

**TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION**  
FOR WEEK ENDING  
February 2nd, 1889.

Tuesday.....	1,110
Thursday.....	1,348
Saturday.....	1,588
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>4,046</b>
<b>Average.....</b>	<b>1,350</b>

**The Gleaner.**

AS. R. CHURCH, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

**AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.**

The development of the trade and resources of Australia can very well be compared with that of Canada. At any rate Canada can not well object to the instituting of a comparison on the ground of geographical disadvantages. With sixty millions of people at her side, a purchasing power still further south, and the English market within a distance of two thousand seven hundred miles of Quebec, it will scarcely be said that the island of Australia, twelve thousand miles from the English market, seven thousand from the nearest city of our neighbors, and nearly seven thousand five hundred from Canada, should have market advantages which we in Canada cannot possess. Both are British colonies, practically under the same system of government, Australia being divided into provinces or colonies as was Canada before Confederation. Although not of the same age, Canada has the advantage of about half a century. In square miles we have also the advantage of our sister colony, in the possession of nearly one hundred thousand more. In soil and resources we are about equal, and in climate both are well favored.

A comparison of population and trade will be interesting, as showing how much truth, if any, there is in the Canadian cry of contention that our progress of late years is due mainly to the trade policy and the general administration of our government. It will be remembered that at the Montreal Board of Trade held last month, the members of government present, while referring to the wonderful natural advantages of our country, its wealth in lumber, minerals and fish, did not hesitate to imply that the system of protection adopted by the government contributed largely to the phenomenal progress in the development of our resources. The Australian colonies have not adopted the protective policy. New South Wales is entirely free trade colony; the other colonies have merely a small tariff for revenue purposes. Comparison of results will, therefore, be of some interest.

In 1840 when Melbourne, the chief city in Australia, had but a population of less than six thousand, Montreal, our metropolitan city, had about twenty-seven thousand, with a score of other towns throughout our country contributing to her prosperity.

With this year as a starting point, our chief city had an advance, not only in the number of inhabitants, but in the support which it received from other centres, for Melbourne was practically without support in this respect. To-day, while our metropolis boasts of its achievements in growth, it is at present 200,000 souls, matched Melbourne with its 400,000. As to the Australian islands we have not in our possession just now any authentic record of its population in 1840, but it will be generally conceded that the smallest province in Canada had at that period a population outnumbering that of all Australia. In 1885, however, Australia could boast of a population of 3,285,710, while that of Canada numbered but about a million more, with an increasing rate infinitely less than that of our friends in the Antipodes.

But it is in the volume of business where the comparison is the most striking, and Australia's evidence of prosperity the most prominent. In 1885, the latest year for which we have returns, she imported goods to the value of \$315,922,635 and exported of her own products to the value of \$217,767,455. In one item alone, that of wool, Australia exported in 1885 more in value than Canada's entire exports, the value of the wool being something over ninety-nine millions of dollars. In minerals also she has made wonderful progress. Development, outstripping Canada altogether. In the article of coal alone, although we have larger regions of coal bed, her trade is considerably larger than that of ours. In breadstuffs, although of late years we make a good showing, Australia leads us considerably. Comparing the returns of our Northwest, our principal wheat producing district, for 1887, with the returns of their chief wheat producing colony, South Australia, for 1885, the latest we have at hand, we find that where the Northwest exported to the value of something over six million dollars, South Australia sent to the different markets of the world breadstuffs to the value of over ten millions. Even in the exporting of live stock our younger colony leads us. Victoria alone having exported in 1885 to the value of something over \$4,500,000.

There are only some of the lines in which Australia, as one of the world's competitors in the markets of the world, outstrips us completely; but enough has been enumerated to give an

idea of the property which our friends in the Antipodes must enjoy. It is to be noted that in no line in which Australia has taken an active interest does Canada lead.

Another point in favor of Australia is the continually increasing value of her land. A few weeks ago an article appeared in the London Christian World directing attention to this point. Here is an instance: A farming property had been purchased some miles out of Melbourne ten years ago for £2,000; last year, on the death of its owner, it brought at private sale a fraction over £11,000. This is in very striking contrast to the recent transfer of one of our best farms in this province, in Sunbury Co., a few months ago at \$4,000, the original price being \$6,000.

Another feature in Australian enterprise is the happy position of the workman. Untaxed, comparatively speaking, on the necessities of life, he finds living cheaper than in "proletarian" countries; and in addition to his high rate of wages is much higher than in Canada. As an instance: about four years or so ago, a young man, a carpenter in this province, and who, while here, earned but one dollar and a half a day the year round, secured permanent employment at his calling in Sydney at two dollars and fifty cents per day the year round. And not alone in carpentering, but in all lines of labor does this position of affairs exist. Only a month ago, Frederickton, N. B., a machinist hitherto employed in San Francisco and Chicago, left for Sydney on an engagement at a rate of wages fifty per cent. in advance of that paid in either of the two named cities of our neighbors.

It is not with the view of depicting Canadian enterprise and activity that we institute these comparisons. It is with the view of directing attention to the fact that while the party in power and its organs insist, that Canada, "under a system of protection is making phenomenal progress in the development of her trade and resources," she is lagging behind a free trade country, and a much younger country, in all the enterprises with which commerce can be made, and in the enterprises which, when well developed, mainly contribute to the prosperity of a country. Canada's development of her resources should have been far in excess of that of Australia; and her prosperity should have been proportionately great. Her advantages are two fold: that of the Antipodes to begin with, and well as possessing the wealth of mine, and the richness of soil of the Australian islands, she has in addition a wealth of forest and sea which Australia cannot boast of, and is favored with an unobstructed market for her various products. The voice of the cry is loud in praise of the natural advantages of Canada, "the most favored country under the sun." Why is not then these our resources? Is not the answer found clearly in her absurd policy of attempting to build up an unnatural and superficial trade at the expense of a trade which should and would come from the experience of our Australian friends.

**Canada.**  
Hon. Mr. Gillies to introduce a bill into the Quebec legislative council for the abolition of that body on a basis of indemnity of \$100,000 to each member thereof. Eleven out of 24 members of the council are already claimed for \$4,000.

**Curry Bros.** at Niagara Falls, south has been burned. Loss \$30,000, insured for \$4,000.

**Language of the Uneducated.**  
We all know that there is a language of nature. Every sentimentalist, without being a botanist, is acquainted with the language of flowers. But it has remained for a recent writer to indicate the language of umbrellas. To place your umbrella in a rack indicates that it is about to change owners; an umbrella carried over the head of a woman, the man getting ready to be dropped by the rain, indicates marriage; to carry an umbrella by the side of a man signifies that he is about to be dropped by the rain; to carry an umbrella just high enough to keep out one's own head, signifies that one is about to be dropped by the rain.

**Manufacturers of Champagne Cords.**  
Champagne cords, which receive their peculiar shape only when driven by power into the bottles, are almost exclusively manufactured in Spain and France. Of late years they are often put together from differently selected small pieces, which are glued upon each other by a peculiar cement, making them the most deceptive and false of the cheap goods of the world. The finest and softest grade of cork wood is rather scarce and very expensive; the manufacturers' price for the best quality of champagne cords being about \$35 per 1,000. While the localities above mentioned comprise the most numerous factories, there are, of course, many others elsewhere. —New York Telegram.

**Recording Speed of Trains.**  
The speed recorder for railway trains is the invention of a Chicago German. An indicator may be placed in a passenger car, and the speed of the train at any time is shown upon its face. The connection is made with the motive engine by a steel strip. The cost of the instrument is about \$250. One was tried the other day on a train between Chicago and New York. There were brief times when the wheels of the car stopped, and then the indicator dropped quickly to zero, as the instrument is governed by the revolutions of the wheels. —Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

**The Steeper Water than the Road.**  
It is strange, but true, that the laws of Connecticut favor the dishonest. If a man is dishonest and a slave, the law will send him to state prison for one year; if he steals a whole load he will only get thirty days in jail. It is safer to steal than to be a slave in Connecticut. —New Britain Independent.

A recent novelty in an invention designed to facilitate the manufacture of durable boot heels. By its use a heel of leather or rubber can be made with a solid body. It has also a novel device for pressing the leather into the appropriate form and for molding and working it.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

The Proceedings of the Past Two Days—Bills Presented.

**Hon. Mr. Foster Submits the Estimates for 1889.**

The Principal Appropriations for the Maritime Provinces.

OTTAWA, Feb. 7.—In the commons to-day, Mr. Edgar moved for copies of resolutions agreed to at the conference of provincial ministers held at Quebec in 1887.

Mr. Ives withdrew his motion for a select committee to consider the best means of making the dominion independent of railway lines crossing American territory, stating that he would offer a resolution dealing with the subject on Monday.

OTTAWA, Feb. 8.—In the commons to-day, Mr. Foster presented the estimates for the next fiscal year, and in answer to Sir Richard Cartwright, said that the estimates would be taken up before the House adjourned on Monday.

Mr. Burdett introduced a bill to provide against fraud in supplying milk to the public.

The House adjourned till Monday.

The estimates for 1889 provide for a total expenditure of \$35,512,282 compared with \$35,129,287 for the last year. The estimate is likely to be exceeded. The public works which have been out of the way for some time, and which have been increased by \$45,000, the cost for Indian Service is \$55,138. Customs and excise will cost \$14,370 more than last year for the same period. The estimate for the year ending March 31st is \$35,512,282, of which \$20,340,340 is for the public works, and \$15,171,942 is for the other services.

The expenditure upon capital account is to be \$5,808,340, of which \$2,300,340 is for the Cape Breton railway, \$400,000 for a bridge over the narrows, and \$3,108,000 for the other works.

Mr. R. Jones, Secretary of the House, said that the House would be adjourned on Monday.

It is expected that the debate on Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution on the commons will be held on Wednesday next.

The Senate has adjourned for two weeks.

Mr. Landarkin has given notice of a resolution proposing to amend the Import Act, so as to grant to the Dominion Government the right to import goods from the United States.

Mr. Foster said that \$1,000 had been advanced to Mr. Simpson Jones for the purchase of his mission to South America, but his accounts have not yet been audited.

In answer to Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Foster said that the question as to whether the Dominion Government should be allowed to import goods from the United States, was a question of policy, and not of law.

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**MOUTH KESWICK.**

Mass Temperance Meeting—Some Agitation—Mouth Keswick.

MONTE KESWICK, Feb. 4. A mass temperance meeting was held on the evening of the 1st inst., under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. The meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, and was attended by a large number of persons. The meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, and was attended by a large number of persons.

Mr. Arthur Yerxa was home last week upon a flying visit, but returned to the woods again to-day.

Mr. Wm. Hagerman, who had been in the woods clearing for his father, returned home a few days ago looking hale and well.

Mr. Wm. Hagerman, according to previous announcement, preached an impressive and forcible sermon last Sabbath evening upon temperance, from the text "As the serpent is like an adder." He showed that strong drink bites this dominion, financially, morally and religiously. Like a serpent it charmed its victim before, and the blood was set on fire by the poison injected into the blood—adder, like the adder it died to the outcries of its victims.

There has been quite a temperance revival here, which still continues with unabating interest.

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**THE PARNELL ENQUIRY.**

Beach Continues His Evidence—He Says That He Was Not Present at the Parnell Enquiry.

LONDON, Feb. 7. Before the Parnell Enquiry, to-day, Beach testified that he was not present at the Parnell Enquiry in 1881, as the latter arrived in America in '84. He testified that he was not present at the Parnell Enquiry in 1881, as the latter arrived in America in '84.

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**MONEY TO LOAN.**

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, BARRISTER.  
Office—Queen Street, Fredericton, opposite Post Office.

**London and Lancashire FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y**

Risks accepted at lowest rates. Claims promptly and equitably settled.

FRED ST. JOHN BLISS, AGENT, FREDERICTON, N. B.

FEB. 9TH.

**NEW GOODS.**

Hamburg Embroideries, Morse & Kaley Knitting Cotton, Angola, Prints, Gingham, etc.

**JOHN J. WEDDALL.**

OPEN - AGAIN! 'Golden Fleece.'

Don't Forget that you can buy

**GROCERIES**

at the old Stand, YERXA & YERXA, AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

**G. T. WHELPLEY**

Has now in stock the following FRESH AND NEW CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes, California Peaches, Corn, Peas, Apricots, String Beans, Grated Pine Apple, Succotash, Pine Apple, Mock Turtle Soup, Tomato Soup, Lobster, Corned Beef, Oysters, Ox Tongue, Condensed Milk, Condensed Coffee, East India Canned Pine Apple.

Also a new lot of Florida, Messina, and Valencia Oranges. Bananas very cheap at G. T. WHELPLEY'S, 310 Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

**DOHERTY**

THE DOHERTY ORGAN

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**SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.**

D. HARRIS ENGLISH OPTICIAN.  
53 Germain Street, St. John, N. B., near Market.

**Girls Wanted.**

THE HUSBANDS PAID FOR 10000 GIRLS AT THE BARKER HOTEL. Reference Required. Fredericton Sept. 4th 1888.

**BOY WANTED.**

WANTED to learn the Printing Business an intelligent boy of about 16 years. Apply to Gleaner Office.

**NEW GOODS.**

Hamburg Embroideries, Morse & Kaley Knitting Cotton, Angola, Prints, Gingham, etc.

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