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THE GLEANER.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1886.

DOMINION FINANCES.

The Finance Minister states that the revenue of Canada for the year ending 30th June, 1885, was \$35,190,619, and the total expenditure \$35,037,063. This gives a deficit of nearly two millions, but it is clearly inaccurate. Sir Richard Cartwright showed that by charging the various items of expenditure under the proper heads, the real deficit on the year's operations was \$5,100,000. The correctness of Sir Richard's calculations cannot be successfully disputed, and it is a dreadful showing for an administration which was to make an end of deficit for ever. Naturally enough the Finance Minister tries to make everything appear rose-colored, but when he proposes such changes in the tariff as ought, if they do not cause a further falling off in trade, to swell the revenue some five or six millions, at a time when he anticipated receiving \$20,000,000 from the Canada Pacific Railway Company, the effect of his pleasant picture is somewhat marred. In respect to the anticipated return of the Canada Pacific Railway \$20,000,000 loan, it will be time enough to speak more definitely when we know what the arrangements upon this point are to be. At the present low rate of interest the Canada Pacific Railway ought to be able to get what money they want in the English market, and it may be that they are in a position to hand back the loan in cash. It may also be that the proposed return is only in the nature of a new deal. One thing is quite certain. The Canada Pacific Railway people will not hand back \$20,000,000 to the Dominion unless they make something out of the transaction. We are unable at the present time to say what the effect of the tariff changes will be upon business, but it is admitted that they are in the direction of increased taxation.

THE C. T. A. EMPLOYMENT BILL.

A correspondent asks the names of the four members of the Legislature who voted against providing machinery for the enforcement of the Scott Act. They were: Edward L. Wetmore, of York, who said that while he admitted the necessity for such legislation he would oppose it. Michael Adams, of Northumberland, whose high notions of honor will not permit him to vote for a law which will lead to the appointment of "spies." J. F. McManus, of Gloucester, who did not think such legislation was really in the interest of temperance, and John McAdam, of Charlotte. The most vicious opposition was Mr. Wetmore's, who voted against making it compulsory upon the councils to pay the inspector's costs, because he said that if it were left discretionary the act would be killed. His opinion upon this point was not worth much. Many temperance men whose record is beyond doubt, question the expediency of compelling the payment of costs by persons or corporations which have no control over them. It will probably be found necessary to alter the section in question so as to give some one on behalf of the cities, towns or municipalities a control over all proceedings in the Superior Courts. But had the payment of the costs been left discretionary with the councils, the inspectors would have been quite safe when the councils are authorized to appoint officers and pay their costs, if they appoint they must pay.

THE ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. Ellis' bill to abolish the Legislative Council met with a cool reception at the hands of that body. A second reading was refused on motion of Mr. Jones. Only a few members were present and the names were not taken on the division; but three members voted for the second reading, namely, Messrs. Thompson, Flewelling and White. It is generally understood that a Government bill for the abolition of the Council would receive Mr. Barberie's support, and of course it would receive that of the member of the Government, Mr. Harrison. It is said that Mr. Holly would also vote for such a bill, and Mr. Hill is put by some upon the same side. This would give a vote of seven out of eighteen. From the

present appearance of things we should judge that if the Assembly to be elected this summer comes back with a large majority in favor of the abolition of the Council, thereby showing what the popular view is, the accomplishment of this important change will not be long deferred. We think it would not be difficult to name several gentlemen in the Council who will bow gracefully to public opinion in this matter.

MR. ADAMS.

Mr. Michael Adams has no reason to congratulate himself upon the figure he has cut during the present session. His usefulness as a representative, if he ever had any, is utterly gone. We do not deny that he possesses a ready off-handness and a kindly, though sadly unbalanced disposition. But we have to deal with him as a public man, as one who filled an office of high public trust, and who—if the impossible should happen and Mr. Wetmore form a Government—would, no doubt, again hold the portfolio of Crown Lands. He must be dealt with as a man who will, before long, ask the electors of an important constituency to again return him to the Assembly. He stands charged before the country with gross wrong-doing in office, with having basely prostituted the powers entrusted to him, with having abused his trust, and the evidence having been taken under the sanction of an oath, he has been proved guilty. It is not necessary to recite the facts. These were contained in the speech of the Attorney General, which we have already published, and all the facts therein stated have been proved under oath. The sworn testimony makes the case even stronger than it was stated by the Attorney General. Take the Crawford case. Here Mr. Adams gave his New York friend a roving commission to hunt up a fishing chance, and sold him what he selected for one dollar per acre, or one half the price of Crown Lands sold for any other except purposes of immediate settlement, and this too at a time when the Government was refusing fishing lots to anybody except Mr. Adams' relatives and boon companions. The province could doubtless get to-day at public auction twice as much for a year's lease of the Crawford lot as Mr. Adams sold it for outright. It is a far more valuable fishing privilege than that on the head waters of the Ousatankeepich, which was leased the other day for one year for a little less than \$200. The substantiation of such damaging charges ought to deprive Mr. Adams of the last shred of reputation as a public man and should destroy his chances for re-election. Surely men are not so scarce in the County of Northumberland that it must needs return again a man so utterly bankrupt in reputation. Mr. Adams does not even possess the redeeming trait of being a useful member of the Assembly. The legislation of the country receives no impress from his mind. He serves his county in nothing; he lends neither dignity nor knowledge to the Assembly. He cannot place his finger upon a single piece of legislation which owes a single merit to his efforts. He cannot point to a solitary public act during the last four years the obliteration of which would not be a real gain to his reputation. The closing act of his drama is the worst of all. He returns to his home shorn of all character except for recklessness and disregard of public trust. His constituents should repudiate him.

DRUGGISTS AND ALCOHOL.

The Bill before the Senate concerning the Sale of Liquor by Druggists. The following is the Bill now before Parliament for the purpose above stated:— Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— 1. Nothing contained in this Act of the Parliament of Canada shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale by legally qualified physicians, chemists, or druggists of the following articles, that is to say:— (1) The official preparations of authorized pharmacopoeias, when made of medicinal strength and sold for medicinal purposes. (2) Physicians' prescriptions, consisting of or containing spirituous liquors, in sold in quantities of not more than eight ounces at any one time. (3) Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage. (4) Eau de Cologne, bay rum, or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures, or other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages. (5) Alcohol of sixty-five over-proof by Sykes' hydrometer, or methylated spirits made in bonded factories, if sold for pharmaceutical, chemical, or mechanical purposes only. 2. This Act shall be known as "The Druggists' Act," 1886.

TELEGRAPHIC TIDINGS.

Difficulty About Designs for the American Navy.

News from the East via San Francisco.

Special to Gleaner. LONDON, April 1.—White, Chief Constructor of Navy, writes to the Daily News concerning the American Navy as follows: "I believe that the American Government purchased from Armstrong & Co. some designs which I prepared while in their service, and out of the public service. These designs were the property of Armstrong & Co., and were unlike those existing in the English Navy. Sir Nathaniel Barnaby took no part in drawing up the designs." Sir Nathaniel Barnaby writes the following to the News: "Consider the fact that I am pensioned does not debar me from designing for foreign countries, if I therefore obtain work for British builders. As to the alleged facts of the Marquis of Ripon, first Lord of the Admiralty, has the right to question me."

Abolition of Slavery in Corea.

Special to Gleaner. SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Hong Kong advices to March 4th, and Yokohama advices, March 13, state that the King of Corea issued an edict on Feb. 5, abolishing slavery in his kingdom. It is estimated that over half of the inhabitants of Corea are slaves.

THE DIKE SCANDAL.

Sir Charles Russell's Accusation Against an Open Discussion. NEW YORK, March 27.—The Herald's London special cable says: In the Commons last night Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., from Yorkshire, noted for being a social purifier, asked Attorney-General Russell whether in a recent case in the divorce court (here he turned towards Sir Charles Dike) he had behind the treasury bench, it was decided: 1. That evidence upon which a respondent was found guilty of adultery was not receivable as evidence against the correspondent; 2. Whether in cases of conspiracy it had been decided that evidence receivable against one prisoner was receivable also against another prisoner, jointly charged with that offence. 3. Whether it had also been decided that where two persons were jointly charged with conspiracy both must be found guilty or both acquitted; and 4. Whether he was prepared to take steps with a view to making the law of evidence in the cases of adultery similar to the law of evidence in cases of conspiracy.

THE BEST FEED STORE.

Constantly on hand a large quantity of HAY, STRAW, OATS, BUCKWHEAT and BUCKWHEAT KENNEL. FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. A. H. VANWART, CAMPBELL STREET, OPP. CITY HALL. Fredericton, March 25, 1886.

A WONDERFUL REMEDY.

Consumption! DR. JOHN M. HOWES' INHALENG TUBE! For the cure of diseases of the Throat, Lungs and all the organs of the respiratory system. The benefits of the Use of the Tube may be summed up as follows: 1. Introduce a larger quantity of the oxygen of the air into the Lungs, thus more perfectly aerating the blood and quickening its circulation. 2. All secretions, and prevent consumption becoming seated in those parts disposed to it. It will cure consumption if it is in its early stages, and it will prevent it if it is in its advanced stages. 3. The action of the digestive organs will be promoted. 4. It will cure Bronchitis and coughs and the throat, preventing colds from exposure. It will increase the compass of the voice, and permanently enlarge the lungs. 5. It will tend to prevent sudden death from congestion of the Lungs, Brain, Apoplexy, and Heart Disease. 6. It will benefit or cure Asthma. 7. The actual results of a few "Tubes" faithful use of the Tube are to change and strengthen the voice, enlarge the circumference of the chest from two to four inches, and the feet from six to ten or twelve pounds—so that one's clothing has to be enlarged. 8. A close attention to these diseases for nearly 50 years has led me to the following conclusions: The cure for tubercular consumption in the Lungs is to be found in any medicine, however skillfully administered. That as valuable as is a change of climate in the earlier stages of consumption, yet in advanced stages the utility is not only doubtful, but not infrequently, by reason of sudden exposure and disquiet, productive of shortening of life. That nothing tends to hasten rapid decline more than over-dressed and uncleanly proper ventilation, thus superinducing night-sweats and fever. The temperature should be as low as possible, as not to court a chill. That while no physician can cure a consumptive, yet the patient can cure himself if he is properly instructed, and commences before the lungs are so much wasted that the inhalation of common air through a tube prepared for the purpose is worth more than all other means. If it be faithfully pursued daily for a few months, medicines being only used to control the inflammatory symptoms as they arise: then exercising, airing and enlarging the capacity of the lungs, and more perfectly vitalizing the blood, quickening its circulation, and aiding digestion—thus setting in one's chair at home enjoying all the benefits of vigorous exercise and air as the lungs where it is so much wanted, without the fatigue, annoyance, and expense of going from the comforts of home and of friends. PRICE \$2.25.

LEMONT & SONS.

AGENTS FOR CANADA. Fredericton, March 27, 1886.

MANURE FORKS, HOES, &c.

JUST RECEIVED: From Oeden Da's, Ont. 111 PACKAGES consisting of Manure Forks, Fork Handles, Spade Handles, Hay Forks, &c., &c. For sale Wholesale and Retail. Fredericton, March 30th, 1886. R. EVERETT.

THE "ACME" FRY PAN.

30 Dose. Acme Fry Pans, Different Sizes. This Pan recommends itself to everybody. It is far superior to the old style of fry pans. The pan and handle are stamped out of one piece of steel, the handle being strength set at the junction with the bowl by vertical flanges. It has no rivets to become loose or cause the pan to leak. It can be kept, and perfectly clean, both outside and in. The handle is so constructed as to keep always cool and comfortable to the hand. When you buy, buy the Acme, and insist on having it as it is the best. For sale by R. CHESTNUT & SONS, Fredericton, Apr. 1, 1886.

A. F. Randolph & Son!

Wholesale Lumber and Provision Merchants. FLOUR in Stock this Date: 96 BBL'S. H.V. Bbls and Bags "Pillsbury's Best." A high grade Minnesota patent.

CHEAP FLOURS.

As we are anxious to dispose of them cheap "Superior Quality" Flour, we are offering them at specially Low Prices. A. F. Randolph & Son, WHOLESALE PROVISION MERCHANTS.

Public Notice!

A MEETING of the Friends of the LOCAL GOVERNMENT in York County, will be held in that TEMPERANCE HALL, York Street, Fredericton, on THURSDAY, the Eighth day of April next, at 2 o'clock p.m. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the General Assembly. A full attendance is requested. R. BELLAMY, Chairman Executive Committee. March 30th.

M. Hanlon

DEBTS to inform his friends and the public generally that he has been appointed by the manufacturer of

BOOTS, SHOES

And everything in his line, at MODERATE RATES. TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

REPAIRING Promptly Attended to.

M. HANLON,

REGENCY STREET, Fredericton, N. B. From March 20—3m.

THE BEST FEED STORE.

Constantly on hand a large quantity of HAY, STRAW, OATS, BUCKWHEAT and BUCKWHEAT KENNEL. FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. A. H. VANWART, CAMPBELL STREET, OPP. CITY HALL. Fredericton, March 25, 1886.

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LIME!

Plaster!! FEED!!

In Store and to Arrive: 100 Casks Extra No. 1 Lime, Land Plaster & Superphosphates.

W. E. Miller & Co.

OPPOSITE PEOPLE'S BANK, QUEEN ST. FREDERICTON.

Carriages, WAGONS, SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing

CARRIAGES, &c.

Terms, &c., to give satisfaction. FACTORY: King Street - Fredericton. Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

TEA, TEA, TEA.

ELY PERKINS'S. 5th. Boxes, 10th Boxes, 20th Boxes, 40th Boxes. Warranted Very Best Quality and New Crop at the Lowest Rates. Call and get a bag for the Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1885.

PICTURE FRAMES.

GEORGE W. SCHLEYER is prepared to re-construct old frames for all kinds of pictures. A large stock of Mouldings always on hand. Fredericton, Dec. 9, 1885.

CONSUMPTION.

There is a remedy for the above disease, in thousands of cases of the worst kind, an old standing cure, which has been tried by many who have been cured, and it is a valuable remedy on one disease to any other. See page 10 of the "Lungs" pamphlet. Branch Office, 37 Yonge St., Toronto.

Look Here!

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

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult. It contains full and complete information of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, gets the most for his money. It contains full and complete information of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, gets the most for his money. It contains full and complete information of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, gets the most for his money.

CUT NAILS.

ONE CAR LOAD CUT NAILS, just received, and for sale low at the old stand. March 31st. J. NEILL.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886. 1845 - \$97,490.34 1855 - 2,850,077.56 1865 - 12,235,407.86 1875 - 72,446,970.06 JAN. 1, 1886 - 108,908,967.51

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD. The following is one of the many examples:— WILLIAM B. BOLLES, Astoria, N. Y.

POLICY, No. 5,900. AMOUNT \$2,500.00 AGE 52. Issued, 1849, Annual Premium 123.50 Premiums Paid, 4,410.00 Dividends Added, 5,853.00 Amount of Claim Paid, 7,853.00

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST JOHN BLACK, Broker.

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

JUST ARRIVED: A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match. Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper From 5 Cents Upward.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail. BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS. W. T. H. FENETY, Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

Wiley's Dever Bros.

DRUG STORE. —[o]— WARNER'S SAFE CURE, WARNER'S DIABETES CURE, WARNER'S RHEUMATIC CURE, WARNER'S PILLS.

5 Cross DIAMOND DYES!

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

JOHN M. WILEY.

ALL READY IN STORE. THIS SUBSCRIBER has completed the packing of the ICE for the Summer Trade, and has in store 3,500 Cakes of Good, Solid ICE! And is now ready to receive further orders. Prompt and regular delivery during the Summer Season. Terms moderate. ASA H. VANWART, Successor to H. McCrear, Fredericton, March 25, 1886.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Mar. 6, 1886. SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS, English Optician.

Office: 52 CHURCH ST., ST. JOHN, N. B., Near Market. Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock, being made up of purely scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patients. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 8 p.m.; Saturdays till 10 p.m.

LAND PLASTER

—AND— SUPERPHOSPHATE For the People at ELY PERKINS'S, March 17th, 1886.