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THE HERALD.

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THE KAISER'S VISIT.

Kaiser William has been making a visit to his grandmother, the queen of England, and has omitted no means to make his importance felt. There is a good deal of the brass band in William's composition anyway. His love for the imposing andstatuesque much resembles that of Napoleon the third of sainted memory, save that he has not, up to the present, proved himself to be such a consummate actor in low comedy parts as that gentleman is universally conceded to have been. A good deal of the warmth of William's welcome was due to the fact that William was on the fireworks committee himself and insisted that nothing but the biggest kind of rockets should be set off. But there is after all a warm feeling of kinship existing between Germany and England in these latter days, that might well be allowed to slop over a little on an occasion like the present. England, it has been remarked, is so small and compact a country, with such a strong national pulse beating out to its very extremities, that it can get up the most tremendously concentrated and absorbing enthusiasm upon a suitable subject at the shortest possible notice. It is not, therefore, surprising that, although, since 1814, no less than three Czars of Russia, two kings of Prussia and two sovereigns of France have visited the tight little isle, there should be more fuss made over the prodigal grandson than over all the rest, and that the fatted calf should be slain with the greater zest and alacrity.

William has figured in his own spectacular style in many gorgeous pageants, but he knows now, perhaps for the first time, what a real welcome is like. He will not be indifferent it may be guessed to England's naval greatness as it ministers to his reception; neither will he be indifferent to the monumental imbecility of the British war office, which, by its bungling, prevented him from having the pleasure of taking part in the proposed grand volunteer review at Wimbledon.

The pilgrimage of the haughty young kaiser, however, is mainly significant for its political aspect. The triple alliance, the promulgation of which has lately thrown all France into a rage and plunged the czar into a fit of the sulks, derives additional strength, moral and mental, from being obviously backed up by a close understanding with England. Though the hot Parisian anger is again glowing fiercely, the prospect of having to face Germany in the field and England on the seas, is the best conceivable guarantee of peace on the part of France for some years to come. Simultaneous, too, with the spectacle of England and Germany embracing each other, comes one of the closest indications possible of the genuineness of the bonds which unite Germany and Austria—the combined celebration by German and Austrian troops on the battlefield of Konnigratz in Bohemia. A few years ago in America the conflict at Gettysburg was celebrated by the men of the south as well as of the north, but such a scene until now has been wanting on the political stage of Europe.

MR. WILSON'S DEFENCE.

We would invite attention to the manly and spirited letter from Mr. Wilson, M. P. P., in answer to the charges made against him in the editorial of Wednesday's Gleaner, the perusal of which letter we are sure will satisfy any reasonable mind of the malignant falsity of the charges so preferred. The extreme caution with which the editorial aforesaid was worded shows conclusively that its writer himself had no faith in the truthfulness of the statements; and when we remember that ever since Mr. Wilson has been in public life continuous attacks of exceeding bitterness have been made upon him from time to time in the columns of the Gleaner, the cause of which has never been understood, but the object of which is apparent, no one need wonder at this more recent outbreak of bitterness and venom against Mr. Wilson.

It is certainly significant that in the published proceedings of the recent session of the council, in which we find the report of the committee on the secretary treasurer's accounts, embodying the payments made to the present secretary treasurer by Mr. Wilson, and before which session the whole matter was discussed, no allegation such as is contained in the Gleaner appears, nor do we find any resolution placed upon the minutes supporting any such allegation. The evident conclusion is that a majority of the members of the council could not have regarded Mr. Wilson's conduct in the light in which it is viewed by the editor of the Gleaner, his life-long enemy.

It will be time enough to heed the ravings of the Gleaner when the representatives of the people themselves have any condemnation to pronounce. Mr. Wilson could have afforded, we think, to regard with silent contempt the despicable efforts to injure his character made by a ruined political gamester like Mr. Geo. F. Gregory, and others who have no characters of their own. Men who possess the honorable record of Mr. Wilson are perfectly secure against the attacks of men with the public and private records of Geo. F. Gregory and Jas H. Crocket.

A PROMISING VENTURE.

We have it on the authority of the editor of the Gleaner that an action has been brought by him to recover the sum of $16,000 or $18,000 against James Robinson, M. P. P., and a like action against John O'Brien, M. P. P., for taking their seats in the house of ssembly as members of the legislature, they being at the same time contractors with the government, and thereby disqualified from sitting or voting in that capacity. We would like to see Jimmy do well. The recovery of the amount ought to put him on his feet financially after the reverses of the past few years. No doubt Messrs. O'Brien and Robinson will hasten to fork over the penalties at once. The action which the virtuous Jimmy has taken, and in which G. F. Gregory by a strange coincidence figures as attorney, is of course, prompted solely by patriotic motives. Roadmaster McKay for some reason or other has been suspended from his honorable position as hostler of the Augean stables,and the mantlehas fallen upon a scavenger of the proper sort. It may be that roadmaster McKay has been relieved of further duty because the work is not in the protest line. Nevertheless, we think when a chance to make an honest dollar arises the Negro Hill patriot should not be ignored.

UNCLE SAM VICTIMIZED.

Whatever may be said of Uncle Sam's merits from a business point of view, he cannot be said to be a complete success in his domestic and paternal character. He has never been able to settle just what he ought to do with his negro charges in the South, and as to the Indian, the poor man knows quite as much about raising an Indian as some people know about raising an unruly youngster. Every attempt he has made to nurse and educate the noble red man into civilized modes of existence, has made Uncle Sam appear more ridiculous in the role of parent than ever. Recently he concluded to civilize the Indians by enrolling them in his army as soldiers. The red man grumbled a good deal because he was only allowed one squaw and because his rations of benzine were reduced to a minimum, but on the whole felt very gleeful as he surveyed himself in the regulation blue and brass, and as he gathered around the regulation camp-kettle, his joy was a thing not only to be seen but heard. But alas! for Uncle Sam and his dusky pets. Last week he sent sixty of the Chickasaw militia to aid the regular troops in Indian Territory to eject some 6,000 people who were squatting in the country without permits. Sad to relate the red soldiers had become initiated into the mysteries of the canteen. Within twenty-five miles of the point of departure they all got drunk and proceeded to paint the landscape a deep crimson hue. It is said that they had, in addition to the usual ammunition, a gallon jug on each saddle and a barrel of whiskey in the commissary wagon. Troops thus armed and possessed of the noble Chikasaws' warlike spirit, could hardly fail to be formidable. They shot through the farm-house windows as they passed by, and chased a pig over a mile of ground and finally riddled him with bullets. Becoming inspired with military ardor, they next killed a farmer's horse and then stopped a tiller of the soil on the road and threatened to shoot him because he was white. All of which must go a long ways to convince Uncle Sam that the only reliable Indian is a dead one.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

James H. Crockett, nominal editor of the Gleaner, takes it upon himself to announce that it was the editor of THE HERALD who gave Progress the information that James H. Hanney, of the St. John Gazette, was an editorial contributor to that paper. Mr. Crockett jumps at this conclusion and like many of his conclusions it is entirely erroneous. Whether Mr. Hanney is a contributor to the Gleaner is not known to the editor of this paper, nor has he any interest in ascertaining the fact. Mr. Hanney is an excellent writer and is perfectly within his right if he chooses to supply brains for the Gleaner. Mr. Crockett is of opinion that it is a compliment to him that the public should suppose that Mr. Hanney, Mr. Gregory and Dr. Stockton write his editorials. The compliment is a doubtful one. It implies that no one believes that Mr. Crockett is capable of writing them himself.

In ten years more the population of Scotland will exceed that of Ireland. The contrast between the two countries is a striking one, and does not admit of any very clear explanation. Ireland has a better soil than Scotland; it is governed by the same laws in every material respect; the Irish race is a most prolific one, and yet the population is decreasing with wonderful rapidity. The decrease of course is caused mainly by emigration, but emigration is rather the effect than the cause of Ireland's retrogression. One explanation, perhaps, is that Irishmen, the world over, do not, as a rule, take kindly to agriculture; another is that the country has for the past half century been cursed with a succession of political demagogues who have sown discord and dissatisfaction among the people. Other causes might be assigned, but these, we think, are the principal ones. The following table shows the manner in which the population of Scotland has increased and that of Ireland declined since 1841, when the latter attained its greatest height:

	1841.	1871.	1891.
Ireland,	8,196,597	5,412,377	4,706,162
Scotland,	2,620,184	3,360,018	4,033,103

The conservative papers who assumed the responsibility of belittling the charges made against contractor McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin during the past fortnight, are not in the best spirits at present. Their alacrity in defending Sir Hector and his boodling pets was as ill-timed as it was foolish. Whether Owen Murphy was a man of indifferent reputation does not in the least affect the gravity of the offence of which Sir Hector and his friends were guilty. In the face of Mr. Perley's admission that he received gifts to the extent of $2,000 from the McGreevy gang, no amount of sophistry can efface from the public the painful impression already produced. Those who are familiar with the upright and patriotic character which Mr. Tarte has always exhibited as a public journalist, know that he is quite incapable of making charges of so grave a nature as those which he has preferred without he had reasonable grounds for so doing. That he had such grounds is becoming more and more manifest as the scandalous details of the Langevin jobbery are being brought to light.

A GRAND OLD MAN.

The death of Hannibal Hamlin removes one of the most noted figures from the arena of American politics. Mr. Hamlin's political life extended over a period of more than fifty years, and his public career was distinguished by ability as well as honesty and a truly democratic simplicity of habit. Though mixing during his whole life with all the pomp and display that distinguish the lofty stations with which he was identified, he never departed from his unaffected manner of life. He paid no attention to the dictates of fashion, went fishing and shooting like one of the people, and smoked his corn-cob pipe as freely in the corridors of the capitol at Washington as in the backwoods of Maine. This quality, combined with his robust honesty and rugged integrity of character, caused him to be almost idolized by the people. His life proves what other great lives have proved as well: that while the man who tries to dazzle the people by haughty display and foolish affectation may succeed in impressing his image upon men's minds it is he alone who is content to be one of the plain people who can fix his likeness in their hearts.

It is rather singular that Mr. Hamlin, like Adams and Jefferson, should die on the 4th of July. He was 82 years of age. Death came to him suddenly as he was enjoying a social game of cards with all the zest of youth among his friends on the national holiday. He was to the last as vigorous of body as of mind. Long will the grandly simple life of "the old Carthagenian," as he was affectionately called, linger in the memory of those who love plain, manly worth and uprightness of character.

P. R. McFarlane, principal of the St. Stephen Superior school, is visiting his parents at Nashwaaksis.

MR. WILSON'S DEFENCE.

His Clear and Conclusive Reply to the Gleaner's Charges.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir:—In Wednesday's Gleaner is to be found what purports to be a correct report of the proceedings of the recent session of the county council of the municipality of York, and an editorial devoted entirely to my conduct as secretary treasurer of York, in which the word "vampire" is applied to me, and in which I am charged with the appropriation of the county funds to my own use. In looking over the articles that appeared in the Gleaner during the construction of the water works in this city, and comparing them with those of the recent attack, there is a strange similarity in tone and expression, which is accounted for by the fact of the frequent visits of James K. Pinder during the recent sessions of the council to the office of George F. Gregory, Q. C., the rendevouz of the Crocket gang, whenever they have a contract on hand to blacken the character of some one to whom they have taken a particular dislike.

I was aware that this attack was to be made from certain hints recently thrown out in the columns of the Gleaner, and I knew that Mr. Black had furnished the editor of that paper with the foundation material, surcharged with that malignity and hate which he has evinced towards me during the whole period of my occupancy of the office of secretary treasurer.

It will be noticed by any one who takes the trouble to peruse the report of the committee on the secretary treasurer's accounts at the recent session, before whom this alleged shortage was discussed, that it contains no statement that the payments made by me to the present sec. treas. since his election to office, were indicative of anything like embezzlement or wrong doing on my part, notwithstanding the fact that a determined effort was made by two members of the committee—Pinder and Fullerton—to incorporate into the report an allegation to that effect, and it will be further noticed that in the report of the proceedings of the council at the recent session, no resolution of censure upon me is to be found in regard to the said payments, which goes to show that neither the members of the committee nor the council regarded my conduct in the light in which it is viewed in the Gleaner.

In addition to this, I have the assurance of my friends at the board, as well as that of members of the council who voted against me last January for secretary treasurer, that they were satisfied that there was nothing intentionally wrong in my conduct during the time I held that position. Now what are the charges made by the Gleaner?

It says there was a deficiency in my accounts in January, 1890, of $122.41, and further remarks: "We shall allow that this might have been an oversight" in connection with which remark I desire to say that the printer's devil could not have caught the right meaning of the manuscript, for no such concession, to me, could have dropped from the pen of any Crocket; and no one would give Mr. Black or Mr. Pinder, two of the promoters of this attack, credit for any such suggestion.

The facts in regard to this item of $122.41 are these: During the January session of the council in 1888, the commmittee, in going over my accounts, found an amount of a county school draft which had been charged twice, and an amount of a bill which collector Holyoke had against the overseers of the poor in the parish of Kingsclear, for supplies, had been wrongly charged against that Parish, because he (Holyoke) kept it out of the taxes he had collected; together with an amount wrongly charged as having been paid to George Seymor for wood. I do not remember the amount of each item, but together they made $122.41.

I have not access to the report of the committee in regard to this $122.41 made up as aforesaid, but I think I am safe in saying that it stated that these charges had been made by mistake.

In making up the account at the close of the year 1889 the amount to the credit of the county at the close of 1888 was taken from the ledger instead of from the report of the committee and the $122.41 was over looked.

The accounts were sent to the auditor during that year about the 15th of December and although he detected this omission he was not the man to call my attention or that of any of my students to it and even went so far, as I am informed, as to make the publisher of the report promise not to show the report to anyone until the session of the council of that year. William W. Graham the chairman of the committee on my accounts that year and a warm friend of Mr Black's reported this matter to the council without asking me for one word of explanation in regard thereto, although he promised Messrs. Fullerton and Mowatt that he would do so before he reported. When the report was read I explained the matter to the council and asked for a committee to look into it. The committee was appointed and after an investigation reported to the council the facts as I have stated them. After the session of 1890 this amount of $122.41 was placed to the credit of the county as was found in the accounts submitted at the July session of that year. Of course Mr. Black did not give the Gleaner this information.

In regard to the amount of $35 paid to deputy sheriff Hawthorn, and alleged to be a private bill paid by a county cheque, the facts are as follows: I had engaged Mr. Hawthorn to go to Boston and serve some papers for me, and promised to give him some money in advance. When Mr. Hawthorn came to the office I was in St. John, and there being no private cheques in the office signed at the time, and Mr. Hawthorn having to go by the next train, Mr. Hughes said to Mr. Hawthorn that as his salary as gaoler was nearly due, he would give him a check on his salary in advance, and when Mr. Wilson came back he would fix it all right. The matter was overlooked, however, and my attention was not called to it, and when Mr. Hawthorn came in for his salary the whole amount was paid to him by one of the clerks, who did not know of part of the salary being then paid. Mr. Hawthorn, of course, thinking that the matter had been arranged between myself and the county, had me charged with the thirty-five dollars. The above statement will be corroborated by Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hawthorn.

However, I paid these amounts to Mr. Black for which I have his receipt. I am charged with having received $100 from the overseers of the poor of the parish of Canterbury, in the case of bastardy, and not crediting it. I did not place it in the supplementary county accounts which I presented to the council in January, 1891, for the reason that in my opinion it formed no part of the general funds of the county, and I stated to the committee on my accounts, that that money was in my hands in addition to the balance to the credit of the county at that time, and Mr. Goodspeed, a member of the committee, informed me on Wednesday last, that he remembered that I had so stated.

Then there is the item of $60.74, the amount of checks not taken into consideration in the settlement when Mr. Black took office. There was a certificate of the teller of the Peoples bank attached to the account which I submitted in January last, of the amount to the credit of the county at that bank covering the amount of these checks. In the meantime two or three small checks had been drawn before I was displaced and they are not taken into account at the settlement with Mr. Black. Mr. Black went to the bank after he was elected, had an opportunity of examining the accounts and why did not he, incomparable paragon that he is, see that they were taken into account in the settlement? It may be that he did notice it, but to call my attention to it would be to lose an opportunity to place an unfair construction on my conduct. I paid Mr. Black the amount of the check, $60.74, when I was satisfied that I ought so to do, and have his receipt. I received the $157.50 under the following circumstances: In the month of October last, James Johnson, wild land commissioner for Douglas, met Robert Bird, collector for Douglas, in my office to get this amount of wild land tax from Mr. Bird. Mr. Bird informed him that he had not yet collected it and it was agreed between them that when the money was collected Mr. Bird should leave it in my hands for Mr. Johnston. Mr. Bird paid me the money and I gave Mr. Bird a receipt for it on behalf of Mr. Johnston. Mr. Bird made his return to which this receipt was attached. Mr. Black immediately wrote to Mr. Johnston to account for the money. Mr. Johnston came to see me. I offered him the money and he said it was too late in the season to spend it, and concluded to leave it in my hands until it was required. I did not credit this amount in the county funds for I regarded it as a matter entirely between Mr. Johnston and myself, and I informed the committee on my accounts in January, 1891, that this money was in my hands to which Mr. Pinder, the chairman, replied that it was a matter with which the committee had nothing to do. I placed the money to the credit of Mr. Johnston in the Peoples bank, after I was informed he gave an order for it.

Alonzo Dow sent in his letter to me a draft for $125 on the Nova Scotia bank, payable to my order, which I endorsed. Mr. Hughes afterwards called my attention to the letter in which the draft was enclosed, in which it was stated that the draft was for $225. I directed Mr. Hughes to return the draft to Mr. Dow, as there was evidently a mistake in draft or letter. Mr. Hughes wrote Mr. Dow about it, and his letter is now in Mr. Black's office. My attention was not again called to the matter until I received a letter from Mr. Black stating that Mr. Dow had not received credit for the amount. It appears that the draft came back to my office and was placed in the People's bank on the 13th day of December to the credit of the county by George L. Wilson, my other student, but was not placed to the credit of the parish in the accounts. There was another draft sent to me by Mr. Dow for $140 by George Hoyt, of Prince William, in Nov., 1890, that did not reach my office until Feb., 1891, a month after I was displaced from office, and which was transferred to Mr. Black, and I wonder this has not been seized upon as another instance of wrong doing on my part.

No reference is made to it for the reason that the blame must rest on other shoulders. I received a letter from Mr. Black dated June 16th last, in regard to the jury warrants referred to. I immediately looked into the matter and found that the warrant issued Jan. 12th, 1889, for $40.50, had not been credited and that the warrant issued June 11th, 1889, for $192.80, was credited in the accounts less $70.00. The jury list upon which the warrant was issued for $40.50, discloses the fact that only two jurors were paid at the time when it was sent down to the auditor general, and it may be that as the amount of the jury fees was not paid out of the funds of the county at the time the warrant was issued, the amount of the warrant was not credited. With reference to the mistake of $70 in crediting the warrant of June 11th, 1889, for $192.80, I have to say that it was merely a clerical error which occurred in entering it in the book, and to which my attention had not been directed until I received Mr. Black's letter, and this fact will be corroborated by either of the students at that time in my office. To say that the mistakes in regard to these warrants were purposely made is to say that I was extremely anxious to do that which was almost certain of being discovered sooner or later from the fact that the correct amounts paid the county for juries by the provincial government are at the end of every year published like other disbursments in the report of the auditor general, which reports have always been open to the inspection of the auditor, the committee on the secretary treasurer's accounts and to the public.

The county, however, did not get credit for these amounts at the time the warrants were issued, and therefore, I added interest at the rate of five per cent, the rate the county had to pay on overdrawn accounts, and I handed the full principal and interest to the present secretary treasurer.

The statement made to the effect that I presented a bill for $101 from Ellis, Robertson & Co. in addition to the amount of $84.45 charged in the accounts for forms supplied to the clerk of the peace, and that it was another account, is absolutely false. The forms for the clerk of the peace do not come through the secretary treasurer's hands, but are ordered by the clerk of the peace himself, and when the bill of $101 came to hand, I did not know whether it was an extra bill, including the $84.45, or not, and so stated to the committee; and I also stated that although the amount, $84.45, had been charged in the accounts, it had not been paid to Ellis, Robertson & Co. because of the doubts I had about the bills; and therefore the whole matter was left to Mr. Black and myself to investigate before I should pay the money to them. Mr. Black says he came to my office, time and time again, to get the matter arranged. If Mr. Black did come to my office, as he says, very often on this business, he must have come at some time either before or after office hours, or when he was sure not to find anyone in; for I say here, plainly and without any qualification, that Mr. Black never spoke to me about the bills until he spoke through a member of the legal firm of Black, Jordan & Bliss, threatening to sue the county for the amount of the claim if it was not paid at once.

The Gleaner makes mention of the fact that the bill in question was sent to a lawyer for collection, but fails to give the name of the lawyer, and also most carefully neglects to state that Mr. Black was appointed with me to examine into the matter, but signally failed in his duty, and before the investigation took place threatened through a member of his own law firm to sue the account he was called upon to examine, and thus sought to throw the blame upon my shoulders.

The matter was all threshed out before the committee on my accounts during the session of January, 1891, and in their report if I remember correctly no such charge was made as is contained in the Gleaner. It will also be remembered that some members of the county council took strong grounds against the payment of any such bills for forms for the use of the clerk of the Peace, claiming that the provincial government ought to supply these forms at their own expense, which is another reason, as every member of the council knows, for the delay in the settlement of this matter.

I have now gone over in detail all the charges made against me in the Gleaner, and I am willing to leave it to any unprejudiced mind to say whether, in view of the explanations I have here given, I am open to the charge of appropriating the public funds to my own uses. If I were desirous of referring to my own private affairs during my term of office as secretary treasurer, it would be a very simple matter to show that at the time when each of these mistakes occurred I had money to my own credit in the People's bank of New Brunswick; and that although poor enough, I was not driven by scarcity of private funds to embezzle the money belonging to the county, as hinted in the Gleaner.

That mistakes have occurred in my accounts during my term of office, I do not deny, but that they were intentionally made for the purpose of defrauding the county, I do deny. During my whole term of office, as secretary treasurer, Mr. Black would never call my attention to any errors in the accounts, although they were in his hands generally a month before the council met, but would call Jas. K. Pinder's attention to them and he, always actuated, no doubt, by a strong desire for the public good, would impart the information to the other members of the council for the purpose of poisoning their minds against me.

The explanation which I gave before the county council on Tuesday last with reference to the above items, was not fully reported in the columns of the Gleaner, and what was reported, contained nothing but misrepresentations; and not only this, but the remarks of some of the councillors in regard to me and my position, were distorted far away from the truth, as I am since informed by these councillors themselves.

I have been unavoidably many times called away from my office on business, and at such times, as every man must know who has a business, the work of the office was unavoidably left in the hands of others, and it is no wonder that many things would be done in the routine business without my knowledge unless my attention was directly called to them.

The experience of Mr. Black who, in my opinion is one of the instigators of this attack upon me, ought to confirm this. He was once upon a time deputy secretary treasurer and as such was largely responsible for the transactions of the county's business, and in Mr. Rainsford's absence had charge of the office, and yet notwithstanding his vigilance and incomparable business methods, his own published report on the county accounts of 1885 discloses the fact that the county treasury was relieved of upwards of $3,000 right under his nose, which sum has never been paid, and never will be. I will refer the editor of the Gleaner and Mr. Black, and their assistants, to page 104 of the auditor's report of 1885, where they will find food for thought and material for one or more editorials and the present secretary treasurer will find information there to enable him to determine how the county funds were handled under his supervision. But then, I suppose, to allow $3,000 to be pilfered under one's own nose, shows the financier; to omit to credit $40, the amount of a jury warrant, shows the thief.

Now, how does the case stand against me in the light of a truthful presentation of the facts?

The amount of $122.41 was considered settled by the council at the July session, 1890.

The item of wild land tax, $157.50, and bastard money, $100, formed no part of the county funds, and were accounted for in my report to the council in January, 1891.

The omission of the $60.74 of outstanding cheques from the settlement with Mr. Black at the time I handed over to him the books and moneys was as much his fault as mine, as he was personally present in the office and assisted the student in calculating the balance due the county from me, upon which calculation I have the following receipt:

$381.77. Fredericton, Jan'y 24th, 1891.

RECEIVED from William Wilson the sum of three hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-seven cents, balance of county monies in his hands to this date as per account rendered this day in full.

JOHN BLACK,
Secy.-Treasurer, York.

Mr. Black took away the cheque book containing the stubs, corresponding to the cheques included in this amount of $60.74, and the bank book containing the balance corresponding with the bank certificate.

There remained then the following four amounts for the omission of which from the public accounts some slight degree of indirect responsibility may be saddled upon me by my enemies, viz:

A. C. Dow, draft, ...	$125.00
Jury warrant, ...	40.50
Shortage in 2nd jury warrant,	70.00
J. B. Hawthorne, salary, . .	35.00

Aggregating an indebtedness of $270.00, but on the other side of the account there is an amount of $100 justly due me for services as secretary treasurer in the revision of the electoral lists in the fall of 1890, which the council have refused to pay, while on the other hand I have discharged the claim against me when called upon so to do to the utmost farthing, with interest added.

The statement that I was dismissed from office because of failure to account for the funds intrusted to my charge is not correct, as every one acquainted with the facts knows. Let us see how it was managed. The first step was to get a committee appointed on my accounts from whom I never could expect a fair report. This was all arranged before the election of warden. And who composed this committee? James K. Pinder, Spencer Inch, Luke Lawson, William W. Graham and Luther Goodspeed, every one of whom, except Mr. Goodspeed, was pledged and determined to displace me at all hazards. Mr. Lawson afterwards gave place to Mr. Lawrence. My accounts were submitted, and for two whole days the committee examined those accounts, with the assistance of the then auditor, Mr. Black's fair (?) comments thereon. Simultaneously with the submission of the accounts the canvass against me commenced and continued for two whole days, during which time every conceivable device was employed to defeat me; and Mr. James K. Pinder even went so far as to inform Mr. Kinghorn that he was told by an alderman of the city of Fredericton that I was seen stealing wood from the court house for use in my own office. George J. Colter was sent for, George F. Gregory was at work, James S. Neill took a hand and then the Crocket's, young and old, swarmed in and out the doors of the council room like rats around the port holes of a sinking ship.

The canvass was made entirely upon political grounds and on account of personal hate. I had thirteen votes up to 2 o'clock on Wednesday. The council adjourned for an hour on that afternoon and during that time Mr. Calhoun, one of my supporters, suddenly changed his mind. What caused the change perhaps J. S. Neill could tell. It is said that Calhoun's butter brought a higher price than any in the market this season, and he was in immediate demand for census enumerator, which position he eventually obtained, and it is well known who had the bestowal of that position. I was voted out, and the result was immediately hailed as a political victory for the opponents of the local government.

Ever since my displacement, preparations were in progress for the present attack and what motive is at the bottom of it? Is it a desire to see the county business conducted more thoroughly? No! Its promoters have been actuated by a spirit of revenge; James K. Pinder wants revenge because I would not give him the bye road money of Southampton without orders from the commissioners; the Crocket's, because they think I have had a hand in the displacement of their father; John Black, because the government of which I am a supporter, displaced him as engrossing clerk, and he was further actuated by a desire to injure me in the eyes of the people of the county, for opportunities to do which he has ever been on the alert.

But then we should not wonder at these attacks in the columns of the Gleaner. There has been no change in the tone of its columns. It charged me in 1883 with going to the bank and getting $15,000 on false pretences. It charged the attorney general time and time again with peculation of the public funds. It charged F. P. Thompson with robbing his aunt and widow of the late John Pickard M. P. It attacked the late Mr. McPeake in a most shameful manner and as long as strength of mind and power of limb are given to him who regulates the tone of its columns it will continue on in its appointed work of endeavoring to ruin those who become the objects of its vituperation.

W. WILSON.

Fredericton, July 10th, 1891.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

THE FREEHOLD PROPERTY on Charlotte Street, formerly owned by Alexander Mitchell, Esq., 51 feet frontage; 151 back.
BLAIR & BARRY.
Fredericton, Feb. 19th 1891.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
IN THE CITY
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his Lot on the Corner of Smythe and Charlotte Streets, in the City of Fredericton, containing One Quarter of an Acre, with House and Barn thereon. The buildings are in first-class repair. The house is heated by a furnace, and the cellar is frost-proof.
Terms easy. Possession given on the 1st day of May.
The premises can be inspected between 10 and 6 p. m. on any week day.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned or to HENRY B. RAINSFORD, Barrister, Fredericton.
ROBERT H. RAINSFORD.
Fredericton, February 17, 1891.

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Agents wanted at all points in New Brunswick.
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THOS. ROBERTSON,
General Manager,
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JOSEPH G. GILL,
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P.E. I. SEED WHEAT,
GREEN SEED PEAS,
CANADIAN FIELD PEAS,
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PURPLETOP TURNIP SEED,
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LIME, LAND and CALCINED PLASTER

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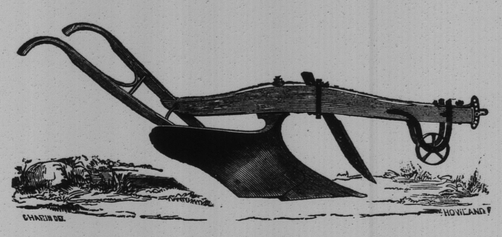

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