THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 44. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

Board of Works

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.

W. 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.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New Brunswick Division

ALL RAIL LINE } TO BOSTON, &c. THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect August 11th, 1890.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; 10.30 a. m. for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East.

3.15 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6.35, 8.45 a. m.; 4.45, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 8.10, a.m.; 12.00 m., 6.25, p.m. McAdam Junction, 10.40, a. m.; 2.15, p.m. Vanceboro, 10.20, a. m., St. Stephen, 7.50, 11.25 a. m. St. Andrews, 7.35, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.20 a. m., 1.10, 7.20 p. m.

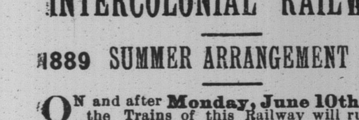
LEAVE GIBSON.

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

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

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

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent
H. P. TIMMERMAN, Gen'l Supt.



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 trains 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, Picton 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 information, apply at the office of

JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

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

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m.; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7:40; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m.; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton 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.

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.

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

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

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

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by

McMURRAY & CO.

Bookseller And Stationer.

Parsons' Pills

These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills. One box sent postpaid for 25 cts., or five boxes for $1 in stamps. 30 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

Make New Rich Blood!

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. 9d., 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 label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-83

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter, AND TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

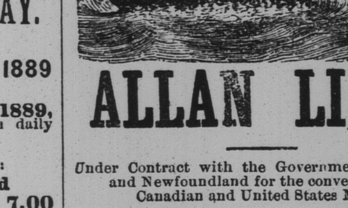
COOKED CODFISH.

Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,

And Try It.

STEAMSHIPS.



ALLAN LINE.

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

1890, Summer 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

MAIL LINE TO LIVERPOOL

(Calling at Rimouski and Moville to land mails and passengers), are intended to be despatched from Liverpool on THURSDAYS and from Quebec on THURSDAYS, as follows:

From Liverpool.		From Quebec.
11th Sep	POLYNESIAN	2nd Oct
18th do	PARISIAN	9th do
2nd Oct	CIRCASSIAN	23rd do
9th do	SARDINIAN	30th do
16th do	POLYNESIAN	6th Nov
23rd do	PARISIAN	13th do

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

From Liverpool.		From Halifax.
2nd Sept	*CARTHAGINIAN	29th Sep
16th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	13th Oct
30th do	CASPIAN	27th do
14th Oct	*CARTHAGINIAN	10th Nov
28th do	NOVA SCOTIAN	24th do
11th Nov	CASPIAN	8th Dec
25th do	*CARTHAGINIAN	22nd do

*The Carthaginian will carry only Cabin passengers from Halifax.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$45 to $80
RETURN	$95 to $150

Children, in saloon, between 2 and 12 years, half fare; under 2 years, free.

Clergymen and their families are allowed reduction of ten per cent. from these rates.

INTERMEDIATE	$30
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.

No cattle of any description carried on Allan Mail Steamers.

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.

No. 5.

INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Three Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Wednesday's Steamer will not touch at Portland.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.00 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

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

Special Notice—On and after Aug. 16th, and up to and including Sept. 13th, a Steamer will leave St. John for Boston direct, every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard time.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent,

Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

ADAMS BROS.

FUNERAL —AND— FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

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.

C. C. GILL,

PAINTER,

House and Sign Decorator.

Tinting in OIL or WATER COLOR.
PAPERING and GRAINING.
EXPRESSES and WAGONS Painted at Short Notice.

SHOP AND RESIDENCE:

59 Brunswick Street.

NEW YORK STEAMSHIP CO.

THE REGULAR LINE.

THE IRON STEAMSHIP,

VALENCIA,

1600 tons, (Capt. F. C. MILLER), will leave

COMPANY'S WHARF, Rear of Custom House,

ST. JOHN FOR NEW YORK

via Eastport, Me., Rockland, Me., and Cottage City, Mass., every

FRIDAY AT 3 P. M.

(Standard Time.) Returning, steamer will leave

Pier 40, East River, Foot of Pike Street, New York, EVERY TUESDAY at 5 p. m.,

For Cottage City, Mass., Rockland, Me., Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B.

Freight on through bills of lading to and from all points south and west of New York, and from New York to all points in the Maritime Provinces.

CHEAPEST FARES AND LOWEST RATES.

Shippers and importers save time and money by ordering goods forwarded by the New York Steamship Company.

Through Tickets for sale at all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway.

For further information address

N. L. NEWCOMB,

General Manager, 63 Broadway, New York,

Or FRANK ROWAN, Agent,

N. Y. S. S. Co's wharf, rear of Custom House, St. John, N. B.

TWO STRANGERS IN A DUEL.

A Meeting on the Field of Honor in Days Before the War.

"I have seen one duel in my life," he said to a New York Tribune man. "I do not believe in dueling, of course, but since that duel I have not had the horror of it which I felt before." It did not seem like murder; it did not seem even brutal to me.

"I was in New Orleans and was sitting late one night in the hotel corridor, interested in a discussion ably conducted by both sides. It was on that subject which then hung on every man's lips. Both men were handsome, middle-aged, and refined looking. The conversation became more and more heated until one of the men said sternly:

"You have insulted my state and me, sir."

"I have spoken what I believe to be the truth," said the other man calmly, "and I can not change my sentiment."

"Then you offer to give me satisfaction," said the other.

"In what way, sir."

"As a gentlmen give satisfaction."

"I do not fight duels," said the other, paleing lightly."

"Not when you have insulted a man."

"No."

"You are not a coward," answered the other; that is plain to see. I ask you as a gentlemen to give me satisfaction.

"The man from the north looked at him steadily.

"I can not kill a man, he said."

"The other gave him a look which was almost one of appeal."

"If you do not give me satisfaction, he said, or retract, and I see you will not do that, I shall feel like a hound."

"Very well, answered the other,simply, when shall it be."

"As soon as possible."

"The southerner excused himself to find a second. The northern man turned to me."

"I am a stranger here, he said. Will you act as my second."

"I don't believe in duels, I answered, feeling ashamed to refuse him."

"No more do I, he replied coldly."

"I hesitated and consented. The four of us were driven below the city. I shall not forget the place where the duel was fought. We turned into a plantation at a point of the road where stood a majestic peach tree, which seemed to bow gravely as the wind rustled through its branches and the trailing moss swayed gently,dawn was breaking and over the Mississippi hung a low mist. The distance was paced off by the second of my new friend's adversary, for I was absolutely useless."

"For some reason my principal took off his coat and waistcoat, and the other man did the same thing. They both seemed at their ease. In the grayness of the morning the white of their shirts was beautifully clear and pleasing. They took their positions quietly. No one had spoken a word since we had entered the field. My friend raised his hand and looked carelessly at his revolver."

"Gentlemen,he said,calmly,I have never shot a man in my life. This is not of my doing."

"I looked at the southern duelist. His face whitened at this, but he was cool and graceful in his bearing."

"I forgot my principles. There was nothing brutal, uncivilized, or cruel about this. It was beautiful. The calmness of the scene was exquisite. Both men faced each other as if they were paying compliments. There was a grace about their posture which charmed me. At that moment it seemed to me that to kill a man in so delicate a way was the refinement of courtesy."

"Gentlemen, are you ready. One! Two! white sleeved arms were all that I saw. I did not hear the rest, not even the shots. I saw the arms go up slowly, straighten out sharply, something like released springs, and the southern man was in the damp grass, a bright stain on his white shirt. My friend was leaning over him, peering anxiously into the wounded man's face. When I ran up the man who was shot was very white."

"Henry, he said to his second, take every care for this gentleman's safety,and he fainted."

"Perhaps this was one of the most remarkable duels ever fought. I,an unwilling second, did not know the name of the principal whom I assisted. I did not know the name of the principal whom I assisted. I did not even know the cause of the duel. Each principal was ignorant of the name of the other. The only two men who knew each other were the southern man and his second. But I, who believed dueling to be murder, found it, when forced to play a part in a duel, a fascinating picture, the like of which I have never before or since seen."

"MAKE HENS LAY."

Such is the caption of an advertisment that appears not only in the local,but many leading agricultural papers and which suggests the propriety of a few thoughts upon the subject. It may be laid down as a rule that most farmers indulge in raising poultry not for the pleasure it gives, but for the profit that is realized from young chicks or eggs, and since the chicks must come from the eggs, the real profit may be traced to egg production, so the advice given in these words is of vital consequence to the ambitious farmer. "The advertisment referred to recommends Sheridan's Condition Powder to make hens lay and so do we," says Mr. Hunter, poultry editor of the N. E. FARMER. "A hen to lay prolifically must be in perfect health, must be in condition,and here is based the true theory of the value of Sheridan's Condition Powder—it promotes the general good health of the fowl, gently quickening digestion, and stimulatiing all the various organs of the body as well as the ovaries, to perform their functions." At this season of the year the use of Sheridan's Condition Powder is very valuable for moulting hens and young pullets. By its use they will get to laying earlier when the price for eggs is very high. Any person buying and useing Sheridan's Condition Powder now, will get their hens in good laying condition before cold weather, and stand a good chance to win one of the large gold premiums to be offered later by I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder), who will send for 50 cents, two packs of Powder, for $1.00 five packs, for $1.20 a large 2¼ lb. can,postpaid; six cans for $5, express prepaid. Six cans will pay a good dividend. I. S. Johnson & Co., will also send to any one asking for it a copy of the best poultry magazine published, free. The paper one year and a large can of Powder for $1.50.

There are more big bugs at the cheap summer hotels than at the first-class hostelries.

BOSTON MARKETS.

BUTTER.—The market remains in the same firm position as last reported. Trade is quiet, with fairly large receipts. Choice table grades are well sold up. We quote: Extra to fancy Western creamery, soft wood, 23c to 25c; hard wood, 20 to 22c; firsts and extra firsts, 18 to 19c; extra to choice Northern creamery, 25c to 26c; firsts and extra firsts, 20 to 23c; Eastern creamery, fair to good, 20 to 23c; extra imitation creamery, 17 to 18c; common, 13 to 15c; ladle-packed, common, 14 to 18c. These quotations are receivers' prices for wholesale lots.

CHEESE—The demand is steady and a fair amount is being sold. The supply is not large, and all choice lots sell at full prices. We quote: Western, 8½ to 9c; Northern, 9½ to 9¾c; twins, 10c; sage, 10c; jobbing prices higher.

EGGS—The supply of provincial and northern eggs is large and prices are about steady. Western and eastern extras are not plenty, and full prices are obtained. We quote: Near-by, 25c; eastern extras, 23c; western, 21c; Michigan, 21 to 22c; Canadian, 21 to 22c; Islands, 21 to 22c; Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, 21 to 22c.

POULTRY—The market remains in about the same position as last reported. We quote: Vermont turkeys 20 to 25c; fresh-killed northern and eastern chickens fancy, 22 to 24c; good, 18 to 20c; fair to good, 12 to 15c; fowls, 16c; green ducks, 11 to 12c; western iced spring chickens, 12 to 13c; ice-packed fowls, choice, 12c; old cocks, 8c. Live fowls are easy at 8 to 10c, with chickens at 8 to 10c.

POTATOES—The receipts are large, and stocks accumulating rapidly. The demand is very quiet. About all the arrivals are affected by dry rot and sales have to be made at low prices in order to move stock. We quote: New Hampshire Rose and Hebrons, 55 to 58c per bush; Vermont, 55 to 58c per bush; Maine Rose and Hebrons, $1.75 per bbl; Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Hebrons, $1.75 per bbl; New York Burbanks, 50 and 55c per bush; Houlton Rose, 55c per bush; Aroostook Rose, 55c per bush; Houlton Hebrons, 60c per bush; Aroostook Hebrons, 55 to 60c per bush.

OATS—were firm and in moderate demand on the spot, with sales of No. 2 white at 48 to 49c; No. 3 white at 47 to 48c, and clipped at 49 to 51c per bush. on track and in elevator. Shipping prices were unchanged, but fully as firm.

AFTER THE BALL.

A cloud of lace,
And a pale, sweet face—
She is tired, she has danced too much;
The dawn light lies
On her dreamy eyes,
With a pitiful, tender touch.

In the chill, soft air
Of the morning fair,
We wait for our equipage—
Yet why should the smile
On her face, the while,
Seem mingled with grief and rage?

Perhaps Love's pain
Maketh pleasure vain—
Ah! no—her poor heart is torn
With a deeper woe,
For her little toe
Is aching beneath its corn.

NOT DOWN ON THE BILL.

Advices from Kimberly, South Africa, tell of an awful occurrence there at midnight on the 1st of June last. Some person, evidently one bearing ill feeling toward the proprietor of Tillis's menagerie, opened the doors of the cages confining the wild animals and set them free. The most terrible scenes followed. Four attendants, sleeping on the premises, were mangled beyond recognition, being actually torn from limb to limb. The entire population within a radius of a mile was aroused by the roaring of the lions, the trumpeting of the elephants, and the groans and shrieks of the other wild beasts.

Four big male lions, named Pasha, Abdul, Caliph and Mustapha, sprang from their cages and made for the stables, where Pasha leaped upon the back of Murat, the great jumping stallion, and buried his teeth in the animal's neck. The screams of the horse aroused the attendants, a Scotchman named Patterson, and three Kaffir boys, who, armed with stable forks, rushed to the relief of Murat. They endeavored to beat Pasha back, but were attacked from behind by three other lions and one chetah, thrown to the ground and dragged off. Their bodies were mangled and torn open, their bones smashed into bits, and the heads of all, except one of the Kaffirs, were crushed into a pulp. This one Kaffir lived long enough to tell the story, but both arms and legs were torn off, and his body was covered with lacerations.

Having tasted blood, the lions, chetahs, wolves and leopards regained all their natural ferocity, and sprang at every living thing that came in their way. Four performing Hungarian horses, of which the equine beauty, Black Bess, was one, were killed almost instantly, and a number of ponies were devoured.

An enormous elephant known as Blood burst through the heavy iron gate in his fright, and rushed into Curry street followed by nearly every animal that was in the menagerie. A cabman named Nelson was sitting on his carriage before the building, and sprang for a post that supports an awning around Glover's Athletic Bar, his horses dashed madly down the Dutoitsfrau road, closely pursued by two lions and four wolves. The rest of the wild animals scattered in every direction.

A little child of James Grindley happening to be in a rear room opening on a garden, was pounced upon by a chetah and dragged into the open air where its agonized mother saw it torn to pieces and devoured before help could reach it. Other harrowing incidents are reported, among them the killing of five women, who were fearfully mangled.

THE VITU MASSACRE.

Particulars of the recent massacre of Germans by natives at Vitu, Zanzibar have just been received. Four men were killed outside the gate at Vitu, and three others after a pursuit of several miles. Kuntzel was the last to be killed. Menschell was wounded but escaped owing to the concealment afforded him by some long grass. The murderers then proceeded to Kuntzel's camp and killed Horn, who had been left in charge, destroyed all the German plantations, and murdered a planter named Denke. The bodies of all the murdered persons lie where they fell, permission for the burial of the remains being refused. It is stated that those who lost their lives were all inoffensive, industrious persons, with the exception of Kuntzel. The sultan had summoned them to his presence and disarmed them on Sept. 4, the day previous to the massacre, when Kuntzel violently abused the sultan, thus determining the fate of the party.

THE CASE STATED.

Messrs. Blair and Colter

BEFORE THE ELECTORS IN KINGSCLEAR.

A splendid political gathering was held in Kingsclear on Monday evening, which was addressed by the attorney general and Mr. Colter. This was the latter's first appearance in the campaign and he produced a splendid impression.

HON. A. G. BLAIR

was first called on by chairman Charles Kilburn to address the meeting. He said.—

I have been to this place as you all know on a good many occasions; three months ago I had little expected that I would be before you again. A very few months have elapsed since the electors of this county selected four men whom they desired should represent them in the legislature for the next four years and it does seem to me to be not a little unreasonable that those whom you then chose should now be called upon to undergo the expense and the labor which are necessarily involved in entering upon and going through an election campaign. It has generally been regarded in this county, at all events so far as our local elections have been concerned, with only one exception as far as my memory serves me, that when the people have once made a choice those whom they chose should be permitted to retain their seats until the time came around in the ordinary course for another appeal to the people. The election in January last in York was I would have thought sufficiently pronounced to have satisfied the reasonable views of almost any person in the constituency. I would have thought that majorities ranging from 400 to 800 in this county would have been a sufficiently pronounced indication of public opinion to have quelled any doubts which might have existed with regard to the choice and voice of this constituency. It has occurred, unfortunately for us and I think in some degree unfortunately for the people of the county that the persons opposed to the successful candidates in that election were

Not Content to Leave Matters Alone,

but undertook proceedings which have culminated in the resignation of the sitting members. It is not necessary that I should to-night offer to you any elaborate explanation of the reasons which have led to those resignations; it will be sufficient for me to say that we as members felt, as soon as we became assured that it was the final and definite intention of the petitioners and those who were behind them to press the petition to trial, that we would throw ourselves upon the people of the county to ascertain at the earliest possible moment whether they desired to displace us with others and place the control of our provincial affairs in other hands. I think you will not say that in taking that course we have acted unwisely, nor that we have lacked confidence in the verdict of the people. I think whatever may be the opinion of those who have precipitated the present election, that the people will concur with us in the opinion that it was better to resign our seats than to occasion to the candidates, their agents and friends and to so many of the people of this county, the expense, the annoyance and the loss of time that would have been fruitlessly sacrificed in contesting this petition. Such a petition as you know could have, and can have, but one one result under the law as it now stands. Therefore we are again before you. I am as one of the four candidates running in the interest of the government, appealing to you and asking you to determine whether you shall or shall not have us for another term to represent you.

Now, I do not think it will be thought amiss in me if I make some observations with reference to

The Course of the Persons

who have entered upon these proceedings, I think it is a fitting thing that I should. It must be quite apparent to any of you who have had any experience in elections that it is quite impossible for any person, no matter how desirous of running a fair election, to keep within the letter of the law. The law is remarkably strict. It imposes upon the candidates and their agents the duty of absolutely abstaining from even giving to a voter a meal though he may have come miles and miles to the polls to deposit his ballot, or to recognize in any way the kindness and loyalty of those who have voted for him. If he does he is liable to be unseated and subjected to the expense and annoyance which are necessarily incident to running an election in such a large constituency as this. I want you to say whether anything has been done by us which our opponents did not also do; whether we were guilty of anything of which they were not equally guilty, whether their conduct was such as to place them in the position to cry out against our conduct and claim that they were purer and holier than we. Is there a man in this building who is honestly of the opinion that the candidates on the other side ran an election that was entirely free, or even measureably free, from the acts they charge us with doing? I do not think anybody believes it here, and therefore I say there is an element of unfairness, I had almost said indecency, in the act of those men who cry out

Against the Conduct of Other People

when they themselves have been equally guilty of precisely the same acts. (Applause). He who sins does wrongfully; but we can respect the sinner when we cannot respect the hypocrite. (Applause).

Now, gentlemen, in the election of January last the people of this county elected the government ticket by very large majorities. Then what is it that the people who are forcing this contest upon the people are asking you to do? They are asking the people of York, a county which stands inferior to none in the Province or in the Dominion in the intelligence and uprightness of its people, to say that when they returned four members in January last in support of the government they were induced to do so by corrupt and improper means. They are asking the people to place a stigma upon the name and fame of this old county of York, and to announce to the world that they were incapable of acting as free citizens, recording a free vote, but acted from impulses low and mean and unworthy of a free and enlightened people. (Applause). My friends Mr. Wilson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Colter and myself are here representing no such policy as that, no such attitude or sentiment as that, but appealing to the people, on what we believe to be principles of fair-play and equity, to confirm what they did in January last, and asking them to express their disapprobation of that system of personal persecution and malice which could only result in continual turmoil, confusion and strife and one or more elections every year. When I say that it would result in repeated elections I do not wish to say that if the election is against me that I will be found lodging a petition against one or more of the successful candiates, for that is not true. As long as I may live—as long as I shall have the honor of appearing before the people of this county in the capacity of a candidate, let the result of the elections which I may run be what they may, I shall not be found flying to the courts and asking them to upset the election and give me the opportunity of running again, but I shall accept your mandate and abide by your decision and wait until another opportunity in due course presents itself. (Applause).

I protest against the action of the people who have forced this election upon us. I do not think that course was actuated by any public spirit. I don't think that those proceedings were instituted by any desire to further or promote the public welfare. I do not think they had their origin or birth in aught else than personal spite and malice in which the interests of the people have no part. And in this view I think that my friends on the ticket concur; and I am entitled to appeal with some degree of confident to that sense of fair-play and justice which resides in the breasts of the people of this county. I am confident that those who elected us so handsomely in January last will say that we ought to be allowed to serve out our term, and that the time when others may fitly aspire to take your places is four years hence.

I do not shut my eyes to the fact that

If a Contest takes Place

if the enemy are able to muster a forlorn hope for the desperate attempt to defeat us—many canvasses both false and true will be urged against us. As one who has represented you for 12 or 13 years in the legislature and for seven years in the government my acts are before you. I am not in the same position as some of my opponents may be—I have a record to attack—I have performed acts which are open to criticism and I must fight in the open field while my enemies fight in ambush. I have a record as a public man which may be seen, while they have none. But I am willing as long as the people of my county shall as they always have done, examine my acts in a spirit of fairness and reason to take the consequences of their judgment whatever it may be. During the years that I have represented you very many important acts of legislation and administration have taken place. Among those acts no doubt are some which you have thought should have been differently dealt with, but so long as the universe stands and there is a public business to transact so long will men's minds differ as to the actions of their representatives; so long will they think that if they had filled the posts their representatives filled they would have done this thing or that thing differently. There are some men who are naturally and necessarily in opposition to everything—they condemn everything that is done. And unless it is in some such spirit as this that my acts and the acts of my colleagues are to be criticised and examined, do not feel that the people of York will have very much reason to complain of the way in which we have transacted their affairs. (Applause)

Now let us look at some of these

Things Which Have Taken Place

in the past. Let me assure you that I do not claim nor have I ever claimed that the government have not committed errors. To say that a man commits errors is simply to say that he is human. The real question is whether in his representative capacity he has fairly and reasonably met your expectations; whether he has not done that which if you were in the same circumstances you might not reasonably have done. No man in the government is supreme. A great deal is said by my opponents about the government being run by Mr. Blair in the interests of York. Their great ground of complaint throughout the province is that Mr. Blair wants everything for York, and everything he wants for York he gets. That is a somewhat exaggerated statement of it, for while I think the government is entitled to credit for the way it has served the interests of York county, we have not in the slightest degree disregarded the interests of other sections of the province. It is a mistake to suppose that any man, no matter what his supposed ability or his prominence, is supreme. He is only one man in a house of 41; he may have the strongest possible opinions upon certain questions and may strongly wish to carry out certain measures of legislation, but he must first secure the support of a majority of the 41 to that particular line of policy. There are often views, antagonistic to yours held by members of the legislature, and those views are entitled to be expressed and to be given effect to by the men who entertained them, who may be equally as powerful and influential as any of your representatives.

It is now nearly thirteen years since you first elected me. For seven or eight years of that time I have had a seat in the government, and during those eight years, whatever may be the opinion of some of my enemies, and however changed may be the views of some of my friends as regards this particular course or that one thing I do claim, though it be accorded me or not, that I have endeavored,

To the best of my ability and Judgment,

in that position to do what I thought was in the interests of the province and of the county I represent. I have endeavored faithfully and zealously at all times and under all circumstances to study what I believed would be in the best interests of my own county, while at the same time I have not been unmindful of the general interests of the province. That is a claim which I make with confidence though I should never make a claim upon the people of this county again and I do feel this, that if the result of the present contest should be that some one or more of the gentlemen associated with me should fail of their election and the result following upon that should be that another body of men should take our places to carry on our public affairs, and if as a further result I should be relegated to private life, I do feel that however earnestly and zealously and bitterly I may be opposed by any gentlemen in this constituency in the present contest, the time will come when they will admit that though they have had many men to serve them in the legislature, they have had none to serve them more earnestly and more faithfully than I have endeavored to do. (Applause).

I am referring to my own personal position, gentlemen, a little more than I have been in the habit of doing, but I am doing it because the contest forced upon us now is largely if not exclusively a personal contest. The politics of this county are resolving themselves into a bitter personal antagonism, in which large measures of public interest have no place, and in which

The welfare of this county

is not considered. You all know that this is true, gentlemen, and therefore it is that I feel justified to some extent in presenting the personal aspect of this contest before you to-night. (Applause).

Now, I am going to-night to call your attention to a few considerations which I think are of some moment. I think they are of some moment because it is impossible for the people of this country, taking an intelligent survey of the political situation, to ignore the fact that this contest means more especially than any contest ever meant before, the question of the ascendancy, or of the existence of the present administration. Circumstances which I regret from one standpoint, but which I do not regret from another, have weakened the government in one or two influential constituencies. We lost six supporters in St. John, which meant 12 votes on a division in a house of 41. We lost six seats there and one or two seats in other counties arising from purely local and personal questions, connected for the most part not with any great administrative question but with the matter of the distribution of patronage. It is for such reasons, reasons in no way connected with our administration of the public trust, that

The Contest Which is Now Upon Us,

is one that concerns the existance and maintenance of the government more nearly and more closely than any other election which has taken place in this county for many years past. That is a consideration which I want you to carry in your minds. When you come to cast your ballots on the 23rd, when you come to select from among the candidates those who shall be in your judgment the best fitted under all circumstances to represent you in the legislature, you will not, I am sure, forget that you are not dealing simply with the question of personality of this individual or of that individual, but you are determining upon the question of the existence of the administration. You are to determine whether at this juncture, in view of the position of affairs throughout the province, it is in your interests now to displace the government and put you don't know who, you don't know what, in its stead to carry on your affairs.

This, gentlemen, brings up naturally not only what has been the conduct of the government in the past, but also what is the policy and what is the composition of the opposition which is seeking to take its place. You cannot reject myself and my colleagues upon the government ticket to the extent even of a man without having fully made up your minds that you are prepared to entrust your interests in the future in the hands of the opposition in the legislature. You must decide squarely for or against us. You must see in the character, in the policy, of the opposition that which you approve of in preference to us, before you will be justified in discarding us and accepting them. I am going to ask you to follow me while I present to you hurriedly and briefly a glimpse at the opposition, its policy and its personal.

In January last there were elected in St. John six gentlemen

Directly and Utterly Opposed

to the government. When I say utterly opposed I do not mean that they had any fault to find with the way in which we carried on your affairs generally, but they were opposed to us bitterly because we appointed a gentleman to the office of police magistrate in St. John to whom they were notwell disposed, and I may frankly say to you if you do not already know it, whose religious views they did not entirely approve of.

People in St. John became very much exicted over the appointment and these gentlemen withdrew their support. On that ground and on that ground alone they came to the legislature in 1890 opposed to the government. Two of the leading members of that contingent were our friends until after the close of the session of 1889. They were our supporters they approved of our policy, they approved of everything we did in the main. Of course every man in the house does not approve of all his party does, but in the main they commended and applauded the way in which we had carried on your affairs. We were economical as they showed in many able speeches; we were prudent as they demonstrated beyond any peradventure; our legislation was enlightened and progressive; it was calculated to benefit the country generally and they showed how and why. That was the opinion they unhesitatingly and most warmly expressed down to the close of the session of 1889. Then this appointment was made. We appointed one of the members of our own government, a gentleman who had filled the responsible position of solicitor general of the province, who had been three or four times elected by large majorities as a fitting person to represent the city and county of St. John, a man of no ordinary talents, a man of

Unimpeachable Moral Character

against whom no man had a word to say as to his integrity or fitness for the office, except that he did not profess the same religious faith as the majority. That was the only ground on which they changed their attitude toward us. (Applause). The only ground and no man can say a word to the contrary. Well, it did seem to me a most unfortunate thing that in this free country, this New Brunswick of ours, where it is a source of the highest gratification to us that we know no difference in class, or birth, or race or creed, where it is our pride that we all stand equal and all enjoy equal rights and privileges—it did seem to me that such an agitation was unsound, unchristian and unjust. Do you not think it unreasonable that a man who is held fitted to discharge the highest duty of an officer of the crown, and to sit at the council board with his colleagues in the discussion of the gravest matters of state, may not be trusted to fill a subordinate position in one of our constituencies? If he may not then all our freedom and all our equality before the law is simply a delusion and a sham. (Applause). I did not take that view, my colleagues did not take that view, we therefore selected that gentleman to the office and since he has filled that office he has filled it to the entire satisfaction of the people of that constituency. Not a syllable, not a word, has been uttered against his administration of the duties of that position.

We find these gentlemen, who were our