THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 6. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, JANUARY 20, 1890. $1.00 PER YE[illegible].

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE throughout; LARGE and AIRY BEDROOMS; COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS and CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is rapidly growing in popular favor, and is to-day one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSES and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE TO 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 points.
10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.
2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, Connecting at the Junction with Fast Express via "Short Line" for Montreal and the West.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 9.40, 11.20 a.m.; 4.10, p.m. Fredericton Junction, 11.35, a.m.; 1.17, 5.37, p.m. McAdam Junction, 11.10, a.m.; 2.00, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.25, p. m. St. Stephen, 8.50 a. m. St. Andrews, 8.05, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 12.45, 2.10, 6.40, p.m.

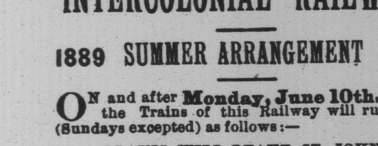
LEAVE GIBSON.

7.15 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.15 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent. F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager.



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:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax 14.30
Express for Sussex 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express rains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

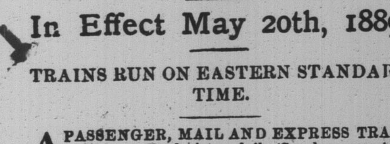
All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other nformation, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton



NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMNET.

In Effect May 20th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

3:00 p. m; Gibson, 3:05; Marysville, 3:15; Manzer's Siding, 3:35; Durham, 3:45; Cross Creek, 4:20; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:05; Upper Blackville, 6:45, Blackville, 7:10; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:40 Chatham Junction, 8:05; arrive at Chatham, 8:30.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

5:00, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 5:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 5:40; Blackville, 6:20; Upper Blackville, 6:45; Doaktown, 7:25; Boiestown, 8:15; Cross Creek, 9:10; Durham, 9:50; Marysville, 10:25; Gibson, 10:30, arriving at Fredericton, 10:35.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Gibson with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

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.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

THOS. HOBEN, Superintedennt

MAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL A LARGE 2¼ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS. POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents; tells how to make money with a few hens), and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2 1-4 pound can and Guide, $1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for $5.00. Send stamps or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

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 Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the abel on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, xford Street, London, they are spurious.

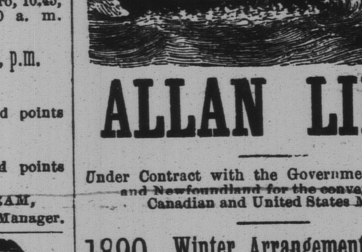
13-10-83

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890. Winter Arrangements. 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

WEEKLY MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
2nd Jan.	PARISIAN	25th Jan
16th do	POLYNESIAN	8th Feb
23rd do	PERUVIAN	15th do
30th do	SARDINIAN	22nd do

A considerable reduction has been made in the ocean rates during the winter months, the rates of Cabin passage now being $50 and $60, according to accommodation, from Halifax, and the Intermediate and Steerage, $25 and $20 respectively.

Halifax, St. John's, N. F., Queenstown and Liverpool Service.

The sailings of the fortnightly service are arranged as follows:

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
10th Dec.	NOVA SCOTIAN	6th Jan.
24th do	CASPIAN	20th do to L'pool direct.
7th Jan	CIRCASSIAN	

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation) $50 to $60
RETURN $100 to $110
INTERMEDIATE $25
STEERAGE $20

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

GLASGOW LINE.

Direct Sailings from Glasgow to Halifax.

Prussian	Jan. 10
Manitoban	do 24
Scandinavian	Feb. 7
Prussian	do 21

Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN N. B.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

New Victoria Hotel,

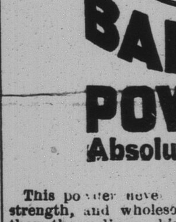
248 TO 252 PRINCE WM. STREET,

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Prop.

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing. Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes. 50-88.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength, and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

BOOT, SHOE,

—AND—

READY-MADE CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

Prof. Loisette's MEMORY

DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c.* For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N.Y

IMPERIAL CREAM TARTAR BAKING POWDER

TRADE MARK

PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST,
CONTAINS NO
ALUM, AMMONIA, LIME, PHOSPHATES,
or any injurious materials.

E. W. GILLETT, TORONTO, ONT. CHICAGO, ILL.
Man'f'r of the CELEBRATED ROYAL YEAST CAKES.

ON THE HUSTINGS.

A Cylone of Enthusiasm for the Government Ticket.

THE OPPOSITION PARALYZED BY THE PROCEEDINGS ON NOMINATION DAY.

The Opposition Clacquers Overshadowed by a Solid Phalanx of Government Supporters.

PETTY GRIEVANCES, AND PERSONAL CANVASSES EXPOSED.

Mr. Blair's Telling Speech.

MR. WILSON RIDDLES MR. GREGORY.

Anderson and Bellamy Make a Grand Impression.

GREGORY AND ALLEN STULTIFY THEMSELVES BEFORE THE ELECTORS.

The Sheriff's Court for the nomination of candidates to contest the local elections opened in the Court House about eleven o'clock Monday morning, Sheriff Sterling presiding. There was a large number of electors present. The only thing done in the Court House was the nomination of the six candidates who are in the field. The speeches were delivered in the City Hall in the afternoon. Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Anderson were nominated by the following:—

Alfred Rowley, Marysville,
Loran C. McNutt, Fredericton,
Wm. Richards, Nashwaak,
John Owens, Fredericton,
Wm. Lemont, "
Walter McFarlane, St. Marys,
Elisha Vanwart, "
Rainsford Staples, "
Fred. P. Thompson, Fredericton,
Richard A. Esty, "
John A. Morrison, "
David Pugh, Marysville,
Robert L. Young, Nashwaak,
Thomas Murray, Douglas.
John A. Edwards, Fredericton,
C. L. Estabrooks, St. Marys,
Fred. B. Edgecombe, Fredericton,
Jas. S. McMurray, "
Wm. E. Seery, "
Geo. I. Gunter, "
M. McDade, "
Matthew Tennant, "
Robert Davies, "
Wm. T. Esty, "
Elias W. Henry, "
Benj. A. Everitt, "
Chas. H. Thomas, "
Andrew G. Haslin, "
W. T. Whitehead, "
Henry Chestnut, Fredericton,
Jos. C. Risteen, "
M. S. Hall, "
James Dever, "
Luther Goodspeed, Peniac,
Frank I. Morrison, Fredericton,
James Rowan, Doaktown,
Timothy Lynch, Fredericton,
Ludlow Yerxa, "
Alfred Haines, St. Mary's,
J. W. Wetmore, Fredericton,
A. G. Edgecombe, "
John A. Canty, Fredericton,
John A. Campbell, Kingsclear,
H. C. Mackey, "
George Blaney, Lower St. Mary's,
B. M. Mullin, St. Mary's,
Jas. E. Simmons, "
Geo. N. Bookhout, Fredericton,
E. A. Barry, St. Mary's,
Wm. Bearisto, Fredericton,
M. A. Brewer, Keswick,
John F. Miles, St. Marys,
W. A. Barker, "
H. O'Brien, Fredericton,
Wm. A. Quinn, "
Oliver Barton, "
R. Boone, Douglas,
John Edney, "
Geo. Y. Dibblee, Fredericton,
Frank Bird, Bright,
Tennant Christie, Bright,
Benj. Burtt, Douglas,
Henry Burtt, Bright,
J. E. Casey, Dumfries,
H. H. Veysey, North Lake, and hundreds of others.

Mr. Gregory was nominated as an Independent by

Alderman Moore,
Z. R. Everett,
Jas. H. Crocket,
Wm. Crocket, M. D.
Ossie Crocket,
Charlie Crocket,
J. G. Gill,
Lewis H. Bliss,
J. B. Gunter,
Chas, E. Duffy,
Jas. T. Sharkey and about twenty others.

Mr. W. K. Allen was also nominated as an opposition candidate by the same gentlemen. Shortly after one o'clock the City Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, by a large and representative gathering of the electors of the city and county.

The rising of

HON MR. BLAIR

to address the audience was the signal for long-continued applause. After a few preliminary remarks he proceeded to deal with the juvenile canvasses which had formed the stock-in-trade of Mr. Gregory in this campaign. It was not a difficult thing, he said, for an astute lawyer as Mr. Gregory was, to frame an indictment against the government by picking up little things here and there, and spreading these things among the people where there would be little opportunity of meeting them. It was impossible that he could reach the mind of every elector and touch upon just the points that had influenced him in his particular case. He would rely upon the justice of his cause, upon the record of the government and upon its claims upon this county, and, doing that, he had no doubt whatever about the result of the contest now being waged in this constituency. (Applause). "I am confident that the people of this county, if of no other county in this province, will have no disposition to condemn the government and allow the impression to be created abroad, and among its enemies, that it has had any portion of the confidence of the people of York withdrawn from it."

He was now appealing to the electors of York for the eighth time, and

The Eighth Successful Time.

It had never been his privilege to be elected by acclamation in this County. Other counties which considered that they had not received the same attention at the hands of the government as York had received were returning the supporters of the government without opposition. In Restigouche, Gloucester, Kings, Queens, Charlotte and Madawaska the government supporters had to-day been elected by acclamtion. In all these counties, where the people had had just as fair an opportunity of judging of the merits of the government as those of York had possessed, no fault was found with the government, and the government representatives were being sent back with renewed expressions of confidence. This contest was not a question of men, but a question of policy, a question of the conduct of the administration during the past three years. The ballots of the people on the 20th inst would be either for or against the administration, and therefore he proposed to deal with the acts of the administration as far as the limited time would allow in order that the people might be able to judge of its merits or demerits.

When the party which he had led for so many years was in opposition their opposition was not a mere negation; they placed their platform before the country and he was willing that that platform should be critically examined in the light of the subsequent acts of the present Government. He was satisfied that any candid man examining the record of the administration could not but conclude that while they had not accomplished everything they had intended, yet in large measure they had achieved the results aimed at and promised to the people of this Province.

He showed how the Government had grappled with

The Question of the Crown Lands.

There had been a practice on the part of the old Government of giving the public lands to railway companies and private individuals at the most nominal figures. It was the policy of this Government—a policy that they had steadily adhered to, that it was better for the people that the Crown Lands, the timber lands of the country especially, should be held by the people for the people for all time to come. The Government decided to hold possession of these lands in order that the best possible results could be realized from this very valuable property. They had reversed the policy previously pursued, as a result of which, since this government had come in, not a single acre of timber lands had been sold, but were held to augment the revenues of the Providence. At that time the stumpage was raised first to $1 per thousand and afterwards to $1.25. They had done that because there was no reason why private owners of forest lands should be deriving from those lands a rate of stumpage largely in excess of what the lands of the Crown had realized. That position they had maintained as a Government against strong opposition and persistent local pressure. Against the constant pressure of the North Shore Counties the Government had firmly held its ground. That was the secret today of the opposition to the Government in Kent and Northumberland.

Mr. Blair then took up the question of the fisheries and explained the course of the Government. There was not a man in that audience who had he been in the Government, after a careful examination of the question, would not have pursued precisely the same course which the Government had adopted with reference to this subject.

The speaker then proceeded to show what the government had done for

The Agricultural Interests of The Country.

The government had grappled with that subject boldly and taken a most active interest in the farming interests of the province even though a large outlay of money was involved in so doing. A large importation of horses and sheep had been made. The government had not escaped the criticisms from all quarters on that subject, but the great body of the people had clearly and distinctly commended the policy pursued in this regard. Since the government had adopted this policy of promoting the interests of the farmers of the country, they had had communications from several of the other provinces of Canada, anxious to know what system had been adopted in order that they might inaugurate a similar policy, and the year after this system was adopted he was pleased to see it declared that it was the intention of the Imperial Government to adopt a system which in all substantial details resembled ours. The Agricultural Act as it had stood for the last eighteen or twenty years had been taken hold of by the government and remodelled in very many respects which had been of substantial service to the people of this country. Under the old law the Agricultural Societies were so distributed in the province that no matter how large or small a county was it received the same proportion of the agricultural grant. The government had concluded that it was unjust that a county like Sunbury should receive the same grant as the County of York. The whole province had therefore been districted, with the result that while the number of societies had not been increased in York and other large counties the number of societies had been doubled and therefore were now receiving

Double the Amount of Agricultural Grants

they formerly received. The government had dealt as generously and liberally as it was possible for a government to do with the great and important agricultural interests of the province. On this ground he claimed the support of the farmers of York. (Applause.)

He saw by Mr. Gregory's card that the course of legislation under this government had been careless, uninteresting and unimproving. What he meant by those terms, the last particularly, he did not know. He had been unable to gather from that gentleman's Marysville speech in what respects the legislation of the country had been uninteresting and unimproving. He had no doubt from that gentleman's individual standpoint the proceedings of the last two years had been deeply monotonous and uninteresting. He had no doubt when he (Gregory) had gone down to the House as he had on several occasions to see the government turned out, and saw them sustained by an increased majority it had been a most uninteresting circumstance to him. (Great applause.)

Had the government done no valuable legislative work? He defied that gentleman to point to a government of this province which has taken hold of larger questions, and dealt with them in a more comprehensive manner. Search the legislation of the last fifty years and you could not pick out seven years and say that those years had been distinguished by a higher class of legislation, by

A Broader and More Comprehensive Legislation

than that which had characterized the last seven years of our political history. (Applause). He would mention the Franchise Act, the Liquor License Act, the Equity Act, the Act relating to Referees in Equity, the Act relating to Stenography in the courts and others in proof of that assertion. If there was one ground more than any other on which this government could stand and upon which it had a right to the support of the people, it was its legislative record. If there was one thing above all others to which in after life he would look back with pride it would be to the legislative record which the government had made. It was only within the last three years that this gentleman had waked up to the fact that our legislation was of an uninteresting and unimproving character. He was willing to be tried before the people upon that issue. He claimed that, provincially speaking, this government had served the people well and that the country on the 20th would so declare. (Applause). It might be true, though he did not believe it, that in the County of Northumberland, where some of the people were making unreasonable demands on the government in regard to stumpage, four men would be returned in opposition to the government. He thought there was no sentiment in this audience or in this county that beat in harmony with the unreasonable demands of some of the people in the Counties of Kent and Northumberland. (Applause). The people of this county owned those lands as well as the people of those counties did. It was part of the property of the people of the whole province jointly with those of Kent and Northumberland. Though the government should get no supporters at all from Northumberland the people of the province as a whole were in perfect harmony with the policy of the government in that respect.

Was it the will of the People of York,

regarding what the government had promised to do and what it had done, that they should administer the blow to the government which no other county was willing to administer? To Mr. Gregory the fate of York was a matter of small concern so long as he could get a seat in the Legislature to vent his personal antagonism against the government and against himself. (Applause.)

Mr. Gregory had claimed that the government had done for York nothing more than was its due. Granted it had not, he (Blair) did not think many governments in the past had succeeded in accomplishing what the present government had done. If they had not surely the present government was entitled to favorable consideration and support.

Why was the government opposed in this election? Was it because the government had secured the construction of a bridge across the river at Fredericton against all the hostile influence that could be arrayed against it? Were they opposed because they had succeeded in getting new Departmental Buildings erected in Fredericton? Were they opposed because the government had centralized all the business connected with the importation of stock in this city, bringing the people here in all quarters to attend the sales and, thereby improving the business of the town? Was it because the government had been alive to the importance of rendering aid to the deaf and dumb children of the province and had made a grant sufficient to obtain the erection of a building here for their education? Was it because they had granted aid to secure the construction of the Prince William and Woodstock Railway in the face of strong opposition in the Legislature? During the last seven years, while not unmindful of the interests of the rest of the Province, he contended that the administration of the day had persistently and steadily kept in mind, that when these central and general institutions were being established, they should be established here where they properly belonged. (Applause). But, while they had done all that the government had not neglected

The Roads and Bridges of the County.

The grants to this service had been largely increased. During the past seven years the amount expended for roads and bridges in York had averaged over $11,005 a year compared with an average of $6,300 per year for the last seven years of the old government. In the face of such a record as that, he would have thought it not unreasonable that the people of this county would have been willing to allow the government to go back to the Legislature with undiminished support. In the City of St. John the people were quarreling over a matter of purely local patronage. In the County of Kent Mr. Phinney was opposing the government on the stumpage question, and because the government was not prepared to embark in another large measure of railway subsidies involving an expenditure of something like $2,000,000. In the County of Carleton where Dr. Atkinson, Mr. Gregory's particular friend was contesting the election against the government the only reason for his opposition was that the government would not consent to embark on this same description of railway legislation as he had already referred to. Dr. Athinson had withdrawn his support because the government would not consent to subsidize a railway in every county in the province, including his own. Did the people of York sympathise with that opposition? Did they sympathise with the stumpage agitation in Kent and Northumberland? Did they sympathise with the sectional question that was being raised in St. John? If they did not surely it was not too much to ask that they should give the government their hearty and united support. (Applause.) If they did then they should send Mr. Gregory to the Legislature in company with the railway subsidizers in Carleton and Kent, and the sectionalists in St. John, and see what kind of a combination he could make of

These Discordant Elements.

Mr. Gregory had implied, rather than stated, that the convention of the friends of the government was unwilling to allow him an opportunity of taking a seat in the Legislature but had filled up their entire ticket. So they did. But what occurred before the ticket was filled up. Why, Mr. Gregory had been trying to get candidates to run with him all summer and had failed in the attempt. And not satisfied with this county as a field of operations he had been trying to form a ticket in Carleton county to oppose the government.

Mr. Gregory:—I deny that.

Mr. Blair—Will he deny that a meeting was held in Mr. Appleby's office to secure a ticket to run in opposition to the government?

Mr. Gregory—I deny that positively.

Mr. Blair—Well, all I know is that Dr. Atkinson says so, and that Mr. Drysdale of Woodstock was the man Mr. Gregory endeavourad to get to run. (Great Applause). He does not deny that gentleman. Neither will he deny that he was approaching people all up through Canterbury and Prince William and was unsuccessful in making any combination until he induced Mr. Allen to come under the shadow of his wing. (Applause.)

Mr. Gregory was not willing that this election should go by default. He held that the government in 1886 by unexpectedly springing the elections on the people had secured a snap verdict at the polls, so that the opposition had so diminished its usual watchfulness over the government that they had become secretive, arrogant and assuming to a degree theretofore unknown and the course of legislation had been careless, uninteresting and unimproving. At no time in the history of the province, said Mr. Gregory, had the necessity for a strong and vigilent oppisition been made more painfully apparent than during the life of the House just dissolved. Well

In 1886 Mr. Gregory Had Supported the Government,

had attended the convention held in Fredericton, and expressed his hearty approval of the election of four men to contest the county in support of the government. Down to the winter of 1887 when a difference arose between Mr. Gregory and himself the cause of which Mr. Blair could not tell—all he knew was that Mr. Gregory had been suspicious, morbidly suspicious of himself—down to that very hour the course of legislation had been satisfactory. and then the legislation which previous to that had been most interesting, (Laughter) the legislation which had been most careful, became suddenly careless. The government which up to that time had been a most congenial administration at once became most tyrranical and arrogant. (Applause). The government which up to that time had been open as day, suddenly became secretive and dark in its ways. A complete transformation took place just as Jonah's gourd sprang up in a night, and Mr. Gregory withdrew the light of his countenance from the government on account of the personal differences that had sprnng up between Mr. Blair and himself. That was the precise moment when the government commenced to care nothing for the people, and when they commenced to ride rough-shod over their rights and liberaties. Mr. Gregory's unfriendliness to Mr. Blair gave that which was before a thing of beauty and a joy forever, a most repulsive and distorted appearance. And now he asked the people of this county for reasons that are personal, and because he could not regard the governmen in the name favourable light as before that they should take the same view he does and go into direct antagonism to everything they had previously supported and approved.

But when they followed

Mr. Gregory's Card

down to its close what would they find. In the early stages of that remarkable card it would be inferred that Mr. Gregory was determined to come out in open and avowed antagonism to the Government. Had he not practically said he wanted the opportunity of going in, in order to hurl the Government from power? Had he not proclaimed himself an out-and-out opponent to the Government? But did they find him in opposition? Not at all. He wanted to be elected as what? As an "independent representative." (Applause and Laughter). The man who thought the legislation had been careless and the Government arrogant and false to the trusts of the people, and which ought to have a vigilant opposition, lands himself at at last fair and square on top of the fence. (Applause). He wanted to be elected as a watchman, as a spy and detective upon the Government. The duty of watchman was not very exalted for a man of such ponderous mental acumen as Mr. Gregory to aspire to. Perhaps the sole claim to favor which he had, was the extreme modesty of his ambition. The position of a watchdog in any case is not an extremely exalted position.

But if Mr. Gregory was elected would he be an independent representative, prepared to deal fairly and justily with the Government and vote according to the merits of the legislation they advanced? An Oppositionist is a man who would be prepared to vote the Government out on every opportunity. That was where Mr. Allen stood and he was at all events to be respected for saying where he stood. Did the people think if Mr. Gregory was elected and the chance offered to vote the government out he would not vote them out without a word? He thought

It was Unreasonable to Suppose.

that Mr. Gregory would go back upon the Gleaner which during the last three years had been out-and-out opposition to the Government. Why, the Gleaner predicted that Mr. Gregory was to be the Premier a few days after the House met. (Great Laughter). Well, if Mr. Gregory was Independent he could hardly hope for that distinction to be conferred upon him, but was he an Independent. Why? Let the people read this speech at Marysville. The man who delivered that speech could never be an independent representative, or other than a violent and venomous apponent of the government. Could anybody be other than an opponent to the government after making that speech and do justice to his own intelligence and integrity? What else was there to show that Mr. Gregory was in opposition? Did not Mr. Gregory induce Mr. Allen to come out as an oppositionist and was not the card of Mr. Allen drafted by Mr. Gregory in his own writing? Was not he and Mr. Allen going arm and arm thoughout the country like Siamese twins together? (Laughter). Could one be in opposition and the other Independant? Was that politics? Was that common sense? Supposing 20 men were elected in opposition and 20 men in favor of the government in this election where would Mr. Gregory be in such an emergency as that? Would he leave Mr. Allen in the lurch? Would he leave that gentleman to grope around in the fogs and mists of opposition, while he mounted with clam and stately step that loftly watch-tower of his, to view the landscape o'er? (Laughter). He (Blair) thought that watch-tower would come down so quickly and Mr. Gregory with it, that it would be difficult to imagine the structure had ever existed. They would not find him sitting there calmly and judicially considering the merits and demerits of the acts of the government and weighing its administration in the balance. They would not find him with wig on head, and spectacles over his nose, calmly considering the poor unfortunate culprits on the government benches. (Laughter).

Was that a fairand frank and

Open and Honorable Position

for Mr. Gregory and Mr. Allen to occupy before this county? There should be fairplay in politics and if a man had anything to say he should come out boldly and honestly and let the people understand where he was. Mr. Gregory knew that he would have no earthly chance to be elected if he came out as a square oppositionist in this county. That was the reason he had composed his noble form in the similitude of an independent candidate. (Applause). But if that gentleman was elected his election would be viewed from one end of the province to the other as the election of an oppositionist and he would be found consorting and consulting with Dr. Stockton, Dr. Alward and Dr. Atkinson and other eminent political physicians to hold an inquest over the government. They might hold the inquest if they wished, but they would find that the government was a pretty lively corpse. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Blair then referred to Mr. Allen's card. That gentleman left no one in doubt at all as to the position he occupied. Mr. Allen was a young man who was entitled to respect. But he, like Mr. Gregory, was a supporter of the present administration until an event occurred which caused him to withdraw his support. Was that support withdrawn on public grounds or because the government had not fairly administered the affairs of the country? Was it because they had pursued a mistaken course on some great matter of public policy. Not at all. The sole reason why Mr. Allen was in the field was because

The Government did not Appoint his Brother-in-law

to an office.

Mr. Allen—That has nothing to do with my opposition to the government.

Mr. Blair said Mr. Allen would not deny that Mr. Allen had been personally and socially friendly with him down to the very time that Mr. Rainsford was appointed Clerk of the Assembly, while from that time Mr. Allen had scarcely spoken to him when they met. He did not think Mr. Allen was doing justice to himself if he denied that his antagonism dated from the appointment of Mr. Rainsford to that position.

Mr. Allen—I deny it, gentlemen; I certainly do deny it.

Mr. Blair said he could scarcely realize the state of Mr. Allen's mind that enabled him to make that statement. Mr. Allen might make that statement but he would say unqualifiedly that that was the origin of Mr. Allen's opposition to the government—that they would not appoint his brother-in-law to that office. The government had appointed one of Mr. Allen's brothers to one of the best offices in the gift of the government and because they did not give his brother-in-law another office therefore he was in opposition. He had never known Mr. Allen to take a very pronounced interest in public affairs but, however that might be, Mr. Gregory and himself were both one brother in this campaign, and therefore when the electors supported them they were expressing a disapprobation of the government's acts and a desire to weaken it in the legislature.

The speaker had failed to discover in Mr. Gregory's Marysville speech a single question of public policy put forward which that gentleman desired to promote. That speech contained nothing but carping criticism and much of it of

The Most Trifling and Insignificant Character.

Reading the eulogiums of the Gleaner as to Mr. Gregory's transcendent abilities and administrative qualities, and the certainty of his being immediately called to fill the position of premier of this province, one would think that he would have been able to rise somewhat above the childish criticisms which distinguished the whole of that address. He had looked in vain for Mr. Gregory's platform. That speech was simply the product of an ingenious lawyer who was looking for occasion to attack the government. What government had ever lived which had never made a mistake or offered a chance for criticism. It would be hard for a man to follow the movements of himself for three whole years, note-book in hand and not be able to find some slight defects which he could disclose to public view. This great pronunciamento was barren of anything but criticism. It was the product of a mind warped from all sense of justice and fair play by spite, suspicion and unmitigated personal hostility, anxious by conglomerating minor matters together, to throw it all together in a lump in the hope that some one of these things would stick and produce the desired effect. He would have thought it not unreasonable that a man who in a few short weeks is to be perched in the chair of the leader of the government would have had some substantial food with which to feed the people of this country instead of these barren husks. But he would assure that gentleman that even had he known that he was following him with stealthy step, ear outstretched, and nose extended all these years, to hear what he might hear and smell what he might smell, he would have pursued exactly the course he had pursued.

Mr. Gregory charged the government with disregarding its pledges. Well, there were four years and upwards during which the government were in office that

Mr. Gregory had Made no Complaint Upon this Score.

His criticism upon the financial position of the province was a most lame and barren one. It was true that the gross debt of the province now amounted to over $2,000,000. But how was it increased. It was increased with the exception of one or two items by the subsidies given to railways that have been built and which had been authorized by the legislature, before the present government came into power. The subsidy to the Northern and Western railway and the Central railway and others had increased the debt up to $2,100,000, but included in that sum was the $250,000 the government had been compelled to borrow to wipe out the floating indebtedness left by the old administration. The people could not condemn that funded debt without condemning the causes that created it.

How did the government stand with reference to revenue and expenses. The fact was that from 1884 to 1888 inclusive the government had succeeded in keeping its expenditure within its income and had also a surplus of $56,000. He pointed out that the expenses of the Executiwe Government, the cost of contingencies and nearly all these items which were controllable exhibited a substantial saving to the people. The expenditure on public works and on education the people of the country had no wish to see diminished.

Mr. Blair then dealt with Mr. Gregory's charge that it cost him $200 to go to Ottawa. He denied that he had any passes over the railroads to Ottawa, and as at the other meetings he has addressed was loudly applauded when he asked the people if they wanted their Province to be represented decently before the public men of other places or not. That item of $200 was indeed a ponderous subject to engage the transcendent and exalted qualities which the Gleaner ascribed to his opponent. As to the charges for stationery he showed that many other items were included under that heading. He assured the people of the absolute sincerity of the Government on the question of

The Abolition of the Legislative Council

and at the very first opportunity that presented itself that branch of the Legislature would be swept out of existence. He described in a graphic manner the repeated attempts the government had made to effect that object. Neither Mr. Rourke nor

CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.