

have the same regard for order, and are beset with the same difficulties.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—At the meeting of the provincial synod to-day, the discussion on the educational question was continued. Ultimately a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions embodying the views of the house. A committee was also appointed to reply to the greetings of the Methodist conference.

The remainder of the day was taken up in the discussion of missionary work. The synod resolved itself into a meeting of the domestic and foreign missionary society with the Metropolitan in the chair. The report for the past three years showed the receipts for domestic missions to have been \$28,507 and for foreign missions \$19,453. The report was adopted, after which the election of board of management was proceeded with, resulting as follows:

Nov. Scotia—Rev. P. Partridge, J. W. Wild, Rev. J. E. Murray and W. K. Silver.

Quebec—Rev. W. W. Fothergill, Judge Hemming, Rev. A. A. Von Hoffman and W. H. Carter.

Toronto—Rev. Canon Deunulin, Hon. Mr. Waller, Rev. J. D. Coyle, A. H. Bampell.

Fredericton—Rev. Canon Bragotocke, St. John, R. T. Clinch, Rothery, Rev. Forsyth, St. John, G. H. Lee, St. John.

Interesting addresses were afterwards delivered by the Bishop of Algoma, Hon. Thomas White, Rev. Dr. Longford of New York, Rev. O. Forde, of Winnipeg, Rev. Canon Cooper of England, Rev. Mr. Wilson and Rev. Mr. Davenport of Portland, St. John. The latter gentleman suggested the formation of a missionary brotherhood who should be celibate, in order to devote their whole energies to the work.

At yesterday's meeting of the C. E. Synod at Montreal a message was received from the house of bishops stating that a committee had been appointed to confer with any similar committee that may be appointed from other Christian bodies to devise if possible an honorable union amongst those bodies. The house of bishops asked that a committee be appointed from the lower house to confer with the bishops and report at the next meeting of the synod. The bishops of Huron, Niagara and Toronto were named to represent the upper house.

There was a long and lively discussion in the house of bishops over the question whether the revised edition of the bible should be authorized for morning and evening lessons in church service, on a petition from Toronto to discontinue on that end. The petition was rejected in the house of bishops, which decided not to sanction the revised version. The bishops report they had selected Strachan, Bellune, Q. C. Hon. E. Blake, R. W. Henke, Rev. Canon Bragotocke, Dr. James A. Henderson, V. Archdeacon McMurtry, Rev. Dr. Partridge, V. Cronyn and Rev. Canon Deunulin as a board of enquiry for the trial of the bible.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at the office of the Gleaner, 52 DUNDAS ST. W., where advertisement contracts are made.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.

It is too late in the day to argue for or against exhibitions. Everybody seems to take it for granted that they are of great value and every place of any pretensions endeavors to have an exhibition or fair of some kind. The result in too many cases is hardly in keeping with the trouble and expenses, yet we think it may be admitted that on the whole these displays of the products of industry in its various departments do good. New Brunswick has had quite an extensive experience in general exhibitions, and has an annual array of local shows, quite formidable in numbers, if not very striking in excellence. A great deal of money has, at one time and another, been expended in the erection of buildings and the preparation of grounds, but we are not much further ahead in this respect than we were thirty years ago. It is true that there is a great structure in St. John which was used in 1853, and has been gradually going out of repair ever since, so that thousands of dollars would have to be spent to make it fit for an exhibition. There are no grounds connected with the building, although there is available space where sheds can be erected and outdoor exhibits made. But there is not and cannot be a race course in connection, and the experience of managers elsewhere is that an exhibition cannot be successfully conducted without races. In Fredericton we have what was once a race course, the remains of some sheds and the foundation of a building. There seems to be a

very prevalent idea in New Brunswick that you cannot have an exhibition without spending a great lot of money in a building. The managers of the Maine State Fair and the New England Fair, both highly successful animal exhibitions, regulate this idea entirely. In their case a beginning was made with no expensive structure at all and just as few expensive ones as could be got along with. As others were needed they were provided out of the profits of the exhibitions. Of course it is very fine to have a great building with its corridors and galleries and a deficit when the operation is all over that upsets all chances for another exhibition for years to come; but it is better to not have such pretentious structures and a handsome surplus. The theory that people will come from a great distance to see a building is not twenty years ago, but if an expensive building was effective as an advertisement it was the most costly advertisement that could be devised. We favor the idea of endeavoring to hold a provincial, and if possible a Dominion exhibition here next fall, but we deprecate any scheme which involves the erection of expensive buildings, which are a constant bill of expense and yield not commensurate profit.

We intended at the outset to make some reference to local agricultural shows, but do not feel warranted in doing so at any length. This subject requires careful investigation. The majority of people take no interest in them what- ever. We have in New Brunswick about 45,000 men who live by farming, and the fifty odd agricultural societies have a membership of perhaps 2,500, of whom probably not more than 2000 are directly interested in agriculture. About two thirds of the societies hold shows, which give us a basis to calculate from. Probably not more than twelve hundred people out of the 45,000 above named, or about one out of thirty-eight are interested in the maintenance of the local shows or derive any direct benefit from them, and any person who knows how agricultural societies are got up will admit that this calculation is away beyond the mark. Yet we do not deny that, if it can be shown that the indirect benefit of the shows is considerable, the fact that very few people directly participate in them does not settle the question of utility. Therefore it becomes necessary to enquire if there is any direct benefit mentioned. This query opens a wide field of enquiry which has to be dealt with in another article.

FOREIGN MARKETS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A Chatham paper effects to be greatly surprised that THE GLEANER "actually tells the truth about the unimpaired progress of the province." Our contemporary has read THE GLEANER to little purpose if it is honest in this expression of surprise. We have fought quite a number of political battles, and our opponents give us credit for neither asking nor giving quarter, but we can point with some pride to the fact that we have never felt it necessary, no matter how fierce the conflict, to decry our country or misrepresent it before the world. We have always held and frequently asserted that there were many phases of our national and commercial life which can be discussed without dragging in party politics, not that they are more or less involved in it, but because it is desirable to drop them out of sight for the time being in order that the desired effect may be produced upon public opinion. For there are some people, like the World, who see party politics in everything, who, if a Liberal should remark that it was a fine day and ought to be protected, would claim that he had become a convert to the N. P. Thus the Chatham paper treats the fact that we pointed out that the country had progressed, as a proof that the Tory policy and confederation had been a success. Our own view of the case is that the country has progressed in spite of a bad political bargain and worse government, and that its great progress, notwithstanding these disadvantages, is the best evidence of the greatness of its resources and the energy of its people. What we aimed at doing in the article to which the World refers was to show the directions in which progress can be made and the sources to which we ought to look for future growth. Had we desired to make a political point it would have been an easy matter to have instituted comparisons and shown how much greater the development of the province might have been under other circumstances. We hoped that if we discussed the subject in a non-partisan light others might do the same, for we have had too long an experience of Tories to suppose they can take an unprejudiced view of everything.

if it, by the most tortuous reasoning, can be made to reflect upon their great pattern and exemplar, John A. Macdonald. We do not altogether regret that our contemporary took the narrow view of the subject, because its doing compels it to plead that the Dominion government cannot influence foreign markets, and that the great laws of supply and demand are above all acts of parliament. This is the line of argument that the liberals adopted in 1878, but at the time the Tories were willing to undertake that, if they were in power, they would control prices abroad, and they actually told the farmers of Ontario that they had succeeded in raising the price of wheat in Liverpool. But the times have changed. The N. P. manufacturers have not provided a sufficient additional home market for the produce of our farms, and every year shows new lines of trade, for the prosecution of which we must have customers abroad. The Dominion government has made no bona fide efforts towards opening those channels of trade in which these customers can be found, and for this the people of Canada have a right to hold them responsible. To cover up this neglect not only the Chatham paper, but the whole tribe of Tory journalists, big and little, now cry out that it is unreasonable to ask their party to do what they so strongly condemned the liberals six years ago for not doing.

TWO VIEWS OF THE RESULT.

The Montreal Witness, though liberal in its general views, makes a pretty near approach to independence. Speaking of the Hamiltonian election it says "except in countries where Irish protestants live in considerable numbers, the 'French domination' and 'Irish cries' will not be raised again in Ontario. They are useless. There was no heart in them and those that raised them had no earnestness to impart to their audience." To those who know the attitude which the Witness takes on all subjects touching protestantism this expression of opinion will possess additional value. The Quebec Chronicle, in an out and out Tory sheet, says "The Toronto Mail thoroughly killed the prospects of the conservatives by raising the religious cry, and stupidly playing upon the prejudices of the people. The lesson of Chatham was lost on the Mail, just as the lesson of Hamiltonian will be lost on the same again should another vacancy occur." The Chronicle scarcely states the case fairly, but what it means is that the attempt to raise the religious cry was a failure. In the course of the same article it comments, "The lesson of Chatham was lost on the Mail, just as the lesson of Hamiltonian will be lost on the same again should another vacancy occur." The Chronicle scarcely states the case fairly, but what it means is that the attempt to raise the religious cry was a failure. In the course of the same article it comments, "The lesson of Chatham was lost on the Mail, just as the lesson of Hamiltonian will be lost on the same again should another vacancy occur."

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Mr. C. H. Lugin has been authorized by the Dominion government to prepare an exhibit of New Brunswick fruit and vegetables for the Colonial Exhibition. As the time is short and the amount placed at Mr. Lugin's disposal for expenses is limited, he hopes that orchardists, gardeners and farmers, who may have choice specimens of fruit or vegetables which would give an adequate idea of the capacity of the province in either of these lines, to forward him samples. It is to be hoped that this request will be generally responded to, as, owing to circumstances, which were probably unavoidable, New Brunswick has made a very inadequate exhibit of fruit or vegetables at the exhibition so far.

A London Sensation.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—A weekly paper called Society recently invited its readers to complete for a prize to be called Portland, by a series of communications of the query "Who will have the lake?" The object was to obtain the names of as many ladies as possible who were suitable to marry the young Duke of Portland. It is understood that the invitation met with great success. The Society arranged to repay the benefit of the sensation by publishing the names it had received. The Duke of Portland not relating the possible results of this publication, if which he became aware yesterday, chartered a special train to London and came here and laid light notices sent to the proprietors, printers and editor of publication. He noted all persons interested in the undertaking to comply with the publication.

"Woman and Her Diseases"

is the title of an interesting illustrated treatise (100 pages) sent post-paid, for ten cents in stamps. Address: World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

HERE AND THERE.

Some People, and a Few Other Good Things.

"There goes one white man who never led to an Indian," was the complaint said to Bishop Whipple the other day by an untutored savage in the West.

One of the papers read at a recent meeting of eminent scientists in Buffalo declared thinking men lived 33 years longer than men who do not think.

A revival meeting was going on at Brooks Station, Ga. and several had just gone forward and joined the church, when the shock came. It was so startling that about 20 others went up and joined.

A little girl baby born in Charleston a few hours after the earthquake, has been named Earthquake. In a few years the young lady with this dreadful name will wish her parents had never been born.

A matter-of-fact philosopher asserts that "love is too domestic life what better is to breed—little possess little nourish in itself, but gives substantial grand relief, without which they would be hard to swallow."

A missionary enthusiast in England wants to raise money to buy balloons for foreign missionaries. They would be handy, he thinks, in escaping from the usual and other cruel-minded heathen, and at the same time would strike the blow with awe and make it easy to convert them.

Col. Ingersoll's ideal of a great lawyer is the English attorney who accumulated a fortune of £1,000,000, and left it all, by will, to establish a house for idiots, on the ground that he wanted to give it back to the people from whom he took it. This is a left-handed compliment to Ingersoll's clients.

Professor Mendall, the eminent American scientist, who has been investigating the earthquake, decides that the danger is all over. The great monster, he says, has been all the time impressed with the idea that the danger was all over. But scientists and the imperial public never would agree about anything.

Just now the fly is very numerous and annoying. A waiter, therefore, there is a fly in the soup, said a disgusted-looking man in a restaurant. The waiter examined the unfortunate fly carefully, and then remarked:—"I'd give \$5 out of my own pocket to know for certain that this is the fly that has been kicking up its heels all the morning."

The swiftest bird on the wing is the frigate bird, a sort of nautical bird of prey. Sailors believe that it can stand with the poop of a ship from the coast of Africa, and following the trade winds, land on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 300 miles an hour, but there is no trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

German photographers have succeeded in photographing a prehistoric scene of its flight; and some of these photographs show the head of condensed steam in every conceivable form. From side to side it is used in human clothing, and on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 300 miles an hour, but there is no trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

No other metal at all compares with iron, especially since the modern methods of converting it into steel came into vogue, for usefulness in the utensils of life in every conceivable form. From side to side it is used in human clothing, and on the American coast before sunset. It can undoubtedly fly more than 300 miles an hour, but there is no trustworthy record of the speed of which it is capable.

A jar of preserves had effected a mysterious disappearance during the night, and the fact was mentioned at breakfast table next morning. Denials were made from every side, but it was noticed that one particular youngster was silent. "And what have you to say, George?" finally said his aunt, turning toward him. And then very honestly and solemnly came the response, "My father told me to talk at the table."

The Buffalo Express hints that as Democrats as Britain's Queen—"President Cleveland sends time to acknowledge Queen Victoria's dispatch of sympathy relating to the earthquake. Has anyone heard Mr. Cleveland express any sympathy for the victims of or interest in the great calamity?" The Queen telegraphed sympathy with the Queen afflicted from her Scotch castle at the funeral, but the President replied from the Executive Mansion, Washington, though he is at Lake Placid in the North woods. Greater might have been said as a democrat as Queen Victoria.

A Wealthy Woman.

The Bath, Me., Independent says Mrs. McKean of Brooklyn, N. Y., is a wealthy lady said to be worth \$1,000,000 in bank stock alone. Her income is estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000 a year. She owns Jewell's Island, off Cape Cod, and proposes this fall and winter to build a dozen cottages wherein she may another season entertain her friends. When Mrs. McK. is sick and needs a doctor she hosts a signal which is noted on Munsey's Hill, Portland, and a physician comes. When she is in need of provisions and the weather is bad, she hosts another flag and a Portland steamer is sent with stores. On the island the lady has thirty-five sheep, many lambs, two yokes of cows, a bull, five pigs and a jack-ass. One day, recently, a man was engaged to come and shear the sheep. He came not and at noon the millinery rolled up her sleeves, and by night the next day every sheep was sheared, the lady nursing the lambs. Money has not made her lazy, and she finds the air of Harpswell bracing.

About Women.

The best dressed women are now patronizing men's bootmakers just as they patronize men's tailors. The most wonderful boots in all the world are those sported by the ladies who go to a new marketing. Ladies are to appear more manly this year. The more correct coat is to give way to a coaching coat of the same material. The seams will be straggled, the buttons partly cut out, and as concomitant to this very sporting garment we may look for a Savernake hat. Some silver gray tweeds to be worn by lovely women in the early days of autumn, are very charming. Improvers have been in proof of the garment of women and a good tailor made dress is a work of art and a joy forever.

A NATIONAL EVIL.—There is no question that the liver and kidneys are the danger of our country, and when complicated with the disease of the liver and kidneys the case of blood miter, blood miter, blood miter will almost invariably cure the worst case known.

DESTRUCTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Alarm and Widespread Distress in Newfoundland—250,000 People Helped—Failure of the Fisheries—Help Needed at Once.

A Halifax special says: The widespread destitution in Newfoundland is assuming an acute form. England's oldest colony is in a most deplorable condition and grim starvation is staring one hundred and forty thousand helpless and almost hopeless, men, women and children in the face. The situation is all the more deplorable because the recent bogus stories of starvation and cannibalism among the Labrador Esquimaux so horrified and disgusted the English speaking public that future tales of suffering from Newfoundland will naturally be regarded with suspicion, and will largely curtail, if not effectually prevent, all attempts at outside relief. Not only is the condition of the fishery population a most pitiable one, but the public finances are so straitened that it will be utterly impossible for the government to adequately deal with the frightful distress now looking them in the face.

The colony is completely isolated from the commerce of both Canada and the United States. Its 200,000 people are almost solely dependent upon the fisheries for a livelihood. Agriculture, manufactures and almost every other industry is unknown. For years past its fisheries have been a large portion of the people along the coast. The planters and large fish operators have advanced supplies to the poorer fishers, but the poor are now hopelessly in debt and merchants are unable to advance more supplies. Added to the complete failure of the fisheries is the general demoralization of the masses, hitherto controlled by Newfoundland, by French, American and Canadian competition. The Newfoundland government pretends to co-operate with Canada in enforcing the 1818 treaty, but is utterly powerless to do anything, and any Yankee vessel can trawl all the waters and regulations with contempt.

But even so, Newfoundland the imperial government still refuse to assent to an act enacted last winter prohibiting the sale of salmon, herring, and the exporting French shore question is farther from settlement than ever. These things would remove that unlighted little flame building adjoining the hotel away from the main thoroughfare. It was the general effect. What is it? Some sort of a hen house?

Alfred B. Morine, a member of the Newfoundland legislature for the great fishery district of Bonaville, who has just returned from St. John's, tells a graphic story of prevailing distress, and a gloomy outlook for the fall and winter. "Not less," he says, "than 150,000 of the population are to-day not only in actual want, but are absolutely without the possibility of earning a dollar to keep themselves alive. During the fall and winter 20,000 barrels for last year. The shore fishery almost equals the Labrador fishery in the completeness of its failure. Of the 30,000 people dependent upon that branch for an existence, less than 20,000 have secured enough to carry them through the winter. This will leave 10,000 people dependent on government or public charity—in all fully 140,000 people will have to be provided for. It will be next to impossible for the government to feed these people and the distress and suffering that must ensue will be something terrible unless the government borrows large sums of money to expend in the construction of public works, such as railways, and even that would be but as a drop in the bucket. The great fear is that the government will not realize and attempt to grapple with this problem until it is too late is founded."

This language may seem exaggerated, but it is the plain English of existing facts and inevitable consequences. The herring catch is an utter failure, and is less than 10,000 barrels against 30,000 barrels for last year. The shore fishery almost equals the Labrador fishery in the completeness of its failure. Of the 30,000 people dependent upon that branch for an existence, less than 20,000 have secured enough to carry them through the winter. This will leave 10,000 people dependent on government or public charity—in all fully 140,000 people will have to be provided for. It will be next to impossible for the government to feed these people and the distress and suffering that must ensue will be something terrible unless the government borrows large sums of money to expend in the construction of public works, such as railways, and even that would be but as a drop in the bucket. The great fear is that the government will not realize and attempt to grapple with this problem until it is too late is founded."

MAINE ELECTIONS.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 12.—The republican have carried the state in to-day's election by larger pluralities than were expected. Bidwell is elected governor by 10,000 to 12,000 plurality. The republicans carry 14 out of the 16 counties in the state, elect three-fourths of the legislature and carry all of the congressional districts.

The prohibition vote, which it was thought would somewhat divide the republican vote, was insignificant, not reaching more than 3,500 in the aggregate vote in the state of 335,000.

The republican majority are larger than for fifteen years, except in presidential years, but show slight losses as compared with the vote of 1884.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.—The liver secretes bile to move the bowels; the kidneys secrete urine to carry off the acid, which would poison the blood; the stomach secretes gastric juice to digest or dissolve the food; the lungs secrete blood to carry off the waste matter; the blood carries off the waste matter from the organs and purifies the blood by cleaning out the secretion of the system.

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ON REAL ESTATE and PERSONAL SECURITY in sums to suit at LOWEST RATES. BLACK & HAZEN, Barristers

Parnell's Land Bill.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The Parnell land bill, as redrafted, suspended evidence on payment into court of half the rent due. Many Gladstonians disapproved of the amount of reduction. The Parnellites assert that full values justify the demand of over 50 per cent. reduction. The second reading of the Parnell bill will take place Friday.

Stranger (at watering-place resort): "What is that enormous building across the way?"

Guide:—"That's a hotel."

Stranger:—"And that large, handsome brick structure?"

Guide:—"That's the club house, sir."

Stranger:—"I see. Well, what's that long, old-looking building behind the enclosure?"

Guide:—"The grand stand at the race course."

Stranger:—"Oh, yes. It's all very beautiful, but I should think the authorities would remove that unlighted little flame building adjoining the hotel away from the main thoroughfare. It was the general effect. What is it? Some sort of a hen house?"

Guide:—"No, sir. That's a church."

New Advertisements.

A BIRCHIN!

Through the kindness of the Adams Tobacco Company

I was enabled to buy what ROSEBUD TOBACCO

They had in Stock at a sacrifice. Rosebud is put up in Caddies, and is one of the BEST TOBACCO IN THE MARKET.

To close out the lot I am selling it considerably below its value.

By **James Hodge.**

FALL, 1886.

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Dress Goods, Ulster Cloth, Jacket Cloths, Flannels, HOMESPUN, Shirts and Drawers,

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JOHN HASLIN.

Fredericton, Sept. 14, 1886.

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\$2,000 To Loan

ON FREEHOLD SECURITY At Reasonable Interest. CHAS. W. BECKWITH, Barrister.

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DEVILS THUMBS just to hand, best and most useful article for Operators and Cabinetmakers use. For sale by R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

Blacksmiths' Taps

3 DOZEN Blacksmiths' TAPERS TAPS, appt 14, 1000 steel pins. For sale by R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

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BUSTLES,

THE LATEST STYLES.

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WHITE and GREY.

DEVER Bros.

Fredericton, Sept. 4, 1886.

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COUNTY COURT SUMMONS

—AND—

Coroner's Blanks

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