POOR COP

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK.**

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription.

Tri-Weekly Edition, one year.....$3.00
Parts of a year, per month.....25
Weekly Edition, one copy, per year.....1.00
Specimen copies sent free.
Remittances may be made in registered letter at our risk.
Address, THE GLEANER, Fredericton, N. B.

Terms of Advertising.

TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

Per Square, first insertion.....$ 1.00
" each subsequent insertion.....70
Professional and Business Cards, one square, per year.....15.00
Permanent advertising at the rate $120 a column per year.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

Government Ticket FOR YORK!

Hon. A. G. BLAIR,
WILLIAM WILSON,
RICHARD BELLAMY,
DAVID R. MOORE, M. D.

THE HIGHWAY ACT.

This much can be said for the Maritime Farmer, that it makes an attempt to discuss local politics and does not follow the example of the Sun and devote column after column to misrepresentation of the public accounts; but our local contemporary continues to exhibit a disregard of facts which would be refreshing if it had not become so wretchedly common on the part of the opposition press. When the local government is concerned the papers supporting the Adams-Hanington-Wetmore "competition" seem incapable of telling the truth. They will deliberately misrepresent anything, and hoping that they cannot be exposed before the elections come off, they have resort to the grossest misstatements. Take, for example, the reference in the Farmer of Wednesday last to the highway act. This most useful measure was designed to secure better results from the ordinary statute labor tax, and to consolidate the laws relating to highways. The principle of the measure was discussed last year when Mr. Flewelling introduced a bill with a similar object. Every member of the legislature favored the adoption of such a measure, the great necessity for it being apparent to every one who knows [illegible] year the government took the matter in hand and introduced a bill dealing exhaustively with the subject of the road tax. This bill met the approval of the whole house and passed without a dissenting voice, although differences of opinion were expressed on some of the sections. The 21st section was one of these. This authorises municipal councils to assess parishes for the maintenance of roads and bridges within their limits, under certain conditions. The councils are not obliged to do so by the act in any case, but they may do so if they wish and the people of the district assessed are willing. And this, we are told, is the entering wedge of direct taxation! What nonsense. The entering wedge of direct taxation for the maintenance of the highways was driven fifty years ago when the statute labor tax was imposed. All that the legislature now says is that if any parish wants to expend any more money on its roads and bridges than can be realized out of the statute labor they can get authority to do so from the municipal council. We suppose it is quite safe to trust the people with this much power. The right to tax themselves is not very greatly abused by our parishes.

A MISERABLE SLANDER.

Mr. Wetmore instructs the Farmer to say:—

A good lien law would now have had a place on the statute book if Mr Blair had given the assistance to Mr Wetmore that the occasion demanded. A lien law, however, is the last thing some of Mr Blair's wealthy political friends desire, and so Mr. Blair gives it the cold shoulder.

When Mr Wetmore introduced his lien bill, his political friend, Mr Hanington, impressed by the transparent insincerity of his motives, said that he was influenced merely by a desire to make political capital for himself, and the fact that he now instructs his organ to blame the defeat of the measure upon Mr Blair, who supported it, proves that Mr Hanington was right. But we are not particularly concerned about Mr Wetmore's little tricks to gain popularity. He needs all he can get, although he may purchase some of it at far too dear a price. We make the aforegoing extract from the Farmer for two reasons. First, it is untrue, except in the implied statement that Mr Wetmore cannot prepare a "good" lien law without Mr Blair's assistance. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that during the session of 1885, Mr Blair told Mr Wetmore that he had spent a great deal of time in endeavoring to frame a lien law, without being satisfied as to the result, and he offered Mr Wetmore the results of his labors if he desired to use them in completing his own measure, an offer which Mr Wetmore has not yet accepted, preferring to instruct his organs now, as he instructed them during the Wilson-Hazen election, to represent Mr Blair as an opponent of a lien law. Otherwise, the extract above quoted is entirely untrue as regards Mr Blair, who warmly favors the enactment of a lien law.

Second, the extract is a libel upon the large employers of labor who support the local government, that is upon nearly every large employer of labor in the province. It would be folly to pretend that we do not understand the Farmer's meaning exactly. It has not the courage to speak plainly. Like all slanderers it is cowardly, and in this case its insinuation is utterly base and contemptible. Not one of Mr Blair's "wealthy political friends" has expressed hostility to a lien bill. The laboring men of the County of York know that no laborer loses his hire at the hands of Mr Blair's "wealthy political friends." The Farmer does not make such wretched insinuations in the hope of hurting these "wealthy political friends" of Mr Blair. Its object is to try and catch a few votes, or rather that is Mr Wetmore's object.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER.

The Government and the Northwest Difficulty.

Cost to the People of the Northwest Rebellion.

OTTAWA, April 10.—The public have all along been led to believe that so soon as parliament met an investigation of Northwest affairs would have been gone into in order that the government might be afforded an opportunity of clearing themselves of the charges that have been preferred against them as to maladministration of Northwest affairs.

They have been repeatedly charged with having provoked the rebellion, and have as often denied it. Last night Mr. Blake, from his place in parliament, stated that he is informed and believes he can prove that there are in the hands of the government documents affecting the question whether the government was guilty of neglect, delay, and mismanagement in Northwest affairs before the rebellion, and a select committee having been moved for composed of a majority of [illegible] fully into the said allegations, with powers to send for persons, and papers, and records, and that witnesses be examined on oath or affirmation, and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken and papers produced before them, and their proceedings in the reference. Is it not a little remarkable that any gentleman representing a constituency in Canada could be found willing to vote down such a motion as this. And yet it is a fact that not one tory member of parliament could be found of sufficient independence to cast a vote in its favor.

It is now generally conceded when the claims arising out of the rebellion are finally disposed of, they will foot up to some eight or ten millions of dollars. This apportioned among the counties of Canada amounts to fifty thousand dollars in round numbers imposed on each. This will have to be paid some day, and even should it be charged to capital account the interest must be paid by the taxpayers of every part of Canada.

Notwithstanding the refusal of the government and their supporters to accede to the motion, the opposition in parliament are in possession of information, indisputable in its character, sufficient to convict the government and fasten on them the responsibility for the outbreak, with all the bloodshed and misery consequent on their negligence, and before the session closes the question will be ventilated on the floors of parliament and will be brought home in such a way that every voter will be in a position to judge for himself as to the criminality of the government.

Another matter which is engaging the attention of parliament at the present time is the failure of the government to make good their predictions with regard to the settlement of the Northwest. The census returns lately submitted show an alarming condition of affairs in that country. The number of white settlers all told does not exceed 23,000. Sixty per cent of these have been drawn from the old provinces of Canada. Seventy millions of acres of land have been surveyed, less than half a million acres of land are occupied by the settlers above referred to.

Millions of dollars have been spent in promoting emigration, and the minister of agriculture has been assuring the house that settlers were going in at the rate of from thirty to fifty thousand per annum.

The prime minister, Sir John Macdonald, also stated to the house that by 1891 he counted confidently on securing seventy millions of dollars in hard cash as proceeds of lands sold. Returns which the government have been forced to bring down now show that the receipts, so far for lands have all been absorbed by the cost of management and surveys. This does not accord with the predictions which have been made even in New Brunswick by a gentleman filling an exalted position when he assured his audience that the only difficulty in the way of getting settlers into the Northwest would be the scarcity of ships to carry them across the Atlantic.

People are at last coming to their senses, and no one is bold enough to-day to make any such predictions as we were wont to hear in times past, still the fact remains, millions of dollars have been spent in the purchase and development of the country, millions more on the Canada Pacific railway; a million dollars a year is required to keep the Indians quiet; nigh another million is required yearly to pay mounted police for the purpose of protecting the sparse settlements. The older provinces have little hope of relief from that quarter, and may as well make up their minds to squarely face their share of the heavy expenditure with no hope of ever receiving any benefit.

Having so miserably failed to make good any of their boasted predictions with regard to the Northwest, is it not high time for the people to take the matter in their own hands and return men to parliament who will see to it that a check is immediately put upon the extravagance and folly of the past seven years?

THE CYCLONE.

The Damage All Along the Line.

BIG LAKE, Minn., April 18.—Doctors Hybee and Dallwer, of Minneapolis, just from St. Cloud, say that new bodies were being recovered hourly from the debris and are being brought in from the country in the track of the tornado. At the church east of Rice's station, thirteen of a wedding party were killed, including the officiating minister. At Sauk Rapids 31 are already dead. The list will be swelled to 40.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., April 15.—It is estimated that four hundred structures were blown down, all of frame and by no means costly. The Catholic hospital is filled with the wounded, but only five or six are considered to be in a dangerous condition. There were were 54 wounded in the hospital last night, besides large numbers that were taken to private residences. To-day there are about 40 there, two having died and others having been removed.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Despatches from towns in western Iowa show that the loss of property in the section between Griswold and Audubon by Wednesday's cyclone will reach nearly $150,000. Fences, barns, dwellings, live stock and everything was laid low in the path of the storm. The small loss of life is accounted for by the fact that the cyclone occurred in the day time and nearly everyone had time to get to their "Cyclone Cellars," which nearly every farm in that part of Iowa is provided with.

RICE STATION, Minn., April 16.—The fatal ending of a wedding party, near this village, forms one of the saddest features of the wholesale destruction of life and property, wrought in this section, by Wednesday's cyclone. A party assembled at the residence of John Schuiz, a farmer, to celebrate the wedding of his daughter, Mamie, and the ceremony was performed about 1 o'clock. The afternoon was spent in social enjoyment and at 4 o'clock the party gathered about the wedding feast. It was an assemblage of nearly forty people. The cyclone came and in the space of five minutes the house was converted into kindling wood and scattered all over the farm. Of the happy party ten were corpses and many others injured, several of whom will die. There was not a building left in which the few survivors could care for those not past help. The bridegroom was killed outright, but the bride was only injured. The neighbors who had escaped the fury of the cyclone came to the rescue, and the bodies of the dead were taken to the school house at Rice Station.

GENERAL NEWS.

In some parts of Mexico precious woods are so plentiful that the natives build pig-styes of rosewood logs.

In New Hampshire last year 80 per cent. of the receipts of fire insurance companies were absorbed by the losses.

There are over one hundred matrimonial agencies in Paris. Some are public, some private, but all are willing to make dupes.

An intelligent Nebraska jury recently rendered the following verdict: "We find in favor of the plaintiff, and render a verdict in favor of the defendant for $10.

Over 2,000 women are compositors in Paris, and are giving the male printers a good deal of trouble, because of low-priced labour. Book work is going to Paris on this account.

A remarkable bedstead, made to order by a Milwaukee furniture firm, is twenty-four feet wide and has nine compartments, each intended to hold one of the purchaser's children.

The duchess of Hamilton is one of the most notable sportswoman in England. She recently followed the hounds—and closely—throughout a chase of three hours, covering twenty-five miles of country.

Against the Greek army the Turks would by all accounts be able to oppose about 320,000 men, including 35,000 horsemen. The Greeks have 89,000 armed with gras rifles. The Greeks are very weak in cavalry.

There are three "glass eaters" now travelling the museum circuit. Two of them are negroes, and all express a particular fondness for lamp chimneys as an article of diet. The nature of the trick has not yet been explained.

An American lady has had a novel "rose dress" made in Paris. The skirt is composed of 800 roses of different hues, and rosebuds form the bodice, while a veil of tulle, spotted with crystal drops, is thrown over the dress to imitate morning dew.

It is proposed to award the Founders' medal of the Royal Geographical Society of England to Lieutenant Greely, the leader of the late Arctic expedition, and and the Royal Medal to Cavaliere Guido Cora, Professsor of Geography at the University of Turin.

Buffalo Express:—When before in the history of the world has a man in his 77th year so grandly and uprightly borne the burdens of a great empire on his shoulders as Mr. Gladstone yesterday bore them? The mere physical feat of speech was wonderful; in mental power and courage it was marvellous. He is well named the Grand Old Man.

A pathetic incident is related in connection with the last moments of Mr. Brooks, conservative M. P., for the Altrincham division. The hon member, who had a distinguished university career, was to have delivered his maiden speech on the night of his death. In his delirium his hallucination was that he was standing in the house making his first speech, and he frequently delivered the address which he has prepared.

It is said that the head of a great dry goods store in Paris, M. Paluzet, was about to marry recently a lady of high position and noble family. He requested the head of the Orleans family, the Comte de Paris, to serve as a witness. The answer returned by the secretary of the Prince was, "Monseigneur cannot render such a service except to a titled person." This answer is about the most unpopular statement that the Comte de Paris, who pretends to be something of a democrat, could have sent to a Frenchman.

Dominion Experimental Farm.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The minister of agriculture laid the report of his department for the last year on the table this afternoon. The chief feature of interest is Professor Saunders' report on experimental farms. In the governor general's speech at the opening of the session it was stated that government had under consideration the expediency of establishing experimental farms, and last year a vote of $20,000 was placed in the estimates. Mr. Saunders has examined the system adopted by the federal government of the United States and various states. He recommends that a central farm be established near Ottawa, with branches as follows: One for the three maritime provinces, and one each for Manitoba, the Northwest, and British Columbia. The work to be done as suggested is: (1st) To conduct researches and verify the experiments designed to test relative value for all purposes of the different breeds of stocks, and then the adaptability to climate and other conditions of the provinces; (2nd) examine into the scientific and economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese; (3rd) test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new and untried varieties of wheat and other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing samples of such surplus products as are deemed specially worthy of introduction; (4th) analyze the fertilizers and conduct the experiments with them to test the comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds; (5th) examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals; (6th) conduct experiments in planting trees for timber and shelter; (7th) examine diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and ravages of destructive insects to ascertain the most useful preventives; (8th) investigate the diseases of domestic animals; (9th) ascertain the vitality and purity of seeds, and (lastly) conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Carling estimates that land, buildings, chemical apparatus, etc., needed can be provided at a cost of $260,000, and that the annual outlay, including interest on capital, will be about $60,000.

Sir Charles Dilke's Case.

LONDON, April 15.—Sir Charles Dilke has sent to the Queen's proctor a full and formal denial of all statements incriminating him in the confession made by Mrs. Crawford to her husband, and on which the latter obtained a decree of divorce from her. Sir Charles Dilke expresses the hope that the proctor will find cause to intervene and re-open the case for Sir Charles' vindication. Sir Charles will make public a statement of the case in his own defence in an address to the liberals of Chelsea, his constituency, on May 3rd.

He Removed the Clinkers.

A man in the coal region put a little dynamite in the cook stove to remove clinkers. It removed them. It also removed three chairs, one table, the family cat, a twenty-four hour clock, four dollars' worth of dishes, and the stove. The fact that the man was likewise removed, in something of a hurry, will be apt to prevent his mode of removing clinkers becoming popular.—Norristown Herald.

A Humorist Has a Serious Thought.

At a recent dinner party the subject of eternal life and future punishment came up for a lengthy discussion, in which Mark Twain, who was present, took no part. A lady near him turned suddenly towards him and exclaimed:

"Why do you not say anything? I want your opinion."

Twain replied gravely:

"Madame, you must excuse me. I am silent of necessity. I have friends in both places"—Erie Dispatch.

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

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF THE—
COUNTY OF YORK

GENTLEMEN:—

At the Convention of the friends of the Local Government, held on the 8th inst., the undersigned were chosen as candidates to contest the present Election in the interest of the Local Government. It was the unanimous opinion of that Convention, composed as it was of a large number of the most influential electors in the County, that the present Government had strong claims upon the good will and a strong title to the political support of the people of the county, and that the county should be appealed to to elect a full delegation in its interest.

While public affairs have been administered in a spirit of equal justice to all the constituencies of the Province, the influence of this county in the Government has been such as to secure for the county material advantages which had been long and justly claimed, and had been as long withheld. These advantages have only been secured in the face of many obstacles. One half of your members in the House of Assembly have been unceasingly hostile to the Government, and that hostility, manifested on all occasions, had added greatly to the difficulties your representative in the Government has had to overcome. The question comes up squarely in this election: What has been gained for you by this ceaseless opposition and obstruction during the past three years, and what will be gained for you in the future by its continuance? If the Government enjoys your confidence and is entitled to your support, upon what ground can Opposition candidates also claim it? Why should the Government, holding the high place it does in your good opinion, be driven to look almost wholly to the other counties for the support necessary to sustain it?

Although claiming your suffrages upon local grounds, we do not rest our claim solely upon these. It is admitted that the present Government has displayed unusual promptness in the despatch of public business. It has dealt vigorously with all public questions. It has placed upon the Statute Book a large amount of useful legislation. It has effected many economies and reforms, and hopes to continue in the good work. It has firmly and successfully resisted the encroachments of the Dominion Government upon our Provincial Rights. It has adopted an enlightened and conservative policy with respect to the public domain. It has safeguarded and turned to useful account the valuable inland fisheries of the Province. All of which has been accomplished notwithstanding that a partizan majority in the Legislative Council, acting with the Opposition in the People's Chamber, has been incessantly intriguing against its life, and trampling upon the established rights which exclusively belong under Responsible Government to the representatives of the people. Upon these grounds, gentlemen, we appeal to you to give us your support. If it be argued that opposition is necessary and useful, we think you may safely leave it to counties in which, from local or other causes, the Government is not so strongly entrenched in the good opinion of the people as in this County to furnish this element to the Legislature.

Acting with its usual promptitude, the Government has brought on the elections early, so that they may not interfere unduly with the occupations of the people, and if it should not be possible for the undersigned to visit all sections of the county before the day of polling, we hope, as the unanimous choice of the convention, we may unitedly receive the cordial support of all who desire to see the present administration sustained.

We have the Honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servants,
A. G BLAIR,
WILLIAM WILSON,
RICHARD BELLAMY,
DAVID R. MOORE, M. D.

Fredericton, April 10th, 1886.

DEVER BROS.

—X—

RECEIVED THIS DAY:

2 CASES

Window Poles!

—IN—

Walnut and Gilt,
Gilt and Ebony,
and All Gilt.

—X—

We have two sizes of these poles, all complete, which we will put up at the shortest notice all at an unusually

LOW PRICE.

—X—

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, Apr. 15, 1886.

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

Assets from 1845 to 1886.
(Reckoning a period of every ten years from 1845.)

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. AGE 52.

AMOUNT - - -	$2,500.00
Issued, 1849, Annual Premium,	122.50
Premiums Paid, - - -	4.410.00
Dividends Added, - -	5,353.00
Amount of Claim Paid, -	7,853.00

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent.
BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers, Agents York County.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITY AT MODERATE INTEREST
BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers.

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.

Constipation.

SYMPTOMS Inactive or irregular acting Bowels, Pain across the Bowels or in the lower part of the back; accumulation of wind; straining at Stool, inducing Piles, and often Fistula; Sallow Complexion; Headache; Eruptive Sores; and finally, general derangement of the entire organism is the result of neglected Constipation.

CAUSE Neglect of Regular Habits; Food hard to Digest: Torpid Liver, Spices, Stimulants and Astringents; Too free use of Cathartics, &c., of a harsh nature, which destroy the tone of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

CURE Eat ripe Fruits and Vegetables. Oatmeal, Coarse Bread, Mush and Molasses, Broths, etc. Shun harsh Physic. Be strictly regular at effort to evacuate the Bowels. Correct the inactive Liver and Biliary Organs with the best of all regulators

Burdock Blood Bitters

Which tones and regulates the Bowels, promotes the flow of Bile, which keeps the blood pure and healthy, and secures a natural action of the Bowels, without weakening in any manner.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS CURES CONSTIPATION.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spend one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 140 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.

OATS 1950 -:- Bushels -:- 1950 OATS

SEED OATS!

—FOR SALE AT—

ELY PERKINS'
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
Flour Store,
FREDERICTON.

April 13, 1886.

Seeds. Seeds. Seeds.

DUE IN A FEW DAYS.

200 BUSHELS GRASS SEED,
2,000 LBS, CLOVER SEED
ALSIKE CLOVER SEED,
TURNIP SEED

Together with a full line of

Groceries for Spring Trade.

ALL AT BOTTOM PRICES, AT

W.H.VANWART'S.

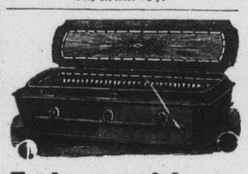
Fredericton April 7, 1886.

Birthday Cards
AT
G. W. Schleyer's.

Fredericton, April 13, 1886.

PHILIPS BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Boots & Shoes
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Main Street,
PORTLAND, N. B.

July 11, 1885.—1 yr



Jackson Adams,
PRINCIPAL
Undertaker,
COUNTY
Court House
Square,
Opposite
QUEEN' Hotel!
FREDERICTON.

THE BEST FEED STORE
In the City.

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.

TO LET AND FOR SALE.

I HAVE to let, in the City of Fredericton, one flat, suitable for small family, situate on Queen Street, West End, Fredericton. Possession first of May.

Also, for Sale in said City, one Lot of Land, fine building chance, next above Mr. Chas. E. Smith's, on George Street.

Also, Four Building Lots on Little River Road, near Nashwaak Bridge, in Saint Mary's.

Also, Two Flats in a desirable locality, on Macklin Street, St. Mary's, a little below Bridge across St. John River. Rent moderate; immediate possession

Particulars on application,
CHAS. W. BECKWITH, BARRISTER,
City Hall, Fredericton

Fredericton, Feb. 3, 1886.

SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

D. HARRIS, English Optician.

OFFICE: 52 Germain St., St. John, N. B., Near Market

Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most difficult cases, and his stock being made up on purely Scientific Principles, he can, with confidence, submit them to his patrons

Office hours, 9 a. m., to 8 p. m.; Saturdays till 10 p. m. Nov. 3, '85. 1