THE

"MARITIME FARMER,"

the most largely circulated and most popular family newspaper published in Fredericton, is issued from the Office,

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IN ADVANCE.

☞ The FARMER furnishes the very best medium for advertising in Central New Brunswick. Rates will be furnished on application.

Every variety of JOB PRINTING promptly executed

LORAN C. MACNUTT,
Editor and Proprietor

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 23, 1887.

The Government Sustained.

From the returns of yesterday's contest, which we publish elsewhere, it will be found that the Government has been handsomely sustained, despite all Grit prophecies to the contrary. Every Province in the Dominion, except Prince Edward Island, elects a Government majority. The greatest change, however, is in Quebec, where it was anticipated the Riel question would sweep the Conservatives from the field, but the Government have more than divided that Provice, as the men classed as Independents, are Conservatives and supporters of the general policy of the Government. In Ontario, the Government majority when the returns are all in, will be about the same as in the last house. The secession howl in Nova Scotia has evidently spent itself, that Province having yesterday elected two Conservatives to every Grit. The Government have fared badly in Prince Edward Island, where the false cry, that the Conservatives are opposed to Reciprocity, did its work.

One gratifying feature of the contest, is that ALL THE CABINET MINISTERS ARE RE-ELECTED, the majority of them by rousing majorities, a marked contrast to the experience of the McKenzie Government, two ex-members of which Vail and Mills were defeated yesterday.

Another point worth noting also, is the fact that ALL THE CITIES which are supposed to be the centres of intelligence, returned Conservatives, with the exception of St. John, and Quebec, which elects two Grits and one Conservative.

A Triumphant Victory.

Mr. Temple is handsomely elected, and we congratulate York first, and Mr. Temple next.

The rout of the malignant conspiracy brigade is complete and satisfactory.

On the 22nd day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, York for a second time and forever, scorned the pretensions of George F. Gregory to a seat in Parliament.

Reason, common sense, the best wishes of the people for the welfare of our county, and the country yesterday triumphed over malignity and persecution, over presumption and gall.

The result in York is nothing more than we anticipated. Mr. Temple more than deserves the splendid endorsation this county has given him. No man has served his county more faithfully than Mr. Temple, and his constituents have been quick to appreciate it.

Mr. Temple's magnificent majority is sufficient answer to the calumnies hurled at him during the campaign. He has beaten the Grit party in York; he has won success in the very teeth of Premier Blair and his local Government; he has gloriously triumphed over the whole combination of conspirators and slanderers, and in the hour of victory he can afford to smile in derison at their machinations.

The Result in New Brunswick.

The Conservatives have come out of the contest in this Province with flying colors. It is true, we hold one seat less than in the last Parliament, but it is few Governments in power so long as Sir John's, that can hope to retain for an almost indefinite period, all its support. There is this remark to make however, that in nearly every instance, the majorities of the Conservatives have been increased, while the Grits with the exception of St. John have narrowly escaped defeat. The brightest feature of the whole campaign in New Brunswick, is the election of Mr. R. D. Wilmot, Jr., in Sunbury, and we congratulate him very heartily. Sunbury has been held by Mr. Burpee continuously since Confederation, and the latter had all the influence of the local Government with him. However, Mr. Wilmot triumphed, and a most decisive victory is his, although his majority is small,

St. John has blundered in returning the solid Grit phalanx. There are few places in Canada that want more than St. John, and if that constituency chooses to administer a slap in the face to the Government that has the power to bestow great benefits on it, then St. John ought to be prepared to take the consequences. New Brunswick returns a Conservative majority, and Sir John yet sways the destines of Canada, notwithstanding the election of Messrs, Ellis, Skinner and Weldon.

Ministers Foster and Costigan are again on top. The latter had to contend against race prejudices raised by Weldon's missionaries, but the solid sense of the people prevailed. The "honorable John" seems to have taken a perpetual lease of his constituency.

We are sorry Mr. Adams has been defeated in Northumberland, which has not done itself justice in preferring Mr. Mitchell, a political turncoat and a non-resident of the Province. Mr. Adams, however, has the satisfaction of knowing, that the great mass of the independent electors were with him, and that his defeat is due to a dishonest combination between Snowball and Mitchell and the ledger influence of the Miramichi monopolists. Mr. Adams would have beaten Snowball out of sight. The Grits were going to defeat Mr. Landry in Kent, sure, but our honorable friend turned up all right last night with a substantial majority. The same may be said of Mr. Wood, who has nearly doubled his majority in Westmorland. Albert has done nobly in electing Dr. Weldon, a gentleman of very great ability, and one who will take a commanding position in the Commons. King and Gilmore had a narrow run in Queens and Charlotte, and the two young fellows, Baird and Chipman, will doubtless be heard from again. Regarding Carleton the result was quite expected. Mr, Hale is a very strong man and deservedly so, and with his good common sense and patriotism, he will doubtless give the government a fair support. It is about time Col. Domville hung up his harp in Kings. Mr. Foster cannot be dislodged by the combined efforts of the Grits of Kings, directed by Col. Domville and his military sagacity. Some reference to Mr. Temple's crushing victory in York is made elsewhere.

A Current Rumor.

It is very generally reported around own to-day, that Mr. E. L. Wetmore Q. C., has been, or will very soon be appointed to a Supreme Court Judgeship in the Northwest.

If the rumor is correct, Mr. Wetmore's numerons friends in Fredericton, in the County of York, and in fact all over the Province, will be glad to hear of his well deserved preferment, and will wish him health, prosperity, and unbounded success in his new home. Mr. Wetmore is a Fredericton boy, son of the late Mr. C. P. Wetmore, for half a century clerk of the Assembly. He studied law with Chief Justice Allen, and for a time practised his profession at Sussex. Returning to Fredericton he entered the firm of Messrs. Fraser & Winslow, and has obtained for himself a leading position at the Bar of New Brunswick. Mr. Wetmore was elected to the Assembly in 1882, and on the resignation of the Hanington Government, he was elected leader of the Opposition, a position he held till the Assembly was dissolved in April last. Mr. Wetmore was defeated in the last local election.

Personally, Mr. Wetmore is universally popular, and the pleasure of his friends in his appointment, will be mingled with sincere regret, that he will be compelled to sever with them, his social, business, and political relations.

The Government is to be congratulated, if it has chosen for the Bench a gentleman of Mr. Wetmore's great legal ability. He would adorn the judiciary.

RECIPROCITY.

It is significant, says the Montreal *Star*, that almost simultaneously with the announcement made by Sir Sackville West that negotiations for "reciprocal relations" between Canada and the United States are going on in London, a bill providing for complete reciprocity in natural products and manufactured goods between the two countries was introduced into the House of Representatives. This shows that in the opinion of some Americans, at any rate, there is a better and a more profitable way of settling the fishery difficulty than by threats of war and non-intercourse. There is no question that more intimate commercial intercourse, though not exactly to the extent of Mr. Butterworth's bill, would be greatly beneficial to both countries. If the negotiations for reciprocal relations now in progress result in closer trade relations between this country and the United States, the Government that initiated them and brought them to a successful conclusion will have conferred a boon of inestimable value on the people of Canada. It is quite possible that the proposals for the settlement of the fishery question, which the Secretary for the Colonies informed Parliament a few days ago, were on their way from Canada, had reference to these improved trade relations.

The sale of horses to the British army is likely to have a great development in the near future. The lot already sent over to England has turned out well, and the Imperial Government has sent to Canada, an officer and veterinary surgeon to purchase more horses. Colonel Goldie has orders to purchase 300 horses this year, and his commission lasts for five years. Canadian horse breeders have in their own hands the settlement of the question whether the export trade in horses becomes a success or not. If the quality is all right success is assured. An interesting article on this matter will be found on our first page.

York has had a surfeit of elections during recent years. In 1882 we had both Dominion and Local general elections; in 1883, the contest of Attorney General Blair for office, in which he was opposed by Mr. Estabrooks; in 1884, Mr. Temple's election to Parliament; in 1885, Mr. Wilson's return to the Assembly in place of Mr. Thompson resigned; in 1886 the local general elections, and in 1887 the Dominion general elections. The political atmosphere had scarcely time to cool down before a new election aroused its heat again.

The Dominion elections yet to be held are:—

Northwest Territories,	March 15th.
New Westminster	March 4th.
Victoria	March 6th
Gaspe	March 16th
Vancouver	March 23rd

It is confidently expected, from the number of enquiries received by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, that not less than 25,000 emigrants will enter Manitoba and the North-West this season.

The great Eastern has been sold at auction for $130,000.

GENERAL NEWS BUDGET.

The Doings of the Week Concisely Chronicled.

Mr. Parnell is a hopeless victim of Bright's disease.

Lord Onslow has been appointed under secretary for the colonies.

Both Houses of the Nevada Legislature last week adopted a resolution disfranchising Mormons.

The total loss of life by the Vermont Central railway disaster at White River is estimated at 37.

The Admiralty Department has ordered two additional gunboats to Halifax to protect the Canadian fisheries.

Read the advertisement of the Holiness Convention. The arrangements for the meetings are in the hands of Mr. A. Lottimer.

Emperor William's condition is much more serious than is generally supposed, and his immediate attendants do not believe he can last more than a few months.

It is reported that 131,000 men have been thrown out of work in the United States by strikes and other causes since January 1st, entailing a loss in wages of $3,000,000.

Referring to the Home Rule question, Mr. Gladstone say he is desirous of retaining the present number of Irish representatives in Parliament to deal with Imperial affairs.

Capt. Adolphus W. Greely of the Fifth Cavalry, has been appointed chief signal officer of the United States, with the rank of brigadier-general. He has risen from a private in the ranks.

The New York *Turf, Field* and *Farm* says thet Joseph Harker, on behalf of a gentleman of great wealth, offered Mr. Robert Bonner $100,000 for "Maud S." but Mr. Bonner refused to sell.

The Prince of Wales has notified the Governnors of New South Wales and Victoria that neither he nor the Princess will be able to visit Australia this year on the occasion of the centenary celebration.

It was long ago discovered that a sufficient supply of Iron in the blood was one of the indications of good health, the vice versa. to obtained PURE, RICH BLOOD, use *Baird's Quinine and Iron Tonic.* Price 50 cents

During the month of January there were 700 personal applications at the British Government Emmigrants' Information office in London, and 19 per cent cent. of those who applied were seeking information about Canada.

The Dominion Government will grant a site of land at Morley, N. W. T., to the MacDougall orphanage, for the establishment of an industrial farm for the education of Indian children in farming and other useful employments.

The Queen will open the People's Palace, intended to furnish instruction and recreation to the artisan classes of the east end, next May. Her Majesty has announced her intention of visiting the building, and the exhibitions at Manchester, Newcastle and Birmingham during the year.

Dr. W. E. McRobert, a highly esteemed citizen of Truro, N. S., died suddenly on the 14th inst. He was the head of the Truro Furniture Manufacturing Company, the president of the Colchester Conservative Association, and for nearly a life-time the close personal friend of Hon. A. W. McLelan.

Judge Thomas M. Joseph, for several years treasurer of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of Texas, confesses that he is short in his accounts with the grand lodge to the extent of $23,000. This embraces the entire fund belonging to the lodge. Joseph says he lost the money four years ago in mining speculations.

Prof. Saunders has issued his first bulletin in connection with the Governmental experimental farm at Ottawa. It says the seed test is ready for trial, and preparations have been made for the usual season's work. Outbuildings, etc., and all arrangements in accordance with the Government plan have been made.

A story, which is almost incredible, comes from Norton, Kings Co. A few days ago, John Alderton, the oldest man in New Brunswick, died in the parish of Norton, where pauper farming is in vogue. He was buried on the same day in a box which had not even shavings in it for the body to lie on. There was no burial service, and, in fact the man, who was one hundred and five years old, who had served under Lord Nelson, and was present at the battle of the Nile, who served also at Waterloo, under Wellington, was buried like a dog.

Among Helena's enterprising citizens, Mr. I. S. G. Vanwart holds a very prominent place. He has during his seven years' residence in that city, been engaged in the dry goods business, and has always had a large trade. Mr. Vanwart is a young gentleman, and a credit to the town he hails from. He was born in Woodstock, N. B. The family is well and favorably known in social, commercial and professional circles in that province.—*Chicago Canadian American.*

Mr. Vanwart is well spoken of by our contemporary, is a son-in-law of Mr. James Tibbits of this city.

The late Lord Iddesleigh and Lord Salisbury became close friends away back in 1855, when they where known respectively as Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Robert Cecil. When the latter wedded Miss Alderson his father cast him off, considering the match a misalliance. The young couple fled for friendship and advice to the Northcotes, and it was Sir Stafford who put Lord Robert into the way of supporting himself and his bride during the winter of paternal wrath, by writing for the press. The two men were also closely associated in the church works that claimed so large a share of their lives.

An attempt has been made in the Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, to raise babies in a queer way. Triplets were born there prematurely six and a half months old. They were put naked into a wooden box, divided into two compartments, upper and lower. They crawled around, or rather lay helpless, in the upper compartment, while hot-water bottles in the lower compartment kept the air as hot as any triplet could wish. A moist sponge prevented too great dryness, and a thermometer regulated the supply of hot bottles. Two triplets have died so far. The other is it thought will live, which the doctors say he could not possibly have done if he had not been brought up by machinery.

Considerable comment was indulged at St. John, one day last week, when the fact was announced that Messrs. Cully, Brunning & Woods had assigned, and it was then thought they had bitten Messrs. Daniel & Boyd to the extent of $60,000. The store was kept open however all day Monday and Tuesday, and it was not until last Wednesday afternoon that there were any further developments. Then the Sheriff seized the store and goods on a bill of sale given to Daniel & Boyd some months ago. Not wishing to hurt Cully, Brunning & Woods' credit, it seems that Daniel & Boyd refrained from putting the bill of sale on record. The firm's assignment had not been accepted by the trustees, and the bill of sale was clapped on record before the assignment was accepted.

If you have a cough or cold do not neglect it; many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was only a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes; "I think Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and for three months I had a cough. I had a physician attending me, but gradually grew worse until I was on the verge of Consumption, and had given up hopes of being cured, when I was induced to try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had taken one bottle I found myself greatly relieved, and by the time I had finished the second bottle I was completely cured. I always recommend it for severe colds and consumption."

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flowers* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flowers* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Coughs and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Samples bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Newsy Notes and Notions of Everything.

The French wine crop of 1886 is said to be very small and of poor quality.

It takes 113 mills to supply the Spaniards in Spain with paper for their cigarettes.

It pays to advertize. A Rockford, Ill., man advertized for a wife and got one worth $10,000.

Twenty-five thousand prisoners in India are to be liberated in commemoration of the Queen's jubilee.

Steam-pipes, by a local ordinance, must be kept at a distance of three inches from any woodwork in San Francisco.

One hundred and thirty thousand members of the W. C. T. U. are working hard to make New York a Prohibition State.

During the year 1886 the special agents branch of the Canadian Customs department made over four hundred seizures.

The British troops in India will be armed with repeating rifles, and the Martini rifles will be transferred to the Sepoys.

There are 300 people in the neighborhood of Bennington, Vt., engaged in gathering spruce gum for three dealers in that place.

It is asserted by official reporters that the losses to the people of the United States from hog cholera in 1886 amounted $14,275,070.

They have a toboggan slide at Bismarck, Dak., where they say that the steel-shod toboggans acquire a velocity of three miles a minute.

Twenty-five years ago there was but one representative of total abstinence in the British House of Commons; now there are over forty.

The German Minister of War has issued a decree providing that velocipedes shall be used by despatch-bearers between fortresses and outposts.

Counterfeit United States one dollar bills are being circulated in the Dominion. The bogus bills are numbered B 18,361,351, and are well got up.

A petition, signed by men representing $3,000,000, has been presented to the Rhode Island legislature asking for the repeal of the prohibitory law.

The Emperor of China is the shortest monarch in the world, being only five feet tall; the Emperor Willian of Germany is the tallest, being just six feet.

The Mohammedans will celebrate the Queen's jubilee in their mosques throughout India with special prayers for the stability and welfare of the Empire.

The United States authorities have been looking up militia statistics since the "war talk" commenced. They find a total of 7,000,000, of whom only 92,000 are organized.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Ordinary good torpedo boats in transatlantic navies make about 22 miles an hour over the measured mile. The fastest boat in the world is the French torpedo-boat Ouragan. She is credited with about 29 miles an hour.

The terms for a race between Hanlan and Beach for $5,000 and the championship of the world have been agreed upon, and Hanlan will go to Australia in August or early in September. The race will be rowed on the Nepean River.

Since 1869 Miss Rye has rescued and found good homes for three thousand children, and is expecting another band of fifty or sixty, who are now in the Training Home in England, to come out to her in July. She is the pioneer of this work.

The annual report of the Winnipeg Board of Trade shows that the city made substantial progress during last year. The grain exports reached a value of three million dollars, and the total business of the city is estimate at $26,000,000.

Everybody needs a spring medicine. By using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the blood is thoroughly cleansed and invigorated, the appetite stimulated, and the system prepared to resist the diseases peculiar to the summer months. Ask for Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Take no other.

The most fashionable dancing class in Philadelphia, always ends the evening with what is called "the last waltz in the dark." The gas is turned off with the exception of one or two lights in one of the chandeliers, when these innocents take their final spin down the darkened hall.

The request of the "Queen's Own" and the "Royal Scots" for permission to visit Great Britain as Canadian militiamen, has been refused by the Government, on the ground, it is stated, that the law of the land distinctly prevents the Canadian militia from being sent out of the country.

The election in North Antrim, Ireland, to fill the Parliamentary vacancy caused by the resignation of E. Macnaghten, resulted in the return of C. E. Lewis. Mr. Lewis, in the last general election, was accorded the seat for Londonderry City by a majority of three votes, but was unseated in a legal contest by Justin McCarthy, his opponent.

It has been claimed for years that rats first introduced the terrible trichinæ in swine and then, through fresh pork and bacon, into human bodies. Dr. Landrey in the *Popular Science News*, supports this theory with personal observations, and cities a number of cases showing that dead rats, mice and cats should be kept away from hogs.

They are trying to introduce green chalk in some of the billiard rooms of Chicago. It is claimed that the chalk loses none of its adhesiveness by reason of its artificial color, and that it possesses the merit of preserving the color of cloth. Chalk, as it is used at present, soon fades the heaviest emerald cloth, and makes the tables unsightly and worn.

The codfish is particularly valuable because you can eat nearly every part of it or use it somehow. The head is good; they make guano of the offal and the bones are as good as Peruvian guano; from the bladder isinglass is made; they send the roe to France as bait for sardines; the tongue and sounds are sold in Boston and New York for delicacies.

The wife of an English clergyman has established in London a place for the distribution of clothing, which she denominates "The Clotheries." During the past year no less than 30,000 garments have been received and distributed among the worthy poor. She has agents all over the city who inquire into the character and condition of every petitioner.

PERSONS OF SEDENTARY HABITS, the greater part of whose time is passed at the desk, or in some way bent over daily tasks, cramp the stomach, weaken its muscles, and incur dyspepsia early. Their most reliable and safest medicinal resource is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, the Great Blood Purifier, and which is especially adapted to Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, and Poverty or Impurity of the Blood.

In Germany ice is precious. The ice man takes his cart up to a customer's door and carefully weighs the ice out to him in a little bucket. The ice man keeps his stock under lock and key, it is so valuable. The ice is chopped up fine like loaf sugar and is weighed out in a spring scale. In weighing it the dealer is careful to give no more than the exact amount. One waggon in Germany will supply the demands of 35,000 persons. A family ice-box holds about two pounds of chopped ice, and only well to-do people can afford the luxury.

The Department of Agriculture has received from the Imperial Government the commemorative diplomas and medals to be awarded to every exhibitor at the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition. The number of each received is nearly three thousand. The medals are of very handsome design and finish. On one side is a profile portrait of the Prince of Wales, while on the reverse are the words, "Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886," surrounded by a cluster of oak leaves. The diplomas are large sized and of exquisite design and finish, being artistically coloured.

At the late meeting of the Penobscot county farmers' club, at Hampden, Maine Francis Barnes, Esq., of Houlton, presented the following interesting figures relating to the amount of potatoes raised and the number of tons of starch made in the several towns of Aroostook county in 1886. At the Blaine starch factory there were ground 47,000 bushels of potatoes and 211 tons of starch made; 37,000 bushels were ground at the Mars Hill starch factory and 168 tons of starch made; at the Monticello factory, 24,000 bushels of potatoes and 110 tons of starch made; at the Bridgewater factory, 20,000 bushels of potatoes and 90 tons of starch made. In all 577 tons of starch were made.

High Living.

High Living is unquestionably bad for the liver, but whether from that or other causes, the liver becomes deranged, the best cure for liver complaint or biliousness, is that standard medicine for sale by all druggists, Burdock Blood Bitters. Remember B. B. B. is the special trade mark of this medicine.

Woodward----Gregory!

A Traitorous Scheme that rebounded on the originators with terrible force.

The Story of Treachery as Confessed in Justice Perley's Office.

Mr. Temple's Declaration of Innocence

The examination of Mr. Temple on the charge of bribery, preferred by the Grit committee through their tools and dupe, Woodward, was held in the County Court House last Wednesday, and resulted in Mr. Temple being committed for trial in the County Court which opens March 15th. The excitement during the examinations was intense, the County Court room being crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. J. L. Carleton of St. John appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. E. L. Wetmore for defence. The only evidence was that of Woodward, who told how he had betrayed Mr. Hazen's confidence and how he had tried to entrap Mr. Temple, and of Mr. Fred. S. Hilyard, all of which is given below. The feeling against Woodward at the examination was so strong that it found frequent vent in groans and hisses.

The evidence was as follows:

EVIDENCE OF JOHN WOODWARD.

John Woodward called, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carleton, said:—

My name is John Woodward. I reside in Fredericton, County of York. Know Mr. Thomas Temple. He was the late member for York in the House of Commons of Canada. Know Fred S. Hilyard. He married Mr. Temple's daughter. Know J. Douglas Hazen. He is a Barrister of this city. I do business in Fredericton as an auctioneer. Have been a resident of Fredericton since 1862. Have been a voter for a number of years.

Q. Are you an elector?

Mr. Wetmore objected to this question on the ground that a properly certified electoral list should be produced. It was a well known rule of law, that the best evidence procurable should always be produced, and the best evidence was written evidence. Mr. Carleton then proposed to ask Woodward if he had seen his name on the list. To this Mr. Wetmore objected as not so good as the list itself. The contents of a document could not be given by parole evidence. He dissented from the position taken by the prosecution that any such evidence could be produced at a preliminary examination. A defendant could not be sent for trial on hearsay evidence.

Justice Perley ruled that the question be allowed.

Examination resumed.

I am an elector of the electoral district of the county of York, Queens Ward, City of Fredericton. My name is on the list. I am entitled to a vote at the coming election Was present at the last Liberal Convention held in Fredericton, at which George F. Gregory was nominated as the standard bearer.

I WAS THEN A LIBERAL OR A GRIT.

I have been attending Mr. Temple's committee rooms, because I have been kind of wavering for the last two or three weeks. A conversation with Mr. Temple helped to settle my mind. Mr. first conversation with Mr. Temple was at his own residence. Nothing was then said about voting on his side. We spoke about election matters generally. Mr. Temple did not ask me to vote for him. On my way from dinner on Tuesday February 1st, inst., I saw Mr. Temple standing at his door. Went over and into his house. While there, J. W. Barker came in. Said to Mr Temple that I was going to my store, and that he had better call and see me there and have a talk over election matters. I then went to my store. This was about 2 P. M. In about fifteen or twenty minutes Mr. Temple came over.

Q. What conversation took place between you and Mr. Temple?

Mr. Wetmore, who is counsel for Woodward in the prosecution for accepting this bribe, warned him against criminating himself.

Mr. Carleton quoted the law, and stated witness had a right to answer any questions.

Justice Perley ruled that Woodward was obliged to answer.

Examination resumed.

I was arrested on a warrant, and while under arrest was subpœnaed in this case. Mr. William Wilson was in my store when Mr. Temple came in. Mr. Wilson went out. Mr. Temple and I talked over election matters, how things were looking and one thing and another. Told Mr. Temple I was not going to work or give my time for nothing, that I expected

TO GET PAID FOR IT,

He said that was all right, he did not expect me to do so, but I was not to make it too steep. He said he could not make any arrangements with me himself, but told me to vote and work for him and he would send Mr. Hazen or Mr. Vanwart down to make arrangements with me. He did not intend to be tripped by any man in this election. He said he was going out of town right away, and would send one of these gentlemen down to me at once. Mr. Temple then left. I had no visit from Mr. Vanwart, Had a conversation with Mr. Hazen. Won't tell when or where. (The court said he was compelled to do so.) The conversation took place in my store shortly after Mr. Temple left.

Q. What did he say?

Mr. Wetmore objected to this as Mr. Temple had not been present. The court ruled out the objection.

Examination resumed.

When Mr. Hazen came into my store, Alonzo Staples was there, Mr. Hazen said "John, I want to see you," Alonzo Staples went out. Mr. Hazen then said that he had come to make arrangements with me. I told him I had just had a talk with Mr. Temple, and that he had told me that he would send him (Hazen) down to make arrangements with me. Mr. Hazen said he was authorized to make the arrangements; that he had just seen Mr. Temple. I told him that if I gave Mr. Temple my vote and support, and also my brother's and another man's, I should require one hundred dollars. Mr. Hazen asked me to make it seventy-five dollars. I said,

"NO, THAT IS TOO LITTLE."

Finally we struck a bargain for eighty dollars. Mr. Hazen said, "I will give you eighty dollars if you will come out and work for us, get your brother's support and some others, and attend our committee meetings." I said that I would have to spend $25 or $30 of the money, so as to secure some votes. Mr. Hazen said he wanted this kept a secret. I said "All right," (Derisive laughter.) He said "If I don't see you again this evening, consider this a bargain." He then went away. I saw him again that afternoon on Queen street. He said, "John, leave this open till to-morrow morning, I can't see the man who is financing for the party, he is out of town." I said, "All right," and we parted. Saw Mr. Hazen again that same evening. He came out to my house. He came in and said this thing would be all right in the morning. We then talked of election matters. He did not promise to give me any more than $80 at that time. He called at my store on the morning of the 2nd February, inst. He said he was authorized to offer me $50. I said I would not take it and do what I had promised to do. I said I would have

TO SPEND $25 OR $30 OF IT,

and would have nothing left.

He said the $50 was for myself and my brother's vote and another man's, and anything that I paid for votes would be refunded to me. He did not say at the time that anyone had authorized him to make this offer. He then told me to go to work and come to the Conservative Committee Room that night. I said I would do so. He then went out and I don't think I saw him for a week afterwards. I sent for him and he came to my store on last Monday morning was a week. I told him I had not received the money. He asked if I wanted the money before the election. I said,

"YES, MOST DECIDEDLY."

He said he would have to see Mr. Vanwart, he was the man who was financing for the party. Don't known which Mr. Vanwart. I asken him if he had seen Mr. Temple since he came home. He said he had seen him on the previous Sunday. I said to Hazen that I had seen Mr. Temple on Saturday and had a conversation with him. I told Hazen that I had seen Mr. Temple and told him that he (Hazen) had been down and made arrangements.

Hazen said he was going out of town at noon that day. I said I wanted the money. He said he would either bring it to me or see that I would get it some time that day. He then went away.

On Saturday, February 5th, inst., Mr. Temple came into my store. My son, Harry, was there. Mr. Temple commenced talking and my son went out. I told Mr. Temple that Mr. Hazen had been down and fixed that thing all right.

Mr. Temple said that was all right, he had seen Hazen on the day he was speaking to me and told him to come down and see me or to fix it with me. I don't know which.

On Feb. 7th inst., I got some money. Mr. Hazen did not give it to me. I got it in an envelope. The amount was $25 in $5 bills. Two $5 bills of the Bank of Montreal, one $5 bill of the Bank of New Brunswick, one $5 bill of the Maritime Bank, and one $5 bill of the Halifax Banking Co.

The envelope was laid on my desk in my store.

I DON'T THINK I WAS IN MY STORE AT THE TIME.

I had just gone out. There was no money when I went out. I left Mr. Hilyard in the store. I went next door to Mr. Davis' store. Hilyard came into my store and said that I was wanted in Davis' store. Went to Davis' store and asked if I was wanted. The boy said I was not. I returned to my store, Was absent about a minute. Mr. Hilyard was alone in my store when I came back from Davis'. He said some man had left that envelope on the table for me. The envelope was sealed. I picked it up and opened it, I found five $5 bills in it. Opened it in Mr. Hilyard's presence. There was not so much as I expected. Mr. Hilyard made no remarks to me about the money. I put it in my pocket.

Last Saturday night I saw Mr. Hazen in the Committee Rooms, but I do not know whether I told him I had got part of the money or not.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WETMORE.

Have not told all I have to tell, but I have told all I have been asked. Had some conversation with Mr. Hilyard about votes, about William Doak. He asked how he stood about taxes. I told him he was in arrears one year. All the conversation I had with Mr. Hilyard about money was that he told me not to ask him any more questions that night. Have told all I recollect of what took place between me and Hazen. I have told all the conversation I have had with Mr. Temple about Hazen. No, I have not. Hazen told me not to let this out for it would ruin him. I replied that it would ruin me to. I was on the police force for eleven years. I was in the habit of doing some detective work while on the force, I have done some since. I told my wife about this affair first. I next told it to-day in court. I swear I never told any of the Gregory's about it.

Q. Did you manage to get the information to the Gregory's in some way?

Ans. I believe that I did.

Q. Didn't you intend that it should reach them?

Ans.—*Perhaps I did!*

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. CARLETON.

I was not instigated by the Gregory's to enter into those arrangements. I was not instigated in any way to do this by them. I had no information that it would be desired by the Gregorys. I do not remember whether I had any conversation with any of the Gregorys about the matter before I got the $25. Mr. Hilyard asked me whether I could not bring pressure to bear on the taxpayers of Doak Settlement, so as to make them vote for Mr. Temple.

Mr. Wetmore then took up the re-cross examination, and asked the question, "Did you ever have any conversation with the Gregory's about this?" *This question the witness refused to answer.*

Mr. Wetmore then put his last question, "Who instigated you to do this?" A long silence followed, but the witness at length replied:—

I DID IT FOR THE GOOD OF THE LIBERAL CAUSE!

EXAMINATION OF F. S. HILYARD.

Mr. Fred. S. Hilyard was then called and sworn. In answer to Mr. Carleton, the witness said:—

I reside in Fredericton. Am the Mr. Hilyard spoken of in the examination of to-day. Am a son-in-law of Mr. Temple. Was present in Court and heard Woodward give his testimony. Heard him make the statements that on the 7th of this month I was in his store, that I told him some one wanted him in Davis', and that when he came back he found an envelope containing money. Saw him on that evening open an envelope and take money out.

Q.—"Did you leave that money there?"

Mr. Wetmore objects, Mr. Hilyard claimed privilege. Court directed him to answer.

Ans.—"I did."

I knew that envelope contained money. Mr. Hazen said that John Woodward wanted $25. I put the money in the envelope, sealed it, sent Woodward into Davis', and laid it down where he could see it and pick it up.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. WETMORE.

Mr. Hazen said to me that John Woodward wanted $25. I said I would give it to him. That was all that took place. Mr. Temple knew nothing of this. It was purely my own business. It was my own money. Mr. Temple had nothing to do with the money I left there. So far as I know he did not know I was going to leave it there. I did not receive any instructions or directions from Mr. Temple to leave it there. He gave me no instructions or directions with respect to money. Woodward was not in the shop then. I laid down the money. I did not say a word to him about the money when he came back.

I told him, in answer to a question, that a man left it there. He said, "Hello, what's this?" I said nothing to Woodward about the Doak Settlement taxpayers and voters till he first suggested it. I asked him who Bagley was, working at the Queen Hotel, on the King's Ward list. He told me he was a man working in the stables or yard of the Queen Hotel. He asked me if I had a list of voters for King's Ward. I told him I had. We looked over the list and found the man was a voter. Woodward remarked he was all right, meaning that he would vote for Mr. Temple. In going over the list we came to the name of Coyle. I asked him if these men came within his district as collector of taxes, from a previous conversation he and I had. He produced his tax book and said they did. In looking over the names of Coyle and others, Woodward remarked that their taxes were pretty well paid up, and about that point of the conversation Mr. William Wilson entered the office. That broke up the conversation. That is all the conversation I can remember.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. CARLETON.

I don't remember whether I did or did not ask Woodward how much William Doak's taxes were.

The witnesses, John Woodward and Fred. S. Hilyard, then entered into recognizances to appear at the County Court to be held in Fredericton on Tuesday, the 15th March next.

Mr. Wetmore then rose, and addressing the court, said he would offer the testimony of Mr. Temple in view of the attempt made to injure him in his canvass. He said there was just enough of truth in Woodward's testimony on which to build a superstructure of lies. The only fact in Woodward's testimony was that Mr. Temple had visited his store. Woodward had laid his plans and given out that he was wavering in his allegiance to the Liberal party. This he caused to be conveyed to Mr. Temple, who called on Woodward and canvassed him on the merits of what he had done for the city and county. During the interview

WOODWARD SUGGESTED "BOODLE."

Mr. Temple at once refused to consider any question of the sort, and nothing more was said on this subject. They then passed on and discussed questions involved in the election. Mr. Temple having to go to the country, stated to Woodward, who seemed inclined to lean to the Conservative party, that he had no time to talk to him, but that he would send someone else to see him. Subsequently he met Mr. Hazen and told him Woodward seemed inclined to come over to the Conservative party, and suggested that he (Hazen) had better go and see him. That was all that took place so far as Mr. Temple was concerned, Mr. Temple never offered or suggested a bribe to Woodward in any shape or form. He never authorized Mr. Hazen to do so, nor did Mr. Hazen ever tell him that he had done so. If Mr. Temple were allowed to go on the stand he would prove these assertions under oath.

ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

Mr. Carleton objected to the application of Mr. Wetmore to put Mr. Temple on the stand to disprove the evidence of Woodward, and proceeded to address the court for the prosecution.

Mr. Wetmore replied to Mr. Carleton. He said it was a novelty for the electors to hear so much said about the political purity and disengenousness of the Liberal party in York, and their present anxiety to run the election without money and without rum was in ludicrous contrast with their conduct in 1882. Then they displayed no such solicitude for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the electors, It was a confession of weakness on the part of the Liberals of York to have to import an advocate from St. John. They surely ought, with so much talent in the party to be able to manage their own affairs. Only one side of the case had been presented. The conclusion the Gregory party wished to enforce on the public mind, was that Mr. Temple had gone to Woodward's store for the purpose of bribing him. This was false and he wished an opportunity to prove it so. It was not so many years ago since Mr. Gregory's partner, Mr. Blair, had been obliged to resign his seat in the local house on account of the indiscretion of his friends. If Mr. Temple was to be blamed now, on this *ex parte* evidence, what must be said of the conduct of the present Attorney General. One thing had been distinctly proved, and that was that the proposition about the money and the alleged bribe came from Woodward in the first place.

The Court *refused to allow Mr. Temple* to give evidence on his own behalf, and Mr. Temple was then asked to plead. To this he replied in the following words: "I am not guilty of this charge. I never offered Mr. Woodward any money, or bribe or anything in that shape. I made no attempt to bribe him. Neither did I authorize any one on my behalf to pay or bribe Mr. Woodward in any shape or form."

Mr. Temple was then committed for trial in the County Court which opens on March 15th, and Justice Perley adjourned his court.

February 1st.

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