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Weekly Herald.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 14.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

An uncle of Judge Keogh's predicted twenty-six years ago that he would spend his last days in a straight-jacket. The statement created considerable excitement at the time.

The Marquis Butte has given \$25,000 towards a fund for the erection of a Catholic Cathedral at Dundee, to commemorate the re-establishment of the Bishopric of Dunkeld which ceased about two hundred and ninety-two years ago.

One of the Government papers published in this city says of an Opposition candidate that he had only "policy" no "measures." On nomination day. The Government candidates in this city did not speak at all. They, too, must have "no policy" no "measures." It is a queer rule that won't work both ways.

We wonder how many of the gentlemen whose names appear in the Government papers as having nominated their candidates really did sign each nomination? There are quite a number who did not know that they had signed some of them until they saw their names, or their attention was called to them on the day after nomination.

The Boston Pilot says that it supports Butler because he preaches the smashing of the images of idolatry, selfishness, inconsistency and dishonesty that now rule the State of Massachusetts. There is a good deal of idolatry, selfishness, etc., to be found among some of the principal Reform supporters that now rule and are seeking to rule this Province.

The Hon. Charles F. Stickey, of Fall River, President of a National bank, treasurer of the Manufacturers Gas Works and a man identified with nearly all the principal business and manufacturing interests of that place, is a defamer to the extent of \$100,000. He is said to be a good man and the Boston Herald wants to know what Fall River's bad men are like.

The St. John correspondent of the Norwich Gazette says, in his description of the buildings erected in St. John since the fire: "The front of the Globe office, however, is so brilliantly decorated with fancy brick work that it has a great resemblance to a mammoth barber shop, instead of a building for the publication of one of the most subsidized, contemptible, slandering tools of the money power, as Mr. Dennis Kearney dubs the newspapers."

"I don't want to be classed as one of the two-penny speakers," was the excuse offered by one of the leading members of the Reform party in this city on being called on for an address at one of their meetings. This was positively cruel. Who would be a Reform orator after this? The Reform orators of Messrs. Burpee, Weldon and Develer, who have been working so hard for those gentlemen may well exclaim: "Save us from our friends."

The St. Croix Courier says that Mr. Gillmor and his minions are going through the county telling people that Mr. Gillmor ought to be elected because Sir John A. Macdonald spent \$1000 on coach hire. The actual amount was \$400, not \$1000, but a stretch of \$600 is nothing for Mr. Gillmor when he is "campaigning." Sir John, in a recent speech, thus disposed of the coach hire canvass:

"He wished to make a little remark personal to himself. His hearers might have seen in the newspapers an attack upon him because there appeared in the Public Accountant's charge of \$400 on his expenditure in cash hire—a sum which he had actually taken out of the pockets of the downtrodden taxpayers of Canada. [Laughter.] Well, it was quite true. [Renewed laughter.] While he was Premier, and until a few months before he left office, his salary was \$5,000 a year. He was obliged to keep up his position as a First Minister. He could not afford to keep a carriage, and he was obliged to keep a horse and his house were two miles away from the residence of the Governor General, with whom he had to be in constant communication, and he really thought the people of Canada could afford to pay his cab hire to and fro. [Cheer.] And yet this had been brought as a charge against him. [Laughter.] It was to be remembered that for his five years' work he got \$25,000, while Mr. Mackenzie had had to pay \$100,000 for his services for a similar period of time, and he [Mr. Mackenzie] would undertake to pay the difference. [Laughter.] He got \$25,000, which was \$15,000—into the Treasury, he [Sir John] would pay back into the Treasury the \$400 he paid for cab hire. [Laughter.] And if Mr. Mackenzie had a fair challenge, he ought, at least, to be paid for his cab hire."

The Montreal True Witness, a paper that always tries to give a fair and impartial opinion on all political subjects gives the following testimony of the mendacity and independence displayed by Mr. Costigan as a member of the House of Commons: "Mr. Costigan is again in the field for Victoria County, New Brunswick. Mr. Costigan is a Conservative but not a slavish one. He has over and over again proved himself independent when principle was at stake, and no more faithful or honest politician ever sat in the House of Commons. The Irish Catholic who votes against Mr. Costigan, and all his big difficulties, does not know what it is to be a Conservative. The stern honesty of Mr. Costigan has become almost proverbial among his constituents, and if they prefer a friend to a party hack, then every Irish Catholic in the electoral division for which Mr. Costigan stands, should give him their confidence and their support. If Mr. Costigan was simply a Conservative, we would not write this. If he was a blind follower of the 'I am an Orangeman,' we would not say one word in his favor. But while Mr. Costigan believes in Conservative principles, yet he has no party when special interests are assailed or when special feelings are attacked. We cannot too strongly recommend Mr. Costigan to all our friends in Victoria. In Quebec, the Irish Catholics have unlimited confidence in Mr. Costigan, and we have interpreted their voices when we express a desire to see Mr. Costigan once more in the House of Commons."

The Hon. George Brown, owner and editor of the Toronto Globe, said in 1865 on the question of Reciprocity and a National policy:

"Far be it from me to say I am no advocate of a coercive commercial policy, on the contrary, entire freedom of trade, in my opinion, is what we in this country should strive for. Without hesitation, I would, to-morrow, throw open the whole of our trade and the whole of our waters to the United States, in the face of all the advantages they get by reciprocity, that they are determined to put a stop to it, and if this is done through a hostile feeling to us, as I should regret that this should be the first use made by the Northern States of their new found liberty—that, I say, we have a policy and a good policy of our own, to fall back upon."

The time has come to fall back on that policy now, and we hope the electors in this city and county will by their votes on Tuesday next do so.

The following are the words of Prince Bismarck on accepting the principle of Protection: "I have given Free Trade a fair trial, and it does not seem to have benefited the country, commercially, industrially, or financially. I am overwhelmed with lamentations respecting the decline of trade and the decay of manufacturing enterprise, and with assurances—from people for whose judgement in such matters I entertain the highest respect—that partial and moderate Protection will remedy these evils. Therefore, I also propose to give protection a chance of showing our operative classes, and of lightening our operative shoulders of the nation. As certain of the ministers with whom I have hitherto worked on my former platform will not range themselves by my side on my new platform, I must rid myself of them, and get others in their place who will carry out my resolves."

A subscription list has been opened at the Maritime Bank to receive donations in aid of the yellow fever sufferers in the South.

The following gentlemen will also receive subscriptions: His Lordship Bishop Sweeney, Senator Dever, Senator Leavin, Thomas Gilbert, Esq., Dr. W. Daniel, Esq., R. T. Clinch, Esq.

The Maritime Bank will forward all subscriptions to any part of the suffering district free of charge, and the Western Union Telegraph Company have kindly consented to transmit these donations by wire.

Any of the cities, towns, etc., in the Province may send their collections to the Maritime Bank, and they will be forwarded in the same manner. A daily acknowledgment of the amounts received will be published in the paper.

The Government papers are quite willing to forgive any of the "107" members who voted that Mr. Anglin's letter in the Freeman in 1872 was libellous that are to be found in favor of the Government today.

The present Government supporters could not then bring themselves to believe that Mr. Anglin's charges were true, argue these papers which did all they lay in their power to prove to their charge the correctness of the charges that were preferred by Mr. Huntington up to the very moment that the Macdonald Government resigned, although they had before them the same evidence which they now furnish as proof of guilt. It is not strange the editors of these papers did not make the discovery of the Macdonald Government's guilt until after their resignation. Suppose the Macdonald Government had not been forced to resign, does any one believe they would have, even at this late day, made the discovery which they made? No, not much. They only up in the distance, the prospects of their bread and butter being taken from them.

True somebody writing editorially and we presume authoritatively in the St. John Globe, a daily evening paper, has proclaimed that five years ago this model Government would have a policy to disarm, but where are we to drift to in disarm, and as they write, as they can, the fact is, nomination day was a great blow to the Grit party and they feel, although they try to appear pleased.

Many strong Government men were much disappointed that the Grit candidate did not come to the front, some openly said it was only a sign of weakness. The remark was made that Mr. Burpee would have a splendid opportunity to contradict Mr. Tilley about the Government and to deny that he offered that judgment to Mr. King. Was he afraid to appear before the people whom he represents?

Can he, the Grit press, with any Grit supporter, explain why the Grit candidates in St. John, could not do under the law, what Mr. Anglin, Mr. Smith, Mr. Gilmore and several others did? They were able to do it, why was not Mr. Burpee? If not able to appear before us on nomination day, will this constituency send him to Ottawa to represent us?

And is it not sheer nonsense for the Telegraph and News and the Grit press to present that the law which allowed all the others to speak, prevented the inebriated Minister of Customs from addressing us on nomination day. Nomination day was indeed a great triumph of democracy over the Government, a great blow to the Grits, and a victory to the Opposition candidates.

St. John the Grit party were silenced on Tuesday last, they were silenced, they were silenced, and on election day they will receive such a reception at the polls as being our numbered in votes, that in future the name of St. John will be known as the Silent Grits.

GRIT SILENCE.

Nomination day being past, people become more excited concerning the result of the election and every one anxiously awaits the day, when the electors at the polls will rise and appear in their might and by the free exercise of the privileged ballot, decide who shall hold the reins of power, who shall control the affairs of free Canada for the next five years.

Who shall be our political leaders is not an unimportant matter to all true patriotic Canadians.

On Tuesday, in every part of the Dominion, the whole people were interested in the nomination of persons suitable to serve as representatives in Canada's Commons. The interest being taken in the present election contest all over these provinces of the Dominion is great and we may say unprecedented.

Throughout all Canada only a few constituencies are without a call to the polls. In our own Province there are only two gentlemen elected by acclamation. Hon. Mr. Anglin in Gloucester and George Haddow, Esq., in Restigouche.

In all the other counties in New Brunswick the opposition to the Grit Government is lively. But in no one constituency more so than in this one by the sea, where present political feeling runs high, probably higher than it has at any period since the great commotion and agitation witnessed during the Confederation sessions. Party feeling then ran high. Saint John then had a lively, aggressive nomination day. The electors then, and always since, had an opportunity of hearing both sides ventilate their ideas and views from the Court House steps.

Tuesday last, in every part of the country, was the great speaking day—as in every constituency, whether there was opposition or not, the electors heard speeches on the issues involved in the approaching elections. St. John City and County was the exception. This constituency, returning as it does three members to Parliament, was not heard from on the Grit side: the Government in this constituency, having its Minister of Customs here, was silent. Why? We are informed by the Grit journals that the law would not permit Mr. Burpee and associates to discuss political matters at the Hustings on Nomination Day. Is this so? How say it is that Sir Albert, a Minister of the Grit Government, and a lawyer too who ought to know something about this wonderful law, was not silent? How is it that he undertook to speak in Westmorland on Nomination day? How is it that Hon. Mr. Speaker Anglin, as clever, as able, or as constitutional as the best of the Government? How is it that Mr. Gilmore and his relation Mr. Hill discussed matters in Charlotte in the face of the law, in the Province, candidates could, and did speak, and that in St. John alone Mr. Burpee and confabers were, by operation of law, as they say, struck dumb. The law we fear is put forward as a shabby excuse. The people understand it all and election day will prove how they construe the silence of the Government party in this constituency.

The Opposition candidates were not afraid either of the law or the Minister of Customs with his prepared ready-made figures. The people may well ask why did not this Honorable Minister of Customs and his associates come forward and enlighten us on the policy of the Government in their views regarding the political questions of the day?

Why did not Mr. Burpee descend from his accidental perch and tell us all the facts of the policy of the Cabinet, or which he is so credit and polished a Minister? We suppose the Grit Reform Government has a policy. But what is it, it would be hard to say, and we presume, we poor benighted people here in St. John will have to hide our eyes in the meantime, until the convenience of the head Grit Mr. A. Mackenzie and his bumbling associate, the wonderful Minister of Finance, to come down and tell us all about their policy, if they have one.

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The game is up with the Government Party everywhere.

WHY MR. BURPEE SHOULD NOT BE SUPPORTED.

If there were no other reason for rejecting Mr. Burpee, this alone would be sufficient, namely, that it is high time the country got rid of the Burpee family compact.

Two or three of a family in Parliament, if they have ability or public enterprise, might be tolerated; but a half-dozen of them for a small Province are too many.

Isaac Burpee wishes to represent St. John. Charles Burpee, his uncle, wishes to represent Sunbury. John Pickard, his brother-in-law, wishes to represent York.

Stephen Appleby, his nephew, wishes to represent Carleton County. They have two other relatives in the Senate already, viz, Senator Wark who is Isaac Burpee's brother-in-law, and Senator Ferguson who is also related by marriage.

Out of six seats in the Commons for our Province four are to go to members of this one family, if they can manage it; that is to say, six out of the seven seats in the Government of the country.

Of the ten members of the Senate, two already belong to the compact, or one fifth of the whole!

The value of the public services of the compact to the Province may be judged of from the fact that on Nomination Day the chief of the clan did not dare go to the Hustings and defend his own acts and the acts of the Government! May we not, then, under the circumstances, say the electors should be called upon to surrender their rights into the keeping of a compact whose chief power lies in the practice of low cunning.

But there are other good reasons for opposing Mr. Burpee and his clique. They, with the addition of John Ferris of Queen's, and John Wallace of Albert, were the men who composed the "Iris" that went to Mr. Mackenzie when the new Government was being formed and he demanded that Mr. Anglin should not be taken in. They knew Mr. Mackenzie would take Smith in, and they wanted the only other seat in the Government from New Brunswick for Mr. Isaac Burpee.

They put John Ferris forward as their spokesman and Mackenzie surrendered! This was the first act of the compact under the new rule, and they have managed affairs to suit themselves ever since.

The electors of St. John will not soon forget the fight there was over the office of Inspector of Gas. An honorable party man like Mr. Thomas Campbell, who has stuck to his colors manfully election after election, was shoved aside to make room for a Burpee "new grig," who at the very last election publicly expressed a delegation of the opponents of the Government, his sympathy with their cause and wished them good speed! Campbell was sacrificed in the interest of Mr. Burpee, and an eleventh hour man was put in his place. This will not be denied.

When an opportunity offered to elect Judge Waters from the County Court to the bench of the Supreme Court, did the Government act justly to the advantage and benefit of the people of the County? They did not. They only passed him by and put a lawyer over his head!

When, again, they were planning to make Chief Justice Allan Gordon, did they not give the vacancy thus created on the bench to Judge Waters? They did not. On the contrary, they offered the Judgeship to Mr. George E. King in order to get rid of Mr. King's opposition in the present election! Thus they had arranged not only to pass over outside of their ranks and to give a Judgeship to an eminent political opponent!

These are facts which cannot be gainsaid, and Mr. Isaac Burpee was the leading spirit throughout the whole affair.

The whole of the patronage of the Government for the last five years has been manipulated to suit the interests of the compact. No other interests have received the smallest consideration. Loyal party services has had no weight with these people. What, to them, were the ties of Party? They simply looked at everything from a "Burpee" standpoint and made loads of friends or foes as best suited their selfish purposes.

LOST!

The Mackenzie Government are looked for defeat this election. Nothing can save them. They will not be able to carry a single Province except Ontario be an exception, and even there they can not have a majority of more than two or three. Quebec New Brunswick the Opposition will have a majority of four. Dr. Tupper will sweep Nova Scotia, almost from end to end. Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, and Columbia will give a nearly solid vote for the Opposition. There is little doubt that the Opposition will have a majority of thirty-seven all over Canada. The 25th of the Government is assailed beyond the possibility of salvation.

HOW IT GOES.

The City and County of St. John will return three Opposition men, Westmorland will send another; Queen's another; King's another; Northumberland will send Mitchell; and Victoria will send John Costigan. Several other seats a considerable score for the Opposition. Gloucester was, very properly, returned Mr. Anglin by acclamation. We are to hear of Mr. LeDuc's defeat in Kent. He is the regular Government candidate and ought to be beaten. Mr. O'Leary is strong in this County and ought to have a warm support.

The game is up with the Government Party everywhere.

HON S L TILLEY.

This is indeed a household name, and a revered one in New Brunswick; and an admirer in the Maritime Provinces; and in much respected by both political parties throughout the Dominion of Canada. A name loved at home and honored abroad.

We know of few names closely connected with the history of the Province, dearer to our people than is the name of our late Governor, Samuel Leonard Tilley. It will be remembered that Mr. Tilley is not of yesterday's growth of politicians. He is not like some now seeking election in this constituency, who, by a clique, have been thrust forward to take a lead in political matters with poor success. He commenced long years ago a young man and, one by one, degreely degree, won his laurels, by his unceasing perseverance, his indomitable energy, his strict honesty, his moral worth. Many, many years ago he was actively engaged in business on King Street, in this city. So far back as 1859, Mr. Tilley, then a young man, at a critical time in our provincial history, entered political life, and has since then almost continuously been before the public as our representative. Mr. Tilley entered the political arena when aristocracy in this province was at its height, and when a few wealthy individuals held full sway in the Government of the country.

The people then had a right to the fight which the few care to regard. The fight against Downing street dictation, the battle for initiation of money grants, the struggle for Responsible Government was then being fought. It was then the family compact against the people.

In such men as W. J. Ritchie, now our honorable Judge Ritchie, and S. L. Tilley, the people find able advocates, earnest workers and warm friends. In those years we find Mr. Tilley and Mr. Anglin working hand and hand. They would say "I could find them no again. Mr. Tilley, Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Anglin were then working together to break up the family compact and they did it. They were known as Reformers and such they were of true type. They were called Liberals and such they were in reality, not such Liberals as we hear of nowadays who are Grit-Liberals—a hybrid breed. (Cast a glance at the acts of S. L. Tilley and we find him closely identified with every measure of Reform; with every progressive movement in this province for the past quarter of a century.

Few men so long in political life present so clean a record. No man can truly call any act of Mr. Tilley's to prove his integrity. None do so, consistent, faithful; always the workman's friend; never the cause of strife. Such being his lengthy record it is no wonder he had rich and poor, men of all classes and creeds, young men and old heads, those who looked for him years ago as well as after our late Governor, in this contest, rallying to his aid, determined that he would work so well, so nobly, and honorably, in the past, and who are still able to work and talk, too, in the future, shall by their voice go to Ottawa as our representative to look after our interests, to explain as he can our wants, and in a word to represent this thriving city as it should be represented at Ottawa, a live, active, intelligent experienced gentleman. St. John has always stood by Mr. Tilley. We hope and believe Mr. Tilley will, during the next five years in the Commons, do all he can for St. John.

SERVES THEM RIGHT.

It is a good thing that the Government are going to the wall. They have been reckless and extravagant to the last degree. The public money has literally been shovelled out to favorites—\$100,000 to the man, \$80,000 to that man, \$30,000 to another "friend," and so on.

They increased the duties enormously. Almost their first proposition to Parliament was to tax the country an additional THREE MILLIONS.

They wanted to put a very heavy duty on ship's materials, their first action, but Palmer and others fought them off and finally they consented to only five per cent. extra.

The Tilley Government left Tea and Coffee alone, the Burpee Government immediately clapped on a heavy duty—5 to 7 cents per pound!

They added TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. to every article imported which had previously paid 15 per cent.—and this included the bulk of all the importations and so raised the tariff from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent.

They have increased the annual expenditure of the Dominion THREE MILLIONS THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS—a sum which is 2 per cent. interest represents a new debt of FORTY SIX MILLIONS!

More than that. They have added to the Public Debt that the increase of interest on Debt, Management of Debt and Sinking Fund amounts to TWO MILLIONS DOLLARS A YEAR, or at five per cent. the interest on another FORTY MILLIONS.

While they have been throwing out the public money for enormous expenditures in the West, and wasting millions as they were hundreds, they refused to push on the Public Buildings in St. John with the energy, so as to give the laborers and mechanics of St. John a chance to pay the new Taxes they have imposed upon them! This government is a contractors' government and no mechanic or laborer need apply.

HINTS MEANT FOR THE ELECTOR.

It is the bounden duty of every elector to go to the poll and vote as he "dam pleases."

Before going to the poll make up your mind and emphatically declare that all politicians are arrant rogues, and then wonder why you were not nominated as a candidate.

If you believe and endorse the opinions of the several candidates—although their principles may be as widely apart as heaven is from earth, put a cross opposite on each candidate's name. You can then credit yourself with being a regular "No Party" man.

After coming from the poll keep your mind as to whom you voted for. Without being inconsistent you can then shout on the winning side.

NOMINATION DAY.

On Tuesday morning a large number of the electors of the City and County of St. John assembled at the Court House, to witness the proceedings under the new election law of nominating the candidates from whom they were to select the gentlemen they thought best qualified to guard the interests of the people of this constituency for the next five years. Sheriff Harding opened his Court shortly after 10 o'clock, when the nominations of Messrs. Burpee, Weldon, Palmer and King for the City and County of St. John, and Messrs. Develer and Tilley for the City, were handed in. Each candidate was nominated by many men of the highest standing in the community, and by people of every religious belief. The Opposition had some days previously announced their intention of addressing the electors from the Court House steps, as had been the time honored custom in this city, and many hoped that the Government candidates would also put in an appearance, to enlighten the people as to their future policy, if they had any, and make some of those eloquent speeches which the newspapers and other Government papers have been asserting they had delivered in the Mechanics' Institute or elsewhere.

The Government candidates, however, announced through their press that they considered it a violation of the spirit of the law to do any speaking on Nomination day. We think when our readers will consider that in every constituency in the Dominion, where the Government candidates possessed any ability as speakers, the old practice was carried out, they will conclude that the reason assigned by the Government press for the candidates declining to meet their opponents is rather shallow to say the least. The speeches delivered by the Opposition candidates were the best of the campaign and were very worthily applauded. There were not at any time less than fifteen hundred people present. For six hours they remained standing under the burning rays of a hot sun thus showing the great interest that is taken in the present contest by the citizens of St. John.

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After coming from the poll keep your mind as to whom you voted for. Without being inconsistent you can then shout on the winning side.

Should you however, be a strict party man, do not, if your party is defeated at the polls immediately quarrel with your neighbor and abuse your best friend who is opposed to you politically. Neither swear that you'll leave the country, he comes in your opinion the country has been so ruined, or take care of itself. This foolish and absurd to act and speak thus. Remember that in a free outspoken land such as ours things will work right out, and that that party which does not liberally fall to rule in the best interests of the Dominion, will invariably be taught a lesson at the polls by patriotic Canadians.—Norwich Gazette.

THE WESTMORLAND ELECTIONS.

Mr. Anglin wrote in yesterday's issue of the Freeman in connection with Sir Albert Smith's election:

The efforts made to excite the Catholics of the County against him have been partially successful, because of the manner in which a few persons regarded as his friends strove to work up a No Popery party in the local election.

We are assured by the Catholics in Westmorland that no effort has been made to "excite" them against Sir Albert Smith. They declare that they are opposed to him on principle. They assure us that they are under no obligation to the new made Knight; that there is no good reason why they should vote for him; and that in the absence of such a reason they cannot understand why they should go back on a true and tried friend such as Mr. Chapman, who has proved himself to be the Catholic hero of Westmorland and not persons who can be used, nor are men whom it is safe to despise. They have seen in Mr. Chapman a consistent and manly politician. They have seen in Sir Albert Smith an inconsistent and unmanly politician. They recall the fact that the Catholic vote for a score of years gave Sir Albert his elections, and that when he grew strong and great he sprang from him the stool by which he ventured into power. He became then the Man on Horseback, and he rode over the convictions and prejudices and traditions of his old supporters without mercy and without pity.

When Sir Albert had the opportunity to do justice to a large body of his supporters by appointing a Catholic Senator, did he do so? On the contrary, he gave them the go-by with a contempt worthy of the best days of religious bigotry. When Mr. Huntington proclaimed a war of creeds in his notorious speech at Argenteuil, did Sir Albert Smith condemn the cry? He did not. He did the very reverse. He endorsed the cry. He declared it was the question of questions for Canada; and by his declarations which were made known to his fierce partisans in Westmorland, laid the basis for that assault on the rights of the Catholic minority in Westmorland which his followers carried out with so much violence during the Local elections in that County.

And when the Local elections came on was there anything in the shape of outrage on the part of Sir Albert's old supporters? Their nationality was derided, and their religion insulted, and every possible means were employed to deprive them of even one out of four of the representatives of the County, which was all they asked for.

The Catholics of Westmorland assure us that the incidents of that election so recent, so filled with insult and outrage, are too deeply engraved on their souls, to be so soon forgotten. This is their opinion, and we leave the matter entirely in their hands. They know what their duty is better than any journalist can do for them. The honor of a sensitive, many people is perfectly safe in their own keeping.

Among the influences on which Sir Albert Smith is depending for his re-election is the presence of a number of surveyors and their stakes and flags in the Parish of Botsford. These are said to indicate the extent of a survey in connection with the Cape Tormentine Railway.

For twenty years—according to the Knight's own admission—he has done nothing for this part of the county; but he relies on the contest is going against him; to pull him through. The whole affair is a sham and a delusion. It is a heartless attempt to deceive. After the election away will go surveyors, and flags, and stakes; and then it will be found that the Government had no more idea of building the Cape Tormentine Railway than they have of purchasing railway supplies at home. The boldness of the attempt to deceive the electors of the eastern part of Westmorland, shows the Knight's fitness to be in a most deplorable condition. It is only when politicians are driven to the last ditch that they embark in such desperate ventures. The Cape Tormentine Railway? Why, Sir Albert Smith has been in the way of the enterprise, first, last and always. He would not consent that the company should have a loan of rail rails when the government had abundance of such rails, and now he pretends that he will build the road entirely out of the public revenues, such attempts at deception are too transparent to delude even the most unsuspecting of the electors in the County.

CRICKETS FOR ST. JOHN.

Said Mr. Donville at Sussex: "The Government of the day explain through Mr. Burpee that they gave the people of St. John cheap bricks, because they took the form of the United States. I wanted to here him say he regretted Mr. Brydges would not allow him to lower the freight on bricks all along the route of the Intercolonial Railway so as to allow our own brick yards to have a chance. It is in vain I waited, for he did not even apologize. It was cheap bricks under the circumstances, but our own brick yards, even if they were people the same advantage in freights that the people of Ontario and the Yankee have even, lay at the risk of destroying a Commonwealth Policy on the Intercolonial Railway, and allowing our people to have their property carried as cheap as the Upper Province. But our gold went away to pay the foreign brick maker, while our own bricks were on land and unused."

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