friends and supporters in the legislature, who had nothing but good words to say for the way in which we carried on your affairs, the moment we made this appointment declared that we were utterly unworthy of confidence and that the

Financial Administration of the Country

which up to that moment had been prudent and economical, was extravagant and corrupt. The very moment they got on the sectarian and sectional spectacles they saw everything with a distorted vision. And now in their estimation this government has become so abominable, so detestable, so infamous, that it is the highest duty of every citizen to hurl us from power, in order that—what? In order that the people of the city and county of St. John may sit triumphantly upon the wreck which they have made. (Hear, hear.) There is no question, gentlemen, about it at all; it requires no very keen eye to see, and no very penetrating judgment to discern the object of all this bitter antagonism which emanates from the opposition press and representatives from the city and county of St. John. It is this: Not that they honestly feel that we are not worthy of public confidence, and are not well administering your affairs, but that they are jealous of the influence of this county and are determined that if they can accomplish it we shall be rooted out and they shall take our places. (Applause and cries of "That's so.") Therefore, gentlemen, when you are asking yourselves, as every man must if he would discharge the first duty of a citizen, how shall I deposit my ballot in this contest, you must judge as to whether you would be safer, whether it would be better that you should continue the management and control of the provincial affairs in the hands which now hold them, or whether you will transfer them to the city and county of St. John. We have had a little experience in the past of the way in which we, particularly, as a county are likely to be treated if our influence should suffer any diminution. You know of the desperate

Efforts made in the Past to Rob us

of the prominence we have held as the capital of the province. You saw, or if you did not I did, for I was in the thickest of the fight, the unscrupulous efforts made not only by the representatives of St. John, in the house but by their mercantile and professional classes, by almost every class of the people, to take away our capital and seat of government and transfer it to that city. Do you think that because we won the victory then by a majority of one or two votes the struggle is now over? By no means. Why, gentlemen, within the last four years I have been urged by representatives from St. John who were friendly to the government to allow them to transfer the courts there and take them away from Fredericton and how long it would be before the attempt was renewed, I think you would have little difficulty in saying if they had but the power. Why, within a short time the people of St. John have been attacking our university and telling us that if it was in St. John it would be very much more successful. It is a humiliating thing to say of a great and rich constituency like St. John—I don't think the best people of that city countenance it—but you may rest assured that if the opposition get into power the St. John representatives will be inspired to take away everything to St. John that they can. You would not find a broom or a sheet of paper bought in the city of Fredericton if the representatives from St. John had the opportunity of working their sweet will. That is the actual position in which this thing stands and it

Rests entirely with the People.

of this county at present to say whether they will or will not render aid and support to such a course of action.

I was very much surprised to see in the opposition organ of this county a very extraordinary remark. It was to the effect that it was no use to displace one incapable leader of the government and then put in another incapable leader. Of course Mr. Hanington is the leader of the opposition and, knowing the inspiration of all these articles, it was thought by many to be an attack on Mr. Hanington. Well, what was the object of this attack upon Mr. Hanington? Was it for the purpose of advocating that somebody representing York county should hereafter be made leader of the opposition if somebody should be elected from here who would be likely to get it? I don't think that was the object. I think the idea was to hold out distinct encouragement to the people of St. John that Mr. Stockton should be the man, in order that the opposition in St. John might be still further induced to lend countenance and substantial aid to the opposition in this county in the election upon which we are now entering.

But I was going to speak of the composition of the opposition. First you have Mr. Hanington its leader. Now, when Mr. Hanington ran the election in January last he ran it as friendly to the government; he declared to his friends and on hustings that it was no use keeping up a constant fight against the government because the government were doing fairly well and the opposition could not make any headway against us. The result was that he formed a ticket with Mr. Killiam and Mr. Anderson who were pledged supporters of the government.

Mr. Hanington when he was running his election denounced the conduct of the men who were running against the government in St. John; he told the people that he thought the government did right in appointing Mr. Ritchie and placed himself fairly and squarely upon that platform. Well, the legislature meets and what do you find? Why you find these gentlemen who were returned, from St. John on this one single cry throwing over the cry, dropping out of sight the agitation upon which they had drifted into power and ranging themselves under the banner of Mr. Hanington as their leader. Now you talk about Northumberland deals; there is nothing the government has done which remotely approaches this. With what measure the opposition mete they should consent to be measured. Now, what was the object of this deal between Mr. Hanington and the crusaders from St. John? The object unquestionably was

To Get into Power and to Turn us Out

No man will deny that. The principle upon which they were elected was entirely forgotten. The idea that a great wrong had been done by the government in appointing Mr. Ritchie could not have rested in their minds one instant after they were returned, because if that was their reason for opposing us it was an equally strong reason why they should oppose Mr. Hanington, because though he did not do the act he approved and justified it and was morally as much responsible as we. If they were justified in turning their backs upon us and voting us out how could they be justified in voting Mr. Hanington in, who as far as his influence went was as responsible and as culpable as we were? (Applause).

Then you have one representative from Kent and another from Carleton, Messrs. Phinney and Atkinson. These two gentlemen were elected as supporters of the government a few years ago. Why is it they oppose us? I will tell you. Both Dr. Atkinson and Mr. Phinney had railway schemes in their respective counties which they wished the government to subsidize, and they wanted the government to introduce a large and extended subsidy bill; in other words, they brought their influence to bear upon the government to persuade us to place upon the statute-book another subsidy bill which would have added no less than $1,500,000 and possibly $2,000,000 to the public debt. Now, gentlemen, that is a grave question. That was an alarming proposition and the government did not feel that they were justified in adding that amount to the already large debt of the province for railways, the utility and value of which might be open to serious question. We declined to accept the proposals of these gentlemen and the result was that they went into opposition. That Opposition is led by Mr. Hanington who is favorable to these large railway schemes, so that if you are prepared to endorse an addition of a million and a half or two millions to the public debt you will be justified in voting us out and them in.

Mr. Blair then dealt exhaustively with the stumpage question, showing the inconsistency of the leading lights of the opposition in reference thereto. He showed that whereas the government had made a reduction which would not impair the revenue of the country, the opposition had been prepared and had offered to reduce the stumpage to 80 cents to take $2 a mile off the mileage and give the lumbermen another ten years' lease of their lands without public competition. He had thought it better in the interests of his own county as well as the whole province that a reasonable arrangement should be made with the people of the North, rather than hand the reins of power over to the heterogeneous mass composing the present opposition. If his friends in York thought that rather than have come to an amicable and reasonable agreement with the northern lumbermen, he should have handed over the influence which York now possesses to St. John, they had now the privilege of voting condemnation upon him. York county would lose nothing from its ordinary grants for public works, but even if it should lose something by reason of any reduction which might be conjectured in the stumpage revenue, it would not amount to a fraction of what it would have lost had the influence which it had so long possessed been transferred to other and hostile hands. The question was not one of general public policy but merely of detail, moreover it was one in which the people at the last election, except in the North, had shown little or no interest. As in his Nashwaak speech the premier showed that had he not made a reduction, his government would have been defeated by a combination being made by the opposition with Northumberland and he would have got

No Credit, but only Ridicule,

for not taking advantage of the opportunity which presented itself. When the next session came round the question of stumpage would have been a dead issue and York county would have been left out in the cold with its affairs in other hands. There would have been nothing in it for York at any rate. Continuing he said:

It is said we have lost $20,000 by the reduction in the stumpage. The revenue of the province may be that much less than it would have been if we had kept the rate at $1.25, but at $1.00 this year the revenue is higher than it was last or any preceding year, but the amount would not have been expended. The grants for the roads and bridges does not fluctuate as the revenue rises and falls. But suppose the $20,000 were laid out upon the roads and bridges York's share of that loss would be about one-tenth of the whole, which would be $2000. Well, gentlemen, how long do you think St. John would be in taking that $2000 a year out of you? Why, if they got all they claimed in the newspapers, the revenue of the whole country would scarcely satisfy them. They want their roads like billiard-tables, they want an expenditure on roads and bridges three times as great as any other county. I saw a calculation in one of their papers that they had been denuded of about $800,000 since confederation that they ought to have got. (Laughter). York county has lost nothing. I maintain that this county has gained, because if we had to submit to the views and wishes of a certain section of the province which I have named, the expenditure in this county would fall away not only to one half, but I think to less than half of what you have enjoyed these last 7 or 8 years. Up to that date the expenditure on roads and bridges did not exceed $6000 per annum; since that date it has maintained an average of $12,000. That is

A Fact Which Speaks for Itself.

The bridges have been all falling down during our regime and we have had to replace them; this is a service which will be fully maintained as long as we have influence, but no man can shut his eyes to the fact that if your influence is lessened the expenditure in your county will be lessened, because these things, though theoretically they should not, do depend very largely on the individual energy of members and the influence which they are able to bring to bear. It is mere idle talk for anybody to maintain that the reduction in stumpage has entailed any loss upon you. Your expenditure has been a shade greater this year than last and will be continued at that rate, and there has been no loss through the lesser rate of stumpage, because we are deriving as much this year from that source, if not more, then in any previous year.

Now, gentlemen, you have before you offering for election Mr. Wilson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Colter and myself. Mr. Bellamy was not willing to run another. He was not in very good health, and he felt that having been compelled by these proceedings and as there was nothing in it for him except honor and an occasional little criticism in a mild way—(Laughter)—he concluded not to run. I have been mildly criticised myself as I think you will bear me out in saying. (Laughter). I have been criticised to the extent of being accused of robbing the treasury. (Laughter). I have stolen about all there is to steal. (Great Laughter). It has been said in cold blood and cold type that there has not been a contract let by the government for the building of any public work in which I have not pocketed a handsome dividend. In January last you had an opposition meeting here in which those who addressed you unlimited, dealt in scandal. You did not hear any important questions discussed. You had

No Policy Indicated;

you did not have it pointed out to you in what respects the government of the country was going to be improved; no lines of reform or action of any sort were forshadowed nothing but scandal, scandal, scandal. It was Tobique Plaster Rock, Dungarvon Fishing Club, the sidewalk of the bridge—and a lot of other dirty little scandals which had been picked up by persons who were more suspicious than fair or truthful, and who must have had an imagination very foul or they would not think so ill of their representatives. For. gentleman, though a man does become a representative in the government he does not thereby necessarily lose all self-respect, all regard for his reputation, and as for myself I have a feeling that when I retire from public life whether voluntarily or otherwise I should wish to retire without any stain or reproach upon my character. I do not suppose there has been a public man in this province more vilified and slandered more than I have been, but I assume that if somebody else did not want my position, I would not have been so attacked. (Applause).

Mr. Blair then reviewed the Leary Dock scandal. He had heard whisperings all through the session of this terrible bombshell that was to explode and ruin him. But he did not believe that any man could be destroyed but by himself and therefore calmly awaited the result. He had been charged with having the accusation that was preferred against him varied and amended. That was not true. The charge remained unaltered; all he did was to ask the house to confine the investigation to the charge against him, and it did so. It was true that some of his friends in St. John had rendered him assistance in that election, just as the opposition had received assistance from that quarter. He had only pity for the man who delighted in digging and delving into every hole and corner for

Scraps of Scandal and Rags of Slander

as the victim of a diseased and disordered mind. No better evidence of the honesty of the administation of the government could be found than the utter failure of the committee of accounts last winter to find anything wrong or suspicious, and the government then, as now, had not only no need to fear an investigation; but coveted and denied it.

Now, gentlemen, you have an election on your hands and will have to say whether you want us or don't want us. If you want us we are here. We have I think served this county faithfully. I ask when you deposit your ballots that you should so deposit them as not to weaken but to strengthen us, if you wish us to remain in power another term.

If I have three men from this county acting in harmony with me, I am not afraid of the influence of St. John. The issue rests entirely with you. The battle between that constituency and yours is to be fought upon your own ground. The battle-ground is here and now, and as you say so must the victory incline. If you think you will be better served by others than you have been by us, why turn us all out, don't break us up into fragments to face the enemy with a divided front. I tell you frankly I would far sooner be sent home to attend to my business than be sent back to the legislature with my influence impaired. If you don't think you can send us there as strongly as in January, then send the other side there; put us there decisively or don't put us there at all.. Send a united representation one way or the other, not one which will be fighting a bitter personal battle among its own members instead of fighting in your interests. Some people voted for the opposition candidates last winter because they wanted to see some opposition in the house, and some because they wanted to see a row in the house. (Laughter.) The yearning for a dog-fight is human, but you will excuse me if I decline taking If you want to have your members at each others throats please don't elect me and I will endeavor to do as well as I can attending to my private business—what little remains after my lengthy public service. I am not pretending to dictate to you at all, I can bow with the utmost humility to an adverse verdict that will consign us all to our homes. If you you do not approve of the way in which the government has been carrying on your affairs then, don't trust any of us, but turn us all out body and boots, and put in another set of men. Personally, I have no fears but that the ticket will be sustained and handsomely sustained throughout the county. I thank you very kindly for the reception you have given us to-night and I hope on the 23rd to hear a good report from this locality. (Hearty applause).

MR. COLTER

then followed in a spirited speech. He reviewed his record in the municipal council. The Gleaner had informed the people that ex-councillor Colter was in the field, knowing well that he was still a council lor. It stated that he would not bring much strength to the ticket; it had to admit that it would bring a little. He had been charged with inconsistency in now supporting Mr. Blair. The fact was that he had cast his first vote for Mr. Blair and had always supported him except when his brother was in the field. He had supported his brother, George Colter, when he was opposing Mr. Blair, because blood was thicker than water, but as soon as he stepped out of the field he had supported Mr. Blair again. He did so because he the records of the house showed him to be the most capable of representing this constituency of any man in it. At the last convention of the local government party he had received a very respectable vote but he had decided then not to run. some friends urged him to run as an independent but he had refused. Now that one of the ticket, Mr. Bellamy had retired he had concluded to offer. It had been noised abroad that his brother George was coming out in opposition. He did not believe it, for his brother had told him that he did not intend to come. If he (the speaker) had always been opposed to Andrew G. Blair he would now support him from what he knew of the feeling in St. John against this County. He had met it in the lodge rooms and in the stores, everywhere; Blair was accused of carrying everything to York. As regards the protest his views were the same as those which had been expressed by the present judge Fraser when he was urged to protest the election of the late Mr. Pickard. He said, "Gentlemen, you must not think I am mean enough to do such a thing." (Applause). It was notorious that the defeated opposition candidates in York had used all the corrupt means in their power and it was unmanly, unfair and hypocritical that they should now be posing as purists. He thought Mr. Gregory and his allies would at all events receive very little support from the 1100 men whom he had charged—in most cases falsely—with taking bribes. He warmly approved of the whitewash bill—the only bad thing about it was the name its enemies had given it for lack of better argument. He would have gone further and not allowed a protest to be filed by a man who had himself used corrupt means. Gregory had expressed gratitude to Queensbury for its majority in a former election and when he died he wanted his bones to rest there. (A voice—We'll bury him. Great laughter). He (Colter) felt grateful likewise to Kingsclear for here he had got his wife. If elected he promised to do his own thinking and his own voting. As to the opposition ticket, if it was ever formed, one of these gentleman, who posed as a great leader, would be put under bonds to take a subordinate position before the others would consent to run. It was said that if anybody was going to be left it would be Thomas Colter; he thought Thomas Colter would roll up a vote that would be a surprise. (Great Applause).

Several rich finds of asbestos have been made in Templeton township, Ottawa county.

THE HERALD

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FREDERICTON, OCTOBER 13, 1890.

THE GOVERNMENT TICKET:

ANDREW G. BLAIR,
WILLIAM WILSON,
JOHN ANDERSON,
THOMAS COLTER.

THE CONTEST AT HAND.

The opposition ticket is announced at last. Messrs. Stockton and McKeown came up from St. John on Tuesday and were closeted with Mr. Gregory and one or two other opposition lights and the result arrived at was a determination to put a full ticket of four in the field. The bid for St. John support was accepted. In the event of the defeat of the government candidates and consequent overthrow of the administration the claim of St. John for the leadership is to be recognized and York assigned a subordinate position. Mr. Hanington the nominal leader of the opposition was in town, but was not present at the caucus. He had no occasion to be there, seeing that a part of the bargain is his deposition from the head of the party.

That the agreement referred to has been consummated has not been denied and cannot be truthfully denied. If the electors of this county throw over the government ticket on the 23rd they will place this county in the hands of the St. John party in the house, and may prepare themselves to see a policy inaugurated which will be vitally injurious to this constituency. A change of government means Mr. Stockton as premier and it is by no means unnatural to suppose that his first step will be to strengthen himself in his own constituency. He is a gentleman of boundless ambition, which of course is not to his discredit, and to accomplish the objects of that ambition it is necessary that he should build himself up in St. John. There are two points upon which his views are already well known. One is as to the location of the courts, the other that of the university. It is known, for he has taken no pains to conceal his views, that he aims at removing the supreme court to St. John Not a term passes that the lawyers from St. John, who sympathize with the opposition, do not declaim against being compelled to come to Fredericton to attend to their business, and during the time he supported the government, Mr. Stockton was urgent that such a change should be made in the law as would permit some at least of the sittings of the court to be held in St. John. In regard to the university it is well known that he is ambitious of bringing about in the martime provinces what is about to be accomplished in Ontario, namely a university federation, the consolidation of all the colleges and universities in the three provinces at St. John, or failing St. John, then at Sackville, the latter place being his second choice, because the Methodist institutions with which he is officially connected are located there. But he would prefer St. John for the first choice, for it is well known that even in the event of the college being removed from Sackville the growing demands of the academy would lay under tribute all the facilities which Mount Allison can afford. It remains for the people of York to say if they will play into the hands of Mr. Stockton in these matters.

We shall not weary the electors by again referring to the reasons which animate Mr. Gregory in his candidature. Those which have led Mr. Allen into the field are, so he says himself, a desire to get a government office. He admits his unfitness for public life; but thinks in the event of a change of government a place would be provided for him at a good salary. THE HERALD has good authority for saying that this is why Mr. Allen is willing to assist in betraying this county to its St. John enemies. Mr. Colter has a triple motive in taking a place on the ticket. He intends to curb the ambition of his younger and less wealthy brother; he wants to punish Mr. Blair for so summarily defeating the old government, and he has been promised office. What undisclosed reason has led Mr. McFarlane to take the field we are not at present aware. That he was for some days very averse to offering is well known, as also that he told Mr. Gregory, that he had better not make any opposition. He is without experience in public affairs in any capacity whatever, in which respect he is in sharp contrast to the gentlemen on the government ticket, all of whom have already served the constituency in some capacity.

Has it come to this—that this county is prepared to accept the opposition ticket, consisting of gentlemen, three of whom it has already rejected, and set aside its tried and proved servants?

Is York prepared to surrender her leadership to St. John?

Is York prepared to exchange Andrew G. Blair for George J. Colter?

Is York prepared to vote for the removal of the courts to St. John?

Is York prepared to vote for the removal of the university?

Does York prefer Stockton of St. John as leader to Blair of York?

Let the answer be decisive. Vote the ticket solid. No plumping, no divided ballots; but a solid vote for the government and old York.

Snow the traitors under.

THE Gleaner renews its charges against the attorney general of corruptly participating in public contracts. Since these charges were first promulgated the legislature has met and not a member of the house ventured to rise in his place and repeat them. No, not even a whisper of them was heard in the lobbies. Is there a man in New Brunswick who believes that, if there was a shred of truth in them, the opposition would have been influenced by any motives of delicacy in asking an opportunity to investigate them? Would it not have been their duty to have investigated them? The opposition in the house knew that these charges were false. Mr. Gregory knows they are false. The Gleaner knows they are false; and all that need be said about them is that they are prefered by a sheet, which defended every act of the attorney general, as long as he saw fit to give it any patronage.

WE ARE told by the Gleaner that W. K. Allen will be a worthy representative of the lumber interest. This will be news to Mr. Allen. There is something ludicrous in the suggestion that Mr. Allen should be elected to guard the lumber interests against the possible recommendations of Hon. A. F. Randolph, chairman of the government commission on stumpage and president of the company in whose employ Mr. Allen is. Does the Gleaner think that people are fools that it seeks to influence them by such unadulterated rubbish.

A POOR EXCHANGE.

It is well understood that one feature of the deal between the York traitors and the St. John clique is that this County is to be represented in a new government, if one is formed, by George J. Colter. Giving Mr. Colter full credit for all the abilities which his most ardent friends claim for him, it will be admitted that he would be a very poor exchange for Andrew G. Blair. Do the electors realize that this is the issue before them? The defeating of the government ticket means the defeat of the government of course and the formation af a new adminstration with A. A. Stockton at one end end of it and George J. Colter at the other. To place Mr. Colter in this position is not to disparage his abilities. He has been in public before and we speak of him from the record he made then. A man may be a very respectable sort of fellow, but be utterly unadapted to politics. Such is Mr. George Colter. We do not agree with the Telegraph that he is a political failure, for that implies that some one expected something of him, but nothing was expected of George Colter and consequently no one was disappointed. That a gentleman of his qualifications was selected to fill the office of Board of Works might rather be regarded as remarkable, if accidental success.

Mr. Colter administered the department for nearly a year, during which time he might have been a representative of Timbuctoo, for all the county benefited by it. When the government of which he was a member went out, Mr. Colter dropped into his original obscuriy, coming to the light only to go on record against everything Mr. Blair was trying to do for the county, except a such times as he was able to dodge a vote, as he did on one memorable occasion. When the fate of the Fredericton Bridge hung in the balance. The electors of the county are asked to exchange Mr. Blair for this gentleman. Is there a man of them who believes that George Colter can carry into the House and into an administration a tithe of the weight and influences which Mr. Blair possesses?

Let us take the record since 1883 when the old government went out.

The first great question in which the government was involved was one in which this county was especially concerned, namely, the building of the Fredericton Bridge. Now we put it to the electors squarely; if George Colter had been in Andrew G. Blair's place is it at all likely that the bridge would ever have been proposed, or if proposed that he could ever have carried it through against the tremendous opposition brought to bear against it. No gentlemen, you know perfectly well that if George Colter had remained chief commissioner, Walter McFarlane would not have been able to stay until the opposition caucus the other night was over, for he would have had to leave early to catch the Ferry. That we are not depending in the old Ferry system to-day is due to the fact that Andrew G. Blair replaced George J. Colter as York's representative in the government of this province. Is not this true? We defy successful denial.

Well the bridge was built, and then came a question where the government horses should be kept. Do you think that Geo. J. Colter would, if he had obtained the bridge, have insisted that the stables should be erected in Fredericton, whereby not only is an outlay of six thousand dollars a year kept within the reach of the farmers and merchants of York, but hundreds of visitors are brought to the city every year? Strong pressure was brought to bear to induce Mr. Blair to consent to the horses being kept in King's or in St. John; but he resisted and his influence with his colleagues was sufficient to carry his point, though the cry of "York gets everything" went up over all the province. Would Mr. Colter have been able to do this?

Scarcely had the echoes of the above cry died away, than Mr. Blair was to the front again with his project for a new departmental building. It is no longer a secret that many of his friends thought he was taking too much of a risk in proposing this. He had secured a good deal for his county—more than any other man had secured in the same time, and though the new building was necessary, there were those who felt that in incurring the opposition which it would meet, Mr. Blair was jeopardizing his political future. But he was prepared to take the responsibility. Just as on the occasion of the memorable attack upon Fredericton as the capital, made by St. John after the old assembly was burned, Mr. Blair then leader of the opposition, staked his whole future by joining hands with Mr. Fraser, leader of the government, against the wishes of most of his supporters, so now when the subject of departmental buildings were up, he stood firm again. He knew that the St. John snake was scotched not killed—that is to say, that the element which clamored for a removal of the capital to that city was only waiting a favorable opportunity to attack this city, and by the sheer force of his influence and determination he carried through the measure to provide the new building, and thus make Fredericton for all time safe as the capital of the province. Again we ask: Would George Colter have been equal to this emergency? If Mr. Blair had not replaced him as York's representative in the government of the province would the departmental building have been erected?

We might speak of the railway subsidies to the N. & W. and the St. John valley road and of many common matters, which have caused the admtnistration to be called a "York county government," but space forbids. Here are a few considerations which show the difference between the gentleman who now represents York in the government, and the gentleman whom the St. John clique wish to replace him by. The St. John gentry know what they are about. They want to get rid of Blair that the process of dismantling York may begin without delay. But they won't do it. York knows what she is about.

WE HAVE heard much about "deals" lately; but at the risk of being monotonous, we must refer to one more. G. F. Gregory is a consenting party to this. A few months ago he was to be the leader of the new party of purity. His was the giant intellect which was to solve all political problems, his the magnetic personality which was to inspire public confidence, his the popularity which was to sweep everything before it. Under the new deal Mr. Gregory ceases to be trumps. A new card has been turned up. Mr. Stockton peremptorily declined to take a hand with Mr. Gregory as trumps. He insisted on a new deal, which he, likewise, insisted on making himself, and he turned up Mr. Colter. And Mr. Gregory has meekly picked up his hand and gone on with the game. Why is this? The answer is simple. Mr. Gregory is willing to sacrifice his ambition on the altar of his hatred. To crush the man, who in the hour of deep humiliation, when all the world looked upon him with loathing, stood by him, opened his doors to him, and restored him to his former position, he is prepared not only to hand York over to his enemies, but even to bid farewell to his own cherished dream of power.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL.

George J. Colter probably does not keep a file of the Gleaner, and therefore we beg to present for his eye alone a few paragraphs out of many, taken from the columns of his new apologist and champion. On March 26, 1885, the Gleaner discussing the vote on the grant to the bridge said:

This (the argument of Mr. Hanington) so impressed Mr. Colter that although up to that time he had been waiting in the lobby to see how things were going, he felt unable to give a vote for the grant, and not daring to vote against it, betook himself to some place where, notwithstanding the search of the sergeant-at-arms, he could not be found. There was a vote which Mr. Colter did not shirk and that was the vote on the bill to give his father and friends a right to build a toll bridge across the river, out of moneys granted from the public treasury. He was on hand then, but when it was necessary for him to cast his vote for the interests of the constituency he was conspicuously absent.

Later, after hearing all that Mr. Colter had to say in his own defence the Gleaner asked, in its issue of March 28, 1885:

Why did he not come to his place, stand up like a man and vote for his constituency?

On April 15, 1886, it gave the explanation of Mr. Colter's conduct. This is what it said:

When Mr. Colter left his place in the house he walked to his hotel, saying to a friend as he went out: "I have voted enough for that bridge."

Then warming with this subject, it said on April 20, 1886:

Let no man who values the bridge vote for Mr. Colter.

On April 24, 1886, it told the electors that:

Every vote for Colter will gladden the enemies of York.

And on the same date it said:

A leading opposition light said he "hoped to God the bridge would be carried away and Blair with it."

And went on to say that this was a sample of the men who wanted to see Mr. Colter elected.

Such are a very few sample plums out of a very large pudding. The Gleaner described Mr. Colter as incapable of holding his position in his party, as seconding every effort made to injure York, as utterly unmindful of the interests of this constituency, as a weak and discredited politician. And it rejoiced over his defeat as over that of a man, who did not possess sufficient interest in his constituency to stand up for it, but preferred to be a pliant tool in the hands of the opponents of the county; and it asked what he had ever done that the county should prefer him to Mr. Blair; which is just what people would like to know now.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOVES.

Just Received and in Stock,

Fifty Cook Stoves,

Some of which are the NEWEST and MOST IMPROVED STOVES that can be had in Canada; and every Stove warranted if required.

Forty Hall Stoves,

Either for WOOD or COAL.

Twenty-five Parlor Stoves,

Some of the Newest and Handsomest Designs.

Twenty-five Bedroom Stoves,

For COAL or WOOD.

For Sale WHOLESALE and RETAIL

—AT—

Neill's Hardware Store.

JUST STORED,

—AND—

For Sale Low,

HUNGARIAN,

HARVEST MOON,

ONYX,

AND SEA GEM

FLOURS,

Beans,

Barbadoes Molasses, &c.

A FULL LINE OF

GROCERS SUNDRIES

Always in Stock.

A. F. Randolph & Son.

Notice of Sale.

To the Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns of Andrew Mouat (or Mowat), late of the Parish of Douglas, in the County of York, Farmer, deceased, and Elizabeth his widow, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that under and by virtue of a Power of Sale, contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1876, and made between the said late Andrew Mouat (or Mowat) and Elizabeth his wife, of the first part; and the undersigned, John McCann, of the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, Laborer, of the second part; and registered in Book F3, pages 570, 571, 572 and 573 of the York County Records, there will, for the purpose of satisfying the moneys secured thereby, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at Public Auction, in front of the County Court House in the City of Fredericton, in the County of York, on **SATURDAY, the twenty-ninth day of November next,** at twelve o'clock, noon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said Indenture of Mortgage, as follows: "All that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Douglas aforesaid, known as Lot Number One, and containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, and bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a marked hemlock tree standing on the eastern bank of the northwest branch of the Nashwaaksis Stream, at the most southern angle of the grant to Enoch Green; thence by the magnet north forty-eight degrees east one hundred and forty seven chains of four poles each, along the southeastern boundary line of said grant; thence south fifteen chains to a marked spruce tree; thence south forty-eight degrees west one hundred and forty-seven chains to a marked birch tree standing on the bank of the said stream, and thence following the courses of the same up stream to the place of beginning, being the same lot willed to William Beatty by the will of the late George Beatty;" together with all and singular the buildings and improvements thereon, and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or appertaining.

Dated this 1st day of August, A. D. 1890.

JOHN McCANN,
Mortgagee.

BLAIR & BARRY,
Sols. for Mortgagee.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

An Immense Stock of

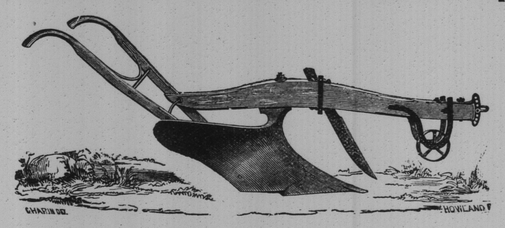
NEW Fall Dry Goods

TO SELECT FROM

—AT—

JOHN J. WEDDALL'S,

New Brunswick Foundry and Machine Shop.



McFARLANE, THOMPSON & ANDERSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Buckeye Automatic Cut Off Engines,

CELEBRATED

DUNBAR IMPROVED SHINGLE MILLS.

Improved Rotary Saw Mills, Mill Machinery, Enclosed Gear Mowers, Ithaca Horserakes, Stoves and Furnaces, Railway Castings.

One 50 Horse-power Buckeye Engine on Hand.

One Rotary Saw Mill on hand.

212

NEW PARASOLS,

STYLISH HANDLES.

Surah Silk,
China Silk,
Black Satin Merveilliux,
Black Dress Silks,
Black Royal Silk,

NEW LACE CURTAINS,

Scrim and Art Muslins,
Black Hose,
Colored Hose,
Black Cashmere Hose,
Colored Cashmere Hose,

NEW - DRESS - GOODS.

JOHN HASLIN.

DEVER BROS.

NEW - - FURS

—IN—

Capes, Muffs, Boas, Collars, Cuffs, and

FUR TRIMMINGS,

IN ALL WIDTHS, NOW OPEN AT

DEVER BROTHERS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

October 11th, 1890.

LANTERNS — WHOLESALE.

LANTERNS — RETAIL.

Parlour Suites, Bedroom Setts, Centre Tables, and Silverware for presents.

LEMONT & SONS,

House Furnishers.