THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1890.

THE GOVERNMENT TICKET

IN YORK.

ANDREW G. BLAIR.
WILLIAM WILSON.

RICHARD BELLAMY.
JOHN ANDERSON.

A STRONG TICKET.

Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Anderson make a strong ticket. It is not too much to say that a more representative ticket has never been put before the electors of this county. It is not open to the objection that it gives one locality a preference over another, being very well chosen from this standpoint. Then it is such a ticket as the great agricultural county of York has a right to expect to be nominated, for Messrs Bellamy and Anderson are practical working farmers, and are at the same time experienced in the wants of the people and able to bring to bear upon the details of adminstration that ripe judgment which honorable success imparts. We venture to say that the farmers of York will take care that the names of these two gentlemen are upon their ballot papers—that they will not listen to the canvass, which will be strenuously urged, that they should drop one of them,

Mr. Anderson is already well known in the county, but as this is his first appearance in the political field it is right to introduce him to the electors. He is in the fullest sense of the word a working man, having spent his life either upon the farm or in lumbering operations. His home is at "The Barony" as it is called in the Parish of Dumfries. Mr. Anderson's standing is so excellent throughout the county that his support of a candidate has always been regarded as most desirable. His name has been previously mentioned in connection with a seat in the Legislature but hitherto he has not been willing to become a candidate. He comes forward now because he was assured by the convention that he could best serve the interests of the county by taking the field himself. We bespeak for him a vote from every friend of the local government.

Mr. Bellamy needs no introduction. He did not wish to be a candidate in 1886, but when nominated accepted the responsibility and having been elected has made an admirable representative. He is the sort of a man one likes to see in the house; frank, manly and independent. He is very popular throughout the county, his diligent attention to his representative duties having added hundreds to the long list of friends who supported him in 1886.

Mr. Wilson has added greatly during recent years to his laurels as a public man. It is not too much to say that in his capacity as chairman of the St. John and Portland Union Commission, which necessitated his taking charge of the Union bill before the house, he displayed ability of the very highest order, and took the front rank among the public men of the province. He is known so well, has made himself so universally liked and gives such close attention to his duties as a member that further comment upon this career and ability is needless.

Mr. Blair's career has been a credit to the county which he has represented. Though charged with the responsibility of the premiership he has never forgotten the claims of his own constituency, and has never hesitated to insist upon their recognition. Indeed the only charge that has been made against him is that he was "all for York." This is not true in the sense in which the charge was made, that he subordinated the interests of the province to those of his county; but it is true in the sense that he never hesitated to assert the just claims of this constituency through fear that he might weaken his position as leader of the government. He possesses the confidence of the province to a degree that few public men have ever enjoyed it, and his continuance in power is admitted on all hands.

The County of York would fly in the face of its best interests to refuse to return a full government ticket, and if the temper of the government convention is any indication of the result, polling day will witness the return of Messrs. Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Anderson by a splendid majority.

MR. GREGORY'S CARD.

Mr. George has issued a card to the electors of York. He seeks election as an "independent representative," saying:—

"At the solicitation of very many electors, and having a strong faith in the wisdom and justice of the people, I will at the present election be nominated as a candidate for your suffrages with a view to my being elected as an Independent Representative and Watchman of your interests, unbound to the support of the government of the day, but devoted to the promotion of honest and frank government, and the advancement of the provincial public welfare."

That Mr. Gregory should issue such a card in the strongest admission which can be made of the popularity of the government in this constituency. If the people had been led to expect anything at all, if the conduct of his newspaper organ pointed to anything at all, it was that Mr. Gregory would take the field squarely in opposition, not simply holding himself "unbound to any government." If the things he has permitted his newspaper to say, perhaps it would be more accurate to say, if the things he has said in his newspaper, are only half correct, no honorable man could occupy an independent position in respect to the local government. The only inference possible is that Mr. Gregory does not himself believe what his newspaper says, and we must leave it to him to settle with this constituency how he can assail a government for mismanagement and corruption and yet seek to be elected not in opposition, to it but as independent—to explain why after declaring in one part of his card that an opposition is necessary, he has not ventured to come forward in opposition.

Mr. Gregory's attitude is very transparent. In view of what the government has done for this county he has not the courage to run as a straight opposition candidate. He will be "all things to all people." To any who for one reason or another feel hostile to the administration, and it is only natural to suppose there are some such, he will point to what his organ has said in the last few months; to those who believe the government deserves well of York and that the late representatives have done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the electors, he will point to his card, which he may truly say leaves him free, if elected, to support the government. We mistake the intelligence of this constituency if it is deceived by this card. They will answer it by saying that it is too late now for Mr. Gregory to pose as an independent, that he cannot dissociate his candidature from the virulence of the Gleaner. He has fed the constituency on vinegar, and it is too late to have recourse to honey.

Elsewhere will be found Henry George's views on the Liquor Question. They will not commend themselves to most people, but are interesting as one phase of a great public question.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

There can be no mistaking the significance of Friday's convention. It showed that the ranks of the victorious party of 1886 are not only unbroken but are strengthened by new and powerful allies; that the seeds of disaffection, so industriously sown during the last twelvemonth, have failed to germinate; that the friends of the government will stand shoulder to shoulder and return a full ticket triumphantly. The tone of the convention was admirable, and in numbers and heartiness was all that the most ardent friends of the government could desire. When allowance is made for the state of the roads and the shortness of the notice the convention must be regarded as extraordinarily large and representative.

The campaign has opened well. One of the prime conditions of success at an election is a good choice of candidates and a capital choice has been made. With such men as Blair, Wilson, Bellamy and Anderson there can be no doubt as to the result. Each of them is personally strong and popular. The cause they represent is a good one; the support that is behind them has hitherto been invincible. Let the friends of the government rally to their support, voting always the full ticket.

The government deserves well of York County, for the constituency has fared well at the hands of this administration.

It is as certain as anything human can be that Mr. Blair will continue to be premier of New Brunswick for the next four years. Is it not the interest of the County of York to strengthen his hands by returning three supporters with him?

A grand beginning has been made, one full of promise. The fighting men of the party are to the front again, with their old vigor unweakened, and in the most unmistakeable manner have refuted the allegations made of discord and dissatisfaction. Every day brings renewed pledges of support from those who bore the brunt of battle in 1886, and from the young men whom the liberal policy of the government enables now for the first time to exercise the rights of citizenship.

It was the pride and boast of the Gleaner and Mr. Gregory that the party with which they were identified did its work through representative conventions. This was the case and is still the case. The party with which they were identified still works through conventions and yesterday a convention of the party met and nominated the four gentlemen whose names stand at the head of these colums,but Mr. Gregory was not present nor was The Gleaner represented. Why was this? The old war-horses of the party were there—the same men who in 1886 nominated the vicuorious government ticked, though reinforced it is true by many who have been attracted to the government's support by the government, policy. Why was not Mr. Gregory there? Has the political wisdom, sagacity and miality of the victorous party of 1886 departed from the rest and centred itself upon him? In the convention, with others of course, were the most prominent of those who, smarting with the sense of one defeat with Mr. Gregory as these canididate, yet took him up again because he would not stand aside that a more popular man might be selected. He has chosen to place himself in opposition to these men,to his oldest and strongest political friends. It is little wonder therefore that he did not call a convention; for who could be expected to rally to his support after the ingratitude he has exhibted to men who, in many cases against their own best judgment, give him their warmest assistance, when he sought political preferment on previous occasions.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS.

The Hon. Mr. Blair has published a letter to the electors of New Brunswick. It will be found elsewhere on this page. The most critical will find little either in its substance or tone to found an objection upon. The reasons for a dissolution are stated with clearness and they are warranted in common sense and by constitutional usage. He points with confidence to the manner in which the government has administered affairs, and disposes in a well expressed paragraph of the vague charges of extravagance which certain characterless opponents have made. Upon no point has the government been more frequently assailed than in regard to the abolition of the Legislative Council. Disinterested observers have all along seen that everything had been done that could be done to carry out the pledges made by the government in this connection, and Mr. Blair's pithy statement on this subject is altogether admirable. Readers will not fail to note the calm tone of the letter. There is no striving for effect. It is simply an address to the common sense of the constituencies on behalf of an administration which has not been, during its seven years of office, without sharp criticism, although the opposition has at no time being numerically strong. It is the letter of a safe leader and will be heartily endorsed all over the province.

The Gleaner gives a sample of Mr. Gregory's "independent criticism" in its reference to the cost of the Fredericton bridge, which it puts at $128,000, and insinuates that a considerable part of this was used for corrupt purposes. What are the true facts of the case? The first cost of the bridge proper was $82,558.42. During the ice run in two consecutive springs the structure was damaged, as every one knows. These damages were repaired, the sidewalk built, and the land damages on account of the approach at the eastern end paid, and these charges added to the original cost made the total outlay on account of the bridge $89,400, or nearly $40,000 less than the amount which the Gleaner falsely alleges to have been expended on it. The Gleaner in making this allegation stated what it knew was untrue. A mistake is not supposable. If this is the attitude of independence, the county may pray to be delivered from it. To charge public men with corruption without the shadow of justification is bad enough; but to prejudice the county in the eyes of the province by alleging that the most important public work constructed within it for many years has been simply a sink hole of corruption is ten-fold worse. To hurt Mr. Blair, Mr. Gregory would drive his knife through the heart of the county's best interests.

The Gleaner has made frequent references to the warrants in favor of the Secretary for Agriculture and seeks to create the impression that they were payments to Mr. Lugrin personally. As a matter of fact, as the printed public accounts show, the payments for the most part were simply made through Mr. Lugrin and the accounts and vouchers which are open to the fullest inspection show the details of the services. In some cases the money was not even paid through him but the warrants were made in his favor for convenience of indorsement because they were chargeable to Agriculture. This is the practic in all public departments. Thus warrants are issued in Mr. William Crocket's name for many thousands of dollars, but nobody would suggest that they were in payment for his services. So also warrants for large sums go to the Receiver General and others. There is no other conceiveable way of doing the public business.

VOTE THE TICKET.

Every effort will be made to induce friends of the government in York County to drop one of the names on the government ticket and substitute that of Mr. Gregory. It is well known that in this is that gentleman's sole hope of success. Hence though extremety hostile to the government he offers not as an oppositionist but as an independent candidate. The government party has nominated four candidates and the support of the constituency is asked for one as much as for the other. A divided vote is a hostile vote. This county can gain nothing by electing a candidate not in sympathy with the government. Has York lost anything during the last four years by having four government supporters in the House? Would its claims upon the consideration of the government have been stronger if one of the four had been in oppositon? Let the electors look at the matter from the common sense standpoint. No one pretends to think that the government will be defeated. Its opponents elsewhere admit it will be sustained and in many places there is no opposition. The probabilities are that it will come back from its appeal to the people with its strength unimpaired. What good purpose, then can be served by the election of Mr. Gregory, who if he should secure a place on the Legislature would be instant in season and out of season in efforts to frustrate the government's plans, not on the merts of those plans themselves, but simply because Mr. Blair is the leader of the government. It it senseless to pretend that Mr. Gregory and the Gleaner are influenced by any high toned notion and from the calm height of their superiority can take a disinterested view of public affairs, aiding what is good and opposing what is wrong. Their course is actuated by bitter personal hostility to Mr. Blair. That is the Alpha and Omega of it. The way to meet it is to vote the straight government ticket.

The Gleaner presents a long series fo figures which it claims shows that the government has been making large overexpenditures and now seeks to conceal the fact from the people. Without taking the trouble now to compare the amounts published in the Gleaner with those in the public accounts, and for argument's sake admitting they are correct, how in the name of consistency can the Gleaner which sustained the government in making the expenditures complained of now ask the electors to condemn them? For all the items of expenditure, now challenged the government was criticised in the House and found a strong defender in the Gleaner; and because it suits the purposes of that paper to blow hot and cold is scarcely a sufficent reason why the electors of York should reverse their verdict of 1886.

Mr. Gregory says in his paper that he will lead the poll at the ensuing election. In sharp contrast with this declaration was Mr. Gregory's own statement to a every prominent business man in this county, made within twenty four hours of the publication of that issue of the Gleaner, to the effect that although his card was issued he was not so fully committed to being a candidate that he could not retire. Undoubtedly Mr. Gregory has been greatly disappointed at the manner in which his candidature has been received. Every one sees its true inwardness, personal vindiveness against the Attorney General. The County of York has never get lent itself to the gratification of personal spite and malice, and will not do so now.

The Gleaner has alleged that Mr. C. H. Lugrin has been an applicant for many offices, instancing among others the clerkship of the House of Assembly and a seat in the University Senate. The Herald has the authority of the Attorney General to say, and is authorized by him to say that the Gleaner's statement is absolutely untrue, and that neither to him personally nor to the government did Mr. Lugrin make any application for the positions named; and that he, the Attorney General, did not give the reason alleged by the Gleaner for not appointing Mr. Lugrin to the Senate.

Chairman Rowley well characterized the candidature of Mr. Gregory as animated solely by malice and vindictiveness. Every one knows that but for Mr. Gregory's personal animosity towards his former partner and greatest benefactor, an animosity having its origin in morbid jealousy, this county would return a full government ticket by acclamation. His candidature was called for by no party, represents no principle and is so purely a personal matter that he does not consider the publication of his card as at all committing him to go the polls.

AS BAD AS WAR.

It is alleged that the close of the year witnesses twelve million men under arms in Europe. Stop a moment and think what this means. The average family in America numbers five; the population of the United States is somewhat over 60,000,000. Divide this by five and we get twelve millions, that is to say the standing armies of Europe are nearly equivalent in numbers to one able bodied man for every family in the United States. Hence it is obvious that if allowance be made for the infirm, the aged and the habitually indolent, such as tramps, paupers and idle society men, the total of the breadwinners in the United States, the men who are carrying on all the great business of that nation and developing its vast wealth is less than the number of men in Europe taken out of useful employment and enrolled in the armies of the Continent. There is something startling in this consideration. But the fact that so many men are idle and must be fed and clothed ut the expense of others is not the whole of the sad story, nor perhaps the worst part of it. Thoughtful men are beginning to note with alarm the social, moral and physical degradation resulting from this condition of things. Details need not be given, for it is only too apparent what the effects of the maintenance of huge armies in idleness must inevitably be. One is not prepared at first to learn that a very marked result is physical inferiority in children, though it seems that in Austria this is what occasions the most alarm. From the military-imperial point of view, bad as it may be that the morals of a community should be polluted, it is infinitely worse that the young and rising generation should not be strong enough to make soldiers out of. This state of things is in the long run really worse than a great war and it has continued now for over twenty years. Since Prussia asserted her supremacy over Central Europe at Sadowa in 1866, the nations have gone on arming and preparing for a conflict. The Franco-Prussian and Russo-Turkish wars were only incidents in the great preparation. At present the situation appears to be too tremendous for any one statesman to control, and the diplomatists of Europe are simply waiting and temporizing. The spirit which Imperialism has looked in Europe cannot be exorcised, but will continue to rear its awful shape, until some catastrophe occurs and rivers of blood have been shed.

A social directory of Holyoke, Mass., contains a special list of "families in good standing whose man-members do not make ordinary calls in full evening dress."

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OPENS THE CAMPAIGN.

A Well-Considered Statesmanlike Utterance.

To the Electors of New Brunswick:—

Gentlemen: The legislature during the session of 1889 passed an act which goes into operation on the first of January next and which greatly enlarges the electoral franchise in the province. The constitutional effect of this enactment is, that the present assembly, elected in 1886, has ceased to be representative of the people and following a uniform series of modern British and colonial precedents it has been deemed advisable by the government, to afford the newly enlarged electorate an early opportunity of selecting the persons to whom they shall entrust their political interests, provincially speaking, for the ensuing legislative term.

The country has been put in possession from time to time through the usual channels of very full information as to

THE POLICY OF THE EXECUTIVE

and its legislative and administrative work, in all departments of the government and I venture to think that upon the whole, its policy has been considered sound, its legislation useful and its administration efficient.

I do not propose to make an elaborate review of our work as a government, covering the seven years during which we have held office. It will serve to recall to public recollection the leading principles to which we have sought to give effect, to indicate in general terms, as I will do later in this address, the enactments we have been instrumental in placing upon the statute book. Nor do I purpose to enter upon a defence either of our purpose to enter upon a defence either of our policy or of our general management of affairs. If in matters of policy the government have been much at fault, its faults have been shared not only by the entire body of your representatives, opposition and government supporters alike, but as well by press and people, for, excepting the differences which have arisen from the imposition of an increased stumpage tax, and in relation to the inland fisheries, scarcely a serious complaint has been raised as to our policy either within or without the legislature. Our position before the country upon questions of public policy may be taken to be a strong one, otherwise the country would long since have had alternative proposals before it on some at least of the subjects with which we have be called upon to deal.

Turning to that description of governmental service which may be called administrative, I presume the subject of

THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

engages much the largest share of attention, as is the case with all governments, excites the most criticsm. Even here it is a significant fact that our opponents in the legislature have rather complained of our niggardliness than our extravagance and have commended rather than censured our financial management. That the leading members in the house opposed to the government have yielded us a tribute of praise in this connexion, notwithstanding that finding fault is allowed to be the special privilege of an opposition, says much for us.

It will not be suggested by any one, I will assume, that the attitude of our opponents has been due in the slightest degree either to indifference to public interests or want of capacity on their part. Although not strong in numbers or marshalled with any approach to organization, it is but just to acknowledge that some of those who have been opposed to the government during the recent term are among the ablest and most experienced members of the legislature.

In calling attention to the almost entire.

ABSENCE OF ADVERSE CRITICISM

in the house of assembly as respects the public expenpiture, I must not be taken to convey the impression that the government have been equally free from censure upon these points outside the legislature. A section of the press, either less scrupulous or less accurately informed than the people's representatiues, has given us the benefit of a great deal of very vigorous criticism, and is to-day, in view of a general election, assailing members of the government as the very high priests of corrupt and wanton extravagance. I do not mention this fact to complain of it, but since it is wholly impossible to take up these charges in detail within the limits of this address, I oppose to them the general answer that the charges cannot be true, or the committees upon public accounts, and the members of the legislature generally, must have known the facts and brought them to public notice. The committee on public accounts contains three opposition members out of the seven who comprise it. The accounts themselves, with vouchers, are produced for examination to the committee, and the report of the committee is annually published in the journals, available for public inspection. The printed report of the auditor general on public accounts has invariably been laid on the table of members within three or four days after the opening of the session, and it is out of these reports that the material is gathered, which garbled and distorted, is dealt out to the people by the section of the newspaper press I have referred to as reliable and trustworthy information.

HAD THE WHOLESALE ACCUSATIONS

now preferred by some of the newspapers against the government in connexion with the public expenditure been made in the legislature, as they most assuredly would have been if it had occurred to any one that such charges could be reasonably made, they would have been there and then answered or explained. The floor of the assembly, in the presence of the chiefs of the departments in which the expenditures take place, with the accounts in detail at hand for reference, is the proper place to make and to answer whatever charges are capable of being preferred, and through the official published reports of the proceedings of the legislature, the charges and answers would, together, go to the people.

I say no more upon this topic further than to remark that the preferring of charges such as I have named in the columns of newspapers, for the first time, involves a gross reflection upon the whole representative body. Opposition and government supporters are alike discredited since, if the facts disclosed by the pr[illegible] ed reports laid before the legislatur[illegible] the condemnation of the g[illegible] your representatives must [illegible] countenanced the wrong doi[illegible] ernment, or must have be[illegible] discovering it.

It may be asked in [illegible] it is that the govern[illegible] [illegible] during t[illegible] has been [illegible] ply that [illegible] these few [illegible] fusal to en[illegible] takings, or [illegible] connected [illegible] age.

The st[illegible] house of [illegible]

of office is unexampled in the political history of the province; it has enjoyed the confidence of the representatives of the people to an unusual degree, but it has not abused that confidence. It has used its strength in pressing forward useful measures, in enforcing sound economic principles, and, when occasion has required it, in resisting unreasonable demands.

A government in which the country has confidence should, in the public interests be strong, as the stronger it is the better will it be able to resist the undue pressure of combinations to which a weak government would often be constrained to yield.

We have been much criticised in certain quarters because we have not yet succeeded in.

ABOLISHING THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The fiercest denunciations, strange to say, now being heaped upon us for this alleged dereliction of duty, proceed from those who have had nothing but sympathy and encouragement for the opponents of the measures by which we have striven to effect this change. Whether the present ardor of these advocates of abolition will survive the general election remains to be seen. We ask the country to accept the assurance that the government's policy with respect to the continuance of the legislative council remains unchanged.

We are committed to the view that under existing conditions a second chamber is not essential to the work of safe and efficient legislation, and we expect to be able at an early day to carry out our policy in this respect to a successful termination. It is said by our opponents that we have been insincere in dealing with this question, and it is pointed out in proof that two of the four gentlemen appointed by us to seats in the council have voted against the various measures for its abolition proposed by the government. That two gentlemen who, previously to their appointment, had uniformly voted with the government on this question in the house of assembly, have since their appointment to seats in the upper house voted the other way is, I regret to say, quite true, but the government cannot justly be held responsible for the action of these appointees. Their public pledges and declarations in the assembly and before the people are just as binding as any written or verbal pledge which it would have been possible for the government to exact. It is for this reason with others that the government is now going to the country with five seats in the legislative council at the present moment unfilled. I point to these existing vacancies as the most signal proof we could offer the country of the bona fides of the government upon this question, and I venture to say that no government of recent times has passed through a general election without filling with its friends all such places as were at its disposal.

I ought not in this address to omit a reference to the question of

THE INLAND FISHERIES OF THE PROVINCE.

It is not generally understood, though it is the case, that the dominion government regulates the time and manner of fishing in all inland waters, and that the local government has no jurisdiction or authority whatever in these respects. The provincial government exercises no fishing rights except in the waters within the ungranted territory of the crown and in these only to the same extent which any private riparian owner may do. We found, on our accession to office, that those crown lands, which had valuable fishing privileges attached to them, were fast being acquired for nominal sums by pretended settlers and others, many of whom were simply speculating on the rapidly increasing value of these privileges, and we had also reason to believe that for want of efficient guardianship these rivers upon which the crown had lands still in part ungranted, were being depleted of their fish.

THE GOVERNMENT AT ONCE DETERMINED

to reserve out of future grants the fishing privileges on all water fronts as the only possible means of retaining for the crown, and, therefore, for the whole people, what still remained of this valuable property. We acted upon the view that if these privileges were leased for a limited number of years they might be made to yield a substantial revenue to the province, and this they have in fact done, as since we inaugurated this policy the government has realized over $39,000 therefrom. It was also our view that during the term for which they should be leased the fishing might be greatly improved by a proper system of protection. No man, I have reason to believe, doubts the wisdom of our first line of policy, but it is objected that we should have thrown open the fishing grounds to the public, exacting a reasonable daily license fee from each fisherman to cover the cost of guardianship and other charges. There is no doubt this view has much to commend it to the favor of all who are able to indulge in the sport of fly-fishing, but it was our duty to bear in mind that the rivers had to be guarded and that a large outlay would be necessary for this purpose, if the rivers were not leased, which the license fee would fall far short of supplying. The general revenue of the province would admit of no draft upon it for such a purpose, and it seemed to us then that the only practicable course open to us, was to put up the fishing to public competition, leasing the privileges for a term of years. When the leases expire as they will in a short period, the government will be free to consider whether a different policy might not then with advantage be pursued.

It is needless to say that the government makes no pretence of having accomplished all that could have been desired. We have perhaps

ADHERED TO A MORE RIGID ECONOMY

in some departments of the public service than has been consistent with the most complete efficiency, and much useful legislative and other work calling for present attention still remains to be performed but we think we may point to the enacted laws during the past seven years to the healthy condition of our provincial finances, to the unexampled solidity of the public credit, to the impetus given to agricultural industries in more than one direction, to the additional safeguards thrown around the publ[illegible]lth, to the introduction of shor[illegible]ing in the courts, to the co[illegible]rvation of vital stati[illegible]oint stock com[illegible]of the fra[illegible] hi[illegible] ra[illegible]

and only ask that we shall be judged with fairness.

As to the future policy of the government it is not proposed that there shall be any departure from the main principles to which we have heretofore rigidly adhered. We have

NO SENSATIONAL PROGRAMME

to lay before the electors. The sphere of legislative and administrative action in provincial matters being necessarily limited, we can engage to do little more than to continue to manage your affairs honestly prudently and economically, to husband the provincial resources, to propose such useful measures as from time to time the public needs demand, to guard sacredly our constitutional rights, and so far as shall be in our power to so frame and administer the laws and so discharge our public duties that to every citizen may be guaranteed, irrespective of race or creed, equal rights, equal justice and the enjoyment in the highest measure of the benefits which attach to the free institutions under which we live.

I remain, gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
A. G. Blair.

Fredericton, Dec. 31, 1889.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMEMBER

—THE—

CHEAPEST PLACE

TO BUY

GROCERIES

IN THE CITY,

—IS AT—

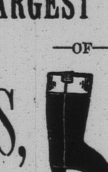
YERXA & YERXA'S.

COME AND SEE

—THE—

LARGEST STOCK

—OF—

BOOTS,  SHOES,

—AND—

OVERBOOTS.

FOR WINTER WEAR,

—AT—

LOTTIMER'S

SHOE STORE.

We have now in stock a large and splendid assortment of **Gents' Plush and Velveteen Slippers**; Ladies', Gents', and Children's **Overboots**; also Ladies' and Gents' **Felt Goods** in great variety.

We would call especial attention to our large stock of

Gents' Lace Boots.

Also a large variety of **MOCCASINS** in stock, for Ladies', Gents,' Misses', Boy's and Children's wear.

A. LOTTIMER,

210 QUEEN STREET.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

Just arrived by Steamer DAMARA, eighty Packages Choice

TEA,

—IN—

5lb., 10lb., 20lb., and 1-2 Chests

—AT—

LOW PRICES.

ALSO IN STOCK:

GERM FEED MEAL,

MASHED OATS AND CORN,

MASHED OATS, BARLEY, &c.

ONTARIO OATS,

CARLETON COUNTY OATS,

BRAN, MIDDLINGS, and all kinds of Heavy Feed for Man or Beast.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN ST.
FREDERICTON.

S. L. MORRISON,

Dealer in

FLOUR, MEAL,

TEA,

COFFEE,

SUGAR,

MOLASSES,

TOBACCO,

[illegible]D GOODS

[illegible]

[illegible]roceries.

[illegible]LL,

[illegible]EET,

GROCERIES,

FRUIT AND CONFECTIONERY

—AT—

W. R. LOGAN'S.

I sell the best goods, and the Prices will be so Low that every one who calls to see goods will be induced to buy.

Choice Teas, price reduced 5c. per lb.

Cooking Raisins, 6c. per lb.

Oranges, 25c. per dozen.

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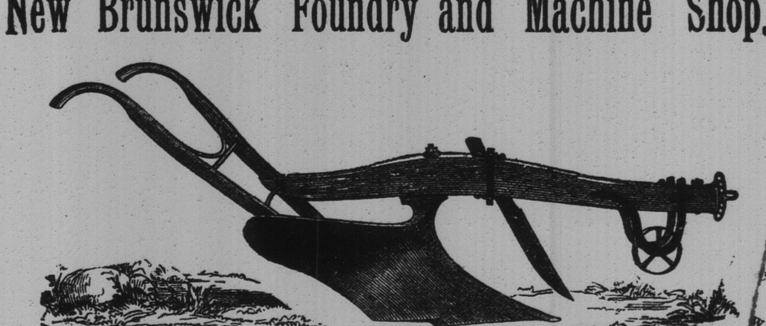

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