POOR COPY

together," interrupted young Frone, with a brutish laugh. "Go back into the saloon, Farley—to the rear parlor, and take a snooze. Wait for me there. I have this little work ahead of me, and I'll attend to it with pleasure, you can bet!"

With this he disengaged himself, almost viciously, from his companion and strode across the street.

He was on the track of Maggie Marsh.

Wilthorne gazed after him for a moment. Then he muttered:

"By Jove! he is as big a rascal as I am. But I am not so drunk as he thinks. No, I must win a fist full of gold to-night, and Basil Frone must shell out the pewter!"

With a low laugh he walked with a steady step back into the saloon.

(To be Continued.)

THE GLEANER.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1884.

THE FOOD PRODUCING CAPABILITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Professor Johnston, F. R. S., in his report upon New Brunswick, estimated that the Province could sustain a population of from 3,640,000 to 5,600,000, according to the source from which the fuel of the people was derived. If all the available land, which was then known to exist in the province, could be devoted to agriculture and stock raising, he estimated that it would sustain:—

Men, women and children.....	5,600,000
Horses.....	600,000
Cattle.....	2,400.000
Sheep and pigs.....	5,000,000

Although later data alter the relative proportions between the different descriptions of soil in the province from what Prof. Johnston placed them at, and the aggregate productiveness of the province would be found to be in excess of his estimate, we may accept the above figures as showing the possible limit of population which the province is capable of sustaining by agriculture alone. No account is here taken of the fisheries, of lumbering or manufactures, but making an allowance for these, it is within bounds to estimate that New Brunswick, if all its available soil could be devoted to cultivation, would sustain a resident population of 6,000,000 people. The smaller estimate of 3,640,000 is based upon the supposition that all the fuel used by the people is grown upon land which would otherwise be cultivated, but this we know will never be the case, and it also expressly omits to take into account the domestic coal supply, which is practically inexhaustible.

It is worth while to test these figures by comparison. Let us take for example Restigouche County, which is admitted to contain, according to the best authorities, fully 1,000,000 acres of arable land of good quality. The extent and fertility of the interior of Restigouche has yet to be properly appreciated by the people of New Brunswick; the time is not far distant when upon its magnificent hardwood-clad ridges there will be a population rivalling in prosperity the fortunate residents of Jacksontown and other choice districts of Carleton County. Now what is the capacity of 1,000,000 acres to support a population? The total area of land under cultivation and in pasture in New Brunswick in 1881 was stated to be 1,253,299 acres; it is within the mark to say that the productiveness of this million acres of good land in Restigouche is quite as great as of the million and a quarter acres of good and poor land now under cultivation all over the province; and therefore Restigouche County could, if all its good land was either under crop or in pasture, support under no better system of farming than that now practiced in the province a population of 320,000 souls; for the breadstuffs purchased out of the province form only a small proportion of the total amount of produce consumed in the province, and if not equalled by the exports of agricultural produce do not so far exceed them as to make much difference in a calculation of this kind. But we have in Restigouche, over and above this 1,000,000 acres of good land, 1,027,000 of land, which, if not of the best quality and if not such as settlers would at present select, is far from useless. Hundreds of thousands of acres of this quality of land could be profitably devoted to sheep farming. Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College, says such land is better adapted to sheep raising than any other in New Brunswick. Allowing this million and more of acres, not well adapted for cultivation, to be capable of feeding sheep at the rate of one to the acre, we find according to the best statistics in use that this portion of Restigouche could feed a population of 125,000 men, women and children, or a total for the whole county of 445,000 men, women and children. These figures are so large that they will seem almost chimerical, but it must be borne in mind that we are speaking of the food producing capability of the county, not of the number of people likely to live in it.

Let us examine some statictics to see whether these figures are unreasonably high.

The area of Southampton, England, is 1,070,216 acres or about the same as that of the land well adapted for agriculture in Restigouche; the population of Southampton in 1871 was 543,847. The area of Cumberland is about the same: its population is over a quarter of a million; Kent on the same area has nearly 900,000 people; Somerset on 1,047,000 acres has 463,000 people; Essex on 1,060,000 acres has 466,000 people. In each of these cases the total area of the counties is given, not simply of the land suited for cultivation. Let us take two counties the united area of which is about the same as the total area of Restigouche, namely Devon and Dorset, counties that are not leading manufacturing counties, we find these have a population of over 800,000 men, women and children. But it may be asked whether some allowance ought not to be made for the imports of agricultural produce into England. We think not, because the total export of agricultural produce from America to Europe is not much more than is necessary to feed the people of London alone, so that if it all went to England no allowance would have to be made for it in estimating the ability of the agricultural counties of England to support their resident population.

We think, therefore, that it may be taken as demonstrated that New Brunswick with its 17,060,000 acres of area, 13,000,000 of which are adapted for agriculture is capable of sustaining a population of 6,000,000 people, and it follows that there is before the province a future bounded by no narrow limits, such as most of us may have been tempted to ascribe to it. In China where they know the value of land and its food producing capability, 36,000,000 of people live in a district no larger than New Brunswick.

THEY THINK ANNEXATION WOULD REMEDY IT.

A notable meeting of the St. John Board of Trade was held yesterday. The principal question discussed was the extension of Canadian trade with the West Indies, but it was not for this that the meeting was remarkable. Three speakers, one of them an ex-mayor, two of them among the wealthiest men of the city, all three of them enterprising business men and at least two of them looked upon as identified with the conservative party, did not hesitate to discuss the annexation of New Brunswick to the United States. Mr. Wallace W. Turnbull is reported as having said that:

The most practical thing for us to do, the shortest cut for us, would be to get up a respectful petition to the Imperial Government, asking to be allowed to annex ourselves to the United Statei.

Mr. George Robertson, who believes that the N. P. is only the forerunner of Free Trade, and though a good conservative believes the framers of our fiscal policy know it to be unsound, speaking of the treaty negotiated by the United States with Cuba, and to be negotiated with Jamaica and the West Indies Islands said:—

If the Government does not look out for us with regard to this Treaty, he believed with Mr. Turnbull that the sooner we annex with the United States the better.

And ex-Mayor Jones said:—

The produce of our farms and fisheries is sent to the United States, and we sell all our small lumber in the United States. Our union with Quebec and Ontario has not been a success. We have got to find a market in the United States, and the sooner we have free trade with that country the better. He was glad that one of our local representatives was present and would suggest that the chief platform for the Local Government to consider next session would be the best means of establishing reciprocal relations with the United States, even if we have to annex ourselves to it to obtain them.

The principal cause of these declarations was to be found in the very despondent tone of a paper read by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. James A. Harding, on the prospects of Canadian trade with the West Indies; but for the real cause we must look deeper still. It is to be found in the slow but none the less sure decrease of the trade and commercial importance of St. John. Six months ago one of the most prominent business men in St. John said: "I have been in business here for over 25 years and this is the worst season I have ever seen;" and matters are worse now than they were six months ago.

Of course the position of St. John is somewhat exceptional. The effects of the great fire have not only not passed away, but are only now felt in their intensity. There was an enormous wiping out of property of real value on June 20, 1877, and although the recuperative power of the people was marvellous, it has not been able to restore the city without the assumption of heavy burdens. Interest and taxes are formidable foes to the progress of St. John. To the results of the fire must be added the decline in ship building and in the profit earned by ships, the loss to the port by the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels for the transportation of deal, the falling off in the deal trade, the rivalry of Montreal and Toronto houses in the fields formerly held by St. John; these and other causes have brought St. John perilously near a crisis, and her business men seeing no signs of relief from their commercial relationswith the rest of the Dominion are looking for it elsewhere, and we have seen that some of them, at least, are willing to purchase prosperity at the price of British connection. It is noteworthy that no one at the Board of Trade felt called upon to dissent from these annexationist views.

IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT.

It has been telegraphed out to America, by some of those people who have had Mr. Gladstone perform in anticipation a variety of rediculous acts, that the redistribution bill to be introduced into Parliament would reduce the representation of Ireland in the House of Commons; and we are told that the Home rulers are thereupon going to unite with the English Radicals, and both these parties will join hands with the Conservatives, and the result will be that Mr. Gladstone will be forced to step down and out. The strangest part of it all is that, while these combinations are being made so openly that every newspaper scribe in the country knows all about them, Mr. Gladstone is in a state of profound ignorance.

We think it may be taken for granted that the Redistribution Bill will not deal unjustly by the Irish. Whether they will have more or less representatives in the House of Commons under it, no one can tell until the bill is published; but we do not believe that the English Premier will be a party to any project by which it is sought to disfranchise the Irish people to any extent whatever.

To deprive the people of Ireland of their just share in Parliamentary representation would not be in keeping with a policy of which the key notes are alleged to be fair play and even-handed justice. There has already been too much repression in Ireland and it would be a statesmenlike step to try what conciliation will do. The condition of Ireland is one which calls for much more sympathy than condemnation. Outrages have been committed; property has been destroyed and lives sacrificed; and though our minds may revolt at the bare recital of these things, and though we may feel a detestation for the men who commit the crimes, yet we cannot withhold our sympathy for the feeling in the minds of the people, of which these deeds of violence are the sad and misguided outcome. When we find the Irish in Canada among the best of our citizens, exercising their duties of citizenship in a manner which challengesa dmiration, we cannot believe that the Irish in Ireland are not to be trusted with the same privileges.

Let the New Brunswicker reader try and form some idea of how the people of Ireland must feel in regard to England. For centuries they have been made to feel that they are a conquered race, and they have seen the life-blood of the country go to pay tribute to their conquerors. The Irish are a proud race, glorying in traditions hoary with age, and pointing with even greater pride to the warriors, statesmen, orators and poets, who in modern years have shed lustre, not upon Ireland so much as upon England. At home they feel themselves the lords of the soil, kept from their heritage through wrong. It is easy enough to explain that by law they have been rightfully deprived of what belonged to their ancestors, but they decline to acknowledge the right of might and chafe accordingly under the tie which binds them to England.

We believe that no administration of affairs will be successful in Ireland which does not recognize an Irish born-subject of the Crown as equal in all respects before the law with one born in England or Scotland; and as we think Mr. Gladstone has shown himself desirous of framing his legislation upon this principle, we do not regard it as at all probable that he proposes to take a step backward by reducing the representation of the island in Parliament.

Sir Leonard Tilley had better look after his constituency. Never in the darkest days before 1878 was annexation openly advocated in a representative meeting of St. John business men.

The work of repairing the beacon light at St. John was completed on Saturday. The hull has been built up about fifteen feet, a house has been erected forward and another has been constructed between the bell tower and the lighthouse tower. New posts have been put in under the lighthouse and the bell towers, and a new derrick has been erected.

Congratulatory Dispatches.

The following letters of congratulations have been received by Gov. Cleveland, who has kindly given us the exclusive use of them for publication:

To President-elect Cleveland,
From James G. Blaine:
AUGUSTA, Me.

Accept my congratulations. They may not be sincere but they are formal and required by politeness. You have come out the upper dog in the fight, but I think you will admit that you have been badly worried. Burn this. JAMES G. BLAINE.

From Mrs. Belva Lockwood:
WASHINGTON, D. C.

I am glad you won. Blaine is mean. He said that old women were not wanted in politics. And yet he had Senator Hoar, Simon Cameron and the Associated Press manager on his side. Where would he have been if those old women had deserted him? Anyhow I am glad you beat him. There. BELVA.

From Gen. Butler:

Say, Cleveland, "I'm wid y'es" You understand. My pretended opposition was all in my eye. Savee? What are you going to do about the patronage of this state? Can I count on you as you can count on me? Say but the word and we'll make Rome howl. I always thought Blaine was a fraud; I now know him to be a fool. B. F. B.

From Gov. St. John:

Accept my congratulations. You have been a fair foe and will be a generous victor. There's nothing small—not even a collar—about you, and if I were not St. John I would be Cleveland. My best wishes to you. ST. JOHN.

From Happy Jack Logan:

Accept my congratulations. I mean it. Put it there, pard. You're a devilish good fellow, if you have licked us. If I've said sass about you on the stump I didn't mean it and if you feel mad about it, why, you can chew my ear, when we meet. If I'd had as square a man to back up as you are I shouldn't feel so infernally cheap at being licked. MR. SENATOR LOGAN.

From Steve Elkins:

We congratulate you. We mean Phelps, Reid, Evarts, Gould, Bliss and the rest of the boys, and we chip in our quarters to pay for this telegram. Jones would have been one of us but he was stumped. May your collars never decrease in size. STEVE.

From Rev. Dr. Burchard:

You have won the good fight. Do not forget to thank the Giver of all good. If you will kindly take my remarks about "rum, Romanism and rebellion" in a Pickwickian sense you will only do me jnstice. Man's tongue is often longer than his brain. BURCHARD.

From Parson Ball:

In congratulating you I call to mind that I have said some unpleasant things about you which were not true. I regret it now, seeing that they did no good. A man hates to have his best lies wasted. However, if it will be of any good to you you may tell as many lies about me as you like. They wont hurt my character—what little I have left. Should there be any vacancy in your appointments on a commission on sewage, I shall be glad to be remembered. BALL.

October 28, 1884

Lime! Lime!

JUST RECEIVED AT

W. E. Miller & Co.

EXTRA No 1

GreenHead Lime

ALSO

Shorts, Bran and Oats.

W. E. MILLER & Co.,
Feed, Seed and Lime Merchant's, Opposite People's Bank, Queen Street.
Fredericton, Oct. 29, 1884.

THE GLASGOW & LONDON
Fire Insurance Co'y
OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Capital..... $2,500,000.00
Government Deposit..... 100,000.00
Annual Income..... 1,500,000.00
Issues Special Farmer's Policies, covering Farm Stock killed by Lightning in the Field.

Sun Life & Accident Assurance Co.
OF CANADA.
Assets over..... $1,000,000.00
J. B. GUNTER,
General Agennt

RAISINS!
Just Received:
LONDON LAYERS VALINCIES,
CROP OF 1884.
JEREMIAH HARRISON & Co.,
11 and 22, North Wharf,
SAINT JOHN, - N. B.
Nov. 20, 1884.

I have Just Received
IN STORE:
5 Tons Shorts,
5 Tons Bran,
2 Tons Buckwheat Kenn el
500 Bushels Oats,
25 Tons Horse and Cow Hay
100 CASKS LIME,
ALSO A LARGE
Quantity of Wood.
☞ For sale at the very lowest prices and DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE
H. MORECRAFT
CAMPBELL STREET. FREDERICTON.
November 8, 1884

WE SELL
POTATOES,
Spiling, Bark,
R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,
Hay, Eggs, Produce.
Write fully for Quotations:
HATHEWAY & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.
Members of Board of Trade, Corn and Mechanics Exchanges.

FRENCH
CHOCOLATE DROPS,
MAPLE GEMS,
COCO CAKES,
MOLLASSES ROLLS,
CRYSTAL SHERBITS,
CREAM CARAMELS.
CONFECTIONERY.
PHILADELPHIA CARAMELS,
HOARHOUND DROPS,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,
&c., &c., &c.
CAN TIN GINGER.
G. T. WHELPLEY.
CONFECTIONERY.

HOT AIR
FURNACES.
FOR SALE AT THE
"CITY FOUNDRY,"
Four Superior Hot Air
FURNACES
WHICH WILL BE SOLD
LOW FOR CASH.
Also, One Large Furnace For a Public Building. Fit
GEO. TODD & SON.
Ferericton, Nov. 1, 1884.

CLASS. CLASS.
Now Landing and in Stock:
225 BOXES WINDOW GLASS—all sizes, which will be sold at the lowest rates.
Z. R. EVERETT.

JUST
RECEIVED.
1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;
1 " " Pills;
1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound;
1 Gross Burdock Bitters.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DAVIS, STAPLES & Co

CLAPBOARDS.
THE Subscriber has on hand and intends to keep at his residence Gibson, Dry Spruce Clapboards of different qualities for sale.
J. E. SIMMONS.
Sept. 16

COTTON
FLANNELS!
1,000 Yards Cotton Flannels
IN SHORT LENGTHS,
FROM 2 to 10 YARDS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
DEVER BROS.
JERSEYS
JERSEYS!
JERSEYS!
DEVER BROS.
HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY!
6 Doz. Jerseys,
EMBROIDERY and PLAIN.
DEVER BROS.
Fredericton, October 21, 1884.

The Travelling Public
IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLACED A
FIRST-CLASS COACH
ON THE ROAD BETWEEN
Marysville and Fredericton
For their Accommodation.
Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a.m., and 1, 4 and 7 p. m.
Leaving Phœnix Square, Fredericton at 8:30 and 11 a. m.; 2:30, 5 and 9 p. m.
All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.
Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.
GEORGE W. FOSTER,
HORACE PUGH. 3 m
July 25, 1884.

Hand Bags,
WISP HOLDERS.
Wall Pockets,
JUST OPENED AND SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT
G. W. Schleyer's
Fancy Goods Store,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.
Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1884.

Lanterns! Lanterns!
15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern; 5 cases spare Globes; 3 doz. spare Burners to suit; 2 barrels and 1 case of Registers, round and square; 2 cases Pickaxe handles, 20 dozen; 18 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
October 8,1 884

HARVEY'S STUDIO,
Next Door Below People's Bank & Opp. Randolph's
WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY
A First-Class Photograph Gallery.
I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with
THE LATEST SCENERY
I have also one of the finest North Lights in the Province. Having worked in one of the leading firms in New York, I am now in a position to do the finest and best work ever done in the Photograph business in this city.
☞ CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
☞ *Leave your Orders Early.*
JOHN HARVEY.
Fredericton, May 30th, 1884.

Choice Flour
In Stock and to Arrive.
PEOPLES', CLEMATIS, OLA
NORTH STAR, ANSONIA,
FAMILY SUPERIORS.
Also, Tilsonberg Oat Meal, New England "A" Corn Meal.
A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.
Fredericton, November 1, 1884.

New Fall Goods
—AT—
McNALLY'S.
14 SETS PARLOUR SUIT FRAMES to be upholstered on the premises to suit the taste and pockets of our customers. 20 Students Chairs and Platform Rockers; 100 Lounges; 22 Centre Tables; 27 Chamber Suits; 1,000 Wood, Cane and Perforated Seat Chairs, Side Boards Book Cases, Hall Stands, Ladies' Secretarins. What Nots, New Rattan Chairs and a large number of Fancy Pieces for Xmas trade.
Crockery and Glassware!
95 Casks, Cases and Barrels of Dinner Tea, and Toilet Sets, Lamps, Table Glassware, and Fancy China.
SILVER PLATED WARE.
7 Packages containing Water Pitchers, Tea Services, Table Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Salt Cellers, Vases, Napkin Rings, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, &c.
J. G. McNALLY.
New Goods in every Department, including a fine Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods for Christmas at
J. G. McNALL'S.
Make Home Happy!
When XMAS comes by calling at McNALLY'S. A Handsome Parlour Suit, a Beautiful Dinner Set, a Grand Silver Tea Service; one of those splendid Parlour Lamps, or nice article of Household Goods, both useful and ornamental.
J. G. McNALLY.
Elegant New Lamps
I HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of New Library Lamps, fourteen different styles, plain and ornamental, with cut glass prisms. They can be adjusted to any height, suitable for Parlour, Hall or Dinning Room. Prices moderate.
J. G. McNALLY.
To the Ladies!
I am showing a fine assortment of imported Baskets. Now is your time to secure one. They are going rapidly.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton, Nov, 5th, 1884.

TRY
G. W. SCHLEYER'S
HOLIDAY
Photographs
AT REDUCED RATES FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY.
PRICES ON APPLICATION AT THE STUDIO, WHERE SITTINS CAN BE ARRANGED FOR.
Cards, Cabinets & Panels.
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
—AT A—
REDUCTION
For two months only, beginning Nov. 1. This reduction is made to my regular customers for the HOLIDAY SEASON.
Persons wishing to become my regular customers can participate in this offer.
A deposit of ONE DOLLAR will be required for sittings, and in every case this must be complied with, as it is a standing rule of the establishment.
G. W. Schleyer,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL
FREDERICTON.
Nov. 5.

FALL HARDWARE
Fall Hardware.
In Stock and for Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices a Full Stock of
IRON,
S. S. STEEL, HORSE SHOES, CABLE, ZINC,
SHEET IRON, TIN PLATES, NAILS, GLASS, OIL,
And a Varied Stock of Shelf Hardware.
Z. R. Everett.
Fredericton, Oct. 7, 1884.
FALL HARDWARE

Music Lessons.
THE Subscriber will give Lessons to his Pupils at their Residences on and after 1st November next,
Terms. — Term of 20 Lessons — $8.00.
As an inducement to young ladies to study the Violin, I now offer a Short Term of 10 Lessons for $2,50 in advance, At the expiration of the Ten Lessons the usual rate will be charged.
E. CADWALLADER.
Fredericton. Oct. 22.—2 ins.

Organs! Organs!
THE DOHERTY ORGANS take the big hum. The best made. The prettiest and the best music for the money. Call and examine or write for prices to.
LEMONT & SONS.
Fredericton, Nov. 5, 1884.