

THE LIBERAL

VOL. VI., NO. 15.

FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1895.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM. A NEWLY REBUILT KITCHEN AND BREAKFAST ROOM. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popularity, and is today one of the LEADING HOTELS in the DOMINION. The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige. There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having separate entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office. COACHES AND CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIBERTY STABLE of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel. The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite the Steamboat Landing, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registry Office and Cathedral. A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

OFFICE: WHELFLE BUILDING,
Opp. Post Office,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

OFFICES: CARLETON ST., EAST SIDE.
Directly opp. Dr. Conithers' office.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and Deletion Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,
Office: Lower End of County Court House.
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of Deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. L. WILSON,

Barrister, Notary Public, etc.

Office next door below J. J. Weddalls
Queen St. Fredericton, N. B.
March 4, 1893.

WESLEY VANWART,

Barrister.

Office: Queen Street,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, May 26th, 1893.

B. H. TORRENS, M. D. M.

DENTIST,

Office and Residence, Saunders
Building,
Near Queen Hotel.
From June 2-29 17.

DR. R. MCLEARN.

Office and Residence,
Corner Queen and Regent Sts.

Office Hours,
8 to 10 A. M. 1 to 3 P. M. 6 to 8 P. M.
Telephone, 66.
Fredericton, May 26th, 1893.

FOUNDED A. D. 1710 THE OLDEST PURELY CANADIAN

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION, the American Idea, the American Spirit, these first, last and all the time, forever.

Daily, by mail - \$6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail \$9 a year
The Weekly, - - - \$1 a year

A. S. MURRAY, Agent,
Fredericton, N. B.

PILES.

Any One Suffering from
Any Form of "PILES,"

BLEEDING, ITCHING, OR
PROTRUDING

Can Give Relief and a
Lasting Cure.

Address: C. M.
Box 38,
FREDERICTON.

RAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c.	THE SHORT LINE
RAIL	MONTRÉAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect Jan. 29th, 1895.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

5.40 A. M. - Week days for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.	
6.0 A. M. - Week days for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North, Bangor, Portland, Boston, and points West and South.	
10.55 A. M. - Week days for Fredericton Junction, St. John and points east.	
3.20 P. M. - Week days for Fredericton Junction and St. John, Vancouver, Montreal and the West, via the Short Line.	

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m., 6.30 p. m.	
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.25 p. m.	
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.40 p. m.	

FINE OVERCOATINGS

Latest Cloth for Suits, Suitings, and Trousers, etc.

GUNN,

THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

COMPRISING

Spring Overcoating, Suitings, and Trousers, etc.

W. E. SEERY,

WILMOT'S AVE.

HALL'S BOOK STORE.

THE SUN.

The first of American Newspapers, CHARLES J. DANA, Editor.

THE SUNDAY SUN

Is the Greatest Sunday Newspaper in the World.

Price 5c. a copy, by mail, \$2 a year.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Derry, Halifax, and Portland.

From Liverpool.	From Halifax.
7 Feb. - LAURENTIAN 2 Mch
21 Feb. - MIDIAN 16 "
7 Mch. - MIDIAN 1 "
21 Mch. - FARMAN 12 Apr
4 Apr. - MIDIAN 27 "

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

JOHN F. SANSOM and Robert S. Sansom, of Stanley, in the County of York, Lumber Manufacturers, being business under the name and style of J. F. & R. S. Sansom, have this day assigned their estate and effects to me, the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of their creditors.

W. M. THOMSON & CO., Agents,

ST. JOHN, N. B.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM

AS ADOPTED AT THE CONVENTION HELD AT OTTAWA.

June 20th and 21st, 1893.

FIRST DECLARATION - THE TARIFF.

We, the Liberal Party of Canada, in Convention assembled, declare:

1. That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not on its own, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service;

2. That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

3. That it has decreased the value of farm and other landed property; it has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few;

4. That it has checked immigration;

5. That it has caused great loss of population;

6. That it has impeded commerce;

7. That it has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and in many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity, as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

The highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon, the necessities of life, and should be so arranged as to promote free trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly support it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we emphatically accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2. That having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as a joining country, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal trade intercourse between them;

3. That the interests alike of the Dominion and of the Empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations;

4. That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies;

5. That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United States was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate;

6. That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty;

7. That the first step towards obtaining the end in view, is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries;

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Splexy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

GLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Canterbury Station.

Noting that our charming little village has not been heard from for some time through your columns, we trust that a few lines may not come amiss.

Judging from the appearance of our streets at present business is booming. Large quantities of timber, hemlock bark and railway ties are being hauled here for shipment, and Messrs. Carr & Sons mill is being actively supplied with logs from different sections of the country.

The social season has been exceptionally bright. A number of parties have been and are to be given. On Thursday evening last Miss Fand Lawson entertained a number of friends at her home.

"Tuffy" was the chief feature of the evening. A pleasant time is reported. A few evenings later Mrs. Warneford entertained, quite a number accepted invitations, and one and all agreed that the evening was well and pleasantly spent. Mrs. Warneford received in blue silk. Among the invited guests were Mr and Mrs. Landon, Mr and Mrs. Scott, Mr and Mrs. John Price, Mr and Mrs. Glen, Mr and Mrs. E. Dewey, Mr and Mrs. Walsh, Misses M. Landon, Addie Calder, Ida Dorcas, Belle Lawson, Josie Lawson, Lisa Dickinson, Faud Lawson, S. Ingraham and Sarah McDonald.

We hear that invitations are being extended for another at Miss Landon's which will be held on Monday night.

On Wednesday, the 13th inst., a merry party assembled at the railway station with bags of rice and old slippers to await the arrival of the noon express. The occasion was the expected home-coming of Mr and Mrs. H. H. H. who were married in Fredericton on the 12th. A reception was held at the home of the bride's father, Mr Arthur Jarvis. The bride was the recipient of a number of beautiful presents.

Edison Keefe, of Lincoln, Me., has been the guest of Mrs. John Price for the past few days.

Lorne Grant spent last week at Vancouver with his sister, Mrs. Keefe.

It is with regret we learn of the intended departure of Mr. L. Hopper from our midst. He will be greatly missed, but will have the best wishes of the community at large.

On Sunday last the remains of Godfrey Worth were laid to rest in the cemetery at Swift Landing. Deceased was a British pensioner and 107 years of age.

To-day we witnessed the burial of Nelson Cummings who died very suddenly on Monday night, of pneumonia. He was a well-to-do man, and was survived by his wife and three small children.

For some weeks past this place has been greatly in need of a doctor. To-day we hear of the arrival of Dr. Davis of London, Ont., whom we trust will remain with us.

Bloomfield Ridge.

Es. 28 - After quite a long silence I again write a few lines to let you all know that I am still in the land of the living.

This has been a fine winter for the lumbermen. Davis & Brother have finished their operations on Heavy Brook and gone home feeling quite satisfied with their winter's work; J. Pond and M. Spencer expect to finish this week; N. Smith and A. McDonald are doing big work this winter, they have good teamsters and they are greatly in need of lumber; B. Boies drives the leading team.

J. McDonald and Archie Greer are doing a large stroke of butchering; they killed five sheep for J. P. Boies one day last week, and did it in short time; every week they kill three or four more. To-day we hear of the arrival of Dr. Davis of London, Ont., whom we trust will remain with us.

S. Price is doing great business on Hayes Brook; it is reported that one of his teams hauled 3502 feet; it is hard to beat that.

Miss Maude Hinckley has gone to take charge of a school at Sussex; she will be greatly missed.

Mrs. S. Greer has returned home after spending three weeks in Boston.

Our new doctor is well liked by the people here and though times for doctors are dull, we hope he won't get discouraged.

Any E. Calhoun was the guest of Mrs. C. E. Boies last Sunday.

Carrie Spencer expects to go to Doaktown to work in the new hotel; may be as well liked there as she is here.

N. Munn made a flying visit to Boiestown Monday.

John A. Spencer made a flying visit last week; he brought his wife a beautiful watch and a pocket watch; may be as well liked there as she is here.

LORRIER AT LACHUTE.

Speaking at Lachute, Quebec, the other night, Hon. Mr. said:

"What I like best about the address which has just been presented is the reference to the fact that my hands are clean. Now, I suppose most of you will think that isn't much out of the ordinary to be so proud. There are about a thousand of people present, and I presume the majority of them consider that their hands are pretty clean and that they don't feel unduly proud of it. Perhaps you don't, my friends, but then you don't live in Ottawa, and you are not surrounded by the Ottawa atmosphere. The present government seems to have an idea that the people exist for it, and not that it exists to do the will of the people. One would sometimes almost think we had gone back to the feudal times to see the manner in which the present government treats the people of this Dominion. Here we are, presumably,

"UPON THE EVE OF AN ELECTION."

The parlor concert held at Mrs. E. Gordon's last week, was largely attended. The music, both vocal and instrumental, was exceptionally good. The amusement of the evening was greatly enhanced by the arrival of three foreigners upon the scene. Their quaint appearance and odd manners afforded no little fun. They were travelling westward.

Our store-keeper, Mr. J. Clark, has had trade increased to such an extent that he has thought it expedient to furnish himself with a larger shop. He has fitted up a large shed for the purpose and it seems to be as full and well stocked as the smaller one was. Mr. Clark is the right man in the right place. One is always sure to be suited at his shop with both goods and prices.

Mrs. F. Gordon is quite ill, suffering from an attack of congestion of the lungs.

Durham.

March 12 - We have had bad roads all winter but hope to see them improve now. With the exception of David McSwain, all the men have returned from the woods, and we hope soon to see him. Our temperance lodge has been shut up during the winter and we hope to see it opened up as soon as Mr. McSwain arrives. We hope and expect to see more interest and more done for the temperance cause this summer than last.

Silas Hanson has started out on a hunting and gunning expedition.

William Stewart, who has been very sick, we are glad to learn, is some better. Oliver Pond, who has been laid up with rheumatism, is improving.

THE NEWS IN QUEENS.

Upper Gagstown.

Mar. 6 - Mrs. Hopper, wife of Rev. E. Hopper, pastor of Baptist church, fell on the ice and broke her wrist. Dr. Pele, of Orancton, set her wrist.

Miss Ada Coy is no better and is falling slowly.

Solomon Randall is still quite poorly.

Jacob Estey, who has been laid up with a cut foot, is around again.

Miss Day, of Sheffield, took charge of school in district No. 5, on Mar. 4.

Alex. Dingle, Hedy Hoben, Frank Boyd, Harry Dingle and Abraham Estabrook have all returned from the river lumber woods.

William Christie, of Boston, is spending a short time here, stopping at his sister-in-law's, Mrs. J. E. Coy. It has been nine years since he was here last.

The S. S. convention which was held here on the afternoon and evening of Feb. 22, was not as largely attended in the evening, on account of a snow storm in the afternoon preventing strangers from coming. Mrs. M. Laughlin, of Gagetown, presided at the organ.

People here have commenced to lay in store their usual amount of ice.

The schooner Dawn is to be fitted out with a new mainmast in place of one which was carried away last fall in a gale of wind, and an addition of a flying jib. The Dawn will go back to her old fishing haunts as soon as the ice leaves.

Gasperaux Station.

March 6 - George W. Kirkpatrick, Jr., and Andrew Turner, of some home from Maine. They report a very fair winter for lumbermen.

The weather is getting colder than it was a few days ago.

Game Law Amendments.

The amendments to the game laws will prove of interest to all sportsmen. As regards big game - moose and caribou - the bill prevents hunters from snaring or trapping them and places the open season, September 30 to January 15, to September 15 to January 1 for each year. It is also provided that all hunters must get a license from the game warder of their county, paying therefor a fee of \$2. The other provisions of the bill refer to the shooting of birds. One section prevents, for three years, the shooting for sale of partridges. The section does not interfere with the shooting of birds by sportsmen. The provision of the game law regarding black duck and teal are extended to all sea duck and all other wild duck. Killing after dark by any means of ducks, geese, etc., is prohibited. A section prevents the destruction of gulls' eggs along the Bay of Fundy after the 24th June.

WOMEN WITH MOUSTACAE.

One of the old fozies who spend their days compiling disagreeable statistics, says that moustaches are more common among women now than formerly, and that fully 8 per cent of the women are thus adorned. This is nonsense. Probably this curmudgeon's eyebrows are so thick and overhanging that everything he sees appears to have whiskers. In the countries of the Latin race - Italy, France and Spain, - women with moustaches are plentiful enough. There is the Queen of Spain, for one. She does not mind it, for women with downy lips are admired in those parts of the world. Among women of the Teutonic race, on the contrary, there is a squeamish distaste for them, probably because they are so rare. Women in England are not sporting moustaches along with other institutions which man has surrendered to or divided with them.

HE DEALS THE TORIES SOME STINGING BLOWS.

Corruption Rampant at Ottawa.

Speaking at Lachute, Quebec, the other night, Hon. Mr. said:

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FREDERICTON, MARCH 16, 1885.

FOSTER AT THE CITY HALL.

As we listened to the two hour's effort of Hon. G. E. Foster at the City Hall Wednesday evening, some words which were applied to the Finance Minister the other day at Listowel by Sir Richard Cartwright, were recalled to our memory, and their singular aptness struck everybody who has a knowledge of the rejected of Kings and his long-winded speeches. "I do not wish to disparage Mr. Foster's ability," remarked Sir Richard. "Give him a brief properly prepared, and he will equal his opponent in wit, and come to cross-examine him on the facts themselves, and you will soon find his real genuine knowledge is simply nil." And Mr. Cartwright has had excellent opportunity of judging Mr. Foster's ability, having sat in parliament with him for twelve years, and been his chief critic for most of that time. "Mr. Foster is no doubt a good debater," continues Sir Richard, "an excellent platform speaker, a past master in the noble art of clap-trap in all its phases, and take him round he is well equipped with the several gifts and graces required to qualify him for the important post of acting as chief mouthpiece for the Manufacturers' Association as well as the minor office of Finance Minister in a protectionist cabinet. But, Sir, I am afraid praise must stop here. A man may be all these things and yet not a strong man, nor a wise man, nor a sincere man, nor even a really well-informed man, and, in truth, Mr. Foster has shown himself to be none of those—not even the last. The plain truth is, if it must be stated plainly, that on matters of trade and commerce there are at least half a dozen men on his own side of the house who are abundantly able to instruct Mr. Foster, and probably on a rough estimate, about half a dozen on ours."

Sir Richard's estimate of Mr. Foster is remarkably applicable to the latter when he is measured by his Wednesday night's utterance. True, his speech was an eloquent effort, but what was there in it after all? Did he convince one single individual that the policy of which he is the exponent is building up the country and developing its resources? If the National Policy has done what Mr. Foster claims it has, why did he not point out some locality in New Brunswick that has been benefited by it? Why did he not produce some evidence that the county of York has prospered under the N. P.; that Fredericton has gone forward with leaps and bounds since high taxation was introduced in Canada? Mr. Foster knew he could produce no such evidence, and he wisely steered clear of the matter. The fact is that outside of Marysville not a single new industry has sprung up in York or Fredericton under the National Policy. On the contrary, we have lost two important industrial establishments which were in existence previous to 1873. What is the Gibson tannery? What has become of the big Fredericton tannery? Both gone, driven out of business with nothing to replace them, except possibly some new blacksmith shops which Mr. Foster claims are industries developed by the N. P. If Mr. Foster could have proved the efficiency of his policy by developing the industry of this county and province, don't you think he would have jumped at the chance? Not only has there been practically no development in these parts under Tory rule, but in the country districts especially, the movement has been backward. Farm values have fallen, the value of farm produce has dropped, and the population has been steadily drifting away. Think of the great county of York increasing less than 800 in population in ten years. Does that prove the wisdom of Tory rule? And is that a reason why this constituency should obey the mandate of Alexander Gibson and send Mr. Foster to parliament? Surely as has been the increase in population we should feel alarmed that if Mr. Foster is elected it would take a much greater number for the worse. During the ten years he represented Kings county, its population decreased twenty five hundred souls, so blighting was the influence of the man and his policy.

Mr. Foster, waver of the old flag as he pretends to be, devoted much of his time in an attempt to prove that England has not flourished under free trade, and about the only evidence he was able to produce was the alleged report of a strike among the shoemakers of England. What about the continued strikes in all classes of trade in the United States, one of the most highly protected countries on earth. A nice occupation indeed for one whose loyalty is ever on his lip holding up England, as an example of a country going to the dogs. What is the fact. Since 1879, under the free policy, England has reduced her national debt \$380,000,000, while Canada under high protection has increased \$108,000,000. Mr. Foster did not go so far as young Tupper, who says that Great Britain, driven away from the markets of the civilized world, keeps up an enormous army and navy to push her wares into the uncivilized nations of the earth. Mr. Foster did not utter that slander on the old land, but he meant about the same thing, proving that your Tory loyalty spouter, only spouts when he has some sinister purpose to serve.

We shall not refer at length to Mr. Foster's attempted defence of his course on the prohibition question. The temperance men and women of York pretty well understand how he has betrayed them; how his mouth has been closed by a seat in the cabinet and a salary of \$8,000 per year. The chilling silence with which his "explanations" were received at the City Hall, told more plainly than words the disappointment and disgust the people feel at him on that point. Why, a dozen ministers of the Gospel in the past few weeks have felt it their duty to condemn Mr. Foster's double dealing with the great question of prohibition. Mr. King of Kewick, at the York prohibition convention the other day, gave vent to the general feeling of the temperance people. When speaking of Foster's candidature he said: "We don't want to send a man to Ottawa who will sell the prohibition principles for a seat in the cabinet," and Mr. King never voted anything but a Conservative ballot in his life. Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Gibson, was equally emphatic, only last Sunday evening in the Temperance hall in this city, and although all the Fredericton

clergymen were invited to a seat on the platform beside Mr. Foster the other night, not one of them put in an appearance, even Rev. Dr. McLeod being conspicuous by his absence. Don't you think Dr. McLeod would have been present had he believed Mr. Foster could longer be regarded as an exponent of prohibition?

THE FAVORED CLASS.

The Tory tariff was constructed entirely in favor of the manufacturers, and against the best interests of the farmers who form the great wealth producing class—who are the bone and sinew of the country. Foremost among the pampered ones are the cotton manufacturers of whom Mr. Gibson, god-father to Hon. G. E. Foster in York, is one. The raw cotton comes in free of duty, and when it is manufactured it is protected against outside competition by an average duty of twenty-eight per cent. No wonder Mr. Gibson is a protectionist and no wonder he has nominated Mr. Foster for parliament. Mr. Gibson primarily is looking after himself. Then in the matter of woollens. The raw material is admitted free and the manufactured article is protected by a duty of from thirty to thirty-five per cent. How is it with the farmers of Canada. Are they the wards and favorites of the Tory protective policy? Not they. The farmers are the men who pay the taxes to enrich the manufacturers. On agricultural implements the duty is twenty per cent; on hand tools, thirty-five per cent; on dairy utensils, from thirty-five to fifty per cent; on nails, thirty per cent; on wire fencing, fifty per cent; and on coal oil, used in every farmer's household, the duty is one hundred per cent. The Liberal policy is to reduce all the figures. The Tory government dare not meet the demand of the farmers to reduce the duties; they would immediately be clutched by the throat. The manufacturers have the government in their power—the manufacturers furnish the bounties paid to purchase the goods here it is possible, and the farmers have to pay the bill in fresh taxes. In other words, the money is dragged out of the farmers to keep the Tory administration in power, and to enrich the manufacturers. Mr. Gibson and his fellow manufacturers may grow rich and Mr. Foster may salt away his salary in mortgages, but the farmer has to put up the money. Mr. Gibson's friends may try to make the electors of York believe that it is purely patriotism which animates the Neshawk king in supporting Mr. Foster and his high taxation policy, but the people are not such fools as to be misled in that way. As we may have remarked before, Mr. Gibson is not an active political partisan simply for his health. Mr. Gibson is not constructed on that plan. He likes to make money, and it is profitable at present for him to hitch on to the Tory machine. The electors of York, however, have no difficulty in seeing clear through the Gibson-Foster alliance.

AN ABSURD STATEMENT.

How utterly unreliable are the great majority of Mr. Foster's political statements may be judged from a sample brick. At the city hall Wednesday evening, in speaking of the alleged industrial development in Canada under the national policy, he figured up that the industrial population living in the cities and towns and numbering some 1,500,000 contributed not less than \$300 per family of five in the purchase of farm produce thus providing the farmers with a market worth \$65,000,000 annually. Mr. Foster when he made that statement must have had very little respect for the intelligence of his audience. What artisan or laboring man in Canada exports \$300 annually for farm produce to support a family of five. Let us see, and we take figures which no man can dispute, figures indeed which are over, rather than under the mark. A family of five will require:

A total of.....\$150.00

We ask any artisan or laboring man who keeps a family of five, if these figures are not generous. Well, what does the cost of the necessity of a public man who to score a point multiplies by two. The great majority of men in these conditions of life do not spend \$300 for farm produce and groceries combined. One reason is they do not need to, and another is they would not have the money. The average artisan or laboring man in the majority of cases earns less than \$500, and if as Mr. Foster says, he spends \$300 for farm produce, how does he manage to pay rent and taxes and insurance and water rates, clothe himself and his family, pay his doctor and educate his children, with less than \$200? The thing is absurd, and Mr. Foster knows it. And yet we are asked to believe such absurd statements, so blighting was the influence of the man and his policy.

NO PARALLEL.

Mr. Foster attempts to draw a parallel between his desertion from Kings county and the circumstances which led to Mr. Blair accepting a seat in the local legislature for Queens, but lamentably fails in the task. What it is that Mr. Blair had to seek another constituency, it was not until after he had fought a battle in York and lost through an insane agitation which has now happily spent itself. Mr. Blair faced the light like a man. He didn't play sick and run away like a coward. He didn't manufacture a yarn about London doctors advising him that his health would not permit his engaging in a contest, but he faced the music—the prospect of certain defeat, and when he was defeated he accepted the invitation of his friends to contest another constituency. Mr. Blair had the choice of four constituencies, and he could have been re-elected the following day in York. But Mr. Foster was driven out of Kings; he dare not contest the county; he could not secure a nomination in St. John where he wanted it, and has only been taken up in York because it pleases Mr. Gibson and the Tory machine. If Mr. Foster is driven out of York, as he deserves to be and he will be, there is not another constituency in the province that would pick him up. Mr. Foster as a politician is as dead as his once boasted prohibition principles, and the time is not far distant when he will be glad to return to the temperance platform unless in the meantime he is able to salt away enough of the public money in eight per cent. mortgages on the people whom he has so outrageously taxed.

It was remarked by a great many people who attended the Foster meeting Wednesday night, that in the whole course of the minister's speech he never mentioned the name of Mr. Temple. "The King is dead, long live the King." The Tory machine pays its homage to the King of the Neshawk now. It is to him they are looking for the sign to conquer.

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

The citizens of Fredericton took quite a lively interest in the elections on Monday—too lively, in fact, for some of the candidates who presented themselves. We speak feelingly in this matter. The result is several changes in the council and a new Mayor. Mr. Van Wart had an easy victory over Mr. Jordan, and is to be congratulated on the splendid support he received. By the defeat of Mr. Farrell, the council lost one of its most useful members, and we believe that if the election had to be run over again he would be placed in a very different position. Mr. Farrell was undoubtedly defeated by over-confidence. Everybody regarded his election safe, and in working for his friends he sacrificed himself. Mr. Farrell has a civic record of which he has every reason to feel proud. No stain attaches to his eleven years service in the council, and his activity, intelligence and fair treatment of every matter that came up, will be very much missed in the city's service. But good men, although temporarily defeated, will rise again. Mr. Moore was another member of the old board who faithfully discharged his duties, and with his defeated colleague has no reason to regret the course he pursued in the council. In Mr. Eastbrooks St. Ann's ward had a safe and successful record, and was always anxious to do what was right. The new men, we think, may be safely relied on to do their duty fairly and honestly.

It is a pity that the force of honest public opinion was not sufficient to drive out of the council the one Alderman who during the past year, brought the council and the city into disrepute. Ald. Macpherson has been re-elected, but by means which do not reflect any credit on him or his associates. Open, flagrant violation of the law was practised to secure his return, but it will be observed that he is still shorn of his power to do harm in the council. His following is about as limited as it was last year. A great deal was said in the canvass regarding the position of the Electric Light Company and the efforts its members were making to re-elect certain Aldermen. As a matter of fact Messrs. Farrell, Macneil and Moore, who were held up as the Electric Light ring, received substantially no encouragement or support from the company. They did not seek it; they had no particular reason to expect it; and certainly it was not apparent in the contest. It is true Messrs. Whitehead and Morrison were at the lower pole on election day, but they were not there in the interest of the candidates we have named. They were not so thoroughly and entirely the interests of Mr. Van Wart, and did not hesitate to avow it. These were the only members of the company who took any part in the election, and the prospects of the so called electric light to hitch on to the Tory machine, by the labor of these two gentlemen. If it were worth while, we might enter into a discussion of some of the causes which led to the defeat of some of the former Aldermen, but it is scarcely worth while now. They are prepared to howl to the popular decision, why does Mr. Foster allude to them again, when they may be fairly judged, and not become the victims of side issues and false canvasses such as decided Monday's contest.

NOT SO CERTAIN NOW.

The Tory machine and its auxiliary of the Neshawk, do not bear that serene cast of countenance which marked them in the days immediately following their convention at the party Mr. Foster was nominated in the party interest by Mr. Gibson. They were not so thoroughly swallowed in the county as the managers anticipated, and the machine and its coadjutor from Marysville are alarmed at the outlook. They thought when Mr. Gibson's voice was heard, all smaller dogs must cease barking, but they find there is not so much magic in the old game as there is who they formerly believed. There is no doubt dollars give prestige to many a man, who otherwise would be without influence, but the possession of wealth is not always a guarantee of power and authority. So level headed a man as the late Sir John Thompson made the remark that he abhorred men who were "heavily rich," but the Tory managers here would not be inclined to agree with their deceased chief. Just now they are great admirers of Mr. Gibson, and no doubt Mr. Foster is quite in sympathy with the feeling. If they can unlock the treasury of the Neshawk lord, they feel that Mr. Foster's election will be quite secure. However, they cannot say that Mr. Gibson will remain "staunch," as our friend Mr. Temple would say, for Mr. Gibson has been on both sides of the fence and on one occasion looked down from the top. The managers would like the election brought on at once while Mr. Gibson is in fighting trim, and when he would likely exert himself to the utmost on Mr. Foster's behalf.

NOT BUILT THAT WAY.

Mr. Foster attempts to justify his standing as a candidate for York on the ground that Mr. Laurier has been nominated by the Liberals of Saskatchewan, and he intended his audience to draw the inference that the Opposition leader was forced to accept a haven there. Nothing could be further from the truth. Mr. Laurier will again run for his old division, Quebec East, and at the same time he will wrest Saskatchewan from the Tories. One could not conceive of Mr. Foster attempting anything like that. He hasn't the back bone. Mr. Foster seeks what he falsely believes is a safe seat in York, leaving his native county to the mercy of his opponents.

Ever so many people expected to hear Mr. Foster say something about the enormous deficit he is piling up, but he preserved a sphinx-like silence on that subject. Judging from the official figures for the past eight months, it will reach at least \$6,000,000 before the close of the fiscal year, June 30th.

Some of our Tory friends on the platform Wednesday evening looked decidedly thirsty when Mr. Foster was recalling the days when he used to sport temperance from the same platform. They were not with him on those occasions, and their maledictions against the drunk were loud and deep.

When Mr. Foster talks about his stake in the country, he probably refers to the mortgages bearing 7 and 8 per cent interest in which he has invested his surplus funds. These, we presume, are some of the enterprises which have grown up under the Foster-care of the National Policy.

The Tory organ in blowing the horn of Mr. Wilnot, M. P. for Sunbury, forgets to mention the fact that that gentleman's influence with the government was so small that he could not get David Morrow, his nominee for the position of fishery warden, appointed to office. Mr. Farley, M. P. P. had his way with the government, and his son-in-law, Harry Miles, got the job. The truth is, Mr. Wilnot is only running this election because the government has made it a condition of his getting a Senatorship.

Some of the "free and independent" laugh at the idea of getting only \$20 a piece for their votes, as suggested by the Herald. They say that with Mr. Gibson and Mr. Foster running this campaign, a ballot marked for Foster ought to be worth at least \$20. We advise them to hang out for the increased rate if they are going to sell at all, for the Tory managers expect to have barrels of "the stuff" on election day.

At the close of his address at the City Hall Wednesday evening, Mr. Foster expressed his regret that the women have no voice in public affairs; but is not Mr. Foster himself partially responsible for it? The government, of which he is a member, have extended the franchise to Indians while the women have been overlooked. Mr. Foster was trifling with the intelligence of his lady hearers.

The Sun calls attention to the fact that the Nova Scotia legislature which met the same day as ours, is still in session, and has only reached the point where the estimates are brought down, but it is temporary for fear of giving Mr. Blair any credit, neglects to state that previous to that gentleman's accession to power our sessions were quite as long as those of Nova Scotia.

Mr. Foster was very particular in emphasizing the Tory managers that he is here by their invitation, and he wants them to understand that they must pay the bills. He is not usually very reckless in scattering his money around and does not intend to do it now, unless the "old gent" and "the boys" absolutely decline to help him out.

Under the blighting policy of Mr. Foster the population of seven farms in York county declined between 1881 and 1883, and the increase in the entire county for that period was only 582. From 1871 to 1881 when there was only a tariff for revenue and no protection, York's increase was 3,257!

Under the blighting policy of Mr. Foster New Brunswick will have two representatives less in the next parliament than in the present. St. John loses one, and Sunbury and Queens one. By a singular irony of fate, the constituencies to be disfranchised are now represented by Tories.

If free trade England is in such a precarious condition, why does Mr. Foster allude to that country when he wants to raise a loan? Only last summer he took a run over to London and borrowed \$5,000,000. Why did he not raise the money in some highly protected country?

Mr. Allen, the Liberal candidate in York, opened the campaign at Bear Island Wednesday evening, and was greeted with a large and enthusiastic audience. He has since spoken at several points along the river and everywhere is being well received.

On a want of confidence motion moved by the opposition leader in the Ontario legislature last week, all the Patrons voted with the government, giving Sir Oliver Mowatt a majority of thirty-seven. Mowatt didn't go after all!

The Liberals of New Brunswick will be pleased to hear that at Quebec Wednesday night Hon. Mr. Laurier stated that he intends visiting this province during the present campaign.

When the Tories came into power in 1878, the annual public expenditure was only \$23,006,000; now it is \$38,000,000, an increase of \$15,000,000, or nearly seventy per cent. Is that extravagance for you?

Mr. Wilnot faces certain defeat in Sunbury and Queens. Mr. King so long kept out of parliament by trickery and fraud, will be the next representative of that constituency.

Mr. Temple should make sure of the Senatorship before the ship goes down. After the election the Tories will not be in a position to bestow offices on anybody.

The Sun goes to be silent about Grits being on the run. Why about Foster's run out of Kings county, and Baird declining to face the music in Quebec?

PROGRAMME

1. Opening Chorus.....Hail to St. Patrick School Children.

2. Overture.....Irish Airs Orchestra.

3. Solo.....Norah Darling Miss McGinn.

4. Song.....Miss McGinn.

5. Duett.....W. Adams. Guitar and Banjo Messrs. Lawlor and Dunjan.

6. Solo.....Miss Helen Martin.

7. Recitation.....A Morning on the Irish Coast Miss McDerment. Coast Messrs. Lawlor and Dunjan.

8. Arion Quartette.....Come Back to Erin Messrs. Massie, Tibbitts, McGrath and Cooper.

9. Double Irish Jig.....Messrs. Kauff and McNeill.

10. Overture.....Irish Airs Orchestra.

11. Duett.....Violin Misses Hanlon and McEivrey.

12. Solo.....Eileen Asthore Miss Bourque.

13. Arion Quartette.....Jennie the Flower of Messrs. Massie, Tibbitts, (Kildare) McGrath and Cooper.

14. Club Swinging.....J. R. White.

15. Solo.....Euphonium Miss Clinton.

16. Song.....Character Mr. Baugh.

17. Recitation.....Shamus O'Brien J. Toomey.

18. Solo.....The Bear Spot in Ireland Miss Dolan.

19. Overture.....Irish Airs Orchestra.

20. Double Chorus.....Messrs. Nauff and McNeill.

21. Closing Chorus.....Dear Little Shamrock School Children.

GO! SAVE THE QUEEN.

WE WISH

To respectfully remind you that we pay particular attention to Dispensing Physician's Prescriptions, and claim special merit for neatness, cleanliness, and exceptional purity of materials used.

O. FRED. CHESTNUT,
APOTHECARY,
2 SOUTH ABOVE BARRACK HOUSE,
Queen St., Fredericton.

Mar. 16th, 1885.

CHRISTMAS BARGAINS.

When in doubt where to buy the Best and Cheapest

Trimmed Hats And Bonnets,

Call and inspect my stock.

You can rely on getting what you pay for.

B. M. TAYLOR & Co.
St. Marys, Inch's Building.

LADIES' SATIN SLIPPERS,

—Just Received At—

LOTTIMER'S SHOE STORE,

—In—
Pink, Blue, Nile Green and White.

—ALSO—

LADIES' WHITE KID SLIPPERS IN STOCK

Feb. 23, 1885.

A. LOTTIMER.

G. T. WHELPLEY CARTEN'S

DRUG STORE..

Has now in store a large stock of

FLOUR

In all The Leading Brands, such as

Ogilvie's Hungarian,
Crown of Gold,
Thames,
Norfolk,
Joy of Home, etc.,

At prices to suit the times
—ALSO ON HAND—

Canadian Oats, Bran and Middlings.

—JUST RECEIVED—
Sugar Cured Hams, and Bacon

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 Queen Street.

SAP CANS.

JUST RECEIVED:
5,000
SAP CANS.

FOR SALE LOW BY
JAMES S. NEILL,
MARCH 9, 1885.

NEW GOODS...

The Best and Largest Range We have ever shown.

SUITS,

PANTINGS,

OVERCOATINGS.

ANDERSON & WALKER,
(OPP. POST OFFICE.)

Call and see these goods.

Steel Steel.

Just Received our Lead: 10 TONS of Steel Rods, Ten Cents, Round and Square Steel, in all the popular sizes. For sale low by
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

R. T. MACK & CO.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.
184 Queen Street,
FREDERICTON.

Assessors' Notice

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly sworn into office this day

PRINCIPAL ASSESSOR
RATES AND TAXES
In the City of Fredericton.

Any person liable to be assessed in the said City may, within thirty days after the publication of this Notice, give to me, the said Principal Assessor, a statement in writing, under oath, before the Mayor, City Clerk, or undersigned, of his or her Property and Assets, according to a form provided for that purpose, and to be filed with the Assessor by the City of Fredericton.

Any person neglecting to make a statement to the Mayor, City Clerk, or undersigned, according to the above advertisement, previous to the Assessor's Bill being made out, if classified with their Assessment, will be required to appeal to the Assessor by petition, in strict accordance with the instructions on the back of their Tax Book.

Dated this 16th day of February, 1885.—
W. J. CREWDRON,
Principal Assessor

WILLARD KITCHEN & CO.

In order to introduce the
HYDRAULIC CLOTHES CLEANSER.

For which we have the agency for five counties, we make the following offer: We will send a Cleanser to any responsible person who wishes to try it, give them directions how to use it, and leave it with them for two weeks. If they do not then wish to keep it, it can be returned to us.

The Cleanser will wash thoroughly any kind of clothes; and effects a great saving in time, labor and wear and tear. A number are now in use in the city and country and are giving perfect satisfaction. It will cost nothing to prove the machine; and we would prefer letting it out on approbation before selling.

The Ladies' Friend.

WILLARD KITCHEN & CO.

FEATHERBONE

Corsets are now recognized to be the Standard Corset of Canada.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

ASK YOUR DRY GOODS DEALER FOR THEM.

ANY STATE

YOU LIKE

FURNITURE,

And as Low as it can be sold.

LEMONT & SONS.

Wonderful Value

—IN—
LADIES' WHITEWEAR.

THIS SEASON'S GOODS.

—AT—
JOHN J. WEDDALL'S.
Feb. 16th, 1885.

DO YOU WEAR... PANTS?

IF SO WE CAN FIT YOU.

We have them as long as 36 in. leg.
We have them as short as 29 "
We have them as big as 46 in. waist.
We have them as small as 30 "

WE HAVE 500 PAIRS TO SELECT FROM.

We can give you any price.

We can sell you pants cheaper than any other house in the trade.

OAK HALL, 276 Queen street.

Housekeepers

Now is the time to Select Your

Carpets, Oilcloths, and Lace Curtains.

We have a Large Variety to choose from and prices to suit everybody.

All Wool Art Squares, sizes 3 x 3, 3 x 3 1-2, 4 x 4, 4 x 4 1-2 yards. Axminster Rugs, 25 different patterns of rugs to choose from. Prices from 35c to \$5.00. White Sheetings 8 x 4, 9 x 4, 10 x 4, widths, Circular Pillow Cottons, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inch widths. Table Linens, Napkins, and Towellings.

DEVER BROTHERS.

DO YOU SLEEP WELL?

A NICE LOT OF...
Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs

And all Kinds of Furniture Selling Low.

JOHN G. ADAMS,
Undertaker and Furniture Dealer, next above Queen Hotel.

The Ladies' Friend.

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The Cleanser will wash thoroughly any kind of clothes; and effects a great saving in time, labor and wear and tear. A number are now in use in the city and country and are giving perfect satisfaction. It will cost nothing to prove the machine; and we would prefer letting it out on approbation before selling.

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In order to introduce the
HYDRAULIC CLOTHES CLEANSER.

For which we have the agency for five counties, we make the following offer: We will send a Cleanser to any responsible person who wishes to try it, give them directions how to use it, and leave it with them for two weeks. If they do not then wish to keep it, it can be returned to us.

The Cleanser will wash thoroughly any kind of clothes; and effects a great saving in time, labor and wear and tear. A number are now in use in the city and country and

POETRY.

MEMORY'S PICTURE.

Only a flower-sprinkled meadow,
With a stream running down to the sea,
And a sweet, girlish face, half in shadow,
In memory bringing to me.

SELECT STORY.

AN UNBROKEN PROMISE.

A CASTAWAY.

PART I.

CHAPTER VIII.

In her own room at last, with the door
locked, her hot, heavy clothes thrown
aside, and a light dressing-gown draped
in their place. There she sat, resting
at the dressing table, her hair thrown back
over her shoulders, and her chin seated
on her hand. The time was now arrived
when she could think it all out, the time
that she longed for during her weary
walk homeward up the Dampington road.

cheeks, there was a wild, restless look
in her large brown eyes, and her lips, ordinarily
so soft and mobile, were set and
rigid.
"Wh should I be solitary?" she broke
forth, rising herself on her elbow, and
gazing eagerly before her. "Why should
he be all the triumph and mine all the
misery? Why, while he creates a fresh
life for himself, should I settle down in
apathetic wretchedness and dull despair?
He said, truly enough, that our secret was
our own, that our marriage was known to
not one; and that when he decided upon
it, it would be just as though it had never
happened. It was known but to ourselves
and to two others, hired witnesses, whom
in no human probability I shall ever come across.
What is to prevent me, then, from shaking
myself free from the shackles, and seeing
whether in life there is not yet some hap-
piness in store for me? What is to pre-
vent? My conscience? Duty? The duty
I owe to Philip Vane would sit lightly
enough upon me; and is it not his wish?
'I will never interfere with your plans
and projects, be they what they may,' he
swore that, and he will keep his word,
only too thankful to lay hold of any act
of mine which would tend to further
engagement and ratify the separation be-
tween us.
'And here is Gerald, whose only
thought is to take me to his heart, and
make me his wife, who, hard-worked as
he is at the theatre, has been devoting
his extra hours in labor to gain a position
which he could consider worthy to offer
me, and who is steeped to the lips not
merely in patient devotion to me, but in
the desire to rid me of the burden which
I now have to bear, and to render life
smooth and easy to me.
'Gerald Hardinge's wife! He asked
me to become so at once, why should I
refuse? I am older than he is, it is true,
and my youth has been passed in toil,
and, to a certain extent in privation.
But,' she added, stopping before the
glass, and again surveying her features
in it, 'I do not think I show the traces of
it. I do not think I speak dissipatedly,
as Heaven knows I feel, there are many
who are better or more attractive-
looking, however much my beauty may
have palled on Philip Vane.
'Gerald Hardinge's wife! Could I re-
turn the love he gives me? My capaci-
ties of loving have never been put to
any severe test; it was that silly admira-
tion of a good looking face and specious
manner which led me to like Philip
Vane; the idiotic folly of a school-girl,
which, rather than the color of a man's
eyes or the shape of his nose; but I
doubt whether there was much question
of love in the matter. I was silly, fasci-
nated by him in the first few days of our
married life; I remember I showed it as
much as he would let me, but that is so
far off that it seems like a dream. Since
then I have been almost constantly sepa-
rated from him; and when we have met
there has been no question of love be-
tween us, certainly none shown, even of
regard, on his part. I wonder whether
I have ever possessed the faculty of lov-
ing, and if so, whether it has died out?
I think I can answer that question,' she
said, smiling gravely. 'Last night, when
Gerald's arm was round me holding me
closely to him, when his face was bend-
ing close to mine, when I felt his soft
breath on my cheek, and saw the love-
light trembling and fading in his eyes, a
shiver ran through me from head to foot,
and my soul yearned towards him with a
passion hitherto strange to it. Ah, why,'
she cried, clasping her hands above her
head, 'why should my life be solitary
and blank? Why should this wealth
of love which I possess be thus wasted?
Why should I not solace what remains to
me of my youth, and give up such
beauty as I still possess to him who
prizes it so dearly? I cannot, I will not,
let slip this chance which is offered me
so opportunely. I will write a line to
Gerald telling him that I accept his offer,
and am only impatient to call myself his
wife, and thus at the same time I will
gratify my love for him, and my revenge
on Philip Vane.
The scarlet spot on her cheek burned
more brightly than before, and the light
was still in her eyes; but the muscle of
her mouth, instead of being rigid and set,
were moving involuntarily, and her lips
were full and humid.
And that way she, to strike his kind
and trusting heart a blow, coming
from her hand, would numb and paraly-
ze his action, and prevent its ever again
thriving in response to hers. She was
to be cruel only to be kind; and must be
content to pass as cold and heartless in
Gerald's eyes, rather than let him know
her for what she really was. Knowing
Gerald as Madge did, she never doubted
for an instant that he would refuse to
take from her lips any denial which was
dictated by prudence or policy, and that
the only method by which she could be
restrained from further pursuit, would be
by touching his pride. That must be
done, no matter at what cost to her-
self; wittingly and knowingly, she must
degrade herself in the sight of the man
who so loved her, and had just asked per-
mission to dedicate his life to her.
So she sat down to do it. Then, spread
out before her, lay the paper, which was
to have borne his signatures to her side,
whereon was to have been written her
acceptance of his offer. She thought of
all this, and the pen which she had taken
up, dropped again from her fingers. Ah,
surely the task was too cruel, the self-
imposed burden too heavy for her to bear!
She could not do—she could not do it!
And Madge hid her face in her hands,
and the bitter tears burst forth again.
When the paroxysm was over, she rose
and bathed her face, and once more re-
turned to the table. Then, stopping for
some time to try and get more command
over her trembling fingers, to try and
still the audible beating of her heart, to
try and find words in which her meaning
might be, with as little harshness as pos-
sible, expressed, she wrote the following
letter:
'MY DEAR GERALD,
If you have ever had any kind feel-
ing for me, and I know you have, Gerald;
you will need it all when you read this.
What I write now is ought to have said to
you last night, if not before. No, not be-
fore, for up till last night I had only
looked upon what you have said to me
from time to time as so much boyish
nonsense, not to be thought of seriously
by either of us.
'What I write now is, Gerald, there will
come a time when you will consider youth
a thing not to be ashamed of—that most
boys admire women older than them-
selves; and there was a greater reason
for your liking me, as we have been togeth-
er so much together, and there are many
people—in the company, at least, I mean;
with whom you have much in common.
I have always, as you will remember,
Gerald, endeavored to stop you when
you were going to say anything definite
to me; I have always refused to give you
any definite answer, on the plea that it
would be sufficient to ask me for one
when you were in a position to speak
seriously to me. Last night you told me
that time had now arrived, and it is my
duty therefore to speak definitely to you.
'Gerald, I cannot be your wife. I
must not be to you what I have been
—a chosen companion, a woman in
whose society you have been happy! In
saying this, I am not hard nor worldly.

that when you buy Scott's Emulsion
you are not getting a secret
mixture containing worthless or
harmful drugs.
Scott's Emulsion cannot be secret
for an analysis reveals all there
is in it. Consequently the endorse-
ment of the medical world means
something.
'But my chief reason for writing to
you is to tell you that I am no longer
free that I have for some time been en-
gaged to be married to a gentleman who
now claims my promise. I ought to have
told you this last night, Gerald, but I was
overcome by the extra fatigue which I had
undergone during the past week, and my
dream of the annoyance which I knew
my answer would give was too much for
me, so I wrote it to you instead. You
must try and not think very badly of me
for not telling you before. I had my
reasons, reasons which I cannot explain,
but may be able to do so some day. I
am going in here from this at once, and am
to be married very shortly. Good-bye,
Gerald! God bless you! Most kindly I
shall never meet again, but I shall always
think gratefully of the kindness you have
shown to me, and pray for your welfare.
Once more, good-bye!
Yours sincerely,
MARGARET PIERREPONT.'
It was finished at last, after many alter-
ations and much delay. As Madge read
it over she said to herself, 'this is doing
evil that good may come of it; may
God forgive me this bitter, bitter lie!'
Then she folded the letter, addressed it,
put it in her blotting-book, and went in-
to her bed-room.
The sun had risen by this time and was
pouring in through the thin white cur-
tains. Madge stepped softly up to the
bed, and could not help noticing Rose's
delicate beauty as she lay with her face
upturned and her head resting on one of
her arms.
'Too delicate and too sensitive to do
much in the great battle of life,' said
Madge, as she bent over her. 'Poor
little flower, it's lucky she has me to
stand between her and the rough wind
outside. Smiling in her sleep, too,' she
added, after a moment's pause; 'it seems
a shame to rouse her from a pleasant
dream to the dull realities of packing and
departure, but the time grows short, and
we must rush to do it.'
Then she touched her sister lightly on
the shoulder, and the girl awoke and sat
up in bed, looking before her with large
eyes full of surprise.
'What is it, Madge?' she cried. 'What
has made you awake so early? I am gen-
erally up long before you; and your eyes
are all red and swollen too. I don't
believe you have been to bed all night.
What is the matter?'
'No dear,' said the elder sister, quietly,
'there is nothing the matter with you.
I must get up at once and pack your own
things, and help me to pack mine; we
are going away.'
'When?'
'Now directly, by the seven o'clock
train. We are scarcely time for our
packing and our breakfast.'
'But where are we going to, Madge,
and why?'
'I don't know yet, dear, where, though
probably we shall stop first at Springside;
and as for why, Rose, the answer is, be-
cause I wish it.'
TO BE CONTINUED.

I have no doubt of your success in life,
and I know that, should you continue to
think as you do at present, your pleasure
in that success would be doubled if it
were shared by me. Should you continue
to think? Ah, that is one point, Gerald!
You have not seen enough of the world
to know your own mind, and the woman
whom you worship now, might seem very
homely and very dull to you in a few
years' time!
'But my chief reason for writing to
you is to tell you that I am no longer
free that I have for some time been en-
gaged to be married to a gentleman who
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ELSA'S DISTRESS.
Lady Visitor—Elsa, dear, you look the
very picture of despair! Something dread-
ful must have happened—what is it?
Elsa—Ha! just fancy, I hardly dare
tell you. My intended, the wretch, has
gone and joined—the Bachelor's club.
The sight or smell of food sometimes
sickens you, that because you are equal-
ly sick of placing yourself on an equality
with the people—in the company, at least, I mean;
with whom you have much in common.
I have always, as you will remember,
Gerald, endeavored to stop you when
you were going to say anything definite
to me; I have always refused to give you
any definite answer, on the plea that it
would be sufficient to ask me for one
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'Gerald, I cannot be your wife. I
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—a chosen companion, a woman in
whose society you have been happy! In
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