POOR DOCU

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THE GLEANER.

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Specimen copies sent free.
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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1886.

Our Candidate for the Dominion Parliament,

GEORGE F. GREGORY

BRIBERY.

Attention is attracted by the fact that conservative candidates for parliament are almost invariably men of wealth. In instances where men faithful to the party, but without wealth, have aspired to represent their constituencies, they have been tolerated by the leaders but for a short time. They are brushed aside to make way for those who will bring into the conflict the corrupting element.

When a vacancy occurs in the representation the tory's first consideration in selecting a party candidate is: who can we run that is able and willing to furnish the money to carry the election? The question of qualification is not even thought of.

Never was this more pointedly illustrated than in the selection of Mr. Temple in January, 1884, as the candidate of the tory party in York.

We do not purpose to point out wherein consists Mr. Temple's want of qualification to represent the intelligence of York in parliament. Every one can judge of that for himself. We admit the successful operation of the principle of corruption gradually; and the practical application of it in securing Mr. Temple's election has been admitted by the leaders of his party and even by Mr. Temple himself.

Our object now is to point out some of the evil consequences which necessarily attend a system of bribery in elections to bring home to the voters themselves the responsibility of the encouragement and success of the wicked practice; and, if possible, to arouse the liberal party in this county to an earnest and indignant effort to rid the county of the bribe and to redeem its character from the now too just charge of being an intensely corruptible county.

It would be useless to inquire where bribery and corruption first made its influence felt in the milder form of promises to remember the voter when the candidate should be elected. Probably we would have to go back to a previous generation to find the beginning of the influence so gently and innocently applied.

What we have to deal with to-day is an audacious attack upon the prudence and morality of the people inaugurated at the election by which confederation was carried and practised at every election, dominion and provincial, since that time to such a degree that no party victory can be said to have been gained without having recourse to extensive bribery.

We believe that two thirds of the electors in this county are conscientious and incorruptible voters, divided between the parties in the proportion of two liberals to one conservative; yet it is clear that for either party to get a majority of the whole, it is necessary that it should have a considerable number of the changeable vote. To secure this changeable element the conservatives have ever shown themselves the more willing and capable party. They must be checked.

It is only reasonable to suppose that whoever provides the money for corruption expects to have it returned with increase in some way. If the candidate provides it, is not the temptation to recoup himself through corrupt dealing with his trust a greater strain than a corrupter could withstand. If, after systematically practising bribery he has [illegible] not would be impossible his [illegible] honesty [illegible] distribute his money to the people at the election it would be but fair he should have an opportunity offered to get it returned through the corrupting way of the rights of the people? What harm could he who has secured the people's votes, individually, see in selling his own representative votes?

If a railway company, a contractor, a monopolist, or any body else provide the money, is it not clearly within our knowledge of human nature that some advantage or privilege is expected and will be granted in return? And whose are the rights, the privileges, and the monies which would be thus appropriated? Are they not the people's rights, the people's privileges, and the people's monies? Is not the representative elected to act as our guardian and trustee of those rights, privileges and monies on behalf of the people at large? An elector who, on the day of the election sells his vote, thereby, so far as he is concerned, gives license to the representative to deal with the trust as if it were his own estate. Esau like, he sells his birthright for a mess of pottage, and not only his own but his neighbor's too. Another view, capital is always at war with labor seeking to get the advantage. Laborers complain that the laws are made in the interests of capital. If richmen, or the nominees of capitalists only are sent to parliament, in whose interest are the laws likely to be made? What prospect can there be for any interest which conflicts with capital interest being considered in a parliament of richmen? Industrious men can never hope to have their interests considered if, on election day for a paltry sum, they sell to the rich man their votes and law making power. The rich only have the money to buy votes, and as an election approaches a clamor goes up for money. The rich man taking it as an invitation and encouragement enters the field and buys his way through. The people are sold but seem not to profit by the experience. When then can they blame if they have to pay for their disregard of their own interests, if their taxes are increased, if a load of debt is heaped upon them more than they can bear, and if reckless extravagance is the noticeable feature of every department of the public service.

We must get rid of this intolerable evil. It is the duty of the Liberal party to stamp it out. The Dominion looks to the Liberal party to promote every cause of purity and honor and it is their privilege to lead the way. Let us down then with corruption. The law is on our side and it is strong enough to effect the purpose. Every man who gives a bribe or takes a bribe is liable to fine and imprisonment. Let the bribers be hunted, exposed, fined and imprisoned.

Those who sell their votes do not stop to think, but they should be taught to think. They should be educated to value their citizenship and to regard their franchise as the most precious of their privileges. They should be made to know that if they will lightly esteem their own right to vote, they can not and must not thoughtlessly sell that right to the damage of their fellow citizens.

In the recent election in Haldimand, where the conservative briberies were warned, in a fortnight before election the liberals put the law in motion. Informations were laid against the bribers so soon as they commenced their work. They were chased, arrested and imprisoned, and such as escaped the officers, fled out of the constituency. The result was a pure election and a triumph for the liberal party.

Let the liberals in York do likewise. Let us put down bribery and redeem the character of the county and the result will be victory to the party, and a permanent good to the constituency.

THE WINTER PORT QUESTION.

Public opinion is a potent influence especially before a general election. It has proved sufficient to compel the attention of the winter port advertisement from which "Portland" is struck out and St. John substituted. The following article was in type before the despatch announcing the change was received but we do not see any reason to change a line of it. When the contract is signed and not till then can the people trust the government in this matter

Sir Alexander Campbell has promised to take the claims of St. John to be the winter port of Canada into his consideration." In one view of the case there is nothing to consider, for we take it for granted that every voter in the maritime provinces will agree with us that not one dollar of Canadian money should be paid to subsidize steamers from Great Britain to go to a port in the United States. If there is no Canadian port to which these steamers can be induced to go for freight by a reasonable subsidy, then let the idea of subsidizing them to call at any port for freight be abandoned and the subsidy be confined to the mail service, which terminates at Halifax. In considering this subject it ought not to be forgotten that the contract advertised asks first that the steamers shall call at Halifax going and coming to receive and deliver mails and shall go to Portland for freight. The mail service is performed at Halifax where the incoming mails will be landed and the outgoing mails taken on board. The steamers might for all the purposes of the mail service go where they like after leaving Halifax. If the government had advertised for tenders for a weekly mail service to and from Halifax during the winter month the whole ground would be covered, so far as the mail service goes, and it would have been the business of the steamship owners to have looked up their freight at New York, Boston, Portland, St. John or wherever they wished. Had this course been adopted St. John would have had good cause to complain. How much more reason has she to complain when the government deliberately propose to do more than regulate the mail service, and to prescribe where the steamers should go for freight, and passing by St. John, designated Portland in the State of Maine. The Postmaster General might have some excuse for saying that the government will consider whether they shall give a subsidy to cover the freight service at all; but we repeat that no elector in the maritime provinces will assent that the government has any right to consider whether it will take the money paid by the tax-payers of New Brunswick and expend it in building up a city in the State of Maine.

So far as the government is concerned the whole matter comes down to a question of dollars and cents. It is not denied that the steamers would come to St. John if they got subsidy enough, and it has yet to be demonstrated that they would ask more to come to St. John than to go to Portland. But admitting they would ask more, admitting they would ask three times as much, this is no reason why they should be subsidized to go to Portland, although the amount asked might be so large as to afford a good reason why they should not be subsidized at all. Another point is that we could better afford to pay five dollars to have the winter terminus of Canada in New Brunswick than to pay one dollar to have it in the State of Maine. In the former case we would get back more than the outlay. In the latter there would be no return except in discouragement and the depreciation of the province.

So far as the promise of the government goes it is worth very little at all. They have no more intention now of making St. John the winter port than they had three months ago. The great corporations which rule Canada want a contract taking in Portland and they will have it if the present government remains in office long enough. Don't let anybody make any mistake about this matter. The Canada Pacific Railway Company and the Grand Trunk Railway Company have struck hands over a compact to bend the government of Canada to their purposes. And it does not take much force to bend it either. It is they whom New Brunswick is fighting, and no one need be surprised if this is the beginning of a pretty big fight—in which the question will be: Shall the corporations rule Canada or Canada rule the corporations?

INFORMING THE GOVERNMENT.

Every now and then some tory partizan seeks to make excuse for the action or non-action of the federal government by pleading lack of information. This is the standing excuse in matters relating to the maritime provinces. If anything has to be done in the west, surveyors, engineers and commissioners are sent out to report; but when the requirements of New Brunswick or Nova Scotia come up the government waits to be informed by the people. The Halifax Herald takes genuine tory position when it says that the people of St. John ought to have found out about their harbor and told the government about it. The answer is that before determining upon such a policy the government should have informed themselves. But what we wish to speak of particularly is that New Brunswick has two alleged representatives in the cabinet—Messrs. Costigan and Foster. They ought to know something about New Brunswick. They ought to constantly urge the claims of New Brunswick upon their colleagues, whenever it is at all reasonable to ask that this province should receive consideration. We do not mean that they should forget that they are ministers for Canada as a whole, but they ought to remember that they are where they are, not because of any particular fitness for the positions they hold, but because it was felt that New Brunswick ought not to be without at least a nominal representative in the cabinet. Nobody thought that Mr. Foster knew anything about the department of Marine and Fisheries. He may have gone trout fishing a few times but that is the extent of his experience. No one ever supposed that Mr. Costigan's knowledge of the inland revenue extended any further than the difference between a licensed tavern and the illicit whiskey still which one of his neighbors used to run so successfully. But it was supposed that they knew something about the province, and would not forget that they belonged to New Brunswick. But they either know nothing or have hidden their knowledge from their colleagues, and it is necessary for deputations to go to Ottawa to tell them what they ought to have learned at school. It is time the country got rid of such men, and was represented by men who both know what the province needs and is capable of and have the courage to stand up for its rights.

EUROPEAN POLITICS.

If we may believe one half the reports the political situation in Europe is fast going from bad to worse. We are told that the German ambassador at Paris has been instructed to say to the French government that if the ministry ask for the proposed excessive appropriation for the army and navy, Germany will regard it as a declaration of war. This must be taken with a very great degree of allowance, but there are not wanting reasons why Germany should take such a course. A large appropriation for military purposes in France compels a corresponding appropriation by Germany, and there can be no reason for such an expenditure by the former power unless it is to be employed against the latter. It is evident that the maintenance of great armies and the ceaseless drain of money for military and naval purposes is seriously embarrassing the nations of continental Europe, and a general war followed by a genuine peace would be preferable to this long continued state of expectancy and preparation. With Russia crowding down from the east and France talking of revenge on the west, the position of Germany is not a happy one. Sooner or later she will have to fight for her existence and it would not be surprising if so able a manager as Bismarck should conclude to do so before the danger became more serious, and while the political atmosphere is such that France need expect help from no quarter whatever. The French government has with its usual blundering policy contrived to alienate completely the feeling of the English people, and the result is an understanding, if not an actual alliance, between Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Italy, where France finds no sympathizer except in Russia, with whom she would find it a difficult matter to work in concert in case of hostilities. The Bulgarian muddle is not very much clearer although Kaulbars has gone home to Russia. Indeed this square refusal of the German consuls to protect Russian subjects in Bulgaria looks as though the Berlin government had had enough of the holy triple alliance. Referring to this alliance, Kalnoky, the Austrian premier, has lately said that no one must suppose that any understanding with Russia affected the mutual interests of Germany and Austria or would prevent them from acting in harmony. He spoke very cavalierly of the admission of the Czar to the alliance, and if he has not added fuel to the flames the Russian temper must have undergone quite a change.

Known Not.

A traveller over the Northern division of the N. B. railway is struck with the general air of improvement which has lately visible on all sides. New station houses have been erected, old buildings repainted, and the genial conductors greet you with a pleasant smile and a "thank you," while you are being whirled over the road at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Colin Campbell, the manager of the dining saloon at Newburg Junction, is doing a rushing business. Twelve regular trains stop here for refreshments every day and they each bring their quota of hungry passengers.

Mr. J. F. Dibble, C. E., has about completed a preliminary survey of the proposed Hartland & Glassville railway via Cold Stream on the Becaguimic. It is said that Mr. Dibble has found a very practicable route.

In Short Metre.

A slight fall of the beautiful this morning.

There has been a clean sheet at the police court so far this week, but some big work is being carved out for the near future.

The street lights ordered by the city council, for the college road, have been erected and were first used on Saturday night.

Some boys amused themselves while skating at Sherman's wharf yesterday by setting on fire a large covered scow, which was completely destroyed.

The anniversary service of the parish guild will be held at the Cathedral on Thursday next.

Bishop Kingdon will entertain the members of the Women's Aid Society at a conversazione in the church hall this evening.

Matrimonial.

As will be seen in the proper column, Dr. Frank Brown, of this city, was married in Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday of last week, to Miss Dora Scovil, formerly a resident of this city, but who has of late been residing in Brooklyn. Dr. T. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown were present at their son's wedding and returned home yesterday. The happy couple have the well wishes of numerous friends in this city.

The inspection of the ballots cast in Temiscouta election has shown that the defeated opposition candidate, Pelletier, had seventy three votes illegally struck from his count by partisan deputy returning officers, and that his opponent's majority should have been proportionally reduced.

For Toilet Use.

Ayer's Hair Vigor keeps the hair soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, causes it to grow luxuriantly, eradicates Dandruff, cures all scalp diseases, and is the most cleanly of all hair preparations.

AYER'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was nearly bald for six years, during which time I used many hair preparations, but without success. Indeed, what little hair I had, was growing thinner, until I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two bottles of the Vigor, and my head is now well covered with a new growth of hair. — Judson B. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

HAIR that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life and color restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "My hair was thin, faded, and dry, and fell out in large quantities. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal.—Mary N. Hammond, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, in the appearance of the hair, may be preserved for an indefinite period by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "A disease of the scalp caused my hair to become harsh and dry, and to fall out freely. Nothing I tried seemed to do any good until I commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and pliant. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff. — Mrs. E. R. Pyle, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,
Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, easily place Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all ailments originating in a disordered Liver.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and Ayer's Cathartic Pills are the only medicine that has ever given me relief. One dose of these Pills will quickly move my bowels, and free my head from pain. — William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

1886 FALL. 1886

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Dress Goods,
Ulster Cloth,
Jacket Cloths,
Flannels,
HOMESPUN,
Shirts and Drawers,
Cardigans,
Blankets,
Blanketing,
Suiting.

JOHN HASLIN.
Fredericton, Sept. 14, 1886.

FRESH LIME JUICE!!

Burdock Blood Bitters,
ENO'S FRUIT SALT,
Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Warner's Safe Cure,
Sanford's CATARRH Remedy,
Kennedy's Medical Discovery
At
Geo. H. Davis's,
CORNER
Queen and Regent Streets,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Old and MOST RELIABLE Companies
Representing in Capital and Assets
Upwards of
ONE HUNDRED AND TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,
($110,000,000.00.)

LOW RATES, FAIR SETTLEMENT and PROMPT PAYMENT OF LOSSES.

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Money to Loan,
ON REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL SECURITY in sums to suit at LOWEST RATES.
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THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF TORONTO.

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Guarantee Capital, $800,000
FULL GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT.
New Business First Six Months 1886:
$1,500,000!

The popular plans of this Company, and its prompt settlement of claims, have made it a favorite Life Company, and the Canadian public are [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
The present year [illegible] period of the North American [illegible] of profits on its ordinary policies. The gratifying results to its numerous policy-holders attest the economy of management that has always marked this Home Company.
The following gentlemen constitute the New Brunswick Board of Directors and Trustees:—
The Hon. J. Boyd, Hon. D. Macpherson, Provincial Secretary; Hon. Geo. Duncan, W. W. Turnbull, A. A. Stockton, J. D. Phinney, R. Burpee, Hon. R. Stevens, Hon. Julius Pineo, Benjamin Harrison, J. R. Snowball, H. R. Emmerson, W. Wilson, M. P. P.
For all information regarding the company apply to
C. E. DUFFY, AGENT,
Fredericton.
nov9

What is it? Is it an Advertisement? No! It is W. E. SEERY'S HERE IT IS AGAIN! ANOTHER SURPRISE!

W. E. Seery wishes to inform the public that he is still making up the MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHING in the City at Prices that Defy Competition.

W. E. SEERY, Wilmot Avenue.
Fredericton, May 8.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE
AT THE STORE OF
S. F. Shute

NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry,
Silver and Silver Plated Ware,
DIAMOND SETS,
Diamond EAR DROPS,
Diamond PINS,
Diamond LOCKETS and
Diamond RINGS.
PEARL RINGS,
BAND RINGS,
STONE RINGS,
PLAIN WEDDING RINGS!
Gold and Silver HEAD COMBS,
Plush Goods,
Brass Goods,
Bronze Goods,
Leather Goods,
And a Full Line of FANCY GOODS.
WALTHAM WATCHES,
ELGIN or SPRINGFIELD WATCHES,
SWISS and the Celebrated Quick Train FREDONIA RAILROAD WATCHES.
All Going at Ruinously Low Prices!
Sole Agents for the Celebrated LAZARUS MORRIS Perfected SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES.
nov18

September 1, '86

NEW GOODS!

1 Case
CORSETS
IN ALL THE NEW MAKES.

1 Case
BUSTLES
THE LATEST STYLES.

1 Case
Hoop Skirts
WHITE and GREY.

DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, Sept. 1st, 1886.

"GOLDEN FLEECE"
—THE—
CHEAP SALE

DRESS GOODS,
PRINTS, COTTONS,
HAMBURGS,
TWEEDS,
HOMESPUNS,
CRETONNES,
FLANNELS,
STILL CONTINUES; ALSO, A LOT
DRESS GOODS
For 8 & 10 cts., former price 25 & 30 cts
Call and see for yourself.

T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, July 14.

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