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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, JAN. 28, 1889

The election of General Boulanger, for Paris, is a serious matter for the government of France, and for the peace of Europe. Boulanger, out of a total of 433,708 votes, polled 244,070, which gave him a plurality of 81,550 over Jacques, the government candidate, and a majority of 54,432 over all other candidates combined; in other words, Boulanger obtained about sixty per cent of the votes polled. A victory so decisive as this, in the greatest constituency in France, shows that there is a serious revolt against the present government, and it is not unlikely that it will be followed by their speedy resignation. Perhaps before this paper goes to press, the government of Mr. Floquet will be no more. Boulanger is looked upon in Germany as the incarnation of French hostility to the Empire, and should he come into power in France, peace could hardly be preserved in Europe.

It is announced on the authority of the Post Master General, that the statement made by the Toronto World, in regard to the rate of postage being reduced to two cents is not true. We regret this, because it is not well for us to be behind our neighbors to the south of us in anything, even in the matter of newspaper postage. We are convinced that, after the first year, the two cent rate would yield as large a revenue as the three cent rate now does, for many who now send postal cards would send letters instead. We are glad, however, to learn that the absurd arrangement which limits the weight of a single letter to half an ounce is to be abolished, and the limit placed at one ounce.

There is an agitation going on to make Gaspe the ocean terminus of a fast line of steamers to Europe. Gaspe certainly has a fine harbor, but it would not be available in winter, and for a summer terminus it has no advantages over Shippegan, which is already practically reached by a railway, whereas to reach Gaspe would require the building of a line of railway about one hundred miles in length. On the whole we think the Gaspe people will have to wait for some time before their wishes in this respect are fulfilled.

Sir John A. Macdonald has smiled on the Short Line deputation from Halifax, Moncton and Fredericton, and they are now on their way back from the capital in an amiable frame of mind. He told them that the matter had already engaged the attention of the government, that it sympathized with them in their desires, and would use its best efforts to secure the completion of the line originally contemplated. What premier could have said more than this? We sincerely hope that the line will be built, for it will bring all the business of the country lying between Moncton and Fredericton to St. John, but we doubt whether the Fredericton people will benefit greatly by it.

The seizure of five miles of a railway track for violation of the customs regulations is a decided novelty in its way, and the outcome of the affair will be watched with considerable interest. The piece of railway in question, the St. Croix & Penobscot is an American line passing through British territory, and it has been recently refitted with material brought from Calais, without any intervention on the part of our custom house at St. Stephen. Inspector McLaren, who made the seizure keeps a close watch on the border.

Sir John Lister-Kaye has purchased 50,000 acres of land in the North West from the government at $1.50 an acre, and 50,000 acres from the Canadian Pacific Co. at $1.25 an acre. If this land is to be sold to actual settlers to be brought out by the company to which the purchaser belongs, or operated by them as a single farms no one will object to the sale; but it would be bad policy to permit the purchase of such large blocks of land with a view to establish tenant farmers in the North West. The farmers of Canada should be freeholders; there is plenty of land for them all.

The Germans are said to be greatly irritated at the blood and thunder speeches of some alleged American statesmen in regard to the troubles in Samoa. The people of the United States would find themselves in a pretty scrape if the Germans took them at their word and a war with Germany was the result. They have neither an army nor a navy and would be powerless to injure Germany, while their entire seaboard is open to attack.

Our winter in this latitude seems to be a long time in materializing. Here we are at the end of the fourth week in January with hardly snow enough to make good sleighing, and with hardly any frost worth mentioning. The clerk of the weather seems to be making up for a cold and wet summer, by a remarkably mild and open winter. Perhaps the Gulf stream has got out of its longitude and is giving Cape Sable a closer call than usual.

In 1877 the Northern Light attempted her last crossing on the 13th January, but had to put in to Scourie; the Cape Traverse route was utilized on the 12th, though the boats were ordered ready for 11th, as Northern Light's last trip from land to land, occurred on the 10th. The weather to-day is so unwintry, and the crossing so good that the Stanley runs as regularly as the summer boats, yesterday she crossed in 2-40, passing 12 miles of ice.—Charlottetown Patriot.

Mr. A. D. Saxon a native of Truro, N. S., is one of the principal singers in the Madame Georgina Burns Company one of the leading troupes in Europe.

Three thousand rabits have been shot near Clyde River N. S. during the present winter.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

MR. JAMES HANNAY GIVES HIS REASONS FOR FAVORING THE PROJECT.

The British Citizens of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the Islands of the Sea have the right to a Voice in an Imperial Parliament as well as those of the British Isles.

I have been requested to write an article giving my views on Imperial Federation, over my own signature, for publication in the GAZETTE, and I cheerfully comply with the request, because it appears to me that every man ought to be able to give his reasons for the faith that is in him. A question of this kind is regarded by each individual from his own point of view, and his attitude with reference to it is likely to be affected by causes that were operative long before his birth, and by influences which surrounded his infancy and his youth; by his ancestry, and by his education, as well as by the exercise of his reasoning faculties in his maturer years.

We who live in the nineteenth century may dream of a political millenium, when national ties and pride of race will be of no account in comparison with the universal brotherhood of man, but, as yet, I see no signs of such a wide departure from the customs which have heretofore governed mankind. We have some among us who profess to be so liberal in their views that they are ready to surrender everything which ordinary men hold dear, our country, our flag, the glories of the past and the hopes of the future, for the sake of a union with a hostile nation. Goldwin Smith may be taken as the ablest of these advocates of universal brotherhood, but I do not fail to note that, while this gentleman is extremely liberal in giving away the birthright of the people of Canada, he is as narrow minded as the most dyed in the wool Tory could desire with regard to other subjects. He is as hostile to the Irish as the most violent follower of Cromwell could have been, and his hatred of the Jews is mediæval in its intensity, and as great as that of the Templar in Ivanhoe.

For my part I am not ashamed to acknowledge myself to be a citizen of the British Empire, and I am narrow enough to have no desire to change my allegiance. My ancesters on both sides were all British, and I will not be the first to break the tie that binds me to the past, Although myself a native of Canada, my father was a Scotchman, and all his fathers had lived in Scotland, and in one county of that country, for a thousand years. My grandfather was one of the Volunteers, whom the first Napoleon's threats to invade Great Britain called out for the defence of their country. In those days, if any one had proposed that the Scottish people should raise the tricolor and haul down their own flag, as some men in St. John are doing, he would have been promptly ducked in a horse-pond and drummed out of the shire. We are more tolerant now, and the traitor lifts up his voice without fear, yet for all that, I cannot believe that the manly virtues are dead in the hearts of the people of Canada. On my mother's side, one of my great grandfathers was a young Scotchman, who was residing in New York, when the war of the American Revolution broke out. He raised half a company and was made a Lieutenant of the Queen's Rangers, a Loyalist Corps which under Colonel Simcoe became so famous, it was said of it, that it was the van guard of every advancing army and the rear guard of every retreating one. This great grandfather of mine was wounded severely at the battle of Brandywine, and promoted to be captain and he fought with his regiment throughout the remainder of the war. He was a grantee of this city, and at an advanced age, died in Nova Scotia, where he resided for the remainder of his life. One of his sons a midshipman in the Navy, died in the service of his country, another son, an Ensign in the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, was mortally wounded at the battle of Frenchtown, in the war of 1812. The descendants of the old warrier are very numerous through Nova Scotia, but I do not know one of them who would be willing to surrender the flag under which his ancestor fought. Another of my great grand-fathers came from Ireland, an infant in arms, in the Halifax immigration of 1749, and the progeny of this man of English-Irish blood are also very numerous in the Maritime Provinces, and all good loyal men. I mention these details for the purpose of showing that I am British by every line of descent, and that therefore the natural bent and bias of my mind should be, and is, all in favor of preserving my British citizenship and retaining my share of the common glories of the British race. I claim that as a British citizen I have as good a right to take my share in moulding the future destinies of the British race, as if I had been born in Middlesex, or Midlothian; that, in short, there should be no line drawn between the people of the mother country and the sons of Great Britain beyond the sea, all being one in feeling, in love of their common flag and in rights as British citizens.

Now, with regard to Canada, every intelligent man who has given the subject serious thought, must have come to the conclusion that there are but two ultimate destinies for the Dominion, a closer union with Great Britain or annexation to the United States. In a lecture which I delivered in the Mechanics Institute eleven years ago, I made the same statement and suggested the advisability of our people, who desired to preserve British connection, giving their attention to a consideration of the best means by which their birthright may be preserved. I did not then consider the question of a closer union with the Empire to be urgent, nor do I now consider it be so, but the time has come when we should begin to educate our people, especially our young men, into a better appreciation of the possibilities of Imperial Federation, so that when it becomes necessary for them to deal with it in a practical fashion they will be fully prepared to do so. We all know from our experience in the bringing about of Confederation, that great constitutional changes, such as Imperial Federation would involved, are slow in coming and do not readily commend themselves to general public favor. This fact makes it all the more necessary that the educational process should begin now, and that the minds of men should be prepared for a coming change in our relations to the mother country, which is inevitable, in the nature of things. It may be twenty years before the necessity arrives for putting the plans of the Imperial Federationists into a practical shape, but, in the mean time, the process of education and preparation for the coming change must go on.

The present century has now something less than eleven years to run and it has witnessed marvellous changes in the British Empire. When it commenced the population of the United Kingdom was only 15,000,000, that of the territory now embraced in the Dominion of Canada, less than 300,000 that of Australia only 10,000. Now the population of the United Kingdom is 38,000,000, that of Canada 5,000,000, and of the Australian colonies, 3,500,000. If we take Newfoundland, South Africa, the West Indies, and other colonial possessions inhabited by British subjects of European descent, we will bring the aggregate of the white British colonists to 10,000,000. By the end of this century they will probably number 14,000,000; ten years later they may be 20,000,000; in 1920 they should be 27,000,000, in 1930 26,000,000; in 1940 about 50,000,000. I believe that the latter figure is the outside number that can be maintained in the British islands, so that forty years hence the whites of the colonial possessions of Great Britain, will be equal in number to the present population of the British Islands, and fifty years hence they will be equal to the population of the mother country. This estimate is based on a comparatively slow rate of growth, but should the proposed legislation to restrict immigration be carried in the United States, the populations of Canada, and of the Australian colonies, will increase much more rapidly than they have heretofore, for the bulk of the emigrants, who now go to the United States will come to us.

Now, it is perfectly clear, that even as early as twenty years hence, when the population of the colonies has reached the figure of 20,000,000, or about half that of the United Kingdom, they will not be disposed to be ignored in the government of the Empire, as they are at present. The old sneer in regard to our people being only colonists, has pretty much disappeared in England, except among the ignorant part of the population whom the Board Schools have not yet reached. The people of the colonies being inheritors of the valuable privilege of British citizenship, and legitimate heirs of the glories of the Empire, will claim, and properly claim, a right to have a voice in the policy that is to guide and shape its future. This is a truth which is freely recognized by such eminent British statesmen as as Lord Roseberry, and the enunciation of it, in a speech which he delivered at Glasgow recently, was heartily applauded by the intelligent audience which heard him. The time has gone by when such men as John Bright are able to do the work of our enemies by demanding the separation of the Colonies from the Empire, in the interests of peace and harmony, on the same principle that a faint hearted householder permits himself to be despoiled of his property to escape a struggle with a robber. The John Bright school of peace at any price Radicals is as dead as Julius Cæsar, and that aged orator is now very near the end of a career which has been remarkable for nothing so much as a steady desire to injure and humiliate his own country. Thenceforth it may be regarded as a settled principle of British statesmanship, that the inhabitants of the colonies, are the co-equals of those who live in the Metropolitan state, that their wishes must be consulted with regard to such matters of foreign policy as affect their interests; that a fishery treaty which touches the rights of the people of Canada must be sanctioned by the representatives of Canada; that the encroachments of a foreign state in the Pacific must be checked by the power of the Empire, if they affect the interests of the Australian colonists there. From the point of recognizing the rights of the colonists in this way to a full recognition of their claims to assist in the government of the Empire by their votes, the transition will be easy, and we may be well assured that. when the question of Imperial Federation comes up in a practical form, as a subject to be immediately dealt with by the people, whoever may oppose it, the people of the British Islands will not do so.

The objections that are made to Imperial Federation by its opponents are mainly two, that it is a Tory scheme, favored only by Tories, and that it is impracticable and cannot be carried out. The first is no objection at all, because it is untrue; the question is one entirely outside of party, and both in England and in this country some of the most pronounced advocates of Imperial Federation are Liberals. As to the second objection it is absurd to suppose that the wisdom of the British people is unequal to the forming of a Constitution under which all the members of the British race can work harmoniously together, for the preservation of the Empire. We all know the old objector who raises his voice in opposition to every change that is proposed; every good measure for the uplifting of the people, has received his steady and unyielding opposition. He is as ancient as the Pharaohs, and as much out of place in this modern world as a fossil of the Quaternary Age. To his dull intellect whatever has not yet been can never be; he imagines that all political growth ceased in the days of Moses and cannot conceive any other possible arrangement for the government of a country than that which existed when he was a boy. It is cheering, however, to observe that most of the opponents of Imperial Federation were likewise steadfast opponents of the Confederation of the Canadian Provinces, while some of them are now open advocates of annexation to the United States. They can conceive that the people of this great Dominion should so far change their natures, and forget their training and education, as to enter heartily into a union with a hostile nation, separated from us by a century of mutual dislike and distrust; yet they canno imagine a closer union between us and our brethren and kinsmen beyond the sea, whom we love, and whose glorious traditions we share.

The work of preparing a Constitution for the Federated British Empire is one that will demand the best thought of the greatest intellects under our venerated flag, and there is no necessity for any undue haste in formulating any cut and dried scheme for the acceptance of the people. The main thing to be done now, and perhaps for some years to come, is to work for a general acceptance throughout the British Dominions, of the idea that the Empire is not to be allowed to fall to pieces, and divided into widely separated and perhaps hostile fragments, but united more firmly into an imposing whole, whose strength and puissance will be the best guarantee of the peace of the world. There is surely something nobler and better in such a prospect as this than there is in the suggestion that we should separate ourselves from the mother country, and set ourselves up as an independent nation, to be swallowed in due time by the great republic to the south of us; or in the still baser proposal that we should deliberately sell ourselves to the United States for a mess of pottage. The British race with its great history, has now in view a new prospect of still greater triumphs, in a Federated Empire, than anything the past has yielded; and the people of Canada will not be the men to mar this fair promise of future glory and usefulness by any inconsiderate action either in the direction of independence or the other alternative which the enemies of our country present to us. We can afford to calmly await the progress of events, knowing full well that every year will make the path to Imperial Federation more clear to our people, and cause the petty objections that have been urged against it to appear the more frivolous and absurd. So long as this ultimate goal is kept in view, so long as no rash step is taken which will render a closer union of the Empire impossible, the question of time is of little moment. Imperial Federation will come when the people are ready for it, and I have no doubt that, under the stress of events which have occurred and which are likely to occur, the date of its consummation is much nearer at hand than most people imagine. Confederation, which in 1863, was looked upon as a thing more than a quarter of a century distant, was in July 1867 an accomplished fact; and who will venture to predict that Imperial Federation, which had hardly been heard of ten years ago, may not be realized before the present century has ended?

JAMES HANNAY.

Black armure, moire and Sicilienne are the silks that are worn for second or light mourning by those ladies who go to receptions and receive at home. The correct neckwear with such dresses is plaited black crepe lisse or plain black net and black repped or moire ribbons.

One of the latest uses to which ostrich plumes are applied is to form two long ones into a berthe around the V neck of an evening gown. A handsome diamond or "Parisian novelty" jeweled pin or brooch is used to fasten the two feathers at the bottom of the V in front of the bodice.

White India silk gowns, with directory revers and broad empire sash of violet or heliotrope velvet, are much worn this season by debutantes at the opera, or for dinners, or "at home" evenings. The correct corsage bouquets for such gowns are bunches of Parma violets, mingled with heliotrope.—New York Sun.

REAL GRAND CLEARANCE SALE,

MRS. McCONNELL,

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While extending thanks to her many customers for very liberal patronage during past year, desires to inform the public generally that she has decided on a **FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.**

15,000 pairs BOOTS SHOES and RUBBERS.

These goods must be worked off in the next three months and customers may depend that this is a **GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE.**

☞ Now is the time to supply your families with their Spring Goods when you can get from Mrs. McConnell so much value for so little money.

Remember the Place, 15 King Street.

Buchanan's Whiskies

LONDON, 2nd January, 1889.

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As we frequently receive from Wholesale firms in these provinces orders both direct and through London and Liverpool Houses we take this opportunity of advising the trade generally that in future we can only receive and execute those orders that come to us through and on account of our accredited agent Mr. M. A. Finn.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

By special appointment sole suppliers of Scotch Whiskey to the House of Commons.

TENDERS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Anderson's Hollow Light," will be received up to the 1st February next, for the construction of a Small Wooden Beacon Light Building on the Government Pier at Anderson's Hollow, in the County of Albert, New Brunswick.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, St. John, and at the Post Office, Harvey.

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine.

Department of Marine,
Ottawa, 8th January, 1889.

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Galvanized Spikes,
Black Wrought Spikes,
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Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in **Croup, Whooping Cough,** and **Sore Throat.**

"After an extensive practice of nearly one-third of a century, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is my cure for recent colds and coughs. I prescribe it, and believe it to be the very best expectorant now offered to the people."—Dr. John G. Levis, Druggist, West Bridgewater, Pa.

"Some years ago Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of asthma after the best medical skill had failed to give me relief. A few weeks since, being again a little troubled with the disease, I was promptly

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the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

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TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Fencing," will be received until SATURDAY, 16th February, for the erection of all or any part of the fencing referred to in a specification dated 18th January, 1889, and which can be obtained at all booking stations.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
18th Jan. 1889.

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25 per cent. discount for Cash.

A Grand Special Sale during the remainder of January.

Now is the time for bargains as the season is advanced.

Don't miss this chance.

300 ROLLS

Of the best English and Scotch Tweeds, English Corkscrews and Diagonals, English Hairline Trouserings.

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Parties purchasing their cloth from me can have their measures taken and their garments cut free of charge.

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FALL STYLE SILK HATS,
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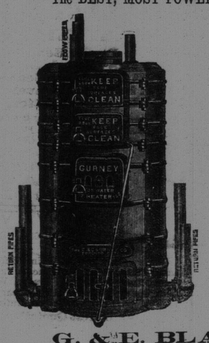

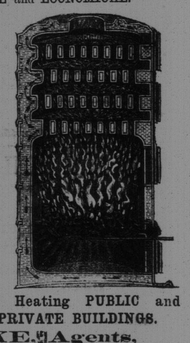

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