

HOTELS. QUEEN HOTEL, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been refitted and furnished in the most attractive style. An elegant gentlemen's parlor, office and beautifully decorated dining room.

Wm. Wilson, Barrister, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public, &c.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division. ALL RAIL LINES TO BOSTON, &c. THE GREAT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889. On and after Monday, June 10th 1889, the trains of this railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mount (or Mount), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:

THE NEW DRILL BOOK.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1880. PRICE 35 CENTS. For Sale by McMURRAY & CO., Bookseller and Stationer.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. Established 1810. -UNLIKE ANY OTHER.-

Positively Cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Swellings, Ulcers, and all other painful affections.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Female of all Ages.

THE OINTMENT.

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Burns and Ulcers. It is the most valuable of all Ointments for the treatment of the above.

R. C. MACREDIE, Plumber, Gas Fitter, and Tinsmith.

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street.

ADAMS BROS. FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS.

The next time you are whirling along on a lightning express and the train stops to doctor a hot journal you will observe, if you please, that there is but one smoking axle on the train of seven pullmans—

BELL HANGING, Speaking Tubes, &c.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Passengers and Mail.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE. THE IRON STEAMSHIP, VALENCIA, 1600 tons (Capt. F. C. Miller), will leave COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House.

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK.

FRIDAY AT 3 P.M. (Standard Time). Departing, steamer will leave Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY DAY at 5 P.M.

FOR BOSTON.

On and after Monday, 8th, the Steamship Company will leave St. John, for Boston, on Wednesday, 10th, and on Friday, 12th, and on Monday, 15th, and on Thursday, 18th, and on Sunday, 21st, and on Wednesday, 24th, and on Saturday, 27th, and on Monday, 30th.

BURETTE TO YOUNG MEN.

A Fatal Little Sermon on the Text of Job's Journal on Railroad Trains. Pitheous Dispatch.

My son, you remember reading, not many weeks ago, the statement of a minister of the Gospel, a foreign missionary, one might say, as he is preaching in New York that he was obliged to go to Europe for a long rest because he was run down by overwork.

It is now some months since he returned, and then went on to explain that when a railway train ran too fast or long the boxes or journals of the car wheels became overheated, and the train had to come to a halt and remain at rest until the 'hot box' cooled off.

Now, my son, I hope and I believe that preacher is a better theologian than he is a railroad engineer.

I have been shot from Philadelphia to Chicago on the 'limited,' the drivers fairly throwing the miles away like seconds, and never smoking a single pipe.

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THE HERALD.

EVERY SATURDAY, CORNER QUEEN AND ROBERT STREETS, BY THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 20, 1890.

THE GOVERNMENT TICKET.

ANDREW G. BLAIR, WILLIAM WILSON, JOHN ANDERSON, THOMAS COLTHER.

WHO IS MR. BLAIR?

We commend to the electors of York the following from the Gleaner of May 14th, 1888:

The position direct a good many attacks against the hon. Mr. Blair. They make no specific charges but deal in insinuations and innuendoes.

Mr. Blair was born in York county, educated in York county, lived in York county all his life; has been three times returned by the electors of York county to the legislature.

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THE FRIEND OF YORK.

We hear a great deal nowadays about Mr. Hanington's friendship for the county of York. It is worth while to consider for a moment his record on one particular matter, namely that of the Fredericton Bridge.

Did he oppose or favor this great and important public act which has been of such vast benefit to the people of this city and county? Let the official record tell the story.

In the official reports of the debates of the assembly for 1885 on page 95, Mr. Hanington is reported as having risen to oppose the grant to the bridge. He said, we quote the report literally: "The money should have been kept for a bonus to a railway and highway bridge. There was no constitutional authority for its construction. He would have opposed the grant last year if he had known the action taken by the federal government. He did not hesitate to say as a lawyer that if he were a steamboat owner he could come to the bridge and cut it down. It was his duty to protect the rights of the neighboring states in this matter."

The "neighboring state" was the state of Maine. And here we find this great friend of York, when York's best interests were at stake standing up in his place in the house and declaring that it was his duty to protect, not the rights of the county, not the rights of this province, but the rights of the state of Maine. And having taken this position he moved the following resolution:

Whereas, The Fredericton Bridge, so called, is the bridge across the river St. John, Fredericton, mentioned in the resolution of this House, passed on the 31st day of March last, which bridge is now being built, is an interference with and hindrance to the navigation of the river St. John, which interference, unless authorized by law, is not only an illegal act, but also a violation of the terms of the treaty between His Majesty the Queen and the United States of America; and

Whereas, by the papers laid upon the table of this House it appears that no authority of law has yet been obtained for the construction of said bridge across the river St. John, and the executive have effected a temporary loan of funds to meet payments due on the contracts for the said bridge;

Therefore Resolved, That the committee do not deem it expedient to take any action to authorize the said bridge towards the construction of said bridge across the river St. John, and the executive have effected a temporary loan of funds to meet payments due on the contracts for the said bridge;

What did this "friend of York" mean by "authority of law"? That the local government should ask the Ottawa government to ask the British government to ask the United States government to consent to the construction of the bridge; and the meantime he wanted the vote to stop, as stop it would have for want of money. The electors will remember the position of the bridge at that time. A span or two from the St. Mary's bridge were up, and the piers for the other spans were up, and Mr. Hanington wanted the vote to stop right there until all the endless routine of international negotiations could have gone through with. Had this resolution carried, the right of the government to build the bridge would have been referred to Ottawa, to be by the Ottawa government referred to London, to be in turn referred to Washington, the negotiations would not have been ended yet, and the unfinished bridge would have mocked the electors of York all these years.

It is just about as well that these gentlemen who talk about being such good friends of York should freshen their memories a little.

Now a word more about this resolution of Mr. Hanington's. As will be seen it was one which struck directly at the bridge and would have made its completion practically impossible.

On this resolution George J. Colter refused to vote. He could not vote against his dear friend Hanington, and he dare not vote against York. So he skulked out into the lobby and when the sergeant-at-arms was sent to fetch him in to make him vote one way or the other, he ran to his hotel, saying as he vanished from the hall, "I have been elected to support the interests of this county: 'I have voted enough for that bridge.'"

Small wonder, isn't it, that Mr. Hanington wants to see his friend Colter in the House so badly that he drove up to Keswick to ask him to run.

Let us examine this alleged self-denial a little.

In the first place, he wanted St. John assistance to aid him in his designs in York. To get this he had to consent that his success should be St. John's triumph, and the money yield the leadership of the party up to St. John. This was done formally by his organ the Gleaner, and later by himself, at the time of his conference with Mr. Stockton.

In the second place, he wanted Mr. Colter's help, and this he could only have on the condition that he could let Mr. Colter have office, in the event of success.

In the third place, St. John would not have him in the government at any price. In yielding his pretended claims, he really only submitted to the inevitable. However the fight goes, Mr. Gregory will be defeated. If the government is sustained, he will, of course, be vanquished, if the opposition are victorious it will not be his triumph, but that of St. John. Mr. George Colter has consented to sell York for \$200,000 a year. Mr. Gregory has consented to sell York for the satisfaction of defeating Mr. Blair.

And he can both agree to make the sale; but they will find it a mighty tough job to deliver the goods.

THE SUN ON YORK.

The Sun, the organ of the St. John grasps, has shown its hand and calls upon York to defeat Blair.

Why does the Sun want Blair defeated? To help York? Oh, no. When they wanted help the Sun opposed it.

The Sun clamored for the removal of the capital to St. John; the Sun opposed the building of the bridge; the Sun opposed the building of the government stables here; the Sun represented the erection of the department building as another grab for York.

And it opposes the government ticket now because it wants to kill York.

This is the same Sun which supported the opposition in 1889, and which endorsed what its friend John A. Chesley said: "I appeal to you," exclaimed Mr. Chesley, "to shake off the domination of York. Shake off the rule of Andrew G. Blair, a man who is York's first and all the time. The present government is a man government. In it the will of Andrew G. Blair is supreme."

Electors of York stand together. Give one more vote for your grand old county. Let your vote be the full ticket—Anderson, Blair, Colter, Wilson.

From the Gleaner of May 7th, 1885: "There are men in this county who, to get back the patronage which they had in their hands three years ago, would stop the work on the Fredericton bridge and place in record their opinion that York has no right to a dollar of the public money. Do you ask for proof? You have it in the fact that Mr. Colter refused to vote the money to pay the bridge contractors."

From the Gleaner of March 29th, 1885: "Mr. Hanington informed the house yesterday that he had a most contemptible opinion of the Gleaner. This is a piece of general admitted fact. Mr. Hanington's opinions on any subject whatever are perfectly contemptible."

From the Gleaner of June 6th, 1885: "Mr. George Colter, promoter of the toll bridge project, may doze every vote as he dodged the vote to pay the contractors, and still the bridge will go forward."

THE CAT AND THE BABY.

The coroner's jury in the case of the child which died in its cradle while a large cat was in the cradle with it, brought in a verdict to the effect that death resulted from having its breath sucked by a cat.

Coroner Hertz gave deputy Monaghan, who presided over the inquest, a severe reprimand for accepting such a verdict. "That is a ridiculous verdict," said Mr. Hertz, "and you should have refused to accept it. The verdict should have been death by suffocation. How did the jury know that the cat sucked the child's breath? A reputable physician testified that the child was undoubtedly suffocated in this way," explained Monaghan; "besides, I had no business to interfere with the verdict."

Two hundred thousand Italians are now living in Buenos Ayres.

THE SEASIDE WAIL.

I walked and dressed, and bathed and dressed and drove and dressed some more. And then I just began again and strolled along the shore.

I'd gowas for every kind of thing that any child could do.

"Why, it is as easy as rolling off a log!" the gentle reader exclaims. "Five and three are eight, and seven's fifteen, and three more make eighteen, and—no. That's so, that's make more than six with four. Nine and five are fourteen and three make seventeen and—well! Let's see: three and three are six and nine are fifteen and five—say that can't be done!" Try it.

A stock broker who was on his way to the city observed that one of his fellow-passengers in the bus was eyeing him, and after a time the man leaned over and asked:—"Didn't I see you in Liverpool in 1871?"

The broker was in Liverpool that day, but, thinking to humor the stranger, he replied in the affirmative.

"Don't you remember handing a poor, shivering wretch a half-crown one night under the Royal hotel?"

"Well, I'm the chap. I was hard up, out of work, and about to commit suicide. That money made a new man of me. By one lucky penny and another, I am now worth £5,000."

"And now I want you to take a sovereign in place of that half crown. I cannot feel easy until the bid is paid."

The broker protested and objected, but finally, just to humor the man, he took the £2 note offered him and returned the £4 change. The stranger soon left the bus, and everything might have ended there and there if the broker, on reaching the office, hadn't ascertained that the "£4" was a counterfeit and that he was "£4" out of pocket.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

He had a cloth-bound volume under one arm and a map rolled up under the other. Not one of the three lawyers at their desks, nor even the office boy reading a novel, deigned more than a glance at him.

"Ahem!" he began. "Fine morning. Will you be kind enough to—"

"We're very busy, don't you see?" said the man in the doorway. "We have no time for missionary work."

"I am not a missionary, a book agent, a canvasser, a solicitor, a hawker or peddler; I want to see a lawyer on business."

Immediately the three lawyers sprang to their feet, seized and held him, while the office boy grabbed a chair and pushed it under him.

"Give me some air, won't you?" he gasped. "Is there a lawyer named Stevenson in this building? I've got a map for him."

"Three doors below!" screamed the office boy as the lawyers slunk back to their desks.

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SOME REASONS WHY YORK SHOULD SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

The government has been wisely and honestly conducted, as is shown by the fact that its general policy has never been assailed.

The credit of the province never stood so high. The provincial bonds are at a large saving interest.

All departments of the public service receive prompt attention and with increased demands upon the revenues, the grants to the several services are not reduced.

The interests of the farmers have been well considered, as is shown by the two horse importations, the sheep importation, the recognition of the agricultural department, the increased number of agricultural societies, the bonuses and facilities given to butter and cheese making, the dissemination of information valuable to farmers, the institution of district shows.

The government has refused to purchase support by an indiscriminate offer of railway subsidies. It has done everything for York in this respect that the county had reason to expect, everything in short, that the county asked for, but it has declared that each subsidy must come before the house on its own merits and there shall be no general scheme irrespective of the merits of each enterprise.

The government has stood up manfully for provincial rights, has pressed the claims of the province at all times, with firmness, and while he held himself free to act independently of the federal government on all questions, has yet maintained friendly relations with it: in other words it has opposed the wishes of the federal authorities when the interests of the province demanded it, and has acted in harmony with these wishes when it was in the interest of the province to do so, keeping in view first and last that it was a provincial government and neither an annex to or an opponent of the federal government. It claims and receives alike support of liberal and conservatives.

The government does not make distinctions of race or creed. It leaves that to its opponents. They raised in St. John the religious cry, and one of their emissaries is or has lately been stamping this county endeavoring to stir up bigotry and religious hatred.

The government, while not neglecting other counties, has been very friendly to York. It gave us

- The Bridge.
The Departmental Building.
The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.
The Government Stables.
The Subsidy to the N. & W. Ry.
The Subsidy to the Prince William Ry.

A York county man leads the government and is admittedly the most influential man in it.

James Mitchell, provincial secretary, is a York county boy.

P. G. Ryan, chief commissioner of public works, stood by Mr. Blair and helped him to strengthen Mr. Fraser's hands in the struggle for the payment of the debt.

Lemuel J. Tweedie, solicitor general, is a good friend of York.

William Pugsley, collector general, has been so much with us since his boyhood that he almost seems to be one of ourselves. He and his Kings county colleagues may be counted to be with York at all times.

Archibald Harrison is our neighbor, and never failed this constituency yet.

David McLellan stood by Blair like a man in all efforts for this county.

Another government officer, such as George Colter was and would be again if he were elected.

The county must stand for up itself. York will not be content with the crumbs that fall from the St. John table.

MR. WILSON. William Wilson has fulfilled the expectations of those, who looked forward to his occupying a useful and honorable position. He has been a most representative Other counties appreciate him. When St. John wanted a chairman for their union commission—the most important piece of local legislation ever attempted in the province, they selected William Wilson, and so admirably did he perform the work, that it stands untouched. He was good enough for St. John then; but he is not good enough for St. John now. He is too strong a man in the house to suit the St. John faction and they are bound to defeat him.

It is not using the language of exaggeration to say that Mr. Wilson is one of the ablest men in public life in this province. He possesses that personal magnetism, that fund of humor, that readiness of speech which always tells in public life. He is enthusiastic in his work; thoroughly progressive in his ideas, broad and liberal in his views. His trained intellect readily grasps any subject. Those who heard his exposition of the St. John union bill say that it was a grand effort, and showed him to possess a mastery of details and clearness of view, which even his best friends scarcely believed him to possess.

It would be a great blunder to set Wilson aside for untried men; and York is not going to do it.

MR. ANDERSON. John Anderson only held a seat in the house for one session; but during that time he gained the hearty esteem of all the members. They saw in him a frank, straightforward business man, who knows the county and the province at large thoroughly, and who is prepared to form an independent judgment on all subjects. John Anderson will always vote for York. He will support a government that he thinks is doing right and oppose them when he thinks they are doing wrong. That a man like John Anderson gives his adhesion to an administration is about as good proof as could be desired that the administration is a good one. He is in a position to be thoroughly independent; he is in a position to know what the government has done; and no man can say that he is not thoroughly honest, reliable and courageous. If the government were as corrupt as its enemies allege, would he support it an hour? Not he.

MR. THOMAS COLTER. The Herald has already spoken of Thomas H. Colter, and all it wishes to add now is that, as the canvass progresses, he shows himself to be all that we promised of him. It is well for this county to train its young men in politics. Thomas Colter will be a credit to the constituency. His energy, his geniality his cleverness will make him a useful man in the legislature.

THE SUN. Which in season and out of season has cried out against Mr. Blair for doing everything for York, has suddenly discovered that he has done nothing at all for this county, and that it was Mr. Colter who did everything. Such nonsense is not worth a serious answer.

ON THE MOTION relative to the location of the stock farm, Mr. Hanington, the alleged friend of York, voted against attorney general Blair's resolution to locate the farm in York county.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE.

People are apt to forget things. Every body does and no wonder, for a good many things happen nowadays.

Some people have forgotten the history of the Fredericton bridge. Therefore we state the principal features of it.

In 1855 it was proposed by the Fraser administration to introduce a new railway subsidy bill. As was usual the views of the members irrespective of party were taken; and Messrs. Blair and Thompson refused to support such a bill unless provision was made in it for a subsidy to a bridge across the river at Fredericton.

Their object was to commit the legislature to the construction of the bridge. To this hon. Mr. Fraser agreed, a section giving \$50,000 in aid of a bridge was placed in the subsidy bill and was passed by the house. This was the first step.

In the same session Mr. Colter introduced a bill to incorporate a company to build a toll bridge over the river here. Messrs. Blair and Thompson insisted that the provision for the collection of tolls should be struck out, and it was so done. They knew no company would build it unless they could collect tolls; but they did not want a company to build it. They had committed the legislature to a bridge and proposed to have it built as a government work and be free for all time to everybody. This was the second step.

The legislature was thus committed to a bridge when George Colter became chief commissioner of public works, but not a single step was taken during the nine months he held the office to build the bridge, and when the legislature met in 1858, the government had not the slightest intention of asking for a grant to build the bridge.

But happily for this county, the government was defeated and Mr. Blair and his friends came into power. Almost the very first administrative act of the new government was to call for tenders for the bridge; these were received; the contract was made; the bridge was built, notwithstanding a strenuous opposition led by Mr. Hanington and encouraged by Mr. Colter.

This is a simple statement of fact which cannot be truthfully denied. It is on record and no man can gainsay it.

That George J. Colter had in contemplation to secure for a private company, which would erect a toll bridge, the sum of \$50,000 which Messrs. Blair and Thompson had inserted in the general subsidy act with the view of committing the legislature to a bridge.

That his plan was defeated by Messrs. Blair and Thompson.

That though he held office for nine months he never so much as suggested that the bridge should be built by the government.

That the moment the old government was turned out Mr. Blair asked his colleagues in the new administration to sanction the building of the bridge; that they did so and the work was begun at once.

That on the only occasion when he could by vote aid in the building of the bridge, George Colter left the house saying he had voted enough for it.

That the head and front of the opposition to the bridge was Daniel L. Hanington, the alleged friend of York.

Electors of York, will you vote against Blair and in favor of Colter on this record?

Who tried to kill the N. & W. Railway in the English money market? D. L. Hanington, who declared there was a black mark against that York Co. enterprise.

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE ON THURSDAY. When they go to the polls on Thursday, every friend of the government, every friend of the county, should deposit a square government ticket, namely:

A. G. BLAIR
WILLIAM WILSON
JOHN ANDERSON
THOMAS J. COLTER

Not a divided ballot should be thrown. A divided ballot is a vote for the enemy. Let every friend of Blair vote for his three colleagues; let every friend of Wilson do the same; let every friend of Anderson do the same; let every friend of Colter do the same.

Let the verdict of Thursday be one which the county will not have cause to regret. To insure this, see that your ballot bear the names of the tried friends of York. The electors know, for it is on record that Blair and his colleagues are staunch friends of this county. They know that the only man on the opposition ticket, who has a record, opposed the efforts of the government to aid this county.

The opposition boast that St. John will send them all the money needed to carry the county. There is not enough money in St. John to do it.

A gentleman from another county said to THE HERALD on nomination day: "I have always been on the other side; but I hope the government will win in York; for to tell you the truth I am afraid of Mr. Blair, with which the Gleaner has lately teamed, has been supplied from St. John. Mr. Gregory has furnished some of it; but the rest is sent up from St. John. In other words just as the Gleaner wanted to be the mouthpiece of the St. John merchants to entice trade from Fredericton, and sent them a circular showing how it could be done; so now it is the mouthpiece of the St. John opposition clique to enable them to wrest the premiership from York.

Electors of York, sit down on this St. John organ. Platen it out, and with it the four gentlemen who seek to oust the government.

WHAT interest opposed Fredericton's claims for the short line? George Colter shirked the vote on the bridge.

GEO. J. COLTER AND THE STUMPAGE. George J. Colter is going around the county crying out that the government ought to be defeated because it has consented to a reduction of the stumpage. This is the same George J. Colter who on March 10th 1855 arose in his place in the House and said: "He favored a reduction of the stumpage, because it was higher than operatives could afford to pay. If the government could not run the country on the revenue they should resign. In view of the increased revenue the government could afford to reduce the stumpage and save money to the poor operatives."

And because "in view of the increased revenue" the present government has reduced the stumpage, Mr. Colter is clamoring through the county for the overthrow of the government.

The question then before the house was a resolution moved by Mr. Parks asking for a reduction of stumpage. And on this resolution George J. Colter voted "Yea." He placed him upon record, and the official reports of the session of 1855 show it, as favoring a reduction of stumpage. The reduction proposed at that time by the opposition was one which would have amounted to \$40,000. Mr. Colter could swallow this, but the \$20,000 reduction made this year chokes him. At least he says it does.

Who wants to move the courts to St. John? A. A. Stockton, who is to be leader if the York government ticket is defeated.

D. L. HANINGTON, the friend of York voted against the departmental building.

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

George J. Colter is out as a candidate on behalf, as he alleges, of pure government. He poses as a patriot, but it is a fact, which he will not venture to deny, that he refused to offer until he got a written promise that he would be made commissioner of public works in a new government. His patriotism was for sale at \$2000 a year. Odd is it not? Blair and his colleagues might ruin the province, as he says they will, and yet he would not interfere for less than \$2000. It is not often that a public man puts a tag on himself with his price marked on it. George Colter has done this. He is tagged as follows:

"SOLD—FOR \$2000." No longer can it be disputed that this county has on the 23rd to choose between Blair and Colter. The paper is made out and signed. For George Colter he is in his pocket. He will not consent to offer without it, but for this he is ready to sacrifice the county, for this he has struck at his brother, who surely has as much right to preferment as he, and having been first in the field ought not to have received such treatment at his hands.

Geo. J. Colter, Sold, Price \$2000. But the money is not to be paid unless he can deliver York over to the enemy.

HE CANNOT DO IT. George Colter tried to get \$50,000 of public money to build a toll bridge.

THE DOCTOR CALLED IN. Hitherto the county of York has been able to attend to its own affairs without outside interference. It has remained for the opposition ticket to send for a "stump."

There is nothing out of the way in a political friend, who happens to be in the city, dropping in to a party meeting and saying a word of encouragement. That is all right and proper, but this sending out for stump speakers is another matter. It is a confession of incapacity. Are not the opposition ticket able to fight their own battles? Are the friends of the opposition candidates unable to supply any deficiency in speaking talent, which the gentlemen on the ticket have vacated?

If the opposition candidates cannot speak for themselves among their neighbors, how shall they voice the sentiments of their neighbors in the legislature? Is Dr. Atkinson to be York's spokesman in the house if the opposition carry the day? Dr. Atkinson, who has been brought here by the opposition, was taken by Mr. Gregory up to Marysville as an introduction. We are not told what Marysville has done that a stranger from another county should be brought in to tell the people how to vote. Marysville people have usually been credited with average intelligence. They are newspaper readers almost universally. Probably it would not be difficult to pick out a score of men there as well, if not better, able to deal with public questions as Dr. Atkinson, and there is probably not a voter in the place not as well able to form an opinion on public questions quite as well as Dr. Atkinson is. He has nothing in common with Marysville. He never by vote or speech did the law, in people or in industries any service. Why in the name of common sense should he be sent to Marysville?

The electors of York had better put their feet down on this sort of business right away. This outside domination may as well be stopped now as at any time. The enemies of the county are showing their hand very early. If they have been already sent in outsiders to tell our people what to do, what will they not do if they ever get in power?

Just a word about Dr. Atkinson. Said a Carleton county man to THE HERALD on Wednesday:

"Of all the piece of cheek, Atkinson's coming to York is the worst. He ran his own election on the 23rd. Blair is all for York." It tells you it is a positive fact. He made no other canvass. He called on the electors to return him that he might help St. John curb York.

The electors of York will vote against the candidate of Blair, who imports these open enemies of the county to fight their battles.

Who tried to block the building of the new Departmental Building? D. L. Hanington.

WHO FURNISHES THE STREED? It is alleged openly upon the street, and the statement does not appear to lack corroboration, that most of the abuse of Mr. Blair, with which the Gleaner has lately teamed, has been supplied from St. John. Mr. Gregory has furnished some of it; but the rest is sent up from St. John. In other words just as the Gleaner wanted to be the mouthpiece of the St. John merchants to entice trade from Fredericton, and sent them a circular showing how it could be done; so now it is the mouthpiece of the St. John opposition clique to enable them to wrest the premiership from York.

Electors of York, sit down on this St. John organ. Platen it out, and with it the four gentlemen who seek to oust the government.

WHAT interest opposed Fredericton's claims for the short line? George Colter shirked the vote on the bridge.

GEO. J. COLTER AND THE STUMPAGE. George J. Colter is going around the county crying out that the government ought to be defeated because it has consented to a reduction of the stumpage. This is the same George J. Colter who on March 10th 1855 arose in his place in the House and said: "He favored a reduction of the stumpage, because it was higher than operatives could afford to pay. If the government could not run the country on the revenue they should resign. In view of the increased revenue the government could afford to reduce the stumpage and save money to the poor operatives."

And because "in view of the increased revenue" the present government has reduced the stumpage, Mr. Colter is clamoring through the county for the overthrow of the government.

The question then before the house was a resolution moved by Mr. Parks asking for a reduction of stumpage. And on this resolution George J. Colter voted "Yea." He placed him upon record, and the official reports of the session of 1855 show it, as favoring a reduction of stumpage. The reduction proposed at that time by the opposition was one which would have amounted to \$40,000. Mr. Colter could swallow this, but the \$20,000 reduction made this year chokes him. At least he says it does.

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NOMINATION.

The general impression produced by the proceedings on nomination day was distinctly favorable to the government. A few dissenting voices named Groves, sons of the chief superintendent of education made a great deal of noise in the hope of creating enthusiasm for the opposition, but they have played that part once before and people simply regard their demonstrations with a feeling in part of contempt for the individuals and in parts of pity for their parents. Mr. Blair made a powerful appeal to the electors, and he carried the fight into the enemy's camp in fine style.

Mr. Blair has dealt quite generously with his opponents. They have vilified him in every possible way. His personal reputation, his character as a public man have been traduced in almost every conceivable way. Charges have been made against him, which if true, would show him not only to be unworthy of public confidence, but to be an unsafe man to leave at large in the community. He has borne all this without retaliation, and his enemies, encouraged by his silence, have assailed him more bitterly than ever. On Thursday he gave them a taste, just a little one, of his own medicine, and they looked as if in torture. Had he done as he might have done, and as the persecutions to which he has been subjected would fully justify him in doing, he could have unfolded a story that would have made the electors present hold their breath with horror. "These things happened long ago" whined Mr. Gregory, when Mr. Blair referred to Gregory's ingratitude. The particular incident which has happened long ago, but others have been happening year after year since. What is the spectacle which we have to look on? Brother against brother, a family divided, and a bitter feud engendered because of him, because his malice and hatred will not be appeased while his benefactor can hold his head erect in this community. This is his latest offering upon decency, but do any one suppose it is his last?

Mr. Blair's exposition of the claims of the government upon the county was very strongly put and splendidly received.

Mr. Wilson made a grand speech, one of the best that he ever ever made. He will put points told, and the verdict of all was that he added to his growing popularity. Of course the rowdy opposition element tried to cry him down, and to disconcert him by interruptions, but he came out the winner every time, finally silencing his enemies altogether.

Mr. Anderson's speech was a capital one. He made an admirable impression surprising his best friends by his strongly made points, for Mr. Anderson has never made any pretensions to being a speaker. He appeared to very great advantage and produced a most excellent impression.

It was late when Thomas Colter took the platform; but the audience gave him a grand hearing and he acquitted himself in a highly satisfactory manner. He had a hard task to fill, to follow so many others over such well trodden ground; but he made new points and made them well.

There was a large crowd in town, and as far as could be judged from their conversation it was a government crowd in the house if the opposition carry the day.

IT WAS THE GOVERNMENT'S DAY. Who opposed the short line bill in the local house? Stockton and Alward, who now dictate who shall be the opposition candidates in York.

TAKING POSSESSION TOO SOON. The second apostle of purity to visit this county in the interests of the immaculate Gregory & Co., is the first person unseated in New Brunswick for bribery and corruption, and his name is Daniel L. Hanington. He has come to tell the electors of York how to vote.

He is taking possession too soon. He is ahead of the game. Blair is all for York. It tells you it is a positive fact. He made no other canvass. He called on the electors to return him that he might help St. John curb York.

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THE INVASION OF YORK.

D. L. Hanington, the man who opposed the building of the bridge, "in the interests of the neighboring state" (official reports of the assembly for 1855, page 95) who moved a resolution to prevent any money being granted to him, and at whose request George Colter shirked the vote, the man who tried to stop the building of the departmental buildings, has come to York to stamp the county in the interests of his dear friends the opposition.

Mr. Hanington will talk very loud. As Judge Wedderburn said (official debates of 1874, page 131) his voice "will emulate the roaring of the rolling river Petibodiac."

He will deny that he ever opposed a Fredericton interest. Judge Fraser said of him (official debates of 1874, page 95) "No one could pin him down to anything he said."

He will make the wildest possible statements. Judge Wedderburn said of him (official debates 1874, page 113) "His imagination has such a profound veneration for the truth that it always keeps at a most respectful distance from it."

He will make all manner of misrepresentations about the finances of the province. Judge King said of him (official debates of 1874, page 137) "His statements are untrustworthy and his audacity in the matter of representation is astounding."

He will charge the government with all manner of wrongdoing without a shadow of reason for so doing. Judge King said of him (official debates of 1874, page 137) "The house and country would be surprised at the recklessness and audacity of statements with which the honorable member dared to stand before it."

With no one present to contradict him and show the falsity of his utterances, he will out-Herod Herod in the recklessness of his assertions. Said Judge King of him (official debates of 1874, page 138) "If the hon. member for Westmorland would make the preposterous statements he had advanced in the house, his constituents might know what to expect from him when running at large on the marshes of Westmorland." This one of York's invaders as painted by men who knew him well. "Reckless," "audacious," "unreliable," "wriggling" (this was Judge King's expression) "impossible to pin down," a dealer in "preposterous assertions." We have nothing to add, except to say to the electors who hear him emulate the roaring of the river Petibodiac, that they had better keep these adjectives in mind. No doubt Judge Wedderburn's characterization of his speech on the school law (official debates of 1874, page 131) "his whole statement is incorrect" will apply to his speech in Fredericton on Tuesday night next; and no doubt the opposition, when all is over will endorse what Judge Wedderburn said of him (same book and page). "Your assertions are so grossly untrue that they are almost worthy of the notice of the advocates."

Let some one try an experiment. Charge Mr. Hanington with saying something he is reported to have said in the official debates, and his dollars to doughnuts that he shrieks out. "That's not true."

Why is York invaded by Westmorland and St. John? Why is St. John freely poured out? Do these counties have the interests of York at heart? Will Hanington do more than Blair has done? Will Stockton be more favorable to us than our own tried and true representatives? No, no. Having each other, they are banded in an untruly alliance to kill Blair and York influence.

No other explanation of their conduct is possible. Never before has this country been invaded by its enemies.

Sons of York drive them back to their homes defeated forever.

ELECTORS OF YORK. When you deposit your ballots on the 23rd inst, do not forget the issues to be decided. Practically they are these: 1st. Are you willing that the government which you have so long entrusted with your confidence, and whose conduct of affairs you have so often and so emphatically approved at the polls, should be broken down by York itself? 2nd. Are you willing that York should lose its proper and legitimate influence in the control of provincial affairs or that that influence should be lessened or weakened? 3rd. Are you willing that any knot of conspirators outside of York, should decide what the influence of York in the councils of the province is to be, and are you willing to assist those conspirators with your votes? 4th. Are you willing to trust your fortunes in the present crisis, when the very eagerness of the conspirators against York shows the strength of the motives which are impelling them, to new and untried men, to men whose past records or absence of records give no guarantee that your interests will be safe in their hands? 5th. Are you willing that your representatives shall be bound by any other consideration and subject to any other influence than that of your own wishes, freely at the polls expressed? 6th. Are you willing to have us go to the world that old York has so far forgotten her history, and her traditions as to trust her fortunes to the tender mercies of St. John, and to increase the influence of St. John in the same proportion that she diminishes her own? The opponents of the government are seeking to win in York, and they hope by corrupt influences to make York a consenting party to her own defeat; will you submit to this? YOUNG MEN OF YORK: The government which placed the franchise in your hands, appeals to you to give it your confidence and record your vote in its favor. A vote for the government ticket is a vote for York. A vote for the opposition ticket or any part of it is a vote against York.

FLECTORS OF YORK: "Don't swap horses while you are crossing a stream"

Strike and Spare Not. From Westmorland's bleak marshes And the fog banks of St. John, Comes a brawling band of bribers, Gregory leads them on, With money and with slander To steal York's rights away: UP YORK AND AT THEM, Blair leads the way.

The opposition call themselves the temperance ticket. Yet as Thomas Colter said: "There is only one total abstainer on it, and one of them, G. F. Gregory, is a partner in the biggest rum shop in town."

To the Young Men of York.

The young men whose names have been added to the voters lists since the passing of the franchise act of 1850, form a very considerable element in the electorate of York.

These young men who were given a voice in public affairs by the government, whose life is now threatened in York, will have a grand opportunity on the 23rd inst to show their loyalty to their native county by voting solidly for the government ticket.

The government candidates rely upon your intelligence not to mistake the nature of the issue, submitted to the electors of York. Rally round the government which had the courage to place on the statute books of the province a law conferring the full privileges of free citizenship on a large and intelligent body, who had prior to the passing of the franchise act been debarred from exercising any voice in the management of public affairs.

YOUNG MEN OF YORK: A contract to sell your native county has been signed, and you will be asked by the opposition to sanction the delivery of the goods on the 23rd.

You will be approached with arguments and influences alike insulting to your intelligence and your manhood. Show the schemers who have dared to bargain away the independence of York that the young men of York will be no party to any such disgraceful compact.

Rise in your might, go to the polls in body and teach these schemers from abroad and unfaithful ones at home, that the interests of York are safe in the hands of its young men. Bury the plotters—who would sell your birthright—under an avalanche of your indignant votes.

Vote solidly for the government ticket and snow the schemers under.

ST. JOHN INVADES YORK. The St. John members have invaded this county. They have not dared to come in openly; but they have sneaked in through the back roads of Prince William.

McKeown is on hand with abundance of money sent up from St. John. \$30,000 is the contribution of St. John to defeat York's best friends. They want to buy this county up. They boast that they can do it. Don't touch their money, but vote for York. If they force their money on you, still vote for York.

Send the hoodlums home. York wants no outside interference. Down with St. John interlopers and their candidates. Why is St. John making such an effort? Because Blair will not be its pilot too as Colter has promised to be.

The Markets. There has been a good attendance at the market this week and prices as a rule are a little better. Beef 6 to 7 cts per lb. by the cwt. 7 to 8 cts by the bush; mutton 7 to 8 cts; lamb 6 cts; chickens 10 cts per pair 50 to 60 cts, small 45 cts; ducks 10 cts per pair; eggs per doz. 18 to 24 cts; butter 16 to 18 cts lb.; cheese 12 to 16 cts; hay \$8. to \$10. per ton; straw \$5 per ton; oats 60 cts per bush; buckwheat \$1.75 per cwt. A small quantity of apples were brought into market and realised \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bush. Green vegetables continue firm. The above are the only articles at present in the market.

A. E. Wilson, of St. John, late of the post office in this city, and a son of the rev. Dr. Wilson, was united in marriage to Miss Florence Black, daughter of G. F. Black, ex-M. P. P., at Baie Verte on Wednesday morning last. Before leaving St. John, his brother clerk in the post office at that city presented him with a handsome carriage, a pair of horses, and a desert spoon. The happy couple have gone for an extended tour to the west.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. WANTED. FARMS FOR SALE. A 8 I am expected to spend some of the coming winter months in England in the interests of the Brunswick agriculture, I am anxious to have an extensive list of farms to put before the public there, so that intending emigrants may, if possible, be attracted to this province. Persons having property for sale are requested to call on G. W. H. Boyd, at Fredericton, or to send a small fee charged for registration.

WM. H. BOYCE, Real Estate Agent, Fredericton, Oct. 20, 1850. 3 lines

Per S. S. Nova Scotian. JUST RECEIVED, 10 casks Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil (strictly pure).

R. CHESTNUT & SONS, Horse Nails. 80 BOXES HORSE NAILS (all perfect Nails) on hand.

BOUND TO WIN!

The Government Ticket in Great Favor Nomination Day.

ATTORNEY GENERAL BLAIR'S GREAT SPEECH.

His Masterly Reply to the Campaign of Slander.

WILSON RIDDLES GREGORY'S SPEECH.

Anderson and Thomas Colter Enthusiastically Received.

THE ELECTORS DETERMINED TO CRUSH OUT THE HOME ENEMIES OF YORK.

No St. John Interference Wanted.

The nomination day proceedings broke the backbone of the opposition party in this county—the home enemies of York, and left not the slightest shadow of doubt that the solid government ticket will be elected by increased majorities over their magnificent vote in the January elections. The hundreds of electors from the country districts seemed full alive to the importance of next Thursday's contest. After hearing the speeches of the different candidates they felt more than ever satisfied that the struggle is one between York county and her enemies in St. John, who have organized an opposition here with the hope of destroying old York's influence in the government of the county. There was no enthusiasm for the opposition speakers—no demonstrations of approval save the noise made by a little band of clappers led by Jimmy and Ossie Crockett.

A. G. Blair, Wm. Wilson, John Anderson and Thos. Colter were nominated as the government ticket.

Geo. F. Gregory, Wm. K. Allen, Geo. J. Colter and Walter McFarlane were the opposition ticket.

The government candidates were nominated by the following gentlemen, viz:

- E. Vanwart, St. Mary's,
- Daniel Elliott, Stanley,
- Othmar Sharp, Southampton,
- Eben Miller,
- L. C. Macnutt,
- J. S. Crockett, Bright,
- F. Farrell,
- C. Carlisle, Douglas,
- Hon. A. F. Randolph,
- Henry Chestnut,
- M. S. Hall,
- Jas Devere,
- J. P. Murray,
- Jas H. Hawthorn,
- Samuel Owen,
- Jas E. Simmons,
- Andrew Lipsett,
- M. McNamee,
- Jacob Hazleton,
- J. A. Morrison,
- Fred T. Thompson,
- Ansor Brewer, Douglas,
- M. Tennant,
- A. F. Edgecombe,
- W. A. Quinn,
- R. A. Estey,
- Geo. H. Davis,
- M. Robinson, Manages-Sutton,
- C. E. Dunphy, Douglas,
- Jno Hammond, Southampton,
- G. A. Jamieson,
- Dr. E. M. Henry,
- G. A. Lounsbury,
- John Owens,
- W. T. Whitehead,
- George L. Pugh, and 800 others.

HON. MR. BLAIR

was the first speaker. Mr. Blair's effort to dictate terms as to how long the premier should speak consumed some time to effect, as Mr. Blair said he proposed, as in the past, to take his own course in addressing the people without reference to any recommendations of Mr. Gregory. The premier has been speaking day after day during the contest and his voice was not up to the standard, but his speech was a most effective one and the attempt of the Crocketts and other clappers, whom Mr. Gregory had scattered through the audience, to prevent Mr. Blair from getting a hearing were abortive and disgusted all fair-minded people present. The premier first took up the causes which had led to the county being plunged into the turmoil and strife of another election, and exposed Mr. Gregory's silly disclaimer that he had anything to do with the election protest, with telling effect. Mr. Gregory interrupting, said he did not have anything to do with it—those were his exact words—later on he denied having said so. Mr. Blair stated that he did not think it was creditable for anyone who had attained the full stature of a man, every time he was beaten, to whine and cry like a body. Such ranting hypocrisy as that of the self-selected champion of purity would not go down with the people.

Now, that he had secured an immense electioneering fund from St. John, no doubt he would make a desperate effort to stamp down bribery and corruption in York. It was no wonder Mr. Gregory was ashamed of the protest, but he could not escape the fact that he was behind it. The people had not forgotten that on a declaration day in January last, this man, who knew nothing but vengeance, who had no motives but malice, whose policy was a policy of personal revenge, intimidated as clearly as man could intimate that a protest would be filed. In his office were the papers drawn, and some of them in his hand-writing, and he was who had for months gone nosing around the county for information on which to base the petition. (Applause.) If Mr. Gregory did not approve of the petition, what business had he now before the electors of York? He it was who had handed money over personally to parties in Prince William, Canterbury front, and Southampton to carry on the election in January last, which he had the effrontery to claim was a pure election. Proceeding, the attorney general pointed out that the present election was of vital importance—upon it depended the existence of the government, and the position York had

at 1885? Why did not the Gleaser follow his example? Was it because he and that paper were drawing thousands of dollars a year from the provincial treasury, (cheers) Mr. Gregory might try to make it appear that he was not responsible for the petition against the government candidates who had been elected by such magnificent majorities in January last. Did he suppose that the electors had forgotten his threat made on last declaration day that the successful candidates had not heard the last of that January election, (Great applause) Gregory's attempt to pose as a party of purity would not go down with the electors. The petition was filed not in the interest of purity—not in the interest of honest government—but with the hope of giving the candidate of malice and hatred the opportunity of venting his personal spite and spleen against the attorney general. (Cheers.) He did not think the people of York approved of this attempt to set aside their honest judgment of January last. (Great applause.) Would the opposition say that they intended running a pure election? (Hear, hear.) Would they say that they did not expect to see thousands of dollars in the pocket of the next? (Applause.) Would they dare to say that they did not expect the great bulk of their election funds from St. John whose members jealous of York's influence in the government were trying to move Heaven and earth in the past what we government ticket in this struggle? (Cheers.) It was not until certain of the St. John members came here and held private meetings with the attorney general's worst enemy and one or two others that an opposition ticket could be formed in York county (Hear, hear.) The people of old York would tell the St. John faction by their votes on Thursday next that they were capable of attending to their own affairs—of making their own tickets—of saying who should represent them in the local legislature. (Great applause.) St. John had shown in the past what they might expect from their members in the future should they succeed in defeating the Blair government in the coming contest. They had tried to rob us of the seat of government. (Hear, hear.) They had tried to take away our law courts (Applause) and many of them were attending seeking to destroy our university. (Cheers.) The only chance that St. John could make against this government was that Blair and his colleagues had done too much for York. (Hear, hear.) The people of the county were more than going to condemn the government on any such cry as that.

A voice—You get me not. (Great applause.) Mr. Wilson then took up the different canvasses that the opposition have been using in the present campaign, and with laughter, applause and cheers exposed every one of them. He read from the official debater to show that the policy of the opposition from 1885 to 1889 had been in favor of a reduction of the stamptage, and he produced evidence to show that after the election of January last, the opposition were prepared to reduce the stamptage to 80 cents if the Northumberland members who had been elected as independents would only join hands with them to defeat the Blair government. (Applause.) His reading of George J. Colter's resolution in the assembly in 1885 strongly favoring a reduction of the stamptage was received with tremendous applause. Taking up the fisheries question he showed that if there was anything objectionable in the act introduced by the government, that the opposition was responsible for it, as the act had passed with only one dissenting voice, and that Messrs. Hanington, Stockton and our own Geo. J. Colter had voted in its favor. (Cheers.) Referring to the matter of the public health act he proved by several members of the county council who were present that that act was in which the opposition had declined loudly, had not cost the county even one cent. (Applause.) Referring to the Leary scandal, Mr. Wilson entered into full particulars of the charge—how it had been made, how it had been refuted, and how Dr. Atkinson as the vehicle through which to vent his malice against the attorney general—and how it had miserably failed. After the fullest investigation of the foul charge, the committee to whom it had been referred, brought in a report fully absolving the attorney general. (Cheers.) The minority report, signed by the man who had made the charge, Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. Pinney also was to the effect that there was no evidence to warrant the charge; and later a resolution was passed by the legislature declaring the charge against Mr. Blair to have been malicious. (Cheers.) Out of a house of 41 members, composed of government supporters, only eight members could be found who would not declare that the charge was malicious. (Cheers.) Included in the eight was Dr. Atkinson, the man who had handed in the charge, while it is worthy of note that Mr. Blair did not vote, or ask to vote on the resolution which so unmistakably declared his innocence. (Cheers.)

Mr. Wilson then pointed with satisfaction to the many good measures passed by the government and will never give up his very able speech three hearty cheers were given for the government ticket, seven-eighths of the large audience joining in the cheers.

MR. GREGORY followed the attorney general, and made a very ill-considered speech which he attempted to reply to the continuing arguments of the leader of the government. His remarks created no enthusiasm except among his dozen or so of colleagues, whose noisy demonstrations disgusted independent electors.

MR. WILSON came forward and was received with hearty applause and cheers. Mr. Gregory, he said, occupied a peculiar position in this contest. He was now condemning the acts of the government which he and the Gleaser newspaper had approved of for many years. He had attended the government convention at which he (Wilson) was nominated in 1885. He had also attended the convention of government supporters in 1886 when a solid ticket of four was put in the field. From 1883 when this government came into power down to 1887 Mr. Gregory and the Gleaser had approved of every act of the Blair administration. Many of these acts he now condemns. If the measures passed by this government between those years are now so bad in the eyes of Gregory and the Gleaser surely they were equally bad when they were endorsing them. (Hear, hear and cheers.) Why then did not the leader of the present opposition withdraw his support from the Blair government as far back as 1884

or 1885? Why did not the Gleaser follow his example? Was it because he and that paper were drawing thousands of dollars a year from the provincial treasury, (cheers) Mr. Gregory might try to make it appear that he was not responsible for the petition against the government candidates who had been elected by such magnificent majorities in January last. Did he suppose that the electors had forgotten his threat made on last declaration day that the successful candidates had not heard the last of that January election, (Great applause) Gregory's attempt to pose as a party of purity would not go down with the electors. The petition was filed not in the interest of purity—not in the interest of honest government—but with the hope of giving the candidate of malice and hatred the opportunity of venting his personal spite and spleen against the attorney general. (Cheers.) He did not think the people of York approved of this attempt to set aside their honest judgment of January last. (Great applause.) Would the opposition say that they intended running a pure election? (Hear, hear.) Would they say that they did not expect to see thousands of dollars in the pocket of the next? (Applause.) Would they dare to say that they did not expect the great bulk of their election funds from St. John whose members jealous of York's influence in the government were trying to move Heaven and earth in the past what we government ticket in this struggle? (Cheers.) It was not until certain of the St. John members came here and held private meetings with the attorney general's worst enemy and one or two others that an opposition ticket could be formed in York county (Hear, hear.) The people of old York would tell the St. John faction by their votes on Thursday next that they were capable of attending to their own affairs—of making their own tickets—of saying who should represent them in the local legislature. (Great applause.) St. John had shown in the past what they might expect from their members in the future should they succeed in defeating the Blair government in the coming contest. They had tried to rob us of the seat of government. (Hear, hear.) They had tried to take away our law courts (Applause) and many of them were attending seeking to destroy our university. (Cheers.) The only chance that St. John could make against this government was that Blair and his colleagues had done too much for York. (Hear, hear.) The people of the county were more than going to condemn the government on any such cry as that.

A voice—You get me not. (Great applause.) Mr. Wilson then took up the different canvasses that the opposition have been using in the present campaign, and with laughter, applause and cheers exposed every one of them. He read from the official debater to show that the policy of the opposition from 1885 to 1889 had been in favor of a reduction of the stamptage, and he produced evidence to show that after the election of January last, the opposition were prepared to reduce the stamptage to 80 cents if the Northumberland members who had been elected as independents would only join hands with them to defeat the Blair government. (Applause.) His reading of George J. Colter's resolution in the assembly in 1885 strongly favoring a reduction of the stamptage was received with tremendous applause. Taking up the fisheries question he showed that if there was anything objectionable in the act introduced by the government, that the opposition was responsible for it, as the act had passed with only one dissenting voice, and that Messrs. Hanington, Stockton and our own Geo. J. Colter had voted in its favor. (Cheers.) Referring to the matter of the public health act he proved by several members of the county council who were present that that act was in which the opposition had declined loudly, had not cost the county even one cent. (Applause.) Referring to the Leary scandal, Mr. Wilson entered into full particulars of the charge—how it had been made, how it had been refuted, and how Dr. Atkinson as the vehicle through which to vent his malice against the attorney general—and how it had miserably failed. After the fullest investigation of the foul charge, the committee to whom it had been referred, brought in a report fully absolving the attorney general. (Cheers.) The minority report, signed by the man who had made the charge, Dr. Atkinson, and Mr. Pinney also was to the effect that there was no evidence to warrant the charge; and later a resolution was passed by the legislature declaring the charge against Mr. Blair to have been malicious. (Cheers.) Out of a house of 41 members, composed of government supporters, only eight members could be found who would not declare that the charge was malicious. (Cheers.) Included in the eight was Dr. Atkinson, the man who had handed in the charge, while it is worthy of note that Mr. Blair did not vote, or ask to vote on the resolution which so unmistakably declared his innocence. (Cheers.)

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dominion election. I say that such conduct on the part of liberal conservatives in the lower end of the city, is in comprehensible to the great majority of that party in this county. They may sow the wind now, but they will reap the whirlwind hereafter. Yours, etc.,

Consistency. Oct. 18th, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. SECOND PAGE. Wanted—Farm For Sale. Wm H Boyce. Notice. Central Fire Insurance Co.

LOCAL NEWS. REBUILDING HIS MILL.—Fred Moore, who rebuilt his mill at Woodstock, which was destroyed by fire a week ago, has just received a new one at a reduced price. Six new single machines have been ordered.

HARVEST STATION FAIR.—Arrangements for a new fair for the holding of the annual show and fair on Thursday, the 30th inst. A fine list of premiums have been offered, and everything will be done to render the annual gathering a success.

MINING LICENSES.—At the sale of mining licenses at the Crown Land offices on Wednesday last, two square miles of mining in St. John county were sold to J. S. Gilbert and J. S. Kinney; and one square mile in Northumberland county went to John Gray and Allan Toner.

FOOTBALL.—The game of football played on the athletic grounds between the High school students and the Normal school students, on Saturday the 13th inst, was the first match of the season. The grounds were a bad contest, and the game was won by the High school.

THE LUMBER BUSINESS.—The export of sleepers to the American markets practically ceased this week. The effect of the McKinley bill in placing 40 cents ad valorem upon this industry, has already been felt in the lumber trade. A well known lumber

POETRY.

HOW HAYSEED BOUGHT A WATCH.

When Farmer Hayseed struck the oil He sold his farm, and with his soil Still clinging to his gaiters brown, He joyfully took a trip to town.

SELECT STORY.

THE PIONEERS.

By J. Finimore Cooper. AUTHOR OF "THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS," "THE PATHFINDER," "HOMEROUND BOUND," ETC.

complice throughout. A complaint has been made to your father, and he has granted a search. "I know it all," interrupted Elizabeth. "I know it all. The forms of the law must be complied with, however; the search must be made, the deer found, and the penalty paid. But I must retort your own question. Have you lived so long in our family not to know us? Look at me, Oliver Edwards. Do I appear like one who would permit the man that has just saved her life to linger in a jail for so small a sum as this fine? No, no, sir; my father is a judge, but he is a man and a Christian. It is all understood, and no harm shall follow."

There is something in this affair that I do not comprehend; but tell the Judge Stocking he has friends as well as judges in us. Do not let the old man experience unnecessary nervousness at this rupture. It is impossible that you could increase his claims here; neither shall they be diminished by anything you have said. Mr. Edwards, I wish you happiness, and warmer friends.

THE PEOPLE OF MALTA. The population of Malta is almost exclusively Roman Catholic, and the difficulties about Maltese marriages now under discussion arise from the fact that canon law is recognized as the civil law of Malta. The population is increasing at a rapid rate, early marriages being encouraged by the Church, which provides each young man with a small dowry. There is a large emigration of the surplus population to the Northern Shores of Africa, where the Maltese language is an advantage in trading with the Arabs, and where there is a demand for labor. Many of the large and beautiful churches met with throughout the islands have been built by voluntary labor, and nearly all the amusements and pastimes of the people are associated with Church festivals.

WHOLE WHEAT. To prove that white flour does not meet the requirements of the body, Magendie fed it wholly to a number of dogs, and at the end of 40 days they died. Others to which he gave the wheatmeal, at the end of this time were in first-class condition. More than half the children under twelve years of age have decayed teeth, owing to the insufficient supply of the required mineral ingredients, and this deficiency is caused as a rule by eating white bread. Dyspepsia, constipation, loss of nerve power and many other diseases are produced by improper feeding. Sulphur is required for growth of the hair, yet white flour does not contain a trace; the phosphates are also notably lacking, and these substances are absolutely necessary in animal economy. When flour is made of the whole grain of wheat we have an article of food which contains all the elements the body requires for support; and this flour should be universally used, in spite of the false aesthetic taste that demands "white loaf."

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