

# The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1886.

VOL. II, NO. 140

## Professional Cards.

**JAS. T. SHARKEY,**  
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY  
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.  
Solicitor for Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association  
1 British American Mercantile and Inquiry Association  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

**J. H. BARRY,**  
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
OFFICE: FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Stairs.

**FREDERICTON**  
December 12, 1885

**William Wilson,**  
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,  
BARRISTER

**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
CONVEYANCER, &c.  
QUEEN ST. - FREDERICTON

**G. D. CARTER,**  
SURGEON DENTIST,  
Attends to all Operations pertaining to his Profession.  
Full or partial sets of Teeth Inserted, with Latest Improvements.  
When Desired Teeth Extracted Without Pain.  
Satisfactions Guaranteed. Charges Moderate.  
Office:—Nearly Opposite Lenny's Variety Store, Queen Street, Fredericton.  
Apr. 10, 3 mo. w

**H. D. CURRIE, D.D.S.**  
SURGEON DENTIST.  
First Door Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

**OFFICE HOURS:**  
6 A. M. to 1 P. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.;  
and 7 to 9 P. M.

**Dr. McLEARN,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,  
NEXT ABOVE R. B. BARRETT'S OFFICE.  
At Barker House after 9 p. m.  
Fredericton, Jan. 29th, 1886.

**HOTELS.**

**QUEEN HOTEL,**  
Fredericton, N. B.

**J. A. Edwards,**  
PROPRIETOR.

FINE SAMPLE ROOM IN CONNECTION.  
—ALSO—  
A FIRST-CLASS LIVERY STABLE.  
Buses and Coaches at trains and boats.  
25, 1885.

**Barker House,**  
QUEEN STREET,  
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Extensive Improvements  
Completed.  
making hotel one of the best in the province.

**RED B. COLEMAN,**  
Proprietor.

**Barker House Stables.**

COACHES AND CARRIAGES  
Furnished with all possible despatch.

**Horses Boarded**  
At Moderate Terms.

**JOHN B. ORR,**  
PROPRIETOR.  
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885-1886.

**LOOK HERE !!**

**Celluloid**  
Collars & Cuffs.

We have in Stock All Sizes in the above Goods  
cheap.

**C. H. THOMAS & CO.,**  
mar 31 Custom Shirt Makers.

## Business Cards.

**Kelly & Murphy,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
CARRIAGES  
—AND—  
SLEIGHTS.  
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.  
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Re-housed for New.  
FACTORY: MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, SE JOHN, N. B.  
J. KELLY. G. MURPHY  
July 11, 1885-1886.

**F. J. McCausland,**  
Just Received  
A Very Large Assortment of  
New, Thick  
Watch Crystals  
which I will sell and adjust in watches at very reasonable prices.  
Opposite Normal School.  
Next door below J. J. Weddell's.  
Nov. 3, 1885-1886.

**T. W. GREGORY,**  
ENGRAVER, &c.  
MONOGRAMS RAISED AND GIVE IN GOLD OR SILVER.  
STAMP STAMPS AND STENCIL CUTTING  
SEALS FOR WAX OR PAPER.  
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.  
Queen Street  
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1885.

This space is reserved for  
**R. C. MACREDIE,**  
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER  
and TIN-SMITH.  
Queen Street.

ESTABLISHED 1832.  
J. McGOLDRICK & CO.  
Importers and Dealers in  
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap  
Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock,  
Woolen Mill Supplies, Etc.  
Office, 141 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111, Mill Street, Portland, N. B.

**BUYING AGENTS**  
**SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS**  
Sept. 24, 1885.

**A. LIMERICK & CO.**  
Temperance Hall Building,  
York St., Fredericton, N. B.

Gas Fitters and Plumbers.  
Just Received: A Large Lot of  
**AMERICAN**  
**HOT AIR REGISTERS**  
In Different Sizes which will be sold at Bottom  
Prices for Cash. Also, Sole Agent for  
**THOMAS EDWARDS' Patent**

**Chimney Cowl,**  
Which is Guaranteed to make any chimney draw  
under any circumstances. Warranted to give satisfaction or no pay. Always in stock.  
**A. LIMERICK & Co.**  
Fredericton, September 8th, 1885.

**OIL PAINTINGS!**  
Just received at  
**GEO. W. SCHLEYER'S.**  
Four 22 x 30 Oil Paintings, all framed, will be sold  
cheap.  
Apr. 14.

## TEA. TEA. TEA.

**COFFEE. COFFEE. COFFEE.**  
If you want a good cup of Tea or Coffee you can get the right article at a reasonable price, at

**YERXA & YERXA'S.**

Price of our Black English Teas, from 20 cts to 45 per lb.; Best Formose Oolong 50 cts, Best Japan, 60 cts.

Coffee, from 15 cts up to 35. We sell Chase & Sanborne's Standard Java.

We are still selling Molasses at the old price, 35 cts per gal. FISH—We have a fine lot of Bay Herring at \$1.50 per half Bbl.

**YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank.**  
Feb. 16, 1886.

**Auction Sales.**  
**JOHN WOODWARD,**  
Auctioneer.  
—OFFICE AND SALES' ROOM,  
Joy's Block, Queen St.

SALES OF FURNITURE at Rooms or Residence  
Stocks of Goods of all kinds, Bonds, Blank  
Stocks, Real Estate, Houses, Farms, Carriages, &c.  
Cash advances on goods placed with me for sale.  
Prompt settlements a special feature of the business.  
All transactions confidential. I am prepared to attend to sales in city or country.

**JOHN WOODWARD,**  
Auctioneer.  
Fredericton, May 5th, 1885.

**AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to  
AUCTION SALES of all kinds.  
Sales of Furniture at residences or otherwise—General Merchandise—Real Estate—Equity and Mortgage sales—Houses—Horses—Carriages &c., &c.

CHARGES MODERATE.  
BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.  
RETURNS PROMPT.  
Can be found at Residence [over Messrs Gregory and Blair's office] Queen Street, next below Queen Hotel, or at Legislature Library.  
H. G. C. WETMORE, Auctioneer.  
N. B. Having Commission from the Government and Licenses from City and County, I can auction anywhere in York County, I can auction anywhere in York County.  
May 2, 1885. H. G. C. W.

**AGENTS FOR**  
McCormick, Vetter & Co., New York, Gas Fitters

**G. & E. Blake,**  
PLUMBERS  
—AND—  
Gas Fitters.  
177 UNION STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Drain Pipe, Tie Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Pumps.  
Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up in the most approved manner.  
Estimates Furnished.  
Country Work a Specialty.  
July 11, 1885-1886.

**M. A. FINN,**  
IMPORTER OF  
Wines, Liquors  
—AND—  
CIGARS  
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,  
Saint John, N. B.  
April 18, 1885.

**McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT  
Dunbar Shingle Machine,  
which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John.

**STYAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS**  
—AND—  
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.  
Received the only Diploma on MOWERS and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhibition, St. John, 1880, and also at the Dominion Centennial, 1885.  
Post Office Box 16.  
Telegraphic address, McF. T. & A., Fredericton.  
Sept. 17, 1885.

**Miss Annie Louise Lugin,**  
TEACHER OF  
**MUSIC.**  
(Pupil of Madame de Angeli, Boston.)  
TERMS: 20 Lessons, \$7.00.  
RESIDENCE—Corner York and Brunswick Streets, Fredericton.  
Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

**NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.**  
You are allowed a Free trial of three days of the use of Dr. E. B. Loring's "Nervine" for the cure of Nervous Debility, Headache, and all other troubles. Also, for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor and Manhood guaranteed. No risk involved. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope, sent free on receipt of name and address.  
**VOLTAIO BELL CO., Marshall, Mich.**

**CANNED GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES**  
FOR SALE LOW.  
Fresh Herring and Cod-fish,  
Boneless Cod-fish and Haddies  
Spiced Bacon and S. C. Hams,  
Apples and Crapes,  
25 BBL. BALDWIN'S,  
10 BBL. BISHOP PIPPINS,  
2 KEBS CH'ICE GRAPES.  
**W R. LOGAN,**  
Queen St., Fredericton.

**Just Received at**  
**WILEY'S Drug Store.**  
Opposite Normal School,  
Queen St. - Fredericton

**JOHN M. WILEY,**  
**Look Here!**  
1886 Spring and Summer 1886  
NEW AND TASTY  
**NECKWEAR**  
In all the New Styles and Colors. Our own make.  
**C. H. THOMAS & CO.,**  
mar 30 Neck-Wear Manufacturers

## NOMINATION DAY.

The Proceedings at the Court House Monday.

Six Candidates Nominated for York.

Nomination of the Government Ticket, Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Moore.

Most Enthusiastically Received by the Great Majority of the Large Audience.

Speeches of the Different Candidates.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Sheriff Sterling opened his court for the nomination of candidates to the General Assembly. There was a large attendance from the country considering the condition of the roads.

Hon. A. G. Blair was nominated by Hon. Burt and Norman Hallett. William Wilson was nominated by Alexander Ross and John Moore.

Richard Bellamy was nominated by Wm. McBean, Capt. Hammond, Solomon McFarlane and Samuel D. Scott.

Dr. Moore was nominated by Z. R. Everett and George Strange.

George J. Colter, nominated by Capt. Howe and Edward V. Merrieth.

E. L. Wetmore, by Alexander McNally and George Hallett.

The nominees of the several candidates each made a few remarks in support of their men, after which

**HON. A. G. BLAIR** addressed the electors present. He said it was customary to postpone the speech making until later in the day, but as such a large number had assembled he would make a few observations before they adjourned for dinner. It was Mr. Wetmore's proposition that the government be placed to the front in the order of the speeches to be made. On six other occasions he had been before the electors of York seeking their support as a candidate to the General Assembly, and this was now the seventh occasion. He consequently felt like an old veteran in York's political battlefield. He had no reasons to fear the consequences in this contest, but the opposition were arguing as a canvass all over the country that if two government men are elected there should likewise be two opposition men elected. They say that if the present government are defeated at the polls they would have men in the opposition in York to choose from to accept a portfolio. His hon. friend, Mr. Colter, would, probably, if this unlikely event transpired, bring back to York the office of commissioner of the board of works, which he filled for a period of three months, long enough to help him to carry his political friend and himself to the legislature at the last general election. It was a most fallacious argument, under the existing circumstances, to say to the electors of this county that they should be upon both sides of the fence. The opposition were in considerable of a dilemma or they could produce a more substantial canvass why they should be supported. They are opposed to us, they say because we have not carried out all our pledges. His hon. friend, the leader of the opposition makes this a great canvass throughout the county. He was sincere in his opposition? Why, sir, he was opposed to us as a government before we had scarcely time to formulate our policy (applause) and is now somewhat reluctantly and unhesitatingly, no doubt, compelled to oppose us. He makes some glowing statements to the electors of this county concerning his ability as a leader, and aspires now, as he has on a former occasion, to be a prophet, full of predictions of the downfall of the present administration and the speedy advent of his party to power. It will be remembered that in March 1883, when the opposition saw fit at that time to oppose him tooth and nail, that Mr. Wetmore told the electors broadcast throughout the county that he had nineteen men at his back and it was only a matter of a few weeks before they would be back in power again. Could the electors of York, in view of the fact that the nineteen supporters at his back at that time had dwindled down to half that number now, place much confidence in his prophecies or in him as a political leader. (Great applause.) The leader of the opposition says that we have not

abolished the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and therefore ought to be condemned. He, occupying the position that he does as opposed to its abolition, would also condemn us if we did abolish it. (Applause.) But what are the facts of the government's policy with regard to the abolition of the legislative council. They had pursued the policy they had indicated when in opposition, but he regretted to say, owing to the number of

obstacles thrown in their way, they were unsuccessful, although a number of bona fide attempts were made to abolish that branch of the legislature. When we, as a government, first came into power we took steps to abolish the council, but the cry was raised that the people of the country were not in favor of its abolition. A bill was accordingly prepared to submit the question to the people, which passed the lower house with a large majority, but met with a crushing defeat in the legislative council. Finding that their efforts to abolish that branch met with defeat, an attempt was made by the government to make the council elective, but that met with the same fate. Being defeated in effecting its abolition, we found it necessary, in order to pass the measures of the government through the legislative council, to appoint men friendly to the government to fill the vacant positions. (Applause.) Where is the inconsistency with which they charge us in this regard? Can Mr. Wetmore, if he is anxious to have the legislative council abolished, say that the old government ever tried to do away with it? Can he say that he can accomplish more than all his predecessors in effecting this scheme of reform? No, but on the contrary he is hostile to any change being made in the constitution of that body. That is the consistent position he occupies to-day. Condemning us one moment for not abolishing it and condemning us the next for attempting to make any changes in its constitution. You never hear the same hon. gentleman say whether there was any

ECONOMICAL IMPROVEMENTS made by the present administration. You never learn either from the same gentleman whether there were any unnecessary expenses during the administration of the late government. Not one syllable did he utter against the extravagant and unnecessary expenses incurred by the old government, but as soon as they were forced to hand over the seals of office, then he, and not until then, did raise the cry of gross extravagance although the present administration had cut down the expenses quite perceptibly. He says we have kept none of the pledges we made when in opposition. We could not satisfy him if we lopped off every expenditure, he is such a practical economist. Mr. Blair then took up some of the pledges and showed wherein savings had been made amounting in all to \$25,000. By the abolition of the office of the clerk of the crown a saving of \$450 had been effected. A saving of \$4,000 had been accomplished in the reduction of the expenses of government house, including salary of governor's private secretary. You know how this bill was received by the opposition in the house. Mr. Haxington said, well, if York could stand it he supposed all could. Such and similar attacks are made by the opposition in the house and in the opposition press. On every reform we have met with the most hostile opposition from the very ranks whose representatives say they cannot support us because we did not carry out our pledges. (Applause.) Mr. Hazen did not confine himself to truth when he stated at a meeting in Hanwell the other night that the government had paid for printing the Consolidated Statutes, when, in fact, they had never been touched by the printer. It was a base and unfounded charge, and Mr. Hazen stated what he knew to be untrue. It was, as he well knew, a big contract for any printer, and it took time to do the work; and it was only fair and right that the government should pay the printer as he proceeded with the work, involving as it did a large outlay on his part. It was a gross outrage for a young man to go out in the outlying districts and make such a charge against the government for the sake of winning votes for his political friends, when he knew the charges were not true. The hand book, which by its delay in being prepared had so injured the public interest, according to the opposition, has been completed, and he hoped their minds would now be at rest as far as the publication of this book was concerned. These

LARGE-MINDED AND PATRIOTIC STATEMENTS had also found food and nutriment for a long time past with regard to the non-publication of the debates of 1885, because they have found nothing better with which to charge against the government. In this, Mr. Lugin had been paid for what he did do and not for what he has left undone. The opposition had made this one of the most prominent castigations against the government, but he was not aware that any roads or bridges, or schools, or any public institutions had suffered in consequence of it. Mr. Blair next referred to the action of the Government with regard to the management of the lunatic asylum, by which a saving of \$2,000 was effected in the expenses connected with this institution; and although they had been charged with incurring unnecessary travelling expenses during the time improvements were being made about the asylum, they were only doing their duty according to the law.

Continuing in the matter of retrenchments, Mr. Blair stated that in all the items of travelling expenses, telegrams,



postage, etc., which were generally known as contingencies, and as compared with their predecessors, they had made a reduction in the cost of \$2,150 per year. Mr. Wetmore has stated that new offices have been created if old ones have been abolished. He makes mention of the fishery commissioner and court stenographers. With respect to the fishery question, although the supreme court had decided against the contention of the dominion government on the right of the control of the fisheries on the non-tidal waters, they said they were not aware that anything had been done about it. Having thus asserted the provincial rights, it became necessary to make investigations and find out where the most valuable fisheries were and how the fishing territories should be divided, etc., and no gentleman was more fitted to represent this government than was Mr. Blair, who was appointed. His appointment has been made a subject of much comment by the opposition. They would have much preferred that the dominion government should have made the appointment and had control of these valuable rights. The government has realized upwards of \$2,000, above all expenses from these fisheries leases. Another canvass the opposition candidates were making against him (Blair) with regard to the meeting of his at Hanwell, that although he (Blair) had voted for the bill he had not supported it as he should.

Mr. Blair—I was so informed by two gentlemen who attended the meeting. Mr. Hazen—I made no such charge against you.

Continuing, Mr. Blair referred to considerable length to the government's policy with respect to crown lands. For party and political purposes Mr. Wetmore had allied himself with a number of people in one section of the country who were not satisfied with the crown land policy, and if he gets into power he would lower the rates of stumpage. A section in the north is demanding a decrease in the stumpage, and Mr. Wetmore has allied himself with them, and is ready and prepared to reduce the revenues.

After an hour's adjournment for dinner Mr. Blair resumed his speech at 2 o'clock, the attendance being somewhat larger in the afternoon. The government, he said, did not claim to have adopted a course faithful in all its details, but the policy of the government, as a whole, should be taken. He referred to the way in which the finances of the country had been administered. They had shown this year:

A BALANCE OF \$3,000 TO THEIR CREDIT and a saving in two or three years of over \$30,000 which would very creditably compare with their predecessors, who had rolled up a deficit of \$215,000 and a floating liability of \$321,000. And besides in 1882 a railway subsidy bill was placed upon the statute book which, if carried out, would have added 1 1/2 millions of dollars to the public debt. He invited a comparison of the records of the two administrations and thought that the country was not clamoring for a change of administration just yet. (Applause.)

Look over the financial administration and the local expenditures and ask whether any others have more claims. The opposition ask you to break the ticket. Let us look upon the right they have for such an appeal and determine whether or not those of you who have supported the government in the past cannot still give it your undivided support. The Sun newspaper and some other members of the opposition party call upon the conservative party from one end of the province to the other to rise up and sweep the present government from existence, knowing that they are not in a position to defeat the present administration on its merits or demerits, they resort to this means as their only and last hope. Some of his (Blair's) staunchest friends were members of the liberal conservative party and they thought as much of the policy of his government as of the policy of the dominion government. You have four candidates before you chosen by a large convention of the friends of the government. It you are friendly to the government and wish to see the administration sustained give your united support for the ticket. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Wetmore followed in a two hours speech. He thought the attorney general could say things to suit the time and the situation. He complained about the short notice in which the elections had been brought on. It was with difficulty owing to the state of the roads and the remarkably short time before election to get over one half of the county. He then went on to explain the reason he had opposed the government during the last four years. At the last general election he pledged himself to support the then government, and he saw no reason why he should not now be elected since he had kept those pledges. In voting against the vote of want of confidence in the old government he only acted and voted as he pledged himself with his constituents. The present government were as corrupt as the government led by Horace Walpole. The old government had enough supporters at the last general election to carry on the administration if Mr. Blair and his supporters had not stolen them. He went on to speak of the unredressed pledges of the government. Their attempt to abrogate the legislative council was a mere pretence. Year by year instead of reform they have been piling on one expenditure and adding to another. He claimed that new offices had been created and there had only

been a saving of \$3,000. The government had managed the crown lands and crippled the lumber trade. He dwelt upon the advantages of his lien law and explained his course in connection with the Free-Trade bridge.

Mr. Wilson then took the platform and the most enthusiastic applause. He said this was the third time he had appeared before the electors of York as a candidate for the general assembly. When he first appeared as a candidate, he was ready and prepared to give any government a support that was in favor of retrenchment and reform. He had looked into the acts of the present administration and found that the affairs had been economically and wisely administered, and he felt that he could be justified in giving them his support. He had asked them a year ago to return him to the assembly as a supporter of the present administration, and they had responded in a most hearty manner. (Applause.) Mr. Wetmore had stated in the school houses throughout the country, and it has been sounded by the opposition press, that the present administration had rolled up a deficit. But Mr. Wetmore and the Farmer and the Capital newspapers all differed just on the exact amount of this deficit. In fact the Capital had stated editorially that the funded debt of \$250,000 had been all spent. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Wetmore makes the liabilities \$10,000 less than the Farmer, so you see there is opposition in the opposition camp about these imaginary debts. (Applause.)

Mr. Richard Bellamy was received with the most enthusiastic cheering of any of the candidates. After he had made his remarks he was asked to make a speech. He was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Dr. Moore was also most heartily applauded on rising to speak. He said he had been asked to make a speech, and he was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Mr. Blair—I was so informed by two gentlemen who attended the meeting. Mr. Hazen—I made no such charge against you.

Continuing, Mr. Blair referred to considerable length to the government's policy with respect to crown lands. For party and political purposes Mr. Wetmore had allied himself with a number of people in one section of the country who were not satisfied with the crown land policy, and if he gets into power he would lower the rates of stumpage. A section in the north is demanding a decrease in the stumpage, and Mr. Wetmore has allied himself with them, and is ready and prepared to reduce the revenues.

After an hour's adjournment for dinner Mr. Blair resumed his speech at 2 o'clock, the attendance being somewhat larger in the afternoon. The government, he said, did not claim to have adopted a course faithful in all its details, but the policy of the government, as a whole, should be taken. He referred to the way in which the finances of the country had been administered. They had shown this year:

A BALANCE OF \$3,000 TO THEIR CREDIT and a saving in two or three years of over \$30,000 which would very creditably compare with their predecessors, who had rolled up a deficit of \$215,000 and a floating liability of \$321,000. And besides in 1882 a railway subsidy bill was placed upon the statute book which, if carried out, would have added 1 1/2 millions of dollars to the public debt. He invited a comparison of the records of the two administrations and thought that the country was not clamoring for a change of administration just yet. (Applause.)

Look over the financial administration and the local expenditures and ask whether any others have more claims. The opposition ask you to break the ticket. Let us look upon the right they have for such an appeal and determine whether or not those of you who have supported the government in the past cannot still give it your undivided support. The Sun newspaper and some other members of the opposition party call upon the conservative party from one end of the province to the other to rise up and sweep the present government from existence, knowing that they are not in a position to defeat the present administration on its merits or demerits, they resort to this means as their only and last hope. Some of his (Blair's) staunchest friends were members of the liberal conservative party and they thought as much of the policy of his government as of the policy of the dominion government. You have four candidates before you chosen by a large convention of the friends of the government. It you are friendly to the government and wish to see the administration sustained give your united support for the ticket. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Wetmore followed in a two hours speech. He thought the attorney general could say things to suit the time and the situation. He complained about the short notice in which the elections had been brought on. It was with difficulty owing to the state of the roads and the remarkably short time before election to get over one half of the county. He then went on to explain the reason he had opposed the government during the last four years. At the last general election he pledged himself to support the then government, and he saw no reason why he should not now be elected since he had kept those pledges. In voting against the vote of want of confidence in the old government he only acted and voted as he pledged himself with his constituents. The present government were as corrupt as the government led by Horace Walpole. The old government had enough supporters at the last general election to carry on the administration if Mr. Blair and his supporters had not stolen them. He went on to speak of the unredressed pledges of the government. Their attempt to abrogate the legislative council was a mere pretence. Year by year instead of reform they have been piling on one expenditure and adding to another. He claimed that new offices had been created and there had only

been a saving of \$3,000. The government had managed the crown lands and crippled the lumber trade. He dwelt upon the advantages of his lien law and explained his course in connection with the Free-Trade bridge.

Mr. Wilson then took the platform and the most enthusiastic applause. He said this was the third time he had appeared before the electors of York as a candidate for the general assembly. When he first appeared as a candidate, he was ready and prepared to give any government a support that was in favor of retrenchment and reform. He had looked into the acts of the present administration and found that the affairs had been economically and wisely administered, and he felt that he could be justified in giving them his support. He had asked them a year ago to return him to the assembly as a supporter of the present administration, and they had responded in a most hearty manner. (Applause.) Mr. Wetmore had stated in the school houses throughout the country, and it has been sounded by the opposition press, that the present administration had rolled up a deficit. But Mr. Wetmore and the Farmer and the Capital newspapers all differed just on the exact amount of this deficit. In fact the Capital had stated editorially that the funded debt of \$250,000 had been all spent. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Wetmore makes the liabilities \$10,000 less than the Farmer, so you see there is opposition in the opposition camp about these imaginary debts. (Applause.)

Mr. Richard Bellamy was received with the most enthusiastic cheering of any of the candidates. After he had made his remarks he was asked to make a speech. He was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Dr. Moore was also most heartily applauded on rising to speak. He said he had been asked to make a speech, and he was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Mr. Blair—I was so informed by two gentlemen who attended the meeting. Mr. Hazen—I made no such charge against you.

Continuing, Mr. Blair referred to considerable length to the government's policy with respect to crown lands. For party and political purposes Mr. Wetmore had allied himself with a number of people in one section of the country who were not satisfied with the crown land policy, and if he gets into power he would lower the rates of stumpage. A section in the north is demanding a decrease in the stumpage, and Mr. Wetmore has allied himself with them, and is ready and prepared to reduce the revenues.

After an hour's adjournment for dinner Mr. Blair resumed his speech at 2 o'clock, the attendance being somewhat larger in the afternoon. The government, he said, did not claim to have adopted a course faithful in all its details, but the policy of the government, as a whole, should be taken. He referred to the way in which the finances of the country had been administered. They had shown this year:

A BALANCE OF \$3,000 TO THEIR CREDIT and a saving in two or three years of over \$30,000 which would very creditably compare with their predecessors, who had rolled up a deficit of \$215,000 and a floating liability of \$321,000. And besides in 1882 a railway subsidy bill was placed upon the statute book which, if carried out, would have added 1 1/2 millions of dollars to the public debt. He invited a comparison of the records of the two administrations and thought that the country was not clamoring for a change of administration just yet. (Applause.)

Look over the financial administration and the local expenditures and ask whether any others have more claims. The opposition ask you to break the ticket. Let us look upon the right they have for such an appeal and determine whether or not those of you who have supported the government in the past cannot still give it your undivided support. The Sun newspaper and some other members of the opposition party call upon the conservative party from one end of the province to the other to rise up and sweep the present government from existence, knowing that they are not in a position to defeat the present administration on its merits or demerits, they resort to this means as their only and last hope. Some of his (Blair's) staunchest friends were members of the liberal conservative party and they thought as much of the policy of his government as of the policy of the dominion government. You have four candidates before you chosen by a large convention of the friends of the government. It you are friendly to the government and wish to see the administration sustained give your united support for the ticket. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Wetmore followed in a two hours speech. He thought the attorney general could say things to suit the time and the situation. He complained about the short notice in which the elections had been brought on. It was with difficulty owing to the state of the roads and the remarkably short time before election to get over one half of the county. He then went on to explain the reason he had opposed the government during the last four years. At the last general election he pledged himself to support the then government, and he saw no reason why he should not now be elected since he had kept those pledges. In voting against the vote of want of confidence in the old government he only acted and voted as he pledged himself with his constituents. The present government were as corrupt as the government led by Horace Walpole. The old government had enough supporters at the last general election to carry on the administration if Mr. Blair and his supporters had not stolen them. He went on to speak of the unredressed pledges of the government. Their attempt to abrogate the legislative council was a mere pretence. Year by year instead of reform they have been piling on one expenditure and adding to another. He claimed that new offices had been created and there had only

been a saving of \$3,000. The government had managed the crown lands and crippled the lumber trade. He dwelt upon the advantages of his lien law and explained his course in connection with the Free-Trade bridge.

Mr. Wilson then took the platform and the most enthusiastic applause. He said this was the third time he had appeared before the electors of York as a candidate for the general assembly. When he first appeared as a candidate, he was ready and prepared to give any government a support that was in favor of retrenchment and reform. He had looked into the acts of the present administration and found that the affairs had been economically and wisely administered, and he felt that he could be justified in giving them his support. He had asked them a year ago to return him to the assembly as a supporter of the present administration, and they had responded in a most hearty manner. (Applause.) Mr. Wetmore had stated in the school houses throughout the country, and it has been sounded by the opposition press, that the present administration had rolled up a deficit. But Mr. Wetmore and the Farmer and the Capital newspapers all differed just on the exact amount of this deficit. In fact the Capital had stated editorially that the funded debt of \$250,000 had been all spent. (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Wetmore makes the liabilities \$10,000 less than the Farmer, so you see there is opposition in the opposition camp about these imaginary debts. (Applause.)

Mr. Richard Bellamy was received with the most enthusiastic cheering of any of the candidates. After he had made his remarks he was asked to make a speech. He was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Dr. Moore was also most heartily applauded on rising to speak. He said he had been asked to make a speech, and he was a warm supporter of the present administration, and would always give them his support so long as they carried out their policies as wisely and economically as they had in the past and continued in the lines of reform. He spoke about the election, and said that support and was cheered by his seat amid hearty applause.

Mr. Blair—I was so informed by two gentlemen who attended the meeting. Mr. Hazen—I made no such charge against you.

Continuing, Mr. Blair referred to considerable length to the government's policy with respect to crown lands. For party and political purposes Mr. Wetmore had allied himself with a number of people in one section of the country who were not satisfied with the crown land policy, and if he gets into power he would lower the rates of stumpage. A section in the north is demanding a decrease in the stumpage, and Mr. Wetmore has allied himself with them, and is ready and prepared to reduce the revenues.

After an hour's adjournment for dinner Mr. Blair resumed his speech at 2 o'clock, the attendance being somewhat larger in the afternoon. The government, he said, did not claim to have adopted a course faithful in all its details, but the policy of the government, as a whole, should be taken. He referred to the way in which the finances of the country had been administered. They had shown this year:

A BALANCE OF \$3,000 TO THEIR CREDIT and a saving in two or three years of over \$30,000 which would very creditably compare with their predecessors, who had rolled up a deficit of \$215,000 and a floating liability of \$321,000. And besides in 1882 a railway subsidy bill was placed upon the statute book which, if carried out, would have added 1 1/2 millions of dollars to the public debt. He invited a comparison of the records of the two administrations and thought that the country was not clamoring for a change of administration just yet. (Applause.)

Look over the financial administration and the local expenditures and ask whether any others have more claims. The opposition ask you to break the ticket. Let us look upon the right they have for such an appeal and determine whether or not those of you who have supported the government in the past cannot still give it your undivided support. The Sun newspaper and some other members of the opposition party call upon the conservative party from one end of the province to the other to rise up and sweep the present government from existence, knowing that they are not in a position to defeat the present administration on its merits or demerits, they resort to this means as their only and last hope. Some of his (Blair's) staunchest friends were members of the liberal conservative party and they thought as much of the policy of his government as of the policy of the dominion government. You have four candidates before you chosen by a large convention of the friends of the government. It you are friendly to the government and wish to see the administration sustained give your united support for the ticket. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

Mr. Wetmore followed in a two hours speech. He thought the attorney general could say things to suit the time and the situation. He complained about the short notice in which the elections had been brought on. It was with difficulty owing to the state of the roads and the remarkably short time before election to get over one half of the county. He then went on to explain the reason he had opposed the government during the last four years. At the last general election he pledged himself to support the then government, and he saw no reason why he should not now be elected since he had kept those pledges. In voting against the vote of want of confidence in the old government he only acted and voted as he pledged himself with his constituents. The present government were as corrupt as the government led by Horace Walpole. The old government had enough supporters at the last general election to carry on the administration if Mr. Blair and his supporters had not stolen them. He went on to speak of the unredressed pledges of the government. Their attempt to abrogate the legislative council was a mere pretence. Year by year instead of reform they have been piling on one expenditure and adding to another. He claimed that new offices had been created and there had only

## 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 as it was of a large number of the most influential electors in the County, that the present Government had strong claims upon the good will and a strong tie to the political support 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 this 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 necessarily hostile to the Government, and that hostility, manifested on all occasions, had added greatly to the difficulties your representative in the Government had had to overcome. The question comes up squarely in this election: What has been gained for you by this ceaseless opposition and obstruction during the past three years, and what will be gained for you in the future by its continuance? If the Government enjoys your confidence and is retained to your support, upon what ground will you look almost wholly to the other counties for the support necessary to sustain it?

Although claiming your suffrages upon local grounds, we do not yet claim solely upon these. It is admitted that the present Government has displayed unusual promptness in the despatch of public business. It has dealt vigorously with all public questions. 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 an enlightened and conservative policy with respect to the public domain. It has safeguarded and turned to useful account the valuable inland fisheries of the Province. All these are facts which should be recognized by the people of the County. It is a standing fact that a partisan majority in the Legislative Council, acting with the Opposition in the People's Chamber, has been incessantly intruding upon its life, and trampling upon the established rights which rightfully belong under Responsible Government to the representatives of the people. Upon these grounds, gentlemen, we appeal to you to support the Government, and to elect a full delegation in its interest.

Admission with this ticket to the County Government has brought on the elections early, so that they may not interfere unduly with the occupations of the people, and if it should not be possible for the undersigned to visit all sections of the County before the day of polling, we hope, as the unanimous choice of the Convention, to be enabled to receive the cordial support of all who desire to see the present administration sustained.

We have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your obedient Servants,  
G. O. BLAIR,  
WILLIAM WILSON,  
RICHARD BELLAMY,  
DAVID E. MOORE, M. D.  
Fredericton, April 10th, 1886.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886.	1845	1855	1865	1875	1886
(Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)	\$97,490.34	2,850,077.56	12,235,407.86	72,446,970.06	108,908,967.51

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples:—  
WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.

POLICY, No. 5,900.	AGE 52.
Amount	\$2,600.00
Interest, 1849, Annual Premium	122.60
Dividends Paid	4,410.00
Amount of Claims Paid	5,953.00
	7,885.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers, Agents York County Travelling Agent.

## MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY

LACK & HAZEN, BARRISTERS

## First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

JUST ARRIVED. A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match. Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper From 5 Cents Upward.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail. BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY, Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

## PHILIPS BROS., MANUFACTURERS OF Boots & Shoes

WHOLESALE & RETAIL. Main Street, PORTLAND, N. B. July 1st, 1885—17

## ALL READY IN STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has completed the packing of 100 for the summer trade, and has

3,500 Cakes of Good, Solid ICE; And is now ready to receive further orders. Prompt and regular delivery during the Summer Terms moderate.

ASA H. VANWART, Successor to H. Morcroft. Fredericton March 25, 1886.

## Burdock Blood Bitters

Which tones and regulates the bowels, promotes the flow of bile, which keeps the blood pure and healthy, and secures a natural evacuation of the bowels, without weakening in any manner.

## Burdock Cures BLOOD BITTERS FOR CONSTIPATION.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. It is a valuable work for every advertiser. It is a valuable work for every advertiser. It is a valuable work for every advertiser.

## Jackson Adams, PRINCIPAL Undertaker, COUNTY Court House Square, Opposite QUEEN HOTEL, FREDERICTON.

## THE BEST FEED STORE In the City.

Constantly on hand a large quantity of RAY, STRAW, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, and WHOLESALE KENNEL.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. A. E. Vanwart, GARDNER STREET, OFF. CITY CHALL. Fredericton, March 25, 1886.

## TO LET AND FOR SALE.

I HAVE to let, in the City of Fredericton, one lot, suitable for small family, situated on Queen Street, West End, Fredericton. Possession at once.

Also, Four Building Lots on Little River Road, near Macdonald Bridge, in Saint Mary's.

Also, Two Plots in a desirable locality, on Appleton Street, near Mary's, a little below the bridge across St. John River. Rent moderate; immediate possession.

Particulars on application. CHAS. W. BROWN WITH, BARRISTER, City Hall, Fredericton.

## Birthdays Cards

G. W. Schleyer's. Fredericton, April 13, 1886.

## Shot for Revenge.

MADRID April 18.—At 10.30 this morning, while the Bishop of Madrid was according the steps leading to the entrance of the cathedral, he was shot with a revolver by a priest standing at the top of the steps, the ball entering his abdomen. This was followed by another shot from the same source which wounded the bishop in the side, whereupon the wounded man fell on the steps.

The priest then descended the steps and fired still another shot, which took effect in the bishop's thigh. The priest was then seized, putting a stop to his murderous work, and his victim, in an unconscious condition, was carried to a private chamber in the cathedral where the last sacraments for the dying were administered to him. It being pain Sunday the cathedral was more than usually thronged by worshippers, and when the fatal work of the priest was realized a furious mob followed the carriage in which he was conveyed to prison by gendarmes, whose presence alone prevented lynching of the would be murderer. The motive for the crime was revenge.

The man who fired the shots was recently dismissed from the priesthood and had fruitlessly applied to the bishop to be reinstated. The pope has telegraphed his blessing to the dying man.

## DEVER BROS.

RECEIVED THIS DAY: 2 CASES

## NEW STORE.

Just Opened: 1886. 1886

Lace Curtains, Cretonne Fringes, Cretonnes, Knit Gloves.

We have two sizes of these poles, all complete, which we will put up at the shortest notice all at an unusually

## LOW PRICE.

## J. Haslin.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS, English Optician.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even the most difficult cases, and his stock being made up of the best materials, he is enabled to supply his patrons with the most perfect and durable spectacles.

Office 52, QUEEN ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., near Market.







