

THE HERALD
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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, JULY 11, 1891.
THE KAISER'S VISIT

Kaiser William has been making a visit to his grandmother, the queen of England, and has omitted no means to make his importance felt. There is a good deal of the brass band in William's composition anyway. His love for the imposing and ostentatious much resembles that of Napoleon the third of sainted memory, save that he has not, up to the present, proved himself to be such a consummate actor in low comedy parts as that gentleman is universally conceded to have been. A good deal of the warmth of William's welcome was due to the fact that William was on the fireworks committee himself and insisted that nothing but the biggest kind of rockets should be set off. But there is after all a warm feeling of kinship existing between Germany and England in these latter days, that might well be allowed to slip over a little on an occasion like the present. England, it has been remarked, is so small and compact a country, with such a strong national pulse beating out to its very extremities, that it can get up the most tremendously concentrated and absorbing enthusiasm upon a suitable subject at the shortest possible notice. It is not, therefore, surprising that, although, since 1814, no less than three Caesars of Russia, two kings of Prussia and two sovereigns of France have visited the little title island, there should be more fuss made over the prodigal grandson than over all the rest, and that the fatted calf should be slain with the greater zest and alacrily.

William has figured in his own spectacular style in many gorgeous pageants, but he knows now, perhaps for the first time, what a real welcome is like. He will not be indifferent it may be guessed to England's naval greatness as it ministers to his reception; neither will he be indifferent to the monumental intellectuality of the British war office, which, by its bungling, prevented him from having the pleasure of taking part in the proposed grand volunteer review at Wimbledon.

The pilgrimage of the haughty young kaiser, however, is mainly significant for its political aspect. The triple alliance, the promulgation of which has lately thrown all France into a rage, and plunged the car into a fit of the sulks, derives additional strength, moral and mental, from being obviously backed up by a close understanding with England. Though the hot Parisian anger is again glowing fiercely, the prospect of having to face Germany in the field and England on the sea, is the best conceivable guarantee of peace on the part of France for some years to come. Simultaneously, too, with the spectacle of England and Germany embracing each other, comes one of the closest indications possible of the genuineness of the bonds which unite Germany and Austria—the combined celebration by German and Austrian troops on the battlefield of Konigsgratz in Bohemia. A few years ago in America the conflict at Gettysburg was celebrated by the men of the south as well as of the north, but such a scene until now has been wanting on the political stage of Europe.

MR. WILSON'S DEFENCE.

We would invite attention to the manly and spirited letter from Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., in answer to the charges made against him in the editorial of Wednesday's Gleaner, the personal which letter we are sure will satisfy any reasonable mind of the malignant faculty of the charges so preferred. The extreme caution with which the editorial aforesaid was worded shows conclusively that its writer himself had no faith in the truthfulness of the statements; and when we remember that ever since Mr. Wilson has been in public life continuous attacks of exceeding bitterness have been upon him from time to time in the columns of the Gleaner, the personal which letter we are sure will satisfy any reasonable mind of the malignant faculty of the charges so preferred. The extreme caution with which the editorial aforesaid was worded shows conclusively that its writer himself had no faith in the truthfulness of the statements; and when we remember that ever since Mr. Wilson has been in public life continuous attacks of exceeding bitterness have been upon him from time to time in the columns of the Gleaner, the personal which letter we are sure will satisfy any reasonable mind of the malignant faculty of the charges so preferred.

It is certainly significant that in the published proceedings of the recent session of the council, in which we met the report of the committee on the secretary treasurer's accounts, embodying the payments made to the present secretary treasurer by Mr. Wilson, and before which session the whole matter was discussed, no allegation such as is contained in the Gleaner appears, nor do we find any reporting placed upon the minutes supporting any such allegation. The silent conclusion is that a majority of the members of the council could not have regarded Mr. Wilson's conduct in the light in which it is viewed by the editor of the Gleaner, his life-long enemy.

It will be time enough to heed the ravings of the Gleaner when the representatives of the people themselves have any condemnation to pronounce. Mr. Wilson could have afforded, we think, to regard with silent contempt the despicable effort to injure his character and to ruin his political career like Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, and other men who have no characters of their own. Who possess the honorable record of Mr. Wilson are perfectly secure against the attacks of men with the public and private records of Geo. F. Gregory and Jas. H. Crockett.

A PROMISING VENTURE.

We have it on the authority of the editor of the Gleaner that an action has been brought by him to recover the sum of \$16,000 or \$18,000 against James Robinson, M. P. P., and a like action against John O'Brien, M. P. P., for taking their seats in the house of assembly as members of the legislature, they being at the same time contractors with the government, and thereby disqualified from sitting or voting in that capacity. We would like to see Jimmy do well. The recovery of the amount ought to put him on his feet financially after the reverse of the past few years. No doubt Messrs. O'Brien and Robinson will hasten to fork over the penalties at once. The action which the virtuous Jimmy has taken, and in which G. F. Gregory by a strange coincidence figures as attorney, is of course, prompted solely by patriotic motives. Roadmaster McKay for some reason or other has been suspended from his honorable position as hostler of the Auggan stables, and the man has fallen upon a scavenger of the proper sort. It may be that roadmaster McKay has been relieved of further duty because the work is not in the protest line. Nevertheless, we think when a chance to make an honest dollar arises the Negro Hill patriot should not be ignored.

UNCLE SAM VICTIMIZED.

Whatever may be said of Uncle Sam's merits from a business point of view, he cannot be said to be a complete success in his domestic and paternal character. He has never been able to settle just what he ought to do with his negro charges in the South, and as to the Indian, the poor man knows quite as much about raising an Indian as some people know about raising an unruly youngster. Every attempt he has made to nurse and educate the noble red man into civilized modes of existence, has made Uncle Sam appear more ridiculous in the role of parent than ever. Recently he concluded to civilize the Indians by enrolling them in his army as soldiers. The red man grumbled a good deal because he was only allowed one squaw and because his rations of beans were reduced to a minimum, but on the whole felt very gleeful as he surveyed himself in the regulation blue and brass, and as he gathered around the regulation camp-kettle, his joy was a thing not only to be seen but heard. But alas! for Uncle Sam and his dusky people. Last week he sent sixty of the Chickasaw militia to aid the regular troops in Indian Territory to eject some 6,000 people who were squatting in the country without permits. 'Sad to relate the red soldiers had become initiated into the mysteries of the cantina. Within twenty-five miles of the point of departure they all got drunk and proceeded to paint the landscape a deep crimson hue. It is said that they had, in addition to the usual ammunition, a gallon jug on each saddle and a barrel of whiskey in the commissary wagon. Troops thus armed and possessed of the noble Chickasaw's warlike spirit, could hardly fail to be formidable. They shot through the farm-house windows as they passed by, and chattered a mile or more of ground and finally riddled him with bullets. Becoming inspired with military ardor, they next killed a farmer's horse and then stopped a tiller of the soil on the road and threatened to shoot him because he was white. All of which must go a long way to convince Uncle Sam that the only reliable Indian is a dead one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

James H. Crockett, nominal editor of the Gleaner, takes it upon himself to announce that it was the editor of THE HERALD who gave Progress the information that James H. Hanney, of the St. John Gazette, was an editorial contributor to that paper. Mr. Crockett jumps at this conclusion and like many of his conclusions is entirely erroneous. What Mr. Hanney is a contributor to the Gleaner is not known to the editor of this paper, nor has he any interest in ascertaining the fact. Mr. Hanney is an excellent writer and is perfectly within his right in choosing to supply his own paper with the Gleaner. Mr. Crockett is of opinion that it is a compliment to him that the public should suppose that Mr. Hanney, Mr. Gregory and Dr. Stockton write his editorials. The compliment is a doubtful one. It implies that no one believes that Mr. Crockett is capable of writing them himself.

In ten years more the population of Scotland will exceed that of Ireland. The contrast between the two countries is a striking one, and does not admit of any very clear explanation. Ireland has a better soil than Scotland; it is governed by the same laws in every material respect; the Irish race is a most prolific one, and yet the population is decreasing with wonderful rapidity. The decrease of course is caused mainly by emigration, but emigration is rather the effect than the cause of Ireland's retrogression. One reason, perhaps, is that Ireland is the world over, do not, as a rule, take kindly to agriculture; another is that the country has for the past half century been cursed with a succession of political demagogues who have sown discord and dissension among the people. Other causes might be assigned, but these, we think, are the principal ones. The following table shows the manner in which the population of Scotland has increased and that of Ireland declined since 1841, when the latter attained its greatest height.

1841.	1871.	1891.
Ireland, 8,196,597	5,412,377	4,706,162
Scotland, 2,620,184	3,360,018	4,033,103

The conservative papers who assumed the responsibility of belittling the charges made against contractor McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin during the past fortnight, are not in the best spirits at present. Their alacrity in defending Sir Hector and his boodling party was as unimpaired as it was foolish. Whether O'Brien or Murphy was a man of indifferent reputation does not in the least affect the gravity of the offence of which Sir Hector and his friends were guilty. In the face of Mr. Taylor's admission that he received gifts to the extent of \$2,000 from the McGreevy gang, no amount of sophistry can efface from the public the painful impression already produced. Those who are familiar with the upright and patriotic character which Mr. Taylor has always exhibited as a public journal, know that he is quite incapable of making charges of so grave a nature as those which he has preferred without having had reasonable grounds for so doing. That he had such grounds is becoming more and more manifest as the scandalous details of the Langevin jobbery are being brought to light.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

The death of Hannibal Hamlin removes one of the most noted figures from the arena of American politics. Mr. Hamlin's political life extended over a period of more than fifty years, and his public career was distinguished by ability as well as honesty and a truly democratic simplicity of habit. Though mixing during his whole life with all the pomp and display that distinguish the lofty stations with which he was identified, he never departed from his unaffected manner of life. He paid no attention to the dictates of fashion, went fishing and shooting like one of the people, and smoked his corn-rod pipe as freely in the corridors of the capitol at Washington as in the backwoods of Maine. This quality, combined with his robust honesty and rugged integrity of character, caused him to be most idolized by the people. His life proves what other great lives have proved as well: that while the man who tries to dazzle the people by haughty display and foolish affectation may succeed in impressing his image upon men's minds it is he alone who is content to be one of the plain people, who can fix his likeness in their hearts.

It is rather singular that Mr. Hamlin, like Adams and Jefferson, should die on the 4th of July. He was 82 years of age. Death came to him suddenly as he was enjoying a social game of cards with all the zest of youth among his friends on the national holiday. He was to the last as vigorous of body as of mind. Long will the grand old life of "the old Carthaginian," as he was affectionately called, linger in the memory of those who love plain, manly worth and uprightness of character.

P. E. McFarlane, principal of the St. Stephen Superior school, is visiting his parents at Nashwaak.

MR. WILSON'S DEFENCE.

His Clear and Conclusive Reply to the Gleaner's Charges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir:—In Wednesday's Gleaner is to be found what purports to be a correct report of the proceedings of the recent session of the county council of the municipality of York, and an editorial devoted entirely to my conduct as secretary treasurer of York, in which the word "vampire" is applied to me, and in which I am charged with the appropriation of the county funds for my own use. In looking over the articles that appear in the Gleaner during the construction of the water works in this city, and comparing them with those of the recent attack, there is a strange similarity in tone and expression, which is accounted for by the fact of the frequent visits of James K. Pinder during the recent sessions of the council to the office of George F. Gregory, Q. C., and the rendezvous of the Crockett gang, whenever they have a contract on hand to blacken the character of some one to whom they have taken a particular dislike.

I was aware that this attack was to be made from certain hints recently thrown out in the columns of the Gleaner, and I knew that Mr. Black had furnished the editor of that paper with the foundation material, surcharged with that malignity and hate which he has evinced towards me during the whole period of my occupancy of the office of secretary treasurer. It will be noticed by any one who takes the trouble to peruse the report of the committee on the secretary treasurer's accounts at the recent session, before whom this alleged shortage was discussed, that it contains no statement that the payments made by me to the present sec. treas. since his election to office, were indicative of anything like embezzlement or wrong doing on my part, notwithstanding the fact that a determined effort was made by two members of the committee—Pinder and Fullerton—to incorporate into the report an allegation to that effect, and it will be further noticed that in the report of the proceedings of the council at the recent session, no resolution of censure upon me is to be found in regard to the said payments, which goes to show that neither the members of the committee nor the council regarded my conduct in the light in which it is viewed in the Gleaner.

In addition to this, I have the assurance of my friends at the bar, as well as that of members of the council who voted against me last January for secretary treasurer, that they were satisfied that there was nothing intentionally wrong in my conduct during the time I held that position. Now what are the charges made by the Gleaner? It says there was a deficiency in my accounts in January, 1890, of \$122.41, and further remarks: "We shall allow that this might have been an oversight" in connection with which remark I desire to say that the printer's devil could not have caught the right meaning of the manuscript, for no such concession, so me, could have dropped from my mind, and no one would give Mr. Black or Mr. Pinder, two of the promoters of this attack, credit for any such suggestion.

The facts in regard to this item of \$122.41 are these: During the January session of the council in 1888, the committee, in going over my accounts, found an amount of a county school draft which had been charged twice, and which collector Holyoke had against the overseers of the poor in the parish of Kingsclear, for supplies, had been wrongly charged against me. I desired that Holyoke (Holyoke) kept it out of the taxes he had collected; together with an amount wrongly charged as having been paid to George Seymour for wood. I do not remember the amount of each item, but together they made \$122.41.

I have not access to the report of the committee in regard to this \$122.41 made up as aforesaid, but I think I am safe in saying that it stated that these charges had been made by mistake. In making up the account at the close of the year 1889 the amount to the credit of the county at the close of 1888 was taken from the ledger instead of from the report of the committee and the \$122.41 was overlooked.

The accounts were sent to the auditor during that year about the 15th of December and although he detected this omission he was not the means of calling attention to that of any of my statements, and even went so far, as I am informed, as to make the publisher of the report promise not to show the report to anyone until the session of the council of that year. William W. Graham, the chairman of the committee on my accounts that year and a warm friend of Mr. Black's reported this matter to the council without asking me for one word of explanation in regard thereto, although he promised Messrs. Fullerton and Mowatt that he would do so before he reported. When the report was read I explained the matter to the council and asked for a committee to look into it. The committee was appointed and after an investigation reported to the council the facts as I have stated them. A bill for \$101.15 on this amount of \$122.41 was placed to the credit of the county as was found in the accounts submitted at the July session of that year. Of course Mr. Black did not give the Gleaner this information.

In regard to the amount of \$285 paid to deputy sheriff Hawthorn, and alleged to be a private bill paid by a county cheque, the facts are as follows: I had engaged Mr. Hawthorn to go to Boston and serve some papers for me, and promised to pay him the money in advance. When Mr. Hawthorn came to the office I was in St. John, and there being no private cheques in the office signed at the time, and Mr. Hawthorn having to go by the next train, Mr. Hughes said to Mr. Hawthorn that as his salary was nearly due, he would give him a check on his salary in advance, and when Mr. Wilson came back he would fix it all right. The matter was overlooked, however, and my attention was not called to it, and when Mr. Hawthorn came in for his salary the whole amount was paid to him by one of the clerks, who did not know of the part of the salary being then paid. Mr. Hawthorn, of course, thinking that the matter had been arranged between myself and the county, had me charged with the thirty-five dollars. The above statement will be corroborated by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hawthorn.

However, I paid these amounts to Mr. Black for which I have my receipt. I am charged with having received \$100 from the overseers of the poor of the parish of Canterbury, in the case of bastardy, and not crediting it. I did not place it in the supplementary county accounts which I presented to the council in January, 1891, for the reason that in my opinion it was no part of the general funds of the county, and I stated to the committee on my accounts, that that money was in my hands in addition to the balance to the credit of the county at that time, and Mr. Goodspeed, a member of the committee, informed me on Wednesday last, that he remembered that I had so stated. Then there is the item of \$60.74, the amount of checks not taken into consideration in the settlement when Mr. Black took office. There was a certificate of the clerk of the Peace, claiming that the provincial government ought to supply these forms at their own expense, which is another reason, as every member of the council knows, for the delay in the settlement of this matter.

I have now gone over in detail all the charges made against me in the Gleaner, and I am willing to leave it to any unprejudiced mind to see whether, in view of the explanations I have here given, I am open to the charge of appropriating the public funds to my own use. If I were desirous of referring to my own private affairs during my term of office as secretary treasurer, it would be a very simple matter to show that at the time when each of those mistakes occurred I had money to my own credit in the People's bank of New Brunswick; and that although poor enough, I was not driven by scarcity of private funds to embezzle the money belonging to the county, as hinted in the Gleaner.

That mistakes have occurred in my accounts during my term of office, I do not deny, but that they were intentionally made for the purpose of defrauding the county, I do deny. During my whole term of office, as secretary treasurer, Mr. Black would never call my attention to any errors in the accounts, although they were in his hands generally a month before the council met, but would call Jas. K. Pinder's attention to them and he, always actuated, no doubt, by a strong desire for the public good, would impart the information to the other members of the council for the purpose of poisoning their minds against me.

The explanation which I gave before the county council on Tuesday last with reference to the above items, was not fully reported in the columns of the Gleaner, and, as I have already stated, contained nothing but misrepresentations; and not only this, but the remarks of some of the councillors in regard to me and my position, were distorted far away from the truth, as I am since informed by these councillors themselves.

I have been unavoidably many times called away from my office on business, and at such times, as every man must know who has a business, the work of the office was unavoidably left in the hands of Mr. Black, and it is to be regretted that many things would be done in the routine business without my knowledge unless my attention was directly called to them. The experience of Mr. Black who, in my opinion is one of the instructors of the county, ought to be a warning to him. He was once upon a time deputy secretary treasurer and as such was largely responsible for the transactions of the county's business, and in Mr. Rainsford's absence he was in charge of the office, and yet notwithstanding his vigilance and impeccable business methods, his own published report on the county accounts of 1885 disclosed the fact that the county treasury was relieved of upwards of \$3,000 right under his nose, which sum has never been paid, and never will be. I will refer the editor of the Gleaner and Mr. Black, and their assistants, to page 104 of the auditor's report of 1885, where they will find food for thought and material for one or more editorials and the present secretary treasurer will find information there to enable him to determine how the county funds were handled under his supervision. But then, I suppose, to allow \$3,000 to be pilfered under one's nose, shows one's financial; to omit to credit \$40, the amount of a jury warrant, shows the thief.

Now, how does the case stand against me in the light of a truthful presentation of the facts? The amount of \$122.41 was considered by the council at the July session, 1890. The item of wild land tax, \$157.50, and bastard money, \$100, formed no part of the county funds, and were accounted for in my report to the council in January, 1890. The omission of the \$60.74 of outstanding cheques from the settlement with Mr. Black at the time I handed over to him the books and money was as much his fault as mine, as he was personally present in the office and assisted the student in calculating the balance due the county from me, upon which calculation I have the following receipt:

RECEIVED from William Wilson the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, balance of county monies in his hands to this date as per account rendered this day in full. JOHN BLACK, Secy. Treasurer, York.

Mr. Black took away the cheque book containing the stubs corresponding to the cheques included in this amount of \$60.74, and the bank book containing the balance corresponding with the bank certificate.

There remained then the following four accounts for the omission of which from the public accounts some slight degree of indirect responsibility may be saddled upon me by my enemies, viz:

A. C. Dow, draft,	\$125.00
Jury warrant,	40.50
Shortage in 2nd jury warrant,	70.00
B. Hawthorne, salary,	65.00

Aggregating an indebtedness of \$270.00, but on the other side of the account there is an amount of \$100 justly due me for services as secretary treasurer in the revision of the electoral lists in the fall of 1890, which the council have refused to pay, while on the other hand I have discharged the claim against me when called upon so to do to the utmost farthing, with interest added.

The statement that I was dismissed from office because of failure to account for the funds intrusted to my charge is not correct, as every one acquainted with the facts knows. Let us see how it was managed. The first step was to get a committee appointed on my accounts from whom I never could expect a fair report. This was all arranged before the election of warden. And who composed this committee? James K. Pinder, Spencer Inch, Luke Lawson, William W. Graham and Luther Goodspeed, every one of whom, except Mr. Goodspeed, was employed to defend me, and Mr. James K. Pinder even went so far as to inform Mr. Kinghorn that he was told by an alderman of the city of Fredericton that I was seen stealing wood from the court house for use in my own office. George J. Colver was sent for, George F. Gregory was at work, James S. Neill took a hand and then the Crockett's, young and old, swarmed in and out the doors of the council room like rats around the port hole of a sinking ship.

The canvass was made entirely upon political grounds and on account of personal hate. I had thirteen votes up to 2 o'clock on Wednesday. The council adjourned for an hour on that afternoon and during that time Mr. Calhoun, one of my

supporters, suddenly changed his mind. What caused this change perhaps J. S. Neill could tell. It is said that Calhoun's provincial government ought to supply these forms at their own expense, which is another reason, as every member of the council knows, for the delay in the settlement of this matter.

I have now gone over in detail all the charges made against me in the Gleaner, and I am willing to leave it to any unprejudiced mind to see whether, in view of the explanations I have here given, I am open to the charge of appropriating the public funds to my own use. If I were desirous of referring to my own private affairs during my term of office as secretary treasurer, it would be a very simple matter to show that at the time when each of those mistakes occurred I had money to my own credit in the People's bank of New Brunswick; and that although poor enough, I was not driven by scarcity of private funds to embezzle the money belonging to the county, as hinted in the Gleaner.

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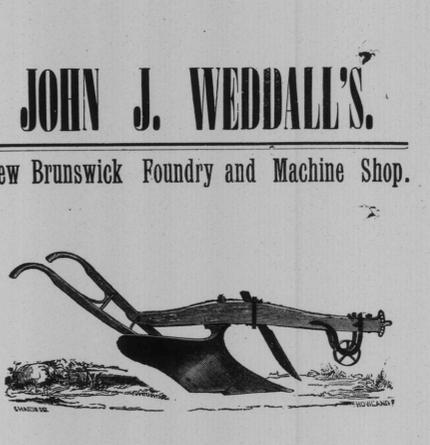
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GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—
ART GOODS
—AT—

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,
MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,
CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS
Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear
Mowers, Ithaca Horse-rakes, Stoves and Furnaces,
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One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.
One Rotary Saw Mill in hand.

212. CURTAINS. 212.
White and Cream Lace Curtains,
Curtain Nets, Blind Nets,
Lambrequins, Jute and Damask
Curtain material,
Cretonne and Art Muslin, in new
designs and colorings,
QUILTS.

White Honeycomb Quilts, White
Marsella Quilts, White Quilts,
with colored borders,
Fancy colored Quilts,
—ALSO—

Toilet covers, Table covers, fancy
and plain, Table Napkins, in
White, Colored and White,
and Cream with colored borders.

JOHN HASLIN.
BUY THE IMPROVED

WATCH SPRING CORSET,
STYLE A.

DEVER BROS.
Baby Carriages,
Bedroom Sets,
Parlour Suites,
Decorated Linen Blinds

Ask to see a Flue Stopper,
LEMONT & SONS.

FEED, - SEEDS,
—AND—
FERTILIZERS.

Just Received, a choice lot of Feed, Seeds, and Fertilizers, consisting of CHOICE CANADIAN TIMOTHY SEED, NORTHERN RED CLOVER SEED, ALISKE CLOVER SEED, RED TOP GRASS SEED, CANADIAN VETCHES SEED RYE, SEED BARLEY, CARLETON COUNTY SEED BUCK-WHEAT, P. E. I. SEED WHEAT, GREEN SEED PEAS, CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, LARGE POTATO PEAS, PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED, BRADLEY'S X. L. PHOSPHATE and POTATO MANURE, LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

ALWAYS IN STOCK:
Hay, Oats and Feed.
Hard and Soft Coal.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES, } CAMPBELL ST.,
Above City Hall.

JAS. TIBBITS.

LEMONT & SONS.