

The Reporter

AND FREDERICTON ADVERTISER

Herman H. Pitts,
Editor and Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, N. B., WEDNESDAY DECEMBER 23, 1891

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Glossy Sheen

And vigorous growth, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for keeping the scalp clean, cool and healthy. It restores to faded and gray hair the original color and beauty, prevents baldness, and imparts to the hair a silky texture and a lasting and delicate fragrance. The most elegant and economical dressing in the market; no toilet is complete without Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"My wife believes that the money spent for Ayer's Hair Vigor was the best investment she ever made. It imparts a soft

And Silky Texture

to the hair, and gives much satisfaction."—J. A. Adams, St. Augustine, Texas.

"After using a number of other preparations without any satisfactory result, I find that Ayer's Hair Vigor is causing my hair to grow."—A. J. Osment, General Merchant, Indian Head, N. W. T.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is the only preparation I could ever find to remove dandruff, cure itching humors, and prevent loss of hair. I confidently recommend it."—J. C. Butler, Spencer, Mass.

Result From Using

"Ayer's Hair Vigor WILL PREVENT premature loss of hair and when so lost will stimulate a new growth. I have used the preparation for those purposes and know whereof I affirm."—A. Lacombe, Opelousas, La.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Black Jordan & Bliss,

Barrister Notaries, etc.,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Solicitors Bank Nova Scotia

JOHN BLACK.

DANIEL JORDAN
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Christmas Trade.

Tennant Davies & Co

We are showing a fine assortment
of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN—

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK TIES, SCARFS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, MUFFLERS,
GLOVES, MITTS, FUR CAPS,
FUR COATS, &c., &c.

TENNANT, DAVIES & CO.,

202 Queen Street, Fredericton.

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Tea Services, Tete-a-Tete Sets, Dessert
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Waiters, Castors, Cruets,
Butter Coolers, Cake
Baskets, Berry and
Fruit Dishes,

NAPKIN RINGS,

Butter Knives, Sugar Shells, Spoon
Holders, Spoons, Knives & Forks,
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Berry Spoons, Pie Knives,
Cream and Sugar Sets,
Card Receivers, Cups
and Saucers, Mugs,
Salt and Pepper
Boxes,

Syrup Jars,
Biscuit Jars, Bake Dishes, etc. etc.

Don't forget the place. Nearly
opposite City Hall.

R. BLACKMER.

New Brunswick Reporter,

ESTABLISHED IN 1844.

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Printing Office, York Street, Fredericton.

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When charged by the line 10 cents for first
insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent in-
sertion.

Persons desiring to advertise for 3 months
or a year will be made a special rate.

HERMAN H. PITTS,
Publisher and Proprietor

New Brunswick Reporter.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891.

HON. MR. FOSTER addressed a
large gathering in the Mechanics Insti-
tute, St. John, last Tuesday evening on
the question of the day. He was well
received, and the speech is reported as
being one of his best efforts.

ON MONDAY night the new Quebec
Government was announced. It is com-
posed as follows:—Hon. C. B. De-
Boucherville, premier and president of
the council; Hon. T. C. Casgrain, at-
torney general; Hon. J. S. Hall, treas-
urer; Hon. E. J. Fiinn, commissioner
of crown lands; Hon. G. A. Nantel,
commissioner of public works; Hon.
Louis Beaubien, commissioner of agri-
culture; Hon. L. P. Pelletier, provincial
secretary; Hon. L. R. Masson, Hon. L.
O. Taillon, Hon. J. Mackintosh, minis-
ters without portfolio.

Christmas.

Before the REPORTER reaches our
readers again, there will have been cele-
brated in the homes all over the world
the anniversary of God's wonderful gift
to man of His only Son. Loud anthems
will have risen in praise of the birth in
the lowly manger of the Saviour of
men. Hearts will rejoice, and will
beat with a quicker and warmer pulsa-
tion as hand has grasped hand, kindly
loving greetings have been passed, and
tokens of fond remembrance been
interchanged.

Premier Mercier Dismissed.

Things have come to a focus political-
ly speaking, in the Province of Quebec.
The Mercier Government have been dis-
missed by Lieut. Governor Angers.
After considerable delay the commission
appointed to investigate the alleged
irregularities regarding certain payments
in the Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter
presented an interim report to Gover-
nor Angers, who at once dismissed the
ministry and called upon other gentle-
men in the House to form a govern-
ment. The result of this action on the
part of the governor was to create in-
tense excitement in the province, and
already preparations are being made for
a general election.

It is considered in some circles that
the action of Governor Angers in thus
summarily dismissing the ministry was
an over handed piece of business, and
that he should have dissolved the House,
and let the people do the dismissing.
This would have been very much after
the desire of Mercier, who would then
have gone to the people with all the
prestige of Premier, now he goes as
leader of the opposition.

No one has any doubt of the fact that
Mercier has been guilty of the charges
made against him, and that with his
hench men he has been deliberately mis-
appropriating the funds of that province,
but there is grave doubts in the minds
of a good many as to how the result of
the elections will turn. Will Mercier
be returned with as strong a following
as now? Will the people of that pro-
vince, in face of the report of the Royal
Commission vote into power these men
who have been spending immense sums
of the country to keep themselves in
power and for their private uses? What
will be the end of it all if they do?

A good deal depends on the action of
the clergy. If the Roman Catholic
clergy again support his party he will
undoubtedly be returned notwithstanding
the undeniable boodling. It is de-
cidedly an interesting situation of affairs.

Farms and Farmers.

A good deal is being written in some
of the Toronto papers, as well as those
here in the east, about the condition of
the farms and of the farmers. It is
being shown, or it is tried to be shown
that the farmers of Canada are in a
much more desirable condition, and that
the farms are better than those across
the line. Underneath the argument of
course there is more or less of a political
design, and that is to show that no ad-
vantage would accrue to the farmers of
Canada if such a thing as unrestricted
reciprocity was to be obtained.

Regarding the condition of the farms
in the eastern states it cannot but be
conceded that as a whole they are in a
bad way, and being rapidly abandoned.
A recent catalogue issued by the State
of Massachusetts, states authoritatively
that there are 906 abandoned farms in
that state, and a peculiar thing about
these is the large number of acres to
each farm on an average. There are
about 86 acres to each of the farms the
soil of which is generally fertile. The
value of those farms with buildings on
them is averaged at \$894. Those with-
out buildings at \$561. The evidence
further goes to show that the much
written of N-w England character, and
home life, prosperity and comfort, has
been steadily diminishing. The competi-
tion of the Western States, and the
vast prairie farms, are driving the eastern
farmer to the west or to the cities, and
thus the life blood of the rural districts
is being gradually absorbed by the cities.
It is pointed out that the margin of
profit is in these 900 odd cases become a
loss which the farmer has endured as
long as possible and then abandoned the
homestead and his livelihood, to drift
either into the cities or to the west to
begin life anew.

The State of Massachusetts is not
alone in this abandoning of farms, and
diminution of the profit of the farmer.
Governor Campbell in summing up the
position of Ohio in this connection a
few weeks ago said:

"According to the Republican State
Board of Equalization during the last
ten years the farm lands in Ohio have
depreciated \$98,000,000 upon assess-
ment of one-half the actual value of the
land. Where has the value gone? Have
you got it? Is there a farmer present
better off than he was in 1880? (Several
voices, 'No, no.') Not one farmer in a
thousand is as well off to-day as he was
in 1880. You have lost \$200,000,000
in the value of your lands and build-
ings."

Governor Boses of Iowa, who was re-
elected by a very large majority last
month, may be also allowed to contri-
bute his quota to the consideration of
the farmer's position in the Great Re-
public:

"It is estimated by those making
these reports that the cost of producing
an acre of corn ready for market is \$8;
that the average crop for five years has
been 33½ bushels, and statistics show
that the average price of this corn in
our local markets, soon after harvest,
during such period has been 22 cents
per bushel, making the entire value of
the crop when harvested \$7.33, or 67
cents less than the actual cost of pro-
duction at market rates of labor."

"The American farmer is thus proved,
out of the mouth of his own leaders and
by indisputable facts, to be in a decided-
ly unenviable position. He is known
to be suffering from the remorseless
exactions of a collection of combines,
such as the Canadian agriculturist can
hardly conceive or understand, and if
we are to believe competent writers and
speakers, he bears at the present mo-
ment a burden of \$9,000,000,000 of
mortgage indebtedness. Are we in any
such difficulty? The answer will be a
widespread and energetic negative.

The Royal Commission Reports.

MERCIER HAS TO GO.

The following is a part of the document
presented by the majority of the judges in
the matter of the Quebec scandals:

"The serious illness of the President of
the Commission rendering absolutely im-
possible for an indefinite time his con-
currence in the drawing up of the report
we were compelled to suspend that report.
However, we understand Your Honor has
the right to be informed as soon as possible,
in the public interest, of the result of our
deliberations. His Honor Judge Jette has
apprised your honor that his state of health
rendered it impossible for him to partici-
pate in any report for the present. Con-
scious of the grave responsibility assumed
by us in accepting the difficult charge which
we undertook we believe that it is strict
for us, under the circumstances, to trans-
mit to you, without further delay, the
summary conclusions at which we have ar-
rived, without comment, however; reserv-
ing such for final report.

Judge Baby and Davidson then con-
tinued: "Both McDonald and Armstrong
were persuaded that Pacaud's intervention
was necessary for them to succeed. The
bargain entered into between Armstrong
and Pacaud about March 19th, 1881, by
which the sum of \$100,000 was promised
and afterwards paid to Pacaud was fraudu-
lent and contrary to public order, and an
audacious expropriation of the provincial
treasury, and was effected under a pretext
wearing all outward appearance of plausi-
bility. When orders in council were passed
and letters of credit issued the council
had nothing before them to establish that
the persons with whom they were supposed
to be transacting were legally bound and
obliged to carry out the conditions of the
act."

Referring to the political notes paid by
Pacaud the report says that Mercier and
Langelier, being endorsers, profited by the
payment and never repudiated it.

In conclusion, the commissioners regret
that the important letters between the
Ministers were not produced and read be-
fore the royal commission; that it is not
proved that Mr. Mercier knew of the exist-
ence of the bargain between Armstrong
and Pacaud, and that gentleman declares
that he benefited in no way thereby.
Messrs. Ross, Shehyn, Boyer and Duhamel
derived no advantage thereby.

GOV. ANGERS TO MR. MERCIER.

Lieutenant Governor Angers, comment-
ing on the report, addresses Mr. Mercier
thus:

SIR,—The statement you made to me in
the ministerial explanations that the govern-
ment's actions were perfectly honorable
and in the public interest, and that the
negotiations between the govt. and the
company were carried out in the most
regular and most honorable manner possi-
ble and from a business standpoint only,
that nothing occurred, directly or indirect-
ly, which could give rise to suspicions on
the character of the company as regards the
ministry, all these statements as well as the
justification which you have attempted of
the conduct of the ministry, lose their
value in the face of the foregoing. The
above report, the carelessness, and the
illegalities of the action of the ministry as
marked by the facts and circumstances
which preceded, accompanied, led to and
followed its action in the issue of letters of
credit to the amount of \$175,000 in viola-
tion of the treasury, without the sanction
of the Lieutenant Governor and to the in-
jury of the public credit, the malversation
and diversion of the sum of \$175,000 from
its legislative distinction, the payment
made to Mr. Armstrong to whom nothing
was due, by the government or by the
company in money, the sharing of the
\$100,000 levied from Mr. Armstrong, and
the use made thereof to pay the debts of
several of the ministers and to subsidize
several members supporting the cabinet,
the contradictions in evidence and the
ministerial explanations, the silence of
those explanations in regard to certain
facts of extreme gravity to some ministers
(as the whole is proved and established by
the investigations) force upon me the con-
viction that

THE MINISTRY IS NOT IN A POSITION TO AD-
VISE

the representative of the crown wisely, dis-
interestedly and faithful. In the face of
the persistence of the ministry to remain
in office, notwithstanding the carelessness
and illegalities of its action, and the facts
established by the investigation, there only
remains for me, under the circumstances,

in order to protect the dignity of the crown
and as safeguard to the honor and interests
of the province now in danger, to take the
constitutional remedy of withdrawing from
you my confidence, and to relieve you from
your functions as advisers of the repre-
sentative of the crown and members of the
executive council. Wherefore, sir, I with-
draw my confidence from you and relieve
you and your colleagues from your func-
tions as advisers of the crown and mem-
bers of the executive council of the pro-
vince of Quebec.

Died in the West.

The sorrowful intelligence reached here on
Thursday evening last that Hon. C. P.
Brown of Winnipeg and a native of York
County had died in that city that morning
of pneumonia. Mr. Brown was well known
in this city where in his early years he at-
tended school. He was in his 43 year,
his sickness was very brief, and the
news was a great surprise to the community.
Mr. Brown was well known throughout the
county. He was a brother of Mr. Nelson
Brown who graduated last year from the
University, and also a brother of ex-council-
lor Geo. Brown of Southampton. His
mother is alive and living on the old home-
stead. He was born at Southampton on
the 15th of November, 1848. He received
a common school education in his native
parish, after which he came to Fredericton
and completed his more advanced studies.
He also attended the then training school
during Prof. Crockett's time. Mr. Brown
made civil engineering his special duty,
and believing the Canadian north west a
profitable field for him went out there long
before the era of the great boom. He
soon acquired considerable means in the
north-west. In 1874 he married Miss
Emma Davidson, of Manitoba. He after-
wards went into politics, where his abilities
were soon recognized by the people. He
was called to the executive council of
Manitoba, and appointed provincial secre-
tary in 1878; and the following year he
became Minister of Public Works, which
office he held until the defeat of the Norquy
government by the opposition led by the
present Premier Greenway. It was Mr.
Brown who secured the legislation to divide
Manitoba into counties. His death will be
heard with deep regret by a large circle of
relatives, friends and admirers.

A Distressing Case.

DRIVEN OUT OF RUSSIA, ORDERED TO LEAVE
GERMANY AND BARRED FROM AMERICA.

There is a man, with his family at the
barge office, New York, recently who is
veritably without a country. He was
driven out of Russia, ordered to leave Ger-
many, and has been refused an asylum here.
He is David Kaslawetzki, a Russian Jew,
36 years old, strong and healthy. His
wife, Rachel, is 30 years old, and they
have five children. He inherited a good-
sized farm at Ricon, near Kief, Russia,
from his father, and by his industry and
thrift added to it and became one of the
richest farmers in the colony. Recently
the Government agent at Kief confiscated
his farm and ordered him and his family to
leave the country. He endeavored to sell
his household goods but before he could do
so the agent confiscated them and ordered
him to leave Russia within 24 hours. With
only 200 roubles in his possession, the exile
fled with his family to Germany. The
German officials ordered him to leave that
country, as Russian subjects would not be
allowed to remain there. The unfortunate
family had barely sufficient money to pay
their passage to this country and they
landed here penniless. Gen. O'Berne
ordered that the Kaslawetzkis be not per-
mitted to land, and that they be shipped
back to the country whence they came, as
they are liable to become public charges.
Kaslawetzki has a sister in Philadelphia
who he thinks would take care of him until
he got work, but he will not be allowed to
go there.

The Times says Russel Sage's nephew
and heir, Russell Sage, jr., a man 50 years
old, is seriously ill from nervous prostra-
tion resulting from the bomb-throwing in
his uncle's office.

As a result of the breaking off of diplo-
matic relations between France and Bul-
garia, growing out of the expulsion of
Chadovine, the French newspaper corres-
pondent. France has closed his consulates
in Bulgaria. The Bulgarian minister of
finance has gone to Vienna to negotiate a
loan for the purpose of strengthening the
army. The garrisons at Routschouk and
Phillippopolis have been largely increased.