

The Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, Proprietor.

FREDERICTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1886.

VOL. II, NO. 44

Professional Cards.

JAS. T. SHARKEY,
BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.
Editor for the Canadian Reporting and Collecting Association
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 17, 1885-1886-1887

WILLIAM WILSON,
SECRETARY-TREASURER, YORK,
BARRISTER
FREDERICTON, N. B.
Sept. 10, 1885-1886-1887

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
URBN ST. - FREDERICTON

J. H. BARRY,
BARRISTER-AT-LAW,
CONVEYANCER, &c.
OFFICE - FISHER'S BUILDING, Up-Store.

G. D. CARTER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FREDERICTON.

H. D. CURRIE, D. D. S.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
First Floor Below People's Bank, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Dr. McLEARN,
Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE: CARLETON STREET,
"NEXT ABOVE R. H. BARNES'S OFFICE."
At Barker House after 9 p. m.
Fredericton, Jan. 20th, 1886.

QUEEN HOTEL,
Fredericton, N. B.
J. A. Edwards,
PROPRIETOR.

Barker House,
QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

Extensive Improvements
Completed,
making hotel one of the best in the province.

FRED E. COLEMAN,
Proprietor
Barker House Stables.

COACHES AND CARRIAGES
Furnished with all possible despatch.

Horses Boarded
At Moderate Terms

JOHN B. ORR,
PROPRIETOR.
Fredericton, Sept. 17, 1885-1886-1887

LOOK HERE !!

Celluloid
Collars & Cuffs.

We have in Stock All Sizes in the above Goods cheap.

C. H. THOMAS & CO.,
mar. 31

Business Cards.

Kelly & Murphy,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CARRIAGES
AND
SLEIGHS.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Old Carriages Bought and Sold and Exchanged for New.

FACTORY:
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND,
N. B.
JOHN, N. B.
J. KELLY,
O. MURPHY
July 11, 1885-1886-1887

F. J. McCausland,
Just Received
A Very Large Assortment of
New, Thick
Watch Crystals

which I will sell and adjust in watches at very reasonable prices.
Opposite Normal School,
Next door below J. N. Waddell's,
Nov. 5, 1885-1886-1887

T. W. GREGORY,
ENGRAVER, &c.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.

Queen Street
Fredericton, Nov. 7, 1885.

This space is reserved for
R. C. MACREDIE,
PLUMBER, GAS-FITTER
and TIN-SMITH.
Queen Street.

ESTABLISHED 1832.
J. McGOULDICK,
T. J. MONTAGUE,
John McGouldrick & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
Ingot Copper, Pig Iron, Scrap
Iron, Old Metals, Paper Stock,
Woolen Mill Supplies, &c.

Office, 141 Mill Street; Store, 105 to 111 Mill Street, Portland, N. B.

BUYING AGENTS
SPRINGDALE PAPER MILLS
Sept. 24-1886

NEW STORE.
Just Opened:
1886. 1886

Lace Curtains,
Cretonne Fringes,
Cretonnes,
Knit Gloves.

J. Haslin.
Fredericton, Apr. 17, 1886.

TEA. TEA. TEA.

COFFEE. COFFEE. COFFEE.

If you want a good cup of Tea or Coffee you can get the right article at a reasonable price, at

YERXA & YERXA'S.

Price of our Black English Teas, from 20 cts to 45 per lb.; Best Formosa Oolong 50 cts, Best Japan, 60 cts.
Coffee, from 15 cts up to 35. We sell Chase & Sanborne's Standard Java.

We are still selling Molasses at the old price, 35 cts per gal. FISH—We have a fine lot of Bay Herring at \$1.50 per half Bbl.

YERXA & YERXA, Two Doors Above People's Bank.
Feb. 10, 1886.

Auction Sales.
JOHN WOODWARD.
Auctioneer.

Office and Sales Room,
Boy's Block, Queen St.

SALES OF FURNITURE at Rooms or Residence
N. B. Stocks of Goods, of all kinds, Bedsteads, Cook, Bedstead, Horses, Harness, Carriages, &c. Cash advances on goods placed with me for sale. Young merchants a special feature of the business. All transactions confidential. I am prepared to attend to sales in city or country.

JOHN WOODWARD,
Auctioneer.
Fredericton, May 5th, 1885.

AUCTIONEER'S NOTICE.
THE UNDERSIGNED is prepared to attend to AUCTION SALES of all kinds.

Sales of Furniture at residences or otherwise—General Merchandise—Real Estate—Equity and Mortgage sales—Houses—Horses—Carriages &c., &c.

CHARGES MODERATE.
BUSINESS CONFIDENTIAL.
RETURNS PROMPT.

Can be found at Residence (over Messrs Gregory and Blair's office) Queen Street, next below Queen Hotel, or at Legislative Library.

H. G. C. WETMORE,
Auctioneer.
N. B. Having a Commission from the Government, and License from City and County, I can auction anywhere in York County.
May 2, 1885.

AGENTS FOR
MICHELL, VANCE & CO., NEW YORK, GAS FIXTURES

G. & E. Blake,
PLUMBERS
AND
Gas Fitters,
177 UNION STREET,
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Drain Pipe, Tile Pipe, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead and Pumps.
Water and Gas Fittings always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up in the most approved manner.

Estimates Furnished.
Country Work a Specialty.
July 11, 1885-1886-1887

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
AND
CIGARS

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.

April 18, 1885.
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE PATENT
Dubar Shingle Machine,
which took First Prize at the Dominion Centennial Exhibition at St. John.

STREAM ENGINES, MACHINISTS' TOOLS
AND
Agricultural Implements a Specialty.

Received the only Diploma on MOWERS and RAKES granted at the Provincial Exhibition, St. John, 1885, and also at the Dominion Centennial, 1885.

Post Office Box 164.
Telegraphic address, M. F. T. & A.
Fredericton, N. B.

"Golden Fleece."
BARGAINS
—IN—
JACKET & ULSTER CLOTHS.

The Subscriber has on hand a Large Stock of
LADIES' JACKET & MANTLE CLOTHS
In Colored and Black for Winter wear, which he intends to dispose of
AT HALF PRICE.
Parties desiring an article of this kind will find it to their advantage to call at the
"GOLDEN FLEECE."
Also, a lot of
Ladies' Jackets, ULSTERS
Knit Vests
HALF PRICE.
T. A. SHARKEY.
Fredericton, Oct. 24, 1885.

OPENED TO DAY
MARCH 9th, 1886.

1 BBL. MIXED PICKLES.
1 BBL. CUCUMBER PICKLES.
1 " FRESH BAKED PEAS.
1 " DRIED GREEN PEAS.
1 " PLATE BEEF.
1 " UNBREAKABLE CHIMNEYS.
2 CASES EVAPORATED APPLES.
1 " PRUNE.
1 " PO-TED HAM.
1 FRUIT CHOICE DATES.
Also always in stock,
CANNED GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
FOR SALE LOW:
Fresh Herring and Cod-fish,
Boneless Cod-fish and Haddies,
Spiced Bacon and S. C. Hams,
Apples and Grapes,
25 BBL. BALDWIN,
10 BBL. BISHOP PIPPINS,
2 KEBS CH ICE GRAPES.
W. R. LOGAN,
Queen St., Fredericton.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.
You are allowed a Free Trial of thirty days of the use of Dr. Barry's Celebrated "Vitality Balm," with Electric Scepter Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of Nervous Debility, of all its forms, and all its attendant troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete instructions for the use of the Scepter and Balm, and full guarantee to risk no money. Illustrated pamphlet in sealed envelope, sent free on application.

VITALITY BALM CO., Marshall, Mich.

Miss Annie Louise Lugin,
TEACHER OF
MUSIC.
(Pupil of Madame de Angelis, Boston.)
TERMS: 20 LESSONS, - \$7.00.
RESIDENCE—Corner York and Brunswick Streets, Fredericton.
Fredericton, May 9, 1885.

Hand Bags!
LATEST DESIGNS AT
GEO. W. SCHLEYER'S Novelty Store,
Apr. 14. OPP. NORMAL SCHOOL

M. Hanlon
BOOTS, SHOES
And everything in his line, at MODERATE RATES.
REPAIRING Promptly Attended to.

M. HANLON,
REGENT STREET, Fredericton, N. B.
From March 20—3m.

WILEY'S
DRUG STORE.

WARNER'S
SAFE CURE,
WARNER'S
DIABETES CURE,
WARNER'S
RHEUMATIC CURE,
WARNER'S
5 Cross
DIAMOND DYES!

Just Received at
WILEY'S Drug Store
Opposite Normal School,
Queen St. - Fredericton

JOHN M. WILEY.
CONSUMPTION.
Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto

Look Here!
1886] Spring and Summer. 1886
NEW AND TASTY
NECK WEAR
In all the New Styles and Colors. Our own make.
C. H. THOMAS & CO.
Neck-Wear Manufacturers.

THE ARMY CHARIOT ROLL.

Blood and Fire Meetings in the New Salvation Temple at Toronto.
Toronto, April 25.—The three thousand persons, more or less, who crowded into the Salvation Army Temple on Saturday evening when it was first opened to the public, were delighted by its adaptability for the purpose for which it was constructed. It is commodious, seating it is said, 2,500 people; well lighted with central gasoliers under a ventilator which is useful as well as ornamental; the prevailing colors are red, blue, and yellow with white stripes. The matched deal ceiling is painted a French grey, with wide edman border, being relieved with four triangular ventilators bordered with heavy mouldings striped with red, blue, yellow, and white. Seats in tiers rise up from a comparatively small central level plain in the centre of the floor of the temple enclosing it. The rear of this circle is reserved for the army. At this place the seats slope down to a platform on which stands a piano, and where the speakers take their place. At the part of the building facing this platform is a long gallery. Thus the speakers are backed by the army, and have immediately in front those seated in the comparatively small parlour of level floor, flanked with rows of spectators on elevated seats, while at the far end of the room is the gallery rising from the floor and a large one above it. The speaker commands every eye in the house except those of his troops, and as the habit of the Army leaders is to turn quickly to the rear when calling for assent or volleys, every person in the room is controlled by him. The audience which gathered on the occasion was representative of the religious sentiment of Toronto. Every religious denomination was represented, and probably every church. There were fine looking men and earnest looking women. The feeling of mere curiosity was not the predominant one, but rather one of earnest enquiry as to the volume of this movement which is so rapidly growing in extent and influence.

Resources of New Brunswick.
Toronto Globe.]

A pamphlet entitled "New Brunswick, (Canada): Its Resources, Progress, and Advantages," by Charles H. Lagin, A. B., secretary of the N. B. board of agriculture, published by authority of the government of New Brunswick, gives an interesting account of the growth, progress, and present condition of that province and of its principal industries.

The total area of the province is 17,393,410 acres. Of this much is still covered with wood and a portion is not fitted for agriculture. Across the northern part of the province extends a belt of fertile upland of three million acres, capable of producing two tons of hay or forty bushels of oats to the acre. Of second class land of this description, that is, land capable of producing 11 tons of hay or 30 bushels of oats there is believed to be fully seven million acres. The whole area of arable land is thirteen million acres, and much of the rest is covered by valuable timber. Along all the river extending back for a mile or more in some cases are rich alluvial lands, which, where covered by the spring or autumn freshets, yield heavy crops of hay. In Westernmost large districts, reclaimed from the sea or fertilized by the admission of the heavily laden water of the Bay of Fundy, are of great value.

In many parts of New Brunswick, as in other countries in which the people have engaged in lumbering, fishing, and shipbuilding, farming has not been scientifically pursued, even by all of those who are called farmers. Yet there is abundant evidence to prove that much of the soil is fertile and capable of yielding very heavy crops. A comparison of averages made with those of the States of New York and Ohio some years ago showed that in all kinds of grain, but especially in hay and root crops, the crops were much heavier in New Brunswick than in either of those States.

Wheat, we are told, yields in many places 30, 35, and even 40 bushels to the acre, the weight being in some cases 70 pounds to the bushel. Barley yields from 40 to 60 bushels, averaging from 50 pounds to 60 pounds to the bushel; oats, 40 to 60 bushels averaging from 40 pounds to 47 pounds. Buckwheat, which in some districts is largely cultivated, yields in some cases as much as 60 bushels to the acre. Potatoes as much as 400 bushels, turnips from 700 to 1,000 bushels, and mangels from 600 to 800 bushels, while three to four tons of hay per acre is no uncommon crop. In an agricultural point of view New Brunswick is evidently a country of great possibilities. Much of its best upland is still held by the provincial government. Large tracts are also held by the New Brunswick Railway Company, to whom it was given as a subsidy.

For many years the greater part of the population were engaged in lumbering. The magnificent forests of white pine have almost disappeared. In 1881 the total cut of that wood in square timber was 130,762 cubic feet. Of birch and maple, which are still abundant in some districts, 348,441 feet were cut in the same year, and of tamarac 256,389 feet.

Red pine, oak, elm, 657,400; pine logs to be saved into boards were also cut. Under the heading other timber it is stated that 2,371,061 cubic feet were cut. The total cut, exclusive of square timber, was 225 million superficial feet. The number of saw mills was 478, the number of employees 7,175, the wages paid \$1,243,628, and the value of the product \$5,532,826.

The fisheries have always been a source of profitable employment. Owing to the want of proper regulations and their stringent enforcement, the salmon fishery is much less valuable than it was some years ago. The other fisheries are more extensively prosecuted, and the annual catch has much increased. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, mackerel, herring, gaspereaux, and shad are taken in large quantities on the coast or in the estuaries. Oysters may be cultivated profitably. The lobster fishery increased so rapidly in a few years that there, as in the other maritime provinces, the necessity for some measure to prevent their destruction is already felt. According to the census of 1881 there were 205 vessels, 4,284 boats, and 7,315 men engaged in the fisheries, and the total catch was valued at \$2,300,000. Much more may be done in this direction. Salmon, bass, and snelts are now shipped on ice largely to the United States markets.

Shipbuilding was for many years carried on very largely in all parts of New Brunswick. Up the larger rivers many miles from the sea large vessels were often built, and in every harbor and creek along the coast the sound of the maul was constantly heard. New Brunswick ships attained a high reputation for speed, strength, and general usefulness; and they usually brought good prices. In that province, as elsewhere, there has been a great change. Few vessels are now built for sale. The New Brunswickers are still large ship-owners, and they build their own vessels, chiefly at St. John, but the tonnage built in a year now is scarcely a fourth of what it once was. In consequence of this great change, many towns and villages once prosperous and full of life, are now dull, or even retrogressive.

The people of New Brunswick, and especially the people of St. John, at all times manifested much enterprise and energy in manufactures. Half a century ago they built steamboats and sawmills, manufactured agricultural implements, and when railroads were begun they made their own locomotives. They had a cotton mill in St. John many years before confederation, and tried sugar refining and the making of sewing machines. When the N. P. promised wealth to all who engaged in manufactures cotton mills, some of which are of great size, were built at St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, and at Marysville, York county. A sugar refinery also was built at Moncton. There are several factories, foundries, etc., in various parts of the province. St. John is still the chief manufacturing centre, and although less is done than in former years, the number of hands employed in 1881, including those in the lumber mills, was 5,997; the amount of wages paid was \$1,435,390, and the output was valued at \$7,648,967. The produce of the foundries was valued at \$648,910; cars and locomotives at \$215,500; boots and shoes \$507,519; wrought stone at \$105,064; furniture at \$164,600; soap at \$119,000, and ships at \$414,922.

St. John owned in 1881, 621 sailing vessels and 51 steamers. The total tonnage was 251,136.

Minerals are believed to abound in the province. Coal, iron, manganese, antimony, and copper mines have been worked but no great deposit of coal has yet been discovered, and none of the other mines have yet yielded large profits. There is a great abundance of limestone, granite, and freestone of a superior quality.

Few countries, if any, are in proportion to population better supplied with railroads and the works of construction still proceeds actively.

With all these great advantages the progress of New Brunswick has not been as rapid as could be desired. This is due probably in no small degree to the tendency to move westward, and to the failures in the lumber trade which were so numerous in former years. There is room for a large prosperous population.

According to the census returns the population was in

1824.....74,176.
1854.....119,457.
1860.....156,652.
1871.....193,800.
1881.....252,047.
1871.....285,094.
1881.....321,233.

A SUCCESSFUL RESULT.—Mr. Frank Hendry, writing from Seaford, says: "I purchased one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters to purify my blood. It did purify it, and now I have excellent health." As a blood purifying tonic and system regulator the result of taking B B B is always successful.

JACK FROST CONQUERED.—Although during the cold season "Jack Frost" gets to his work lively, yet Haggard's Yellow Oil beats him in curing chilblains, frost bites, and all their painful effects. It also cures cramp, sore throat, rheumatism, and most painful affections.