

Sept. Public Works

VOL. III. NO. 11

"That is quite possible," said F. D. Ives.
"But I hope you will not amuse yourself

"I can't promise. He must have a right to his own heart." She repeated the words in a saucy case, and evidently expected to find the conversation was coming to an end. But her hands are full taking care of herself.

"You are quite sure you can't do it?"

"Certainly, sir!" This time she was throwing fire, half-satire, yes, but not half-throwing back the chin thrust forward, and the whole face bright with smiles of provoking defiance. "Do you doubt it, Monsieur?" She pronounced this word with a little more emphasis.

are about as fit to take care of
yourself as a plump person at a
"hoofing match. But he said to her
"Perhaps you are right—only don't tell

"There is something I would like much better than the library."

She did not hesitate in the least, and pushed on energetically, "I have thought you must need a secretary. I should be glad to serve you in that capacity."

The young man stared with amazement at this preposterous proposal. For the first time, he asked himself if the girl's honest face could be the ambassador of a guileful heart; but he dismissed the doubt in an instant, and said, simply, "No, thank you. I am not now seeking

In her embarrassment she began to feel for her glasses, which were lying in her lap. Farnham picked up a small photograph from the table near him, and said:

"Do you recognise this?"

"Yes," she said. "It is General Grant."

"It is a photograph of him," taken

"What is it?" she said, shyly.

"Stop wearing those glasses. They are of no use to you, and they will injure your eyes."

Her face turned crimson. Without a word of reply she raised the glasses and put them on, her eyes flashing fire. She then rose and threw her handkerchief over

"Any time after Wednesday," Farham answered.

scabbard, giving her scarcely more freedom of movement than the high-born maidens of Carthage enjoyed, who

they were married. But in spite of all impediments her tall figure moved, with that grace which is the birthright of beauty in any circumstances, out of the door through the wide hall to the outer entrance.

rapidly that Farnham could hardly breathe space with her. As he opened the door she barely acknowledged his parting salutation, and swept like a hurtling comet down the steps.

Farnham gazed after her a moment, admiring the undulating line from her small hat to the long and narrow

"If you please, sir," he said. "My Belding's man came over to ask, when you dine there this evening, quite formal."

"Ah, very well. Say to Mrs. Baldwin that I will come, with pleasure."

II.

A HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATE.

Miss Matchin picked up her train as she reached the gate, and walked do-

The unprecedented sale of *Besty's* a few years ago, has not only made *Scrup* within a few years, has not only

and best remedy ever discovered for a speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the dis-

moves the cause of the trouble, back-
parts affected and leaves them in a
healthy condition. A bottle kept in
house for use when the disease makes its
appearance, will save doctor's bills and
long spell of serious illness. A trial will
convince you of these facts. It is positively
sold by all druggists and general dealers
the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

TO THE ELECTORS

County of York!

OURTMENT.
I have been nominated by the Liberal Party, in convention assembled, as a candidate for election to represent you in the House of Commons. I have accepted the nomination and respectfully solicit your support.

THEIR SUPPORT. I ask you to vote in support of the administration of the present Government at Ottawa in respect to:
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legislature which they have a constitutional right to pass.

The right to control local railways built by local subsidies.

The right to issue marriage licenses, and, if we remember right, to issue auctioneer licenses.

We do not claim to have exhausted the list; these are the instances which occur to us just now. The list is a very formidable one as it is, and is quite sufficient to prove the oft-repeated and never-doubted charge of centralization made against Sir John Macdonald. It is a well known fact that Sir John Macdonald always favored a legislative union instead of a federal union of the province. At the London conference he endeavored, by means of a discreditable character, to bring about a legislative union, and was only defeated in his plans by the firmness of Sir George Cartier. Failing in this he has ever since acted upon the very principle of centralization, and if it had not been that the liberal local premiers were firm in maintaining provincial rights, the local legislatures would have by this time been robbed of their most important functions. There is a great danger in this centralizing plan. We have seen how, if it could have been successfully executed, it would have deprived York County of the bridge across the St. John. See the possibilities of the franchise act. A year ago and men chosen by the people from among themselves revised the voter list. Now Sir John has the right to make the most corrupt boroughman from Ottawa to say who shall and who shall not vote in the county of York. It is true that in York County a gentleman of integrity was appointed revising barrister, but in some of the constituencies of Canada men were appointed who were out and out partisans and who discredited the liberal of their own sect. The power of appointing revising barristers is too great to be trusted in the hands of any government.

The position taken by Mr. Blake upon the question of provincial rights is directly opposed to that of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Blake has said "I am a federalist by principle and conviction." We have seen what the doctrine of centralization is, now let us examine what the doctrine of federalism is. According to the principles of federalism the central or dominion parliament should only control such matters as from their nature cannot be efficiently dealt with by the local legislatures. Note the distinction. The centralization doctrine of the Tories is that as much power as possible should be centred at Ottawa; the federal doctrine of the liberals is that as much power as possible should be left with the local legislatures. Hence the liberals wish that the passage of the franchise law should be left with the local legislatures, and the preparation of the lists to the people; that the right to pass a license law should be left to the provinces, the grant of the licenses to the municipalities and the fines and fees to go to the provincial treasury. Hence, too, in passing the Scott Act the liberals said it shall not be law in any locality unless the people say so.

The people in no one of the provinces are content that their local affairs should be controlled by the people of any other province; yet that will be the result if the centralization doctrine prevails, and it will prevail if the Tories are continued in power, unless it happens that before the final consummation is reached the confederation breaks down under the unnatural pressure. In urging the importance of this issue between these two great principles, we present a subject for thought, which in its bearing upon the future of Canada, far exceeds in importance any other question now before the electors. At first sight it may, perhaps, not come home to the majority of people with the same force as the magnitude of the debt, the vast increase in the expenditure, the corruption and extravagance of the administration, but it is of far more vital importance than all other combined, for it goes to the very foundation of our existence as a nation. A Federal Canada is a possibility, and under an impartial liberal administration it is capable of becoming a great nation. A centralized Canada is an impossibility; it can have no future. The centralization idea is producing in the mother country to-day serious discord. Ireland is almost in a state of revolt because of it, and throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain the demand that the power shall as far as possible be decentralized. This is the issue of to-day between liberalism and Toryism the world over. No young man who values his citizenship can afford to follow the lead of Sir John Macdonald upon this question; while in the principles enunciated by Edward Blake, he will find something which appeals to his aspirations as a citizen, something upon which he can base a solid hope for the future of the country.

Remember that a vote for Geo. F. Gregory is a vote for liberalism, for the maintenance in its integrity of the compact, for a federal union, for the preservation of provincial rights.

"The government," says a local Tory organ, "do not intend to lose any constituency now held by them" in New Brunswick. Indeed, this is no doubt. We had supposed that the electors had something to say about this. The observation shows the genuine Tory, and is a distinct avowal of a determination to get a victory at any cost. All right gentlemen of the government, bring on your hoodie. There is plenty of room in the goal.

"Sir Hector Langevin assured Mr. DeJardin and other friends in August and September, 1887, that 'Riel's life would be spared; Sir Hector told his friends to agitate for compensation in Quebec province; and Sir Hector's personal organ, Le Monde, insisted that four

days before the execution that it would not take place."

We wish also to repeat that the execution of Riel cannot be made a political issue. Whether it was right or wrong it is over and past. At the best the government simply did its duty.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
The monthly financial statement published in the Canada Gazette shows that in seven months ending January 31st, 1887, the total expenditure of the Dominion was \$20,757,575, against receipts of \$19,735,302 or a deficit of nearly \$800,000. At this rate the expenditure will reach \$37,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year, that is by June 30th, and a deficit of at least \$14,000,000. But as a statement of expenditure is prepared with the election in view, there can be no reasonable doubt that many payments, which ought to have been included, have been deferred. Without making any allowance upon this score and judging entirely by past experience the Toronto Globe estimates that the expenditure by June 30th will have reached \$38,000,000, while there is no likelihood of the revenue exceeding \$25,000,000, if it reaches that sum, next year the expenditure will be \$20,000,000 and the deficit \$18,000,000, which shows that the revenue was \$13,225,000 in round numbers. There is no reason to expect much of an increase upon the receipts of last year, certainly none sufficient to meet the large probable expenditure of the current year. We anticipate a deficit of at least \$20,000,000 on the year's operations. The Tory deficit account will therefore at the close of the year stand about as follows:—

Deficit of 1886.....\$2,340,000
" 1887.....5,850,000
" 1888.....3,000,000
Deficit in three years.....\$11,190,000

This is a pretty bad showing for an administration which claimed that under its beneficent sway there should be no more deficits. In comparison with the Tory deficit the liberal deficit is a mere drop in the bucket. The revenue did not at any time amount to \$25,000,000. In the three years the deficit was \$11,190,000, or \$3,730,000 per year. That is to say the Tories though they collected in three years more than \$20,000,000 in excess of the amount collected by the liberals were behind over eleven millions of dollars.

MR. TEMPLE'S SPEECH.
Mr. Temple went up to Stanley the other day and made a speech. "I will read you," he said, "what that dirty rag the GLEANER says." Now, we are quite persuaded that when Mr. Temple said this he was perfectly clear, and it became otherwise in Mr. Temple's company we cannot help it. There is an old adage about evil communications corrupting good manners and a bad communication of its kind will not surprise anybody. Then, says an informant, Mr. Temple began to read, but was interrupted by a person in the audience, who said, "Pass it on to Hazen, you can't read." So it seems that the GLEANER does Mr. Temple every day. Then Mr. Temple attempted to account for the location of the Northern and Western railway not being through Stanley. "I did not know what the distance to Roileston really was," said our distinguished representative. Possibly he did not. There are a great many things that most people do not know; but bearing in mind that Mr. Temple was sheriff of York County for a great many years he can hardly justify his ignorance of a distance within his own boundaries. But even if he were ignorant, that is no excuse. Here is a gentleman who is about to make the dominion government come up to the scratch with a railway subsidy, and he does not know how far it is to Roileston. He guesses at it, and guesses too little. Fifty cents invested in a telegram would have got him the information, or he might have asked Mr. Peter Mitchell who would have told him. Mr. Temple's explanation does not help one particle. It rather justifies the assumption, which a great many well-informed people make, that he had nothing whatever to do with procuring the subsidy.

It should be Generally Known
that the multitude of diseases of a scrofulous nature generally proceed from a torpid condition of the liver. The blood becomes impure because the liver does not act properly and work of the poison from the system, and the certain results are blotches, pimples, eruptions, swellings, tumors, ulcers, and kindred ailments, or setting upon the system and poisoning the delicate tissues, until ulceration, breaking down, and consumption is established. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, by acting upon the liver and purifying the blood, cure all these diseases.

'Rixford' Axes.
Just Received.
Another lot of the above celebrated axes.
Which are spring brand satisfaction.
Z. R. EVERETT.

\$500
If you think of spending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you how to get the most for your money. Send it to Geo. F. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Nassau Street, New York.

IRON! IRON!
We have just received ONE CAR LOAD of IRON-TEN TON.
For sale at low as any other dealer in the market.
R. OHESTNUT & SONS.
Jan. 25—Lancet.

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON
Members Chamber of Commerce, established 1851.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS.
The Toronto Mail discussing the amount of the net debt of the Dominion says, "Our own belief is that it is \$225,000,000; but adds that even if it were only \$100,000,000, as some Tories claim, 'it is time seriously to consider the situation.'"

Regarding the northwest, concerning which our local Tory sheets have claimed so much credit for the government, the Mail says:—

Up to the present the northwest has been a poor speculation. If the cost of the rebellions of the mounted police and Indians of the surveys, and of the Canadian Pacific between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains were placed opposite the receipts from all sources, the excess of expenditure over revenue would be found to be enormous.

These admissions coming from a paper which up to within a month or so was the recognized organ of Sir John Macdonald, and even now claims to be independent conservative are extremely significant. We must either give the Mail credit for a sincere awakening to the danger to which Toryism is hastening the country, or we must attribute its change of base to a recognition of the fact that the Tory party is done for.

THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS.
Tory papers say that the liberal claims of success at this election are no more likely to be fulfilled now than they were in 1882. As a matter of fact, no prominent liberal, except in one or two instances, claimed that the party would succeed in 1882. Mr. Blake certainly made no such claim, but on the contrary represented to his friends, that while it was their duty to make the best possible fight, they must not expect to be successful. He did hope to successfully attack the government during the duration of the parliament, but he was elected, and to overturn them at the next election, that is at the election now being held. He has carried out the first part of his programme in a manner, which wins the admiration of friends and foes alike, and he enters upon the concluding portion of it with every prospect of success. Writing to a friend in Quebec, he says, that if that province is divided equally the liberals will have a majority of thirty-seven in the next parliament. He does not give the data upon which he bases this estimate, but we feel safe in saying that the province of New Brunswick will do better for him than he can have anticipated. Our prospects in New Brunswick were never better. From present indications we have no hesitation in saying that the liberals are certain of eight seats, have a fair prospect of capturing five others and a fighting chance in the remainder. We are not at all ready to forecast the result of the election in this province, because we know that many things happen in the last week before an election, which may change the character of a constituency. But this we do say that the Tories stand in as good a chance of being swept out of the field altogether in this province as they do of electing a majority of New Brunswick's representative in the next parliament. This may prove a campaign of surprises.

RIEL RESURRECTED.
For a week or two past the name of Riel has rarely appeared in a Tory paper. Sir John Macdonald was endeavoring to recapture Quebec. He has failed and all of a sudden the Tory organs have begun to talk of an execution and Sir John Macdonald, that high-minded and gentle patriot, shouts out "I would have hanged him if I had been hanged myself the next day." Some money may be at ways been proposed to surround the personality of a hanged man, but now we know who supported the last office for Riel. It was Sir John Macdonald, premier of Canada.

For he himself had said it
And it is gratifying to his credit
That he was Riel's hanger-on.

We have all along been under the impression that it was the Tories who had hanged Riel to death, and that all Sir John Macdonald did was to let the law take its course, but it appears from his own sweet confession that "he hanged him." He hanged him, and he was hanged for his offence; said the premier (as he was) quoting from the speech at Kingston with which he opened his campaign in that city. Riel may have been a murderer, but he was not hanged for murder. He was hanged for high treason. This resurrection of Riel is significant of the state of mind in which the Tory leader now is. Fancy the spectacle of a party leader appealing for the support of the people of Canada on the sole ground that he hanged a murderer. Truly our politics must have got to a low ebb if such a fact can be made an issue. But it cannot be. The appeal to the Protestantism of Ontario will evoke no response, but one of criminal contempt. The slandering culprits who endeavor to hide behind the hanging corpse of the rebel leader will be dragged forth to meet the punishment their crimes deserve. They will seek for safety in vain beneath the shadow of Regina gallow. Canada demands some other quality in its statesmen than what the Tory Farmer calls "the courage to hang a rebel."

While speaking of this matter, we wish to repeat what we have already said in regard to it, and that is that the government played fast and loose with the question of Riel's execution. The recommendation to mercy made by the jury, whom it will be remembered were English Protestants, produced a profound effect, and that Riel's life would be spared; Sir Hector told his friends to agitate for compensation in Quebec province; and Sir Hector's personal organ, Le Monde, insisted that four

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'Rixford' Axes.
Just Received.
Another lot of the above celebrated axes.
Which are spring brand satisfaction.
Z. R. EVERETT.

\$500
If you think of spending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you how to get the most for your money. Send it to Geo. F. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Nassau Street, New York.

IRON! IRON!
We have just received ONE CAR LOAD of IRON-TEN TON.
For sale at low as any other dealer in the market.
R. OHESTNUT & SONS.
Jan. 25—Lancet.

HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON
Members Chamber of Commerce, established 1851.

SCROFULA
I do not believe that Ayer's Sarsaparilla has an equal as a remedy for Scrofula. It is pleasant to take, gives strength and vigor to the body, and produces a more permanent, lasting, result than any medicine I ever used.—E. Haines, No. 12, Lindsale, O.
I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for Scrofula, and know, if it is taken faithfully, it will thoroughly eradicate this terrible disease.—W. F. Fowler, M. D., Greenville, Tenn.
For forty years I have suffered with Erysipelas. I have tried all sorts of remedies for my complaint, but found no relief until I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking ten bottles of this medicine I am completely cured.—Mary C. Ainsbury, Rockport, Me.
I have suffered, for years, from Catarrh, which was so severe that it destroyed my appetite and weakened my system. After trying other remedies, and getting no relief, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in a few months, was cured.—Sham L. Cook, 508 Albany St., Boston Highlands, Mass.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla is superior to any blood purifier I have ever tried. It destroyed my Catarrh, and relieved much benefit from it. It is good, also, for a weak stomach.—Miss Jane Peirce, South Bedford, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.50.

DEVER BROS.
ARE SELLING
BLANKETS
AND
Blanket Suitings
FULLY 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN THE USUAL PRICES.
Feb. 5

JACKSON
ADAMS,
PRINCIPAL
UNDERTAKER,
COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE,
(OFF. QUEEN HOTEL)
FREDERICTON.

Landing:
125 BBL'S. STAR FLOUR,
125 " OCEAN do.
125 " ONYX do.
125 " STOCKWELL do.
Fresh Ground.
FOR SALE BY
James Hodge
Feb. 5

Sheriff's Sale.
To be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, the second day of April, A. D. 1887, between the hours of twelve o'clock noon, and five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Fredericton, New Brunswick, by the Sheriff of the County of York, the following described lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. John, in the County of York, and known as Lot No. 17, bounded on one side by the Parish of St. John, on the other side by Lot No. 18, and on the lower side by Lot No. 16, containing by estimate the hundred acres more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. The same having been sold and taken under writ and writs of execution issued out of the County Court of the County of York, and known as Lot No. 17, bounded on one side by the Parish of St. John, on the other side by Lot No. 18, and on the lower side by Lot No. 16, containing by estimate the hundred acres more or less, together with the buildings and improvements thereon. 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