

The Work Gleaner

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Columns, 1 year, \$120.00
Half Column, 1 year, 60.00
Quarter Column, 1 year, 30.00
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Wednesday, September 26, 1883

THE KENT ELECTION.

Mr. F. A. Landry was returned on Saturday for Kent by the handsome majority of about 600 over his opponent Mr. McInerney. More interest has been taken in this election outside the Province than within it, excepting Kent itself, in consequence it is said, of the interest which Sir Hector Langevin has taken in it. The hon. gentleman, it is said, has aspirations for even higher things than he at present enjoys. He is paving the way for the Premiership and would be sure of support from Mr. Landry were he in the Cabinet. We see no objection to Mr. Landry offering his services for Kent, it is for that or any other constituency to say whether they will be represented by one of themselves or by an outsider. But when a Cabinet Minister from another Province, for his own personal end seeks to dictate to a constituency when it shall send, it seems very much like insulting its intelligence, and we have no doubt that many of the electors look upon the interference as such. We can see no objection to a Minister from any quarter addressing any constituency on the political questions of the day and even seeking to enforce his views upon it, but this was not the course pursued by Sir Hector. He adopted other ways and other means which are not so easily met as public discussions are. The candidates themselves, so far as we have observed from their reported utterances, did not touch any public question. The contest seemed to be a personal matter between them, and as such little interest was felt in it save for the reasons we have indicated.

AN INJUSTICE.

(Quebec Chronicle.)
We are sorry to find in the columns of a respectable newspaper like the St. John Telegraph, the following editorial:

"In a month or so Canada will have a new Governor-General. He appears to possess qualities which will enable him to discharge the duties of the position, which are not onerous. It is to be hoped he will be allowed to come without any flourish of trumpets. The day has gone by for the people to throw their hats in the air after Lord and Earl. It is well enough to do honor to the Princess, and young Prince George may properly receive a little attention; but the line ought to be drawn somewhere, and a good place to draw it is at the residence of the Queen. The dreadful anxiety which some of our public men exhibit to get hold of a live lord resembles the efforts of a boy just out of school to get into the society of men about town. Canada has outgrown that sort of thing."

We feel sure such sentiments would never have appeared in the Telegraph had the Hon. Wm. Elder been alive, but perhaps with him, passed away "the day" for "the people to throw their hats in the air after Lord and Earl." The Canadian people do not propose to sneer at and be rude to the representatives of Her Majesty in the Dominion. The office of Governor-General is a high and dignified position, the third in importance in the gift of the Crown, and the men selected to fill it are gentlemen of the first ability in the country. Lord Lansdowne, like his predecessors, Lord Dufferin and Lord Lorne, brings to bear on his office talents of the highest order. He is a man of mark in the British Empire, large-hearted in disposition, scholar in his attainments, skilled in statecraft, and a speaker of eloquence and power. He will be warmly received by the Canadian people, who in the main are incapable of prejudice and narrowness, and his career in office, we feel sure, will be able and brilliant. All this talk about "live lords" is the sheerest rubbish, and quite out of place, and magnified in a journal claiming the right to call itself respectable. Surely a man ought to be treated as a man, even if he be a "live lord." Common decency would allow that much, in any company. We cannot understand what has come over the Telegraph. Dr. Elder would never have allowed his writers to sneer at any lady, but the Telegraph of to-day says with lofty air, "it was well enough to do honor to the Princess." "Well enough," indeed, and as for Prince George, he "may properly receive a little attention," but the line ought to be drawn somewhere. This is certainly deliciously "cheeky" in its way, but it is also un-British and ungentlemanly. Canada will never "outgrow" her loyalty to the Crown of Britain, and she will never cease to treat with respect and civility true ladies and gentlemen, even if some of them should happen to be Princesses and peers of the realm. The Governor-General who have come to Canada, and administered the affairs of this country had something else besides nobility of birth to commend them to. They would have made names for themselves in history, diplomacy or in literature, had they been born commoners. The Telegraph used to hold these views, but the cultured chief editor is dead, and the "line has been drawn at the grandson of the Queen," and "it is well enough to do honor to the Princess." The making of such gratuitously insulting attacks, is a pretty small piece of business, any way, and the Telegraph ought to be above that sort of work.

AN OPPOSITION CANARD.

The St. John Sun, of last Monday, published the following as a Fredericton despatch:—
"It has been freely rumored here to-day and yesterday, and I have been the talk of the town, that the Government at this session, just finished, has been making a State Chamber out of its Council Chamber by framing ingenious resolutions against several provincial officials in St. John, so as to appoint certain favorites of the new administration in their places. The appointments to be made were:—
1. Allen Jack, to be Recorder of the City of St. John, in the place of W. H. Tuck, Esq.
2. E. H. McAlpine, to be clerk of the St. John County Court, vice John Willet.
3. P. Toke, of the Freeman, to be Secretary of the Insane Asylum Commission, vice Crookshank.
4. E. J. Wetmore, to be Chief of Police in the room of Mr. John R. Marshall.
It is understood that the Government had agreed on these appointments and had the commissions for the newly-appointed men made out, but that when they went to his Honor the Lieut. Governor to get his assent to the dismissals, he refused emphatically to be a party to any such unbecoming proceeding. The members of the Government are very regretful about the business and will give information whatever of anything that

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From present appearances the day is not far distant when the demand for local control over local affairs will be just as out spoken in Scotland as it is in Ireland. The postponement of the Scottish Local Government Bill last session has created the most intense dissatisfaction north of the Tweed. The people's minds on securing its passage, and the Government had promised that it should be passed. The failure to keep this promise was, of course, due to the impossibility of carrying more than a certain number of Government measures, and the Scottish measure had to give way to the Bankruptcy Bill. But this is in itself a confession that Parliament is afflicted with a plethora of work, and that plethora has from time immemorial been chronic. It is becoming more aggravated with each succeeding year, however, and in fact the legislation peculiar to England suffers quite as much from inevitable delays as that peculiar to Ireland or Scotland. In the present temper of the Scottish members of the House of Commons it would not be at all surprising to find them adopting to some extent the tactics pursued to persistently, and on the whole successfully, by Mr. Parnell, and his supporters. When they find that an aggressive attitude is the only one which will secure them the attention of the House they would be more than human if they were to resist the temptation to resort to it.

Fear of the spread of the Home Rule movement to the English and Scottish members is betrayed by Earl Grey in his recent article in the Nineteenth Century on "Ireland and the Empire." After discussing at some length the evils which afflict Ireland and the character of the remedies which have been tried or proposed he reserves the treatment of the Home Rule question for a future paper, not, however, without defining distinctly enough his attitude towards it. He avows his belief that the Irish Home Rules will be more numerous in the next House of Commons than they are in the present one, and agrees with this existence "in the Irish nation" of a feeling "which must make it be governed by the British Parliament a matter of extreme difficulty." He regards the presence of a body of members who are prepared to block all business unless they can obtain for their own country the privilege of managing its own affairs as constituting "so grave a peril as to call for immediate and serious consideration." He believes that there are as yet very few on the English side of the Irish Channel who are prepared to admit the existence of an Irish Parliament, "but there are alarming signs that the number may not be so small of those who are willing to make some concession at all. He is one of those Whig lords who are always to be found dragging behind the course of events, just as the tides are a few hours behind the moon. They are dragging the path of progress instead of helping to smooth it, and keep just far enough ahead to avoid being left high and dry on the strand of Toryism. Earl Grey was, in the early part of his public career, while a member of the House of Commons, a sufficiently pronounced Liberal to resign his position in his father's Cabinet because it declined in 1833 to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. Having passed over to the ranks of those who keep the promises he made after the coup d'etat two years ago, recently sought to throw himself into the arms of Austria. He was intolerant to Russia that Bulgaria should thus follow the example of Serbia and Roumania. Russian generals at Sofia, therefore, compelled the prince to summon the Assembly. They virtually succeeded in posing as the friends of liberalization and in procuring the remarkable spectacle of Zankoff's recall from exile and restoration to power as prime minister. These incidents created grave anxiety in Berlin lest Bulgaria should become Russianized than ever. To the surprise of Europeans, Zankoff's first step was to combine with the Conservatives and Prince in getting rid of the Russian general who had effected the coup d'etat. Many Russians are now leaving the Bulgarian service. Russian influence is clearly waning, nevertheless the Bulgarians will not permit Alexander to join the Austrian alliance.

GENERAL.

The Herald of Canada.—The intendant of the Montreal penitentiary, James Carey took place in the burial-ground a few hundred yards in the rear of the North End Prison, Cape Town. The district surgeon, Dr. Ennor, and the assistant magistrate, H. Halse, Esq., Mrs. Carey, her baby, and her two children were all that followed the corpse to the grave. There was no religious service, but Dr. Ennor made a sort of Masonic prayer. The coffin of the murdered and the unfortunate woman who bears his name went back to her quarters in the jailer's house. This was the last of Carey—Irish World.

TELEGRAPHIC.

General News Digest.
New York, Sept. 25.—The Tribune's London dispatch says that English sympathy increases towards China because France endeavors to secure special advantages for herself. The Chambers will meet next month, if fighting does not prevent a settlement meanwhile. The French Government will then be compelled to patch its quarrel, for the French nation outside Paris is clamoring for peace.

There are remarkable developments in Bulgaria. Prince Alexander, failing to keep the promises he made after the coup d'etat two years ago, recently sought to throw himself into the arms of Austria. He was intolerant to Russia that Bulgaria should thus follow the example of Serbia and Roumania. Russian generals at Sofia, therefore, compelled the prince to summon the Assembly. They virtually succeeded in posing as the friends of liberalization and in procuring the remarkable spectacle of Zankoff's recall from exile and restoration to power as prime minister. These incidents created grave anxiety in Berlin lest Bulgaria should become Russianized than ever. To the surprise of Europeans, Zankoff's first step was to combine with the Conservatives and Prince in getting rid of the Russian general who had effected the coup d'etat. Many Russians are now leaving the Bulgarian service. Russian influence is clearly waning, nevertheless the Bulgarians will not permit Alexander to join the Austrian alliance.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The statement in the News respecting Mr. Parnell's going to Los Angeles immediately is not correct.
The Board of Education has granted one day out of next week to the public schools of the Province as a holiday, to give the teachers and pupils an opportunity of visiting the Centennial. Friday is recommended as the day most suitable.

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