

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been refitted and painted in the most attractive style. It is an elegant gentlemen's parlor, with a billiard room, and a first-class dining room on the ground floor. Perfect ventilation pervades throughout. Large and airy bedrooms, commodious bath rooms and closets on each floor, and is capable of accommodating over 100 guests.

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

RAILROADS.

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. In Effect May 20th, 1889.

PARSONS, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN for Chatham. LEAVE FREDERICTON 3:00 p.m. GIBSON, 3:45, Marville, 4:15, Manville, 4:45, Durham, 5:15, Cross River, 5:45, Upper Lake, 6:15, Lower Lake, 6:45, Upper New Brunswick, 7:15, Chatham Junction, 8:00, arrive at Chatham, 8:30.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. 1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889. On and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO. ALL RAIL LINE BOSTON, &c. The Short Line to Montreal, &c. ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON. EASTERN STANDARD TIME. 7:00 A. M. - Express for St. John and intermediate stations.

LEAVE GIBSON. 7:15 A. M. - Mixed for Woodstock, and points north. ARRIVE AT GIBSON. 8:15 P. M. - Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 1st, All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT. -UNLIKE ANY OTHER.- AS MUCH FOR INTERNAL AS FOR EXTERNAL USE. ORIGINATED BY AN OLD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

HEALTH FOR ALL! HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They regulate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Obstructions incident to Female Life.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, softness and richness.

ALLAN LINE. STEAMSHIPS. 1889. Winter Arrangements, 1890. This Company's Lines are composed of magnificent, Clyde-built iron steamships.

WEEKLY MAIL LINE. Selling from Liverpool on THURSDAY, and from Halifax on SATURDAY, via English Bay to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

Wm. Thomson & Co. Agents. ST. JOHN N. B. Their stock is now complete and they are receiving new goods every week.

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER. PUREST, STRONCEST, BEST, CONTAINS NO ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES, OR ANY INJURIOUS MATERIALS.

I CURE FITS! When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return as soon as you get out of my hands.

Kennedy's Hotel, ST. ANDREWS, N. B. ANGUS KENNEDY, Proprietor. This popular hotel has lately been improved and renovated throughout and fitted with all the modern improvements.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS. The Trotter in England.

John Splan, in a letter to the New York Sportsman, dated London, Eng., December 10, says: In reply to your letter asking me to give my views of the American trotter in England, I will say that the trotter himself is very scarce.

THE ARIZONA KICKER. We extract the following from the last issue of the Arizona Kicker:

FARMING MATTERS. The value of poultry to the man of ordinary moderate means, is not appreciated as it should be.

WHAT IS THE HEN GOOD FOR? There is a statement before us of the number of eggs that hens of different breeds lay.

HOW TO TEST A DUCK'S AGE. Are you fond of duck? Do you shoot your game or buy it? If you buy it how do you know it is young or old?

STANLEY AND HIS MEN. The following incident throws a good deal of light upon Stanley's method of dealing with his men.

SOME OF THE GREAT TUNNELS. Speaking of untiring New York with her step-sister cities, what on earth or in the waters under the earth has become of the great Hudson River tunnel?

A SHOELER CROWD. Seven ladies and eleven gentlemen, says the Philadelphia Record, were landed from a Pullman palace car in Cincinnati.

THE ROTARY SNOW PLOW. The use of the Colorado Midland rotary snow shovel on the Denver, Texas, and Fort Worth seems to have created a mild sensation.

CHARMING DUET OF POLITENESS. Old Judge Fernald, of Santa Barbara, has the reputation of being the politest man in California.

SOMETHING LIKE IT. One of our neighbors, a little boy of nine years, had learned his week at Sunday school.

A NATURAL ERROR. The paper tells of a gold nugget weighing three pounds. I thought gold came in quarts, William! said Mrs. Bunker.

TWO LETTERS. HERB. Sealakin seque. Please, dear Jacques. No seal Jacques. Can't stand request.

THE GRAND OLDIMAN

The Eightieth Birthday of Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

However men may differ from Mr. Gladstone in politics, all have a kindly feeling for him in his old age. He celebrated his eightieth birthday last Sunday. He is certainly one of the most remarkable men of the century—remarkable for his great intellectual gifts, for his eloquence, and for his wonderful physical preservation.

There is a statement before us of the number of eggs that hens of different breeds lay. It is the best of the kind, and is very carefully compiled. The breeds are ranked as follows: Plymouth Rocks, 200; Langshans, 180; Hamburgs, 160; Creve Coeurs, 145; Games, 140; Dominiques, 140; La Fleche, 135; Brahams, 130; Partridge Cochins, 120.

Are you fond of duck? Do you shoot your game or buy it? If you buy it how do you know it is young or old? Do you want to know? I'll tell you. Take the duck by the neck, and feel the length, straight from the shoulder, by the lower part of the bill. If the bill breaks from where it joins the meat then the duck is young.

Stanley and his men. The following incident throws a good deal of light upon Stanley's method of dealing with his men. He had much trouble with his men on account of their propensity to steal, the results of which brought upon the expedition much actual disaster.

Some of the great tunnels. Speaking of untiring New York with her step-sister cities, what on earth or in the waters under the earth has become of the great Hudson River tunnel?

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Rousing Receptions

AT BURT'S CORNER.

A Successful Meeting.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL DEFINES AND DEFENDS THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

AT MARYSVILLE

Mr. Blair's Splendid Reception.

THE SMARTEST TOWN IN THE PROVINCE SOLID FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gregory's Fallacies Exposed and Convincingly Answered.

In all the River Parishes the Government is gaining ground every day. Mr. Anderson is a tower of strength in Kingsclear, Prince William and Southampton, and both he and Mr. Bellamy will pull a magnificent vote. As the motives that inspire Mr. Gregory's appearance in the field are becoming more clearly apparent, the little strength the opposition ticket ever had is fast coming out. The meeting at Burt's Corner Wednesday evening was one of the best of the campaign. Despite the stormy weather the Hall was well filled with a most attentive and appreciative audience. Mr. Blair and Mr. Anderson were the speakers, and Mr. Thomas Murray occupied the chair.

HON. MR. BLAIR.

The Premier spoke with telling effect. He pointed out the reasons which had influenced the Government in bringing on the elections at the present time; namely:

The Extension of the Franchise; the expressed wishes of the members of the House; the fact that an election to fill three seats must necessarily take place in the important constituency of Saint John, and the importance of avoiding three months of turmoil, excitement and prostration of business produced when the elections take place in the summer. He felt that after a three week's campaign the people would feel as well able to make their choice as though they had three months at their disposal. Viewed from the standpoint of his own personal interests he could have desired a longer time in which to put his case before the people, because he found the more opportunity the people have of hearing the claims of the Government the more determined they became to vote down the malignant, personal opposition that was being raised against him. Mr. Gregory had been fully prepared to answer to atoms if he could the Government party in York, which he had always been identified, and which had given him his vote in the past. He held himself in readiness now or any time to place to give a substantial reason for every act the Government had been the author of during that period. It was quite possible that an astute lawyer like Mr. Gregory who desired to be very cautious and very judicious, very critical and very suspicious, and wholly blinded by personal prejudice, might be able to go through all the transactions of the last seven years and say this thing was done wrong and that thing was done wrong and make quite a case against the government, or any other government that ever existed.

In reply to the charge that the Government had not fulfilled the pledges they had made, as contained in the Gleaner, he pointed out that up to two years ago when Mr. Gregory and himself had disagreed, Mr. Blair had been a most warm, a most ardent supporter of his. Up to that very moment every solitary act that the Government did was approved by that paper without any qualification whatever. The very figures in the paper were quoted against it were then quoted in its favor. For the last two years that paper had pursued a policy of

Falsehood, Scandal and Venomous Hostility. To what this paper had said up to the present time he had no opportunity of replying. He thought before the people of York condemned him on the strength of statements emanating from such a source and inspired by motives so entirely unworthy as that he should have the opportunity of saying what he had to say on his own behalf. (Applause.) They would not condemn him at all events absolutely unheard. There were some of his former friends who, with their own hands, had taken up a word in defence of himself, had condemned him because of these wholesale accusations with which the constituency had been flooded. But he was glad to say that by the larger portion of those life-long friends would not condemn him before the evidence was heard. That paper had great opportunities of injuring Mr. Blair, but it had not done so. It had its own friends that it circulated and they had taken it into their homes and there week after week month after month it had deposited its venomous blood and slander. It was not surprising that such constant and reiterated attacks, to which he having no paper of his own had no opportunity to reply, should have taken effect upon the minds of some of his friends. It would take three weeks to refer to all the inventions of malignity that that paper had for the past two years.

But he would endeavour to deal with a few of the most utterly scandalous and disseminable of these statements and then ask if a newspaper which could invent such falsehoods ought to be believed in anything it states at all.

One statement made by that paper was that there had been a deficit last seven years this Government had been in power of over \$400,000. How did the Gleaner arrive at these figures? By charging against this Government the \$221,000 of outstanding indebtedness which this Government found awaiting payment when they came into power, for not one dollar of which this administration was responsible. There had been no such deficit nor any deficit at all, the fact being that from 1883 down to 1888 the net surplus was \$66,000, of income over expenditure. The surplus in 1884 was \$17,000, in 1885 \$84,000, in 1886, \$11,000, in 1887 there was a deficit of \$2,000 and in 1888 of \$4,000, which small deficits were far more than accounted for by the exceptional and extraordinary damages wrought by freshets in those two years. The expenditure was in the Public Works Department alone—a Department which was now managed as never had been managed before, and as perhaps, when Mr. Ryan should cease to control it, it never would be managed again.

In addition to that the Gleaner charged with expending on capital account among other things the sum of \$132,000, in building the House of Assembly. Now, what possible credence could be made to anything that paper said? The fact was that the building was built and completed in 1881, and it was not until the second session after its occupation that the present Government came into power. Every dollar of that \$132,000 was spent years before this Government came into power at all.

Then it was charged that the Fredericton Bridge, which cost the country \$128,000. The money was not the least amount that had been spent on the Fredericton Bridge in every way, shape or form was \$89,000, in which sum was included the cost of its maintenance and repairs ever since it was built, and all the other alterations that had been made upon the original plans, and which alterations had made the Bridge what it was to-day one of the strongest and most substantial structures of its kind in America. Describing the Bridge as it stood to-day he asked the audience if they did not think they had received

Good Value for Their Money. (Loud Applause and Cries of Yes.) We have the persons charged with bribery and corruption made against himself by that paper beneath contempt. There was not a man to be found in the County of York who would believe that he had put in his pocket a portion of every large contract that the Government had made, as that paper had stated. He did not think so scandalous a charge had ever before without foundation been made against a public man.

Mr. Blair then dealt in a luminous way with the financial management of the Government, and showed the many ways in which the cost of administration had been diminished—except in those departments which

The People Would Not Permit to be Diminished. Such as roads and bridges and other necessary public works, and in those matters the Government had dealt with the people generally. He showed that over \$300,000 a year had been saved in contingencies alone by this Government and that in Executive Council the saving had been \$300,000 per year more in the cost of the Legislature \$200,000 per year had been saved. He defied the face of clay to challenge the accuracy of these figures.

Mr. Blair then dealt with the statement that Mr. Blair had heard Mr. Gregory had made that it cost Mr. Blair \$200 to go to Ottawa, while it only cost Mr. Gregory from \$90 to \$125. He was heartily cheered when he stated that he had been in the Province represented at Ottawa and elsewhere where the public men of other Provinces had been met and entertained, in a way that would bring the Province into disrepute? He

Not Going to Bring his Province into Disrepute if it cost a thousand dollars to maintain its standing in that respect.

It was stated that the Province while it had held its own financially had the benefit of a larger revenue than the old Government had. This was correct, but he pointed out that increased income had not been got by changing an increased rate of stamps and by the manner in which the fisheries had been managed. In his exposition of the way in which the Government had handled both the fisheries and the stamps, he was applauded. It was true that the expenditure was greater than that of the old Government. It was also true that the Province had to spend at the present time \$60,000 more or interest than at the time the former administration left office, which was entirely owing to the railway subsidies authorized by their predecessors. For that item he neither claimed nor disclaimed responsibility. It was simply a fact, and it was also a fact that the outlay for interest would continue to increase until all the obligations then incurred had been met.

He pointed out that on the **Great Roads and Bridges of the County of York** from 1876 down to 1882 there had been spent \$44,700, while in the seven years the present Government had been in power there had been expended \$71,900, or a yearly average of \$10,285. (Applause.) And while the expenditure for this important service had thus been almost doubled the money had been spent to much greater advantage. Under the old Government a bridge had been built across the Mouth of the Keswick costing \$1400 that would not bear its own weight. The present bridge, a covered bridge, and a much superior structure in every way had cost little over half that amount.

The management of the fisheries had been a great question. He dealt with this subject at length and justified the course of the Government. It was said to be a grievance that they should issue grants to settlers bounding them four rods off the water.

Many of these Settlers Were Mere Speculators.

Who desired to get possession of valuable fishing privileges. Was it right that the Government should sell these privileges to those people for a mere song in order that the grantee might lease them to foreign fishermen for hundreds and thousands of dollars a year? He held that those valuable privileges should not be sold to anybody for their own benefit and speculation, but should be used to derive a revenue for the whole people to whom they properly belonged. This was a policy which Mr. Gregory was now condemning but which he heartily supported and justified when it was adopted and down to the time of his personal falling out with himself. As to whether, however, these streams should be leased or simply given to the fishermen who were benefited by the day at so much per rod, the Government would at the proper time take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Blair then described the efforts he had made to abolish the Legislative Council. He assured the audience that not a solitary appointment would be made to that Council until enough could be made

to wipe it out of existence. which was what the Government intended to do at the earliest opportunity that offered. Referring to the statement that Mr. Blair and others had been offered seats unconditionally in the Legislative Council he said there is not that man living that will dare to say that he was offered or tendered or had suggested to him by anybody authorized to speak on the government's behalf, a seat in the Legislative Council. He would venture to say when he came to address the electors of the City of Saint John within a few days that

Mr. Rourke Would Not Dare to Say that directly or indirectly in any shape form or fashion any such offer was made to him. The audience became convulsed with laughter when he described the efforts of the Hon. Robert Young to entrap him into filling the vacancies in the Council in the hope that Mr. Young would assist to bow them out. He said that he had fought the Government for all these years from the beginning to the end and had fought nothing harder than he had fought abolition. "I know too much of my friend Robert to say on any supposition he would make. If those appointments were made at the present time the plausible Robert would not be long in inventing an excuse for a change of base. And if the Council were not abolished it would be said that it was a scheme got up between Mr. Blair and Mr. Young to defeat the abolition of the Council. Or no, no, no, no; I don't fall into any such trap as that." (Laughter.)

The speaker then pointed out the **The Inconsequent Attitude Mr. Gregory Occupied.** He posed as an Independent because he dared not avow his real intentions toward the Government, which was one of unconcealed hostility. Mr. Gregory had charged the government in his card with having become arrogant; said that the course of the Legislature had been careless, uninteresting and unimproving; and that at no time during the history of the Province had the necessity of a strong and vigilant opposition to the Government been more apparent than during the life of the House just dissolved. Well, for two and a half years of the life of the House just dissolved Mr. Gregory had supported the Government

and approved of its acts, and had never changed his mind until he fell out with himself. Mr. Gregory gave reasons in his card which were sufficient to turn out any Government; yet he had not the honesty or integrity of Mr. Ryan. The work was not done by him (Mr. Blair) nor any other member of the county of York. He had no hesitation in saying that if there was one man holding office in the Government who would submit that a man who was not honest and fair in avowing his opposition to the Government was not a man to be elected to look after honest government.

If the existing vote in the House was Mr. Gregory's how many seconds would it take to liberate as to whether he should turn the Government out? Yet he wants to be returned as an independent representative. It was perfectly paralyzing that a man of Mr. Gregory's experience should put himself in such a position as he had. The people did not want to give any man a roving commission to go into the Legislature and do just what he pleased with the Government.

He Should Avow His Intentions Openly and then let the people say whether they want him or not. He (Gregory) had associated Mr. Allen, a very worthy young man indeed, with him on his ticket—in fact he had written Mr. Allen's card—and yet Mr. Allen avowed himself a straight oppositionist. Mr. Allen's appearance in the field was accounted for solely because the Government had not seen fit to make a certain appointment which Mr. Allen desired to have made. Did Mr. Gregory propose to take Mr. Allen into the House and deposit him in the dark valley of opposition and then leave him there, while from the mountain of independent Mr. Gregory in his capacity of watchman looked calmly down upon the scene? (Great laughter.)

Was he going to be a sentinel in that lofty watch-tower to tell the Government when there was any approach? Was he going to sound the bugle and give the hoarse call to arms so that the Government might arise and resist the onslaught of the money? In the case of the Legislature \$200,000 per year had been saved. He defied the face of clay to find a fair-minded, candid man—who was not guilty of secretiveness himself—occupying Mr. Gregory had accused him of being a hypocrite, a traitor, a tyrant. Well, he did not know but that he was nearly as sociable, nearly as cheerful, nearly as agreeable a man to meet as Mr. Gregory. He did not think that if the people represented at Ottawa and elsewhere where the public men of other Provinces had been met and entertained, in a way that would bring the Province into disrepute? He

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The management of the fisheries had been a great question. He dealt with this subject at length and justified the course of the Government. It was said to be a grievance that they should issue grants to settlers bounding them four rods off the water.

Many of these Settlers Were Mere Speculators.

Who desired to get possession of valuable fishing privileges. Was it right that the Government should sell these privileges to those people for a mere song in order that the grantee might lease them to foreign fishermen for hundreds and thousands of dollars a year? He held that those valuable privileges should not be sold to anybody for their own benefit and speculation, but should be used to derive a revenue for the whole people to whom they properly belonged. This was a policy which Mr. Gregory was now condemning but which he heartily supported and justified when it was adopted and down to the time of his personal falling out with himself. As to whether, however, these streams should be leased or simply given to the fishermen who were benefited by the day at so much per rod, the Government would at the proper time take the subject into consideration.

Mr. Blair then described the efforts he had made to abolish the Legislative Council. He assured the audience that not a solitary appointment would be made to that Council until enough could be made

to wipe it out of existence. which was what the Government intended to do at the earliest opportunity that offered. Referring to the statement that Mr. Blair and others had been offered seats unconditionally in the Legislative Council he said there is not that man living that will dare to say that he was offered or tendered or had suggested to him by anybody authorized to speak on the government's behalf, a seat in the Legislative Council. He would venture to say when he came to address the electors of the City of Saint John within a few days that

Mr. Rourke Would Not Dare to Say that directly or indirectly in any shape form or fashion any such offer was made to him. The audience became convulsed with laughter when he described the efforts of the Hon. Robert Young to entrap him into filling the vacancies in the Council in the hope that Mr. Young would assist to bow them out. He said that he had fought the Government for all these years from the beginning to the end and had fought nothing harder than he had fought abolition. "I know too much of my friend Robert to say on any supposition he would make. If those appointments were made at the present time the plausible Robert would not be long in inventing an excuse for a change of base. And if the Council were not abolished it would be said that it was a scheme got up between Mr. Blair and Mr. Young to defeat the abolition of the Council. Or no, no, no, no; I don't fall into any such trap as that." (Laughter.)

The speaker then pointed out the **The Inconsequent Attitude Mr. Gregory Occupied.** He posed as an Independent because he dared not avow his real intentions toward the Government, which was one of unconcealed hostility. Mr. Gregory had charged the government in his card with having become arrogant; said that the course of the Legislature had been careless, uninteresting and unimproving; and that at no time during the history of the Province had the necessity of a strong and vigilant opposition to the Government been more apparent than during the life of the House just dissolved. Well, for two and a half years of the life of the House just dissolved Mr. Gregory had supported the Government

and approved of its acts, and had never changed his mind until he fell out with himself. Mr. Gregory gave reasons in his card which were sufficient to turn out any Government; yet he had not the honesty or integrity of Mr. Ryan. The work was not done by him (Mr. Blair) nor any other member of the county of York. He had no hesitation in saying that if there was one man holding office in the Government who would submit that a man who was not honest and fair in avowing his opposition to the Government was not a man to be elected to look after honest government.

If the existing vote in the House was Mr. Gregory's how many seconds would it take to liberate as to whether he should turn the Government out? Yet he wants to be returned as an independent representative. It was perfectly paralyzing that a man of Mr. Gregory's experience should put himself in such a position as he had. The people did not want to give any man a roving commission to go into the Legislature and do just what he pleased with the Government.

He Should Avow His Intentions Openly and then let the people say whether they want him or not. He (Gregory) had associated Mr. Allen, a very worthy young man indeed, with him on his ticket—in fact he had written Mr. Allen's card—and yet Mr. Allen avowed himself a straight oppositionist. Mr. Allen's appearance in the field was accounted for solely because the Government had not seen fit to make a certain appointment which Mr. Allen desired to have made. Did Mr. Gregory propose to take Mr. Allen into the House and deposit him in the dark valley of opposition and then leave him there, while from the mountain of independent Mr. Gregory in his capacity of watchman looked calmly down upon the scene? (Great laughter.)

Was he going to be a sentinel in that lofty watch-tower to tell the Government when there was any approach? Was he going to sound the bugle and give the hoarse call to arms so that the Government might arise and resist the onslaught of the money? In the case of the Legislature \$200,000 per year had been saved. He defied the face of clay to find a fair-minded, candid man—who was not guilty of secretiveness himself—occupying Mr. Gregory had accused him of being a hypocrite, a traitor, a tyrant. Well, he did not know but that he was nearly as sociable, nearly as cheerful, nearly as agreeable a man to meet as Mr. Gregory. He did not think that if the people represented at Ottawa and elsewhere where the public men of other Provinces had been met and entertained, in a way that would bring the Province into disrepute? He

Whose Character was Spotless and Defied Reproach it was Chief Commissioner Ryan. (Applause.) An honest, a truer man was not connected with the Government of any country, and though he had presided at the head of that department for a period of seven years, this was the first occasion on which any man in the House of it had dared to breathe a syllable of the doctrine of dishonesty against that gentleman. It would surprise everybody who had had any dealings with that gentleman in his department to hear that Mr. Gregory had had the supreme temerity to come upon this platform and heap reproaches upon his name. For two and a half years since this sidewalk was built Mr. Gregory and his newspaper allies had supported the Government and not a whisper was heard with respect to this outrageous transaction. He thought they had held back these accusations thinking they could successfully spring them upon the country a week or ten days before the election.

The people would gather from Mr. Gregory's speech the other night that ever since the difference between that gentleman and himself had occurred Mr. Gregory had been receiving his castles of steel in hand and that every time he (Blair) happened to sneeze he had made a note of it. (Laughter.) All these cast-iron movements had been carried on week after week, month after month, and it was only on Friday last that they were sprung upon the people when the elections came on. If Gregory or any man really had any complaints to make, or knew that there were any scandals existing, the fact that they kept their arrows in the quiver all that time was in itself a most suspicious circumstance. The Government was entitled to fair play, but fair-play was not what it was now receiving from the Government.

Mr. Gregory had charged against the Government that Mr. Wilson was holding positions which he had secured by Government influence and therefore he was not an Independent representative of the people because, as people would expect their representatives to criticize the acts of the Government. How had he proved that? Well, he said that Mr. Wilson had held the position of a commissioner to the University of New Brunswick between St. John and Portland; that he had got that position from the Government and therefore was under obligations to the Government, and was not a free agent.

What Were the Facts?

He pointed out that when the Legislature passed the Act which authorized the appointment of commissioners to prepare a scheme of Union between St. John and the University of New Brunswick, Mr. Fredericton asking that the Bill should be so framed that Portland should have one commissioner, St. John should appoint another, and the Government another. They were satisfied that Mr. Wilson was Secretary Treasurer of the county and a former councillor was a gentleman well-fitted for the position of a commissioner. The Government had no say whatever in that matter. In no sense or in any degree whatever was Mr. Wilson under any obligations to the Government.

That Mr. Gregory had said that Mr. Wilson was Registrar of the University. Well, that appointment was not made by the Government. There were only two members of the Senate of the University. But the Government did not appoint them; they were elected by the Alumni of the University. The fact that two of the men they were elected to be members of the Senate were also members of the Government was no disqualification to them. And being members of the Senate why should they not have the same right as any other members of the Senate to be appointed to fill a position of that kind. Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pugsley were only two out of the 12; their votes did not appoint Mr. Wilson. He pointed out that for 18 or 20 years the late Hon. Commissioner Ryan had been Registrar of the University while also holding the position of a Registrar of the University and it was never suggested that he was not an independent representative. He thought the exclusive right of the Government was

Unearthed this Mighty Maro's-Nest belonged to the astute gentleman who is now a candidate in this county.

Then Mr. Gregory had been examining the account of the Attorney General for stationery for the last year or two and he had been wearing out his arithmetical mind by calculating how many sheets of paper could be bought for \$281 and how long it would take to buy that quantity of paper. Mr. Gregory might have saved himself a great deal of trouble by simply ascertaining what the items were. A large proportion of that sum was made up of a cost of a type, and a great deal of the money was made up of things for a man to aspire to as a number of the Government. Without the help of a typewriter and the services of a shorthand writer no man would possibly attend to all the correspondence of the Attorney General's office and do anything else whatever. He thought the Opposition was getting down to a very small point indeed, seeing that the cost of the stationery for the last year or two had been hundreds of dollars as they do every year and controlled tremendous interests, when the critic's gigantic mind soared to the sublime height of criticizing a stationery bill of 1889. (Applause.)

If they were going to select a watchman to watch the stationery bill, he thought it would be possible to get a man of less imposing stature than to discharge those important duties fully. If there was anything the matter with these accounts did not the audience think that such a man as Mr. Dring, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Phinney and Mr. Dring would be selected to watch the stationery bill? These men were not so limited in intellect that they could not grapple with such a gigantic subject as that. If no better reason than that could be assigned for the selection of a man of such imposing stature, then the Government was indeed more faultless and had committed much less error than he (Blair) would be prepared to admit that they had committed.

Dealing with Mr. Gregory's charge against him that he spent \$300 on his Ottawa trips, even though he had a free pass over all the railways. Mr. Blair said the painful fact was that he

Never had Any Free Passes

to go to Ottawa. The audience here, as elsewhere, heartily applauded the Premier's remarks when he assured them that he did not propose to bring his Province into disrepute in Ottawa or anywhere else. When the people desired that he should do so, he himself directed his government, then he would with all humility solicit their permission to retire from the office which he held.

He pointed out that the old Government during the last hours of its life would now propose giving away, for \$500 had cost the country \$200,000 for \$300,000. It would be assumed that Mr. Gregory said that the purchase of the fishing rights of the Province above all other gifts of nature the Government had received was the fact that the fact was that there to-day on those rivers a single individual who had obtained his grant before Government came into power, that had he sold or leased his fishing privileges to the Government he would have pocketed a handsome sum of money. This one fact alone furnishing commentary upon Mr. Blair's charge that the Government would not buy the fishing rights of the Province at a public man's price of the position he held on

that subject. The Tobacco murders with whom Mr. Gregory sympathized, and whom he had unsuccessfully defended, were not fishing on Crown Lands but in front of ground belonging to private individuals. There were some people, Mr. Gregory among them, who seemed determined to mislead the minds of the public upon this question. Nobody knew better than he knew that the Government of this Province had nothing to do with the regulation or control of the inland fisheries of this Province. That he longed exclusively to the Dominion Government. The Provincial Government had just the same control over their water-fronts on these streams as any private owner had and no more.

A Private Owner Need not let his Neighbour Fish in front of his land unless he liked; neither make his charge. Years ago all the lands on that part of the Tobique where this tragedy occurred were granted to the New Brunswick railway company. That company had the same control over its property as any private owner would have over his, and he charged the Government with doing wrong in connection with the fisheries in a matter that they had nothing in the world to do with was grossly unfair. The people living along the fishing banks of the Tobique had derived ten times as much benefit from the money spent in their midst by these foreign fishermen and others, as if they had the free right of fishing themselves. Employment was given them and a market for their fish was raised. If these people thought it was not better to sell their water-fronts they would have held on to them, but they did not hold on to them.

This brought him to the specific charge made against him in connection with the Duganston and Renous Club. He was glad that Mr. Gregory had had the courage to make this charge, but it required some courage to make it. "It was deemed better," said Mr. Blair, "to leave all these rivers in order to preserve salmon fishing for the future; that officers or men should be appointed to see that there was no interference with fishing, to see that the pools are not swept out and destroyed and the fish destroyed by dynamite and other less means in season and always take his time. The Government may have been wrong in leasing these rivers, but we formed the best judgment we could on the question. The gentleman who is now condemning us for having adopted the policy, leased the rivers, who says that fishery policy is so worthy of condemnation, you will be surprised to hear heartily endorsed that policy and until he fell out with me—upon grounds which he says were political, though I was not aware of it—down to the very moment when he fell out with me, extending over a period of four years approval and

Endorsed the Policy Which he now Condemns. In 1888 we adopted the system of leasing these rivers. The leases that were made when he was supporting the Government, and at the time when it appears it would advise with him on such a variety of important subjects. Well, I am happy to say that when I advised with him I did not approve of the lease of the rivers. He approved of that policy when it was adopted and for four years afterward. Can you attach much value to this sudden reversal of opinion which he has held for these last four years? It may be that the privilege belongs exclusively to him to approve or to disapprove of the lease of the rivers, but I do not believe that he would have approved of it yesterday and condemn it today that yesterday approved. It is not a privilege claimed by many, and certainly one that is accorded to few. If a man says that today that a certain policy is atrocious when a short time ago he held up both hands in support of it, I think you would be justified in investigating the childlike innocence and sincerity of that man. Of course he has got to give some reasons for changing his views, but the mere fact that he fell out with me does not satisfactorily explain his getting out of the case. He has worn all these years and playing the role of a lightning-change artist by jumping into another one. If he condemns the Government he cannot do it without condemning himself. The same hand you lay upon me at this request to crush me must flatten him to the ground.

Well, gentlemen, we put up the Duganston and Renous from time to time for sale. I did not interest myself in the sale of the fisheries, but I remember the Surveyor General telling me that he wanted to sell these rivers. Here are the official records of that transaction. These rivers were offered for sale in March 1885 at the upset price of \$100 for the Duganston and \$50 for the Renous. Whoever took the lease had to bind themselves in a penalty that they would keep the rivers for a number of guardians for each year in the year as the governor in council would prescribe.

That Condition Seared Anybody From Buying.

They did not think they were good enough salmon-fishing rivers to warrant the expense involved. When they were offered in March, 1885, nobody would take them at any price. In March, 1886, they were offered and nobody wanted them. In March, 1887, they were offered but nobody wanted them. For three successive years they were offered and nobody would take them at all.

Now, I will tell you what occurred. Mr. James S. Neil and Mr. Matthew Tennant—the former of whom never voted for me in his life and has no claims on me whatsoever—were connected with the fishing, ascertaining that these rivers had not been sold, without a shadow or a hint of knowledge on my part, as they will swear to if necessary, went down to the Crown Land Office and offered to take these rivers at the upset price. Well, they were told that they could

POETRY.

THE HOMESTEAD.

The wind was on the water,
The waves broke on the shore,
The village tree tops bowed their heads
The sweeping gusts before;

SELECT STORY.

THE HIDDEN HAND

BY MRS. SCOTTHURST.

ARTHOUS OF "THE CURSE OF CLIFTON," "THE CHANGED BRIDE," ETC., ETC.

CONTINUED FROM THE CAPITAL.

Thursday he was sent in attendance upon the officer that carried despatches to General Quitman...

Herbert watched with sympathetic interest while Traverser opened the envelope and examined its contents.

When those cherished letters were all read and put away, Traverser stooped down and fished up from amidst envelopes, strings and waste paper...

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WHAT HE DID.

"Never," said I, "will I drop into any man's mouth like a ripe plum! If a man wants a girl she can refuse him twenty times, and he'll come back again more anxious than ever."

October had come, however, and Robin had not given me an opportunity to say yes or no.

WHAT CARED THEY FOR DEATH.

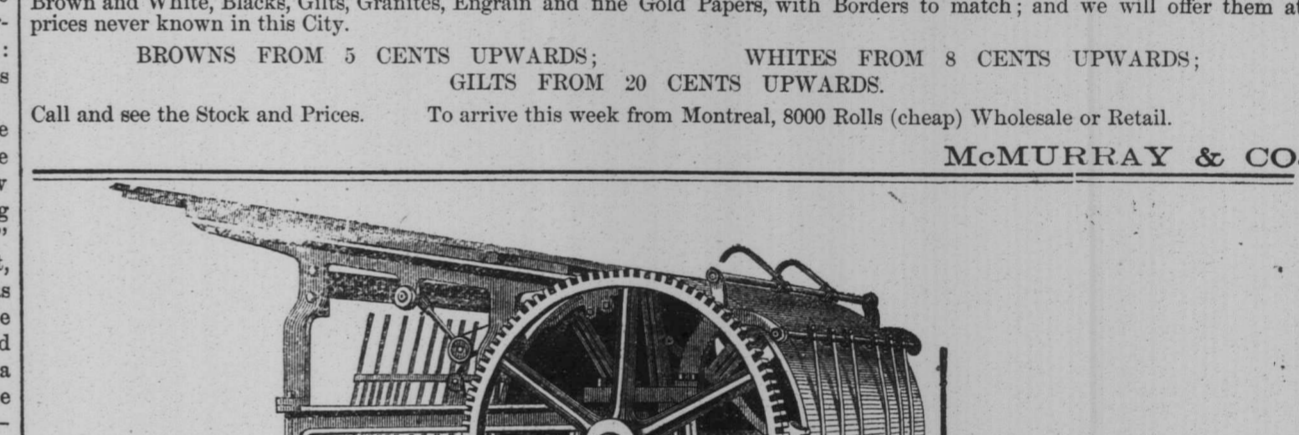
"Dead as a door nail!" It was a barkeeper's verdict. He lifted the head of a man who had slipped into a doubled-up position from a soap box...

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Campbell's Cathartic Compound

(Liquid.)

Campbell's Cathartic Compound. Cures Chronic Constipation, Costiveness, and all Complaints arising from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious Affections, Headache, Heartburn, Acidity of the Stomach, Rheumatism, Loss of Appetite, Gravel, Nervous Debility, Nausea, or Vomiting, &c.

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YOUNG MEN OLD MEN

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SLAKES IN HIS BLOOD.

A patient received at the John Hospital, Baltimore, has an abundance of slakes in his blood.

A patient received at the John Hospital, Baltimore, has an abundance of slakes in his blood.

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