. McQueen to be a little moderate at a victory won at the price of his One can excuse a politician for being young, if he does not in fact too much like a child, and we would advise Mr. McQueen to learn, as speedily as possible, the difference between personal and private affairs; to deal with public questions entirely on their merits; to abstain from railing and willfully confuting his opponents speeches to suit his own ends; and, above all, to learn the first lesson of a statesman—to banish the great Ego, the eternal I, I, from his public addresses.

An American View of it.

The New York Sun has of late been devoting no little attention to Canadian politics, and a discussion of the issues brought up by the present canvass. Last week it said in the course of an editorial on the subject:

"The great issue in Canadian politics at the present moment concerns trade relations with the United States, and from this time forth it will be a controlling issue."

"This means that Canada is moving rapidly toward annexation. There is no other possible settlement of the question. The nominal and formal dependence of the Dominion is on England. Its practical dependence is on trade with the United States."

"Its whole history, more especially its recent history, shows that it cannot compete with us. It can prosper only by coming into the American Union and sharing in the unrestricted trade which goes on between the States. Capital will continue to avoid an enterprise to leave it, and the population to desert it, so long as Canada persists in its hopeless attempt at competition with us. A single state of the union might as well try to get along without the rest, as Canada try to keep up the contest involved in its separate existence. It is bound to come in to join its fortunes with us. No matter how its present campaign results, the movement toward annexation will be quickened."

Further on it says the real capital of Canada is Washington, not Ottawa, and that before another century is reached the stars of the Canadian States will glisten in the banner of the American Republic.

It is stated at Quebec that Mr. Mercer has borrowed a million dollars from the credit Foncier, Montreal, at 5 per cent interest.

The Farmers Prospering!

LESS IMPORTS AND BETTER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCE.

MARKED DECREASE IN PRICES OF FARM NECESSARIES.

The home market for the Canadian producer has been greatly enlarged during the past ten years. The expansion of our railway system, added to the stimulus given to manufacturing, and the consequent additional population to be clothed and fed, has given the agriculturist of Canada a better home market than he before enjoyed, and a really better market than the farmers in corresponding portions of the United States. Competition with producers of cheap western lands has driven tens of thousands of farmers out of business in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and New York, and thousands of farms have been deserted and homesteads left without occupants, returning again to a wilderness condition.

Contrast this with the condition of things in Ontario. The Bureau of Industries of the Local Liberal government states that the value of farm lands, implements, buildings and live stock has increased \$100,000,000 from 1882 to 1889. In comparison with the farms along the border, the position of the Canadian farmer has been princely.

In the article of breadstuffs alone, the N. P. has kept in the country, during the past ten years, over eighty millions of dollars. The following table gives the value of imports for home consumption of wheat flour, and all other breadstuffs, in the two periods 1870-1879 and 1880-1889:

| | 1870-1879 | 1880-1889 |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Wheat flour | \$5,709,129 | \$1,267,003 |
| Barley | 6,620,415 | 1,844,681 |
| Oats | 8,750,390 | 5,880,192 |
| Rye | 11,649,353 | 4,070,414 |
| Wheat | 9,202,270 | 3,554,451 |
| Barley | 2,990,972 | 2,418,665 |
| Oats | 2,920,713 | 3,328,468 |
| Rye | 8,884,904 | 5,551,621 |
| Wheat | 2,457,745 | 3,951,468 |
| Total for period | \$78,261,616 | \$40,724,980 |
| Wheat flour | 543,202 | 1,520,942 |
| Barley | 589,078 | 1,267,003 |
| Oats | 1,301,011 | 2,131,023 |
| Rye | 1,385,038 | 2,116,172 |
| Wheat | 2,727,479 | 2,122,155 |
| Barley | 887,834,000 | 1,790,846 |
| Oats | 841,268 | 1,594,175 |
| Rye | 657,434 | 1,731,982 |
| Wheat | 251,242 | 1,854,896 |
| Total for period | \$12,220,506 | \$18,921,781 |
| Reduction under Protection | \$66,041,110 | \$21,793,199 |

This one table alone, that sets out completely the whole conclusion of the Commercial Unionists as regards the Canadian farmer. It shows that the total amount of money kept in the country by the N. P. and paid to the farmer for grain alone during those ten years was the magnificent sum of \$87,834,000. In addition to this, the farmer exported \$7,239,342 worth more of grain under the N. P., making a total gain to the farmer in breadstuffs alone of \$95,073,341.

Next look at the import of grain for the years 1878 and 1890, showing that the home market was good for nearly 12,000,000 bushels more in 1890 than in 1878.

IMPORTS FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

| | 1878. | 1890. |
|--------|------------|-----------|
| Barley | 302,147 | 12,550 |
| Oats | 2,162,292 | 352,786 |
| Rye | 1,465,819 | 1,267,003 |
| Wheat | 5,635,411 | 183,934 |
| Wheat | 9,589 | 5,910 |
| Total | 15,643,769 | 3,803,097 |

The export trade shows that the Canadian farmer need not despair—the expansion of foreign business has been steady and profitable. These are the figures:

| | 1878. | 1890. |
|---------------|------------|------------|
| Cattle, head | 22,925 | 123,136 |
| Sheep, head | 242,859 | 315,081 |
| Hogs | 14,179 | 16,550 |
| Cattle, lbs. | 35,054,294 | 94,260,187 |
| Eggs, doz. | 5,462,920 | 12,589,600 |
| Hay, tons | 17,389 | 115,162 |
| Apples, bbls. | 53,213 | 378,475 |

Instead of the United States being our best natural market, it is the greatest competitor we have in the English markets for our farm products.

Our exports, in 1890, of food products to Great Britain more than doubled those to the United States. The figures being:

| | To Great Britain. | To United States. |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Cattle, cheese and pigs | \$20,594,627 | \$517,093 |
| Cattle, cheese and pigs | 5,817,093 | 214 |
| Rice | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Black tea | 0.44 | 0.21 |
| Rice | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Molasses | 0.35 | 0.45 |
| Raisins | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Soy | 0.02 | 0.06 |
| Star | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Java Coffee | 0.37 | 0.32 |
| Coffee | 0.05 | 0.08 |
| Tea | 0.11 | 0.07 |
| Cauld | 0.14 | 0.12 |
| Chewing | 0.54 | 0.58 |

They show an average decrease in the price of groceries, in ten years, of 25 per cent; or, in other words, the farmer last year had only to pay 75c. for groceries that under Sir Richard Cartwright's tariff would have cost \$1.

Agricultural implements require from the farmer a large expenditure. See what the National Policy has saved him under his head:

| | 1878. | 1887. | 1890. |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Mowers | \$80 | \$70 | \$70 |
| Reapers | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Horse rakes | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| Binders | 275 | 275 | 275 |

Article. 1878. 1887. 1890. Mowers \$80 \$70 \$70 Reapers 120 120 120 Horse rakes 32 32 32 Binders 275 275 275

The average saving is 33 per cent.

To the farmer.

Take the items of dry goods and clothing and what do the records show?

| ARTICLES. | 1878. | 1890. |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| Grey cottons | 89c | 7c |
| Heavy check sheetings | 18 | 10 to 12 |
| Cottonades | not made in Canada. | 112 |
| Donuts | 13 | 16 |
| Ticking | 22 1/2 | 12 1/2 |
| Grey flannel | 37 1/2 | 20 |
| Cotton prints | 14 1/2 | 10 |
| Cotton prints Canada's | Not made. | 9 1/2 |
| Canada wool tweeds | 74 | 50 |
| Canada union tweeds | 60 | 31 1/2 |
| Canada cloth tweeds | 69 | 44 |
| Boots pants | \$2 19 | \$1 57 |
| Boots suits | 9 25 | 7 50 |
| Tweed suits | 12 50 | 9 37 |
| Knitted shirt and drawers union | 39 | 27 |
| Medium grey wool | 78 | 50 |
| Heavy grey wool | 94 | 60 |
| Plain Scotch knit | 1 25 | Not imported. |

The figures show an average decrease of 25 per cent. What the farmer paid \$1 for in 1878 he now gets for 75 cents.

Next comes the item of hardware. Here the prices are:

| ARTICLES. | 1878. | 1890. |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| Steel shovels | \$1.50 | \$0.75 |
| Steel spades | 1.50 | 0.77 |
| Pick and handle | 1.88 | 0.90 |
| Field hoe | 0.75 | 0.31 |
| Garden rake | 0.88 | 0.34 |
| Grass scythe | 1.13 | 0.69 |
| Grass scythe | 1.03 | 0.78 |
| Reaping hook | 0.50 | 0.34 |
| Hay forks, 3 prong | 0.81 | 0.42 |
| Hay forks, 2 prong | 0.56 | 0.37 |
| Manure forks, D. H. | 1.25 | 0.72 |
| Prong | 1.25 | 0.72 |
| Manure forks, L. H. | 2.81 | 1.25 |
| Past hole auger | 1.63 | 0.91 |
| Steel grain scoop | 1.63 | 0.91 |
| Hay knives | 1.38 | 0.78 |
| Chopping axes | 1.25 | 0.75 |
| Door locks and knobs | 5.00 | 2.32 |
| White lead | 0.11 | 0.06 |
| Putty | 0.05 | 0.02 |
| Nail hammer | 1.13 | 0.37 |
| Horse shoes, keg | 5.00 | 4.50 |
| Horse shoe nails, box | 5.31 | 0.11 |

In this line the average decrease is 42 per cent. The farmer under the N. P. has to pay only 58c for what cost him \$1 in 1878.

Last, but not least, comes the item of boots and shoes. Here are the figures:

| ARTICLE. | 1878. | 1890. |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|
| Men's split Balmorals | \$2.28 | \$1.41 |
| Women's split Balmorals | 1.25 | 1.02 |
| Children's split Balmorals | 1.10 | 0.67 |
| Men's split Balmorals | 1.10 | 0.67 |
| Women's split Balmorals | 1.10 | 0.67 |
| Children's split Balmorals | 1.10 | 0.67 |

An average decrease of 31 per cent in favor of the farmers under the N. P.

Our Liberal friends, Fielding and Longley, of Nova Scotia; Davies, of Prince Edward Island; Mercer and Laurier, of Quebec; Cartwright, of Ontario; and a host besides, look to us, the people of the United States, for the sign by which they shall conquer. "Can we deny them?"—President Lane of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Farmers, Read This!

Study these Two Columns Carefully and Note The Result.

The total exports of Canadian farm products, of all classes, during the past 21 years have been as follows:

| Year. | To United States. | To Great Britain. |
|-------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1870 | \$14,927,313 | \$9,728,679 |
| 1871 | 13,213,506 | 8,083,338 |
| 1872 | 14,117,844 | 10,239,086 |
| 1873 | 19,000,214 | 14,791,947 |
| 1874 | 14,450,035 | 18,364,130 |
| 1875 | 13,997,985 | 15,450,692 |
| 1876 | 16,641,401 | 16,281,730 |
| 1877 | 12,630,497 | 14,765,591 |
| 1878 | 11,460,144 | 19,147,608 |
| 1879 | 13,144,385 | 19,168,773 |
| 1880 | 14,082,783 | 25,746,084 |
| 1881 | 16,178,318 | 24,818,888 |
| 1882 | 24,783,186 | 24,609,551 |
| 1883 | 18,556,867 | 22,632,934 |
| 1884 | 20,044,131 | 20,044,131 |
| 1885 | 15,184,903 | 23,482,698 |
| 1886 | 15,495,783 | 22,543,936 |
| 1887 | 15,257,617 | 25,753,882 |
| 1888 | 17,992,021 | 20,863,712 |
| 1889 | 16,262,713 | 19,901,115 |
| 1890 | 13,485,727 | 22,240,548 |

The Liberals say that the best market for our products is the United States. The Conservatives say Great Britain is our farmer's best market. The above are the official figures. What do you say yourself?

Should the Liberals triumph, all doubts will be set at rest as to what is Canada's destiny. It will not be so very many years before she will be knocking at the door of your Uncle Sam.—Buffalo News.

The selection of candidates for the approaching contest is rapidly progressing on both sides. In Westmorland, Mr. Wood, the government supporter, will be opposed by Mr. Wm. F. George, of Sackville. In Albert, Dr. Weldon by Mr. H. R. Emerson; Kent, Dr. Legere, the county agent, against Mr. Phillip Woods. In Cumberland, Mr. Dickie will be nominated and be opposed by Mr. Livingston, of Westworth. Liberal, and C. R. Casey, of Amherst, "Prohibition."

To those who attended the declaration proceedings at Dorchester, on Tuesday last, it must have appeared that the rather uncomplimentary name our "hire town" is frequently called is well earned. It would be unjust to say that the disturbance during the speeches in the court house was in any way connected with the Liberal convention, but it was patent to all that none of Mr. Powell's supporters interrupted Mr. McQueen and Mr. Killam during their speeches, while the reverse was shamefully true, and the refusal to hear Mr. Hannum was cowardly and was a natural result of the fact that he was not a Liberal. It is a poor policy that will not bear what its opponent says against it.

Free Trade with United States means a Chinese Wall against England and the rest of the world.

The Price of Unrestricted Reciprocity.

UNITED STATES TO CONTROL OUR TARIFF.

Canada to barter her Commercial Independence.

NO COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND, THE WEST INDIES OR OTHER COUNTRIES, UNLESS ALLOWED BY THE UNITED STATES.

Here is the definite announcement that Canada and the United States under Unrestricted Reciprocity would have the same tariff against Britain. Read what the New York Tribune, the organ of Mr. Blaine and the Washington Administration, says in its issue of Thursday, Feb. 12, 1891:

"Allowance must be made for the anxiety of Canadians of opposite parties to express their views in the most popular form. But the 'Halifax Chronicle' makes statements which appear to need prompt correction. It argues in favor of Unrestricted and Absolute Reciprocity 'between Canada and the United States, with each country at liberty to adopt such tariff as it may prefer, and represents this, and no more, 'than this, as the definite purpose of one party in the Canadian contest. It is the fact, one party of Canada clearly resembles the baby 'which cried for the moon, and got 'into a rage because the moon would 'not consent to be grasped. This 'nation has not the slightest notion of allowing Canada to open a back door against its own protection while tariff enactments by the United States are closing the front 'door against sundry im-'portations at New York and Boston. If anybody is 'silly enough to propose that such a plan is entertained by Americans he 'does not live in this country. 'All such representations must 'be well put aside as utter-'ly and wildly at variance 'with anything that Amer-'icans can possibly be 'brought to adopt. For that 'would mean simply this: The 'United States might impose what 'it pleased on foreign imports, 'but any goods could come in free of duty as they pleased, but in vain. 'Doctors were called but could not do anything for her (Frederick Gleason).

—Monday evening Mrs. Casey, who has been residing at the College Road, this city, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday last and did not show signs of consciousness till last night. Everything that could be done for her but in vain. Doctors were called but could not do anything for her (Frederick Gleason).

—A terrific explosion occurred at Quebec, on Friday last by which some thirty persons were killed. The boiler of the Quebec Worsteds Company's factory exploded, and the building, which was completely shattered the building. Besides those killed there are fully twenty persons severely if not fatally injured.

—Miss Sarah Doherty of the College Road, this city, was seized with a stroke of apoplexy on Sunday last and did not show signs of consciousness till last night. Everything that could be done for her but in vain. Doctors were called but could not do anything for her (Frederick Gleason).

—For ten or twelve years past Messrs James Miller & Co. of Economy, N. S., have been carrying on an extensive lumber business. Their yearly output during that time has been from five to six feet of manufactured lumber, and they have also done quite a large business in manufacturing stage frames and other hardwood goods for the British market.

—John Mitchell, an employee of the railway department at Halifax, met with a fatal accident on Thursday afternoon. The steamer Damara was being loaded with a cargo of grain when Mitchell was engaged in doing the great work of unloading the grain. He was suddenly struck by the machinery, mangled frightfully, and instantly killed. He had been married the night before.

—The 30th ult., Mr. Lyman Spinnney, son of Argyle, N. S., fell dead in his house. Her husband was working in his dooryard and saw her return from the house of a neighbor. She entered the house apparently in her usual health. In a few minutes he took up her body and carried it into the house. He entered her room and found her lying on the floor, dead, with one arm and hand upon the hot stove. Heart disease.

—A despatch from Christia says: "Hager, the champion Norwegian skater, defeated McCormick, the Canadian, in the contest for the skating championship of the world. The course measured 8,045 metres, about four and three-fifths miles, which was covered by Hager in 15 minutes, 55 2/5 seconds; McCormick's time was 16 minutes, 27 3/8 seconds. McCormick is from St. John's."

—During the past week, seven schooners with cargoes of Spruce and fir arrived in port from Pictou, and were loaded for export. The coal shipments have been carried on without much interruption during the past week. The steamer Bonavia has been chartered to bring a cargo of Nova Scotia coal from Sydney to this port.

—Halifax Herald: Some time ago two children of William Cyphus were taken ill with diphtheria. One died. The mother nursed the children through their illness and finally became ill herself from over exertion. She was removed to the Victoria hospital. A short time ago the husband strangled himself while working at his trade, boot-making. The strain caused by the death of his wife, who was another ward of the hospital, was taken to the Victoria hospital. A short time ago the husband strangled himself while working at his trade, boot-making. The strain caused by the death of his wife, who was another ward of the hospital, was taken to the Victoria hospital.

—The present year the judges assigned to try election petitions in case of candidates to the House of assembly in New Brunswick are the chief justice; for Northumberland, Kent and Carleton, Judge Wetmore; for Charlotte and Queens, Judge Palmer; for York, Reer, and Gloucester, Judge King; for St. John and Sunbury, Judge Fraser; for Albert and Victoria, Judge Fraser; for the trial of petitions in case of election to the House of commons the judges are for the city and county of St. John, the Chief Justice; for Northumberland and Carleton, Judge Wetmore; for Queens and Charlotte, Judge Palmer; for York, Reer, and Gloucester, Judge King; for St. John and Sunbury, Judge Fraser; for Albert and Victoria, Judge Fraser; for the trial of petitions in case of election to the House of commons the judges are for the city and county of St. John, the Chief Justice; for Northumberland and Carleton, Judge Wetmore; for Queens and Charlotte, Judge Palmer; for York, Reer, and Gloucester, Judge King; for St. John and Sunbury, Judge Fraser; 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