

SOME REASONS WHY YORK SHOULD SUSTAIN THE GOVERNMENT.

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

The credit of the province never stood so high. The provincial bonds as they fall due are taken up at a large saving in interest.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Bridge.

The Departmental Building.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

The Government Stables.

The Subsidy to the N. & W. Ry.

The Subsidy to the Prince William Ry.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another government was well disposed to this county cannot be picked out of the legislature. It would be a terrible mistake to cast it overboard.

It is better for the county to be represented by the leader of the government than by mere followers, as George Colter was and would be again if he were elected.

The county must stand for up itself.

York will not be content with the crumbs that fall from the St. John table.

MR. WILSON.

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

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

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

MR. ANDERSON.

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

MR. THOMAS COLTER.

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

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

On the motion relative to the location of the stock farm, Mr. Hanington, the alleged friend of York, voted against the resolution to locate the farm in York county.

THE HISTORY OF THE BRIDGE.

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

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

In 1885 it was proposed by the Fraser administration to introduce a new railway subsidy bill. As was usual the views of the members of the respective party were taken and Messrs. Blair and Thompson refused to support such a bill unless provision was made in it for a subsidy to a bridge across the river at Fredericton.

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

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

The legislature was thus committed to a bridge when George Colter became chief commissioner of public works, but not a single step was taken during the nine months he held the office to build the bridge, and when the legislature met in 1888, the government had not the slightest intention of asking for a grant to build the bridge.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WHAT OUGHT TO BE DONE ON THURSDAY.

When they go to the polls on Thursday, every friend of the government, every friend of the county, should deposit a square government ticket, namely:

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

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

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

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

A gentleman from another county said to THE HERALD on nomination day: "I have always been on the other side; but I hope the government will win in York; for to tell you the truth I am afraid of St. John. We know what they have done when they had the power."

York should on Thursday save the province from the unscrupulous designs of the St. John clique. The way to do it is to vote the solid government ticket.

George Colter shirked the vote on the bridge.

GEO. J. COLTER AND THE STUMPAGE.

George J. Colter is going around the county crying out that the government ought to be defeated because it has consented to a reduction of the stumpage. This is the same George J. Colter who on March 10th 1885 arose in his place in the House and said: "He favored a reduction of the stumpage, because it was higher than operatives could afford to pay. If the government could not run the country on the revenue they should resign. In view of the increased revenue the government could afford to reduce the stumpage and save money to the poor operatives."

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

The question then before the house was a resolution moved by Mr. Parks asking for a reduction of stumpage. And on this resolution George J. Colter voted "Yes." He placed him upon record, and the official reports of the session of 1885 show it, as favoring a reduction of stumpage, it is a fact that he has done nothing at all for this county, and that it was Mr. Colter who did everything. Such nonsense is not worth a serious answer.

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

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

THE PRICE OF PATRIOTISM.

Geo. J. Colter is out as a candidate on behalf of his alleged, of pure government. He poses as a patriot, but it is a fact, which he will not venture to deny, that he refused to offer until he got a written promise that he would be made commissioner of public works in a new government. His patriotism was for sale at \$2000 a year. Old list no? Blair and his colleagues might ruin the province, as he says they will, and yet he would not interfere for less than \$2000. It is not often that a public man puts a tag on himself with his price marked on it. George Colter has done this. He is tagged as follows:

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

Geo. J. Colter, Sold, Price \$2000.

But the money is not to be paid unless he can deliver York over to the enemy.

HE CANNOT DO IT.

George Colter tried to get \$50,000 of public money to build a toll bridge.

THE DOCTOR CALLED IN.

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

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

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

The electors of York had better put their foot down on this sort of business right away.

This outside domination may as well be stopped now as at any time. The enemies of the county are showing their hand very early. If they have begun already to send in outsiders to tell our people what to do, what will they not do if they ever get in power?

Just a word about Dr. Atkinson. Said a Carleton county man to THE HERALD on Wednesday: "Of all the piece of cheek, Atkinson's coming to York is the worst. He ran his own election on the cry 'Blair is all for York.' I tell you it is a positive fact. He made no other canvass. He called on the electors to return him that he might help St. John curb York."

The electors of York will vote against the candidate who has been sent here, an enemy of the county to fight their battles.

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

WHO FURNISHES THE POWDER?

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

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

What interest opposed Fredericton's claims for the short line?

The St. John interest.

Who wants to defeat Blair?

The St. John clique.

Who will lead the government if the opposition succeed?

A. A. Stockton, of St. John.

What does St. John want?

Everything.

Will it get it?

Not by a large majority.

York has to be won by yet.

Vote the government ticket, the whole ticket and nothing but the ticket.

Every enemy of York will rejoice if any one of the government ticket is left at home.

Blair or Colter which shall it be?

Blair fought for York; Colter shirked the votes.

The Restigouche Pioneer says: "Now for the war in York county. Blair and his colleagues have resigned and issue their manifesto to the electors. Another will be Geo. F. Gregory's political strength. It is to show that he is against Blair. We predict a victory for the premier as we think the electors of York will have no difficulty in selecting their best men."

THE SUN and the Gleaner charge THE HERALD with abuse. It is their only way of answering THE HERALD's arguments. Not one abusive word has been printed by THE HERALD. It has not applied one offensive epithet to the opposition candidates. It has confined itself to discussing their public records. It has held up their motives for the condemnation of this constituency; but against the men itself it has said nothing. It has called them traitors to the county; because in playing the game of St. John, they are acting the part of traitors.

NOMINATION.

The general impression produced by the proceedings on nomination day was distinctly favorable to the government.

A few insolent young cub named Crockett, sons of the chief superintendent of education made a great deal of noise in the hope of creating enthusiasm for the opposition, but they have played that part once before and people simply regard their demonstrations with a feeling in part of contempt for the individuals and in part of pity for their parents. Mr. Blair made a powerful appeal to the electors, and he carried the fight into the enemy's camp in fine style. Mr. Blair has dealt quite generously with his opponents. They have vilified him in every possible way. His personal reputation, his character as a public man have been traduced in almost every conceivable way. Charges have been made against him, which if true, would show him not only to be unworthy of public confidence, but to be an unsafe man to leave at large in the community. He has borne all this without retaliation, and his enemies, encouraged by his silence, have assailed him more bitterly than ever. On Thursday he spent them a taste, just a little, one of his own medicine, and they howled as if in torture. He had done as he might have done, and as the persecutions to which he has been subjected would fully justify him in doing, he could have made a story that would have made the electors present hold their breath with horror. "These things happen long ago" whined Mr. Gregory, when Mr. Blair referred to Gregory's ingratitude. The particular incident may have happened long ago, but others have been happening year after year since. What is the use of saying we have to do in York? Brother against brother, a family divided, and a bitter feud engendered because of him, because his malice and hatred will not be appeased while his benefactor can hold his head erect in this community. This is his latest outrage upon decency, but does any one suppose it is his last?

Mr. Blair's exposition of the claims of the government upon the county was very strongly put and splendidly received. Mr. Wilson made a grand speech, one of the best that he ever made. His well put points told, and the verdict of all that he added to his growing popularity. Of course the rowdy opposition element tried to cry him down, and to disconcert him by interruptions, but he came out the winner every time, finally silencing his enemies altogether.

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

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

There was a large crowd in town, and as far as could be judged from their conduct, it was a government crowd in the province. It is the first in an unusual New Brunswick for bribery and corruption, and his name is Daniel L. Hanington. He has come to tell the electors of York how to vote.

He is taking possession too soon. He is ahead of time.

The goods are not ready for delivery. True, Gregory has the St. John money in his pocket and Colter the written promise of office; but the electors have yet to be heard from.

York has managed heretofore to get the candidate with the least amount of cash to do a whole longer.

Perhaps he has his axe with him to cut down the bridge.

Electors of York, Hanington and Atkinson call on you to defeat Blair. They have come into the county to dictate to you.

Send them home with a lesson they will never forget.

We want no Westmorland dictation in York.

Remember the bridge and vote the government ticket.

Mr. George Colter endeavored to constrain an observation made by Mr. Wilson on nomination day to the effect that he (Colter) had been brought from his place in the St. John to take a place in the opposition ticket, as a sur on the farmers. Seeing that out of the four government candidates two are farmers, such a sur would have been pointless had it been intended. The man who insults the farmers is he who presents a reference to the fact that he is a farmer. A lawyer does not get angry at a reference to his office, a preacher at a reference to his pulpit, a merchant at a reference to his store, a manufacturer at a reference to his shop. Why should a farmer be angry at a reference to his farm? Mr. Colter was. The inference is that he is ashamed of his calling.

It will become any one with a place on the ticket with G. F. Gregory to claim to be a friend of the farmers. Mr. Gregory, when defeated in 1887, said that he "thanked God, he led in Fredericton, the seat of the intelligence of the county," and his organ, the Gleaner, asserted over and over that the farmers of York were made drunk and bought by the government.

Who opposed the railway from Fredericton to Woodstock? Dr. Atkinson, who has come here to tell the people of York how they should vote in this election.

QUERIES FOR YORK ELECTIONS.

Who led the opposition to the bridge? D. L. Hanington.

Who is in York dictating to the electors? D. L. Hanington.

Dr. Atkinson is here to help the opposition. He ran Carleton in January on the cry "Down with York."

George Colter voted to reduce the stumpage by \$40,000.

Let your vote be for York and the government ticket.

George Colter boasts that he would not run without a written pledge of office. York wants men who will serve her without office or hope of reward.

A vote for the opposition is a vote against York.

Who wants Blair nominated? St. John.

THE INVASION OF YORK.

D. L. Hanington, the man who opposed the building of the bridge, "in the interests of the neighboring state" (official reports of the assembly for 1885, page 95) who moved a resolution to prevent any money being granted to it, and at whose request George Colter shirked the vote, the man who tried to stop the building of the departmental buildings, has come to York to stamp the county in the interests of his dear friends the opposition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is York invaded by Westmorland and St. John?

Why is St. John money freely poured out?

Do these counties have the interests of York at heart?

Will Hanington do more than Blair has done?

Will Stockton be more favorable to us than our own tried and true representatives?

No, no. Having each other, they are banded in an untruly alliance to kill Blair and York influence.

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

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

ELECTORS OF YORK.

When you deposit your ballots on the 23rd inst, do not forget the issues to be dealt. Practically they are these: 1st. Are you willing that the government which you have so long entrusted with your confidence, and whose conduct of affairs you have so often and so emphatically approved at the polls, should be "wounded" in the house of its friends? 2d. After so many years of earnest, consistent and progressive effort in the public interest in general, and that of York in particular—led from York—should be struck down by York itself? 3d. Are you willing that York should lose its proper and legitimate influence in the control of provincial affairs or that that influence should be lessened or weakened? 4th. Are you willing that any knot of conspirators, outside of York, should decide what the influence of York in the councils of the province is to be, and are you willing to assist those conspirators with your votes? 5th. Are you willing that your fortunes in the present crisis, when the very existence of the conspirators against York shows the strength of the motives which are impelling them, to new and untried men, to men whose past records or absence of records give no guarantee that your interests will be safe in their hands? 6th. Are you willing that your representatives shall be bound by any other consideration and subject to any other influence than that of your own wishes, freely at the polls expressed? 7th. Are you willing to have it go to the world that old York has so far forgotten her history, and her traditions as to trust her fortunes to the tender mercies of St. John, and to increase the influence of St. John in the same proportion that she diminishes her own? 8th. The opponents of the government are seeking to win in York, and they hope by corrupt influences to make York a consenting party to her own defeat; will you submit to this? 9th. The government which placed the franchise in your hands, appeals to you to give it your confidence and record your vote in its favor. A vote for the government ticket is a vote for York. A vote for the opposition ticket or any part of it is a vote against York.

FLECTORS OF YORK:

"Don't swap horses while you are crossing a stream."

Strike and Spare Not.

From Westmorland's black manes And the fog banks of St. John, Comes a brawling band of bribers, Gregory leads them on, With money and with slander To steal York's rights away; UP YORK AND AT THEM, Blair leads the way.

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

To the Young Men of York.

The young men whose names have been added to the voters lists since the passing of the franchise act of 1880, form a very considerable element in the electorate of York.

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

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

YOUNG MEN OF YORK:

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

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