

TRI-WEEKLY CIRCULATION FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 1st, 1889.

Tuesday	1,193
Wednesday	1,100
Thursday	1,382
Total	3,655
Average	1,218

The Gleaner.

AL. R. CROCKET, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK-UPON WHAT CANADA'S PROSPECTS DEPEND.

It is cheering to note that although the business of the past year has not been regarded in financial circles as altogether satisfactory, the outlook for the present year is now considered encouraging. At the annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal on Monday last General Manager Buchanan, in referring to last year's operations, said: "Business generally during the past year in Canada has been rather disappointing. The banks have had to carry a heavier load than usual. The increase of \$9,000,000 during the year in loans does not altogether indicate a healthy expansion of business." Continuing, he said, where there has been a reduction in reserves of all kinds of about \$4 millions and an increase of liabilities of close on 11 millions of dollars. These facts, he said, were pointed out not to cause alarm, but to impress upon business men the necessity of refraining from an extension of credit facilities or discounting of the future. In speaking of the year Mr. Buchanan said:—

The outlook for the future is at present bright. Lumber prospects were never better. Crops all over the Dominion give great promise. The cotton mill appears to be working in harmony, and consequently on more profitable lines, and many securities, which were a short time ago unavailable, are now getting a market value. If our hopes are realized we should have a better business in the autumn; but if, on the contrary, the crops turn out badly and the lumber business, which is a very important factor, not meet expectations, the result cannot fail to be correspondingly disappointing. We look on this as rather a crucial year, for the success or failure of it is, in our opinion, of great importance. Let us hope that the future, which is always full of uncertainty, by increasing their importations at least until we are trading on a firmer ground than is possible so long before harvest time.

It will be observed from the above that Mr. Buchanan, in his responsible position as manager of one of the greatest financial institutions of the world, takes no stock in the policy of protection as an instrument for increasing our prosperity. He rather warns business men to be careful and plainly tells them that our prosperity depends entirely upon the results of agricultural and lumbering operations. He looks toward a good crop, and believes that the returns from lumber generally will make a good showing. If anticipations in these respects are realized business will be good, and anything like a commercial or financial crisis will be averted. If these prospects are not realized there will be disaster.

Referring to agriculture and lumber as the foundation upon which the business of Canada is built, the Montreal Herald correctly points out that the agricultural and lumbering industries of Canada have been a greater concentration of the burdens of the protective tariff than all other industries put together. In the last fiscal year these industries to which lumbered business men look to save the country from falling into the financial slough of despair—contributed upwards of \$41,000,000 towards Canada's export trade of \$78,000,000, while those industries which are beneficiaries of the tariff contributed only a little over \$4,000,000. These facts are a conclusive answer to the rubbish which is so often talked in political circles about the beneficial influence of a protective tariff upon business. It is right or fair to the great agricultural and lumbering industries of Canada, and those engaged in them, numbering probably four-fifths of the population, and upon whose prosperity the prosperity of the whole business of Canada so largely depends, that they should be compelled to bear such excessive burdens of taxation imposed by the "benevolent legislation" enacted in the interests of a comparatively few millionaires—paper-makers in the eyes of the people, but paupers in the eyes of the protective tariff! This is a view of the business situation, to which not only the farmers and lumbermen, but also the trading community of Canada, should give their attention. A moral and political wrong, so unjust in itself, so burdensome to the great masses of the people, and which inevitably proves a serious disturbing element in the business of the country, should not any longer be tolerated by those who suffer from it—many of them perhaps without realizing it—and who have the remedy in their own hands. In the meantime, the farmers and lumbermen of Canada may derive whatever satisfaction they can from the fact that on them—on their energy, perseverance, business capacity, stick-to-it-iveness and prosperity—in a very large measure depends the commercial progress and prosperity of Canada, while they are not the beneficiaries of "benevolent" or pauper legislation, they have to shoulder the burdens of such legislation for the benefit of a favored few, and that practically they are the "sweat and blood" of the country for the protection of the few.

How long they will occupy so equivocal a position depends upon what they do with their votes.

THE DEGRADING OF ACADEMIC TITLES.

The Forum for June contains an article from the pen of Dr. Leonard Woolsey Bacon on cheap academic titles, which it is to be hoped will fall into the hands of those who are so often responsible for the indiscriminate conferring of honorary degrees. Formerly, academic titles were conferred as a recognition of special merit in the literary or scientific field and even now men distinguished for their attainments in these or similar departments are sometimes selected for the honors, but for the most part, in recent years, they have fallen to those whose ambition directs their aims to them and whose power of scheming are sufficient to win them.

Anybody who wants an academic degree can have it for the most trifling trouble and expense, or even without expense. No condition of learning or culture, or even of superior intelligence, is required. Every editor whose duty it is to feed the waste basket with worthless manuscripts knows what illustrious blockheads possess the most impressive capital letters after their names by unimpeachable authority. Everyone who wants an academic degree can have it; and people who do not want to whom it is nothing but an annoyance, as seeming to imply that they belong to the class of those who are lacking with such compliments, have to endure it under the alternative of making an unnecessary fuss in the newspapers over a title.

The last line of the following extract from Dr. Bacon's reference to Yale is very significant:—

It cannot be said that the doctors of divinity of the new crop are a very illustrious lot. They are not in the least proud of each other. As a class they are distinguished for not having cultivated theological science or literature. But some of us have had friends in the corporation.

In Canada the degradation of honorary degrees has not reached the level to which in the United States they have fallen, but academic titles have with us certainly lost much of their honor. Whether or not they will meet the fate which Dr. Bacon would like to hold out to them yet remains to be seen, but if they continue to be conferred upon men whose only claims are servility to academic authorities and ability in scheming to get into the power, the sooner the "playthings" are worn out the better.

But, after all, is the present degradation and vulgarization of the academic degrees worth the trouble of remedying it? Is it not the collection of such degrees a medieval tradition, a relic of a time when modern and especially to American conditions? And since at the gate it is now getting it is likely to go out and make a ridiculous, is it not the best disposal to make of it to turn the whole thing over to the Chateaus de la Roche and let them play with it as they please? Is it not, in the end, this is the end it is likely to come to.

PRESS OPINIONS.

"We must turn Mercier out because he passed the 'Jonestown Bill,'" cries out the Montreal Gazette and other Lower Canadian Tory organs. Then turning to the French Canadian to vote solidly for Sir John Macdonald because he seems to incline to the former's 'Jonestown Bill' if Mercier is to blame for passing such a measure, should Sir John be commended for refraining from doing so.

THE DRIVE RIGHT OF PROTECTION.

Harriet Martineau, the great English social reformer, has a majority in both Houses, yet she is the Birmingham Correspondent. Carnegie has returned to Europe to chase his pauper aristocrats with his munificence, and 2,000 employees of his Home-land Mills have his munificence to reduce wages an average of 30 per cent. for the whole of Harrison's term or to be turned out by a large force of effective and specific laws, and to expect when they followed Carnegie and Harriet to the pole in November—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

It would seem that Lord Randolph Churchill's capacity for shocking his Tory friends was by this time exhausted, as if any act of his could send an additional thrill through the ranks of the party, he has done it.

Lord William Lennox, in his "Recollections," tells a story of the comings of the Duke of Wellington. The French, with a fresh force double that of the duke, were closing in upon his army, and upon whose property the property of the whole business of Canada so largely depends, that they should be compelled to bear such excessive burdens of taxation imposed by the "benevolent legislation" enacted in the interests of a comparatively few millionaires—paper-makers in the eyes of the people, but paupers in the eyes of the protective tariff! This is a view of the business situation, to which not only the farmers and lumbermen, but also the trading community of Canada, should give their attention. A moral and political wrong, so unjust in itself, so burdensome to the great masses of the people, and which inevitably proves a serious disturbing element in the business of the country, should not any longer be tolerated by those who suffer from it—many of them perhaps without realizing it—and who have the remedy in their own hands. In the meantime, the farmers and lumbermen of Canada may derive whatever satisfaction they can from the fact that on them—on their energy, perseverance, business capacity, stick-to-it-iveness and prosperity—in a very large measure depends the commercial progress and prosperity of Canada, while they are not the beneficiaries of "benevolent" or pauper legislation, they have to shoulder the burdens of such legislation for the benefit of a favored few, and that practically they are the "sweat and blood" of the country for the protection of the few.

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SULTRY DAY AT JOHNSTOWN.

Develops a Terrible Stench—An Epidemic Feared.

The Work of Relief Goes Slowly On.

Enormous Loss to the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Johnstown, Pa., June 7. The first shock of the calamity which has laid this district waste is passing away, and the residents are recovering from the numbness of despair which followed upon Friday's horror, gaining courage from the abundant expressions of sympathy which have poured in from every quarter. It is so refreshing to feel that the tremendous task before them, here of restoring this stricken locality to its former condition, is not being undertaken in isolation, but that the world is caring for the homeless and destitute, and of providing for the speedy removal of the dead. The chaos and disorder of the past few days have almost disappeared. Every editor whose duty it is to feed the waste basket with worthless manuscripts knows what illustrious blockheads possess the most impressive capital letters after their names by unimpeachable authority. Everyone who wants an academic degree can have it; and people who do not want to whom it is nothing but an annoyance, as seeming to imply that they belong to the class of those who are lacking with such compliments, have to endure it under the alternative of making an unnecessary fuss in the newspapers over a title.

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FOUND HER SOUL-MATE.

Therefore Mrs. Plunkett, who is further than any other woman in the Dominion, has been separated by a fatal accident from her husband, who was killed by a train on Friday night last.

John J. Plunkett and his wife, Mary Higgins Plunkett, have been known as high priced and prominent people in the Dominion since they came to this country several years ago. The lady formerly resided in Detroit, Mich. She and her husband have been married for many years, and have a family of four children, a son and three daughters. They were on their way to New York and opened a temple at No. 15 West Forty-second street.

The New York Times of recent date has the following in regard to the late couple:—

"John J. Plunkett is a fine looking man of thirty-three years. His wife is the senior of him by three years. She is a devoted wife, and a most charming mother. They were married in 1865, and have a family of four children, a son and three daughters. They were on their way to New York and opened a temple at No. 15 West Forty-second street.

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of the International Magazine of Christian Science, of which she was editor and part proprietor. To all inquiries the Plunketts declared they had for years lived lives of continence and celibacy, though maintaining the most perfect balance of husband and wife. They insisted that they could not do God's holy work more acceptably.

Workingmen, however, became an obstacle to all Mrs. Plunkett's preconceived theories. He and Mrs. Plunkett worked with the subject of their love until they believed they were justified in entering into marriage relations.

Their minds once made up as to the right, they invited a dozen of their friends to the temple on Forty-second street a few days ago and there before them gravely announced that they had been married since their creation; that they were foreordained as husband and wife, that they only went through the present form of ceremony to save their conduct from misinterpretation by their friends and the world at large.

HOW HORSES ACT IN BATTLE.

Some remarkable instances of equine intelligence.

"It is remarkable how quickly horses adapt themselves to the mill of the day. The chess and disorder of the past few days have almost disappeared. Every editor whose duty it is to feed the waste basket with worthless manuscripts knows what illustrious blockheads possess the most impressive capital letters after their names by unimpeachable authority. Everyone who wants an academic degree can have it; and people who do not want to whom it is nothing but an annoyance, as seeming to imply that they belong to the class of those who are lacking with such compliments, have to endure it under the alternative of making an unnecessary fuss in the newspapers over a title.

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FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us.

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

PENNAC.

Two Happy Hours. News on the New Brunswick. The happy couple started for the future on their journey of life on Friday morning. The bride and groom were accompanied by a large number of friends and well-wishers.

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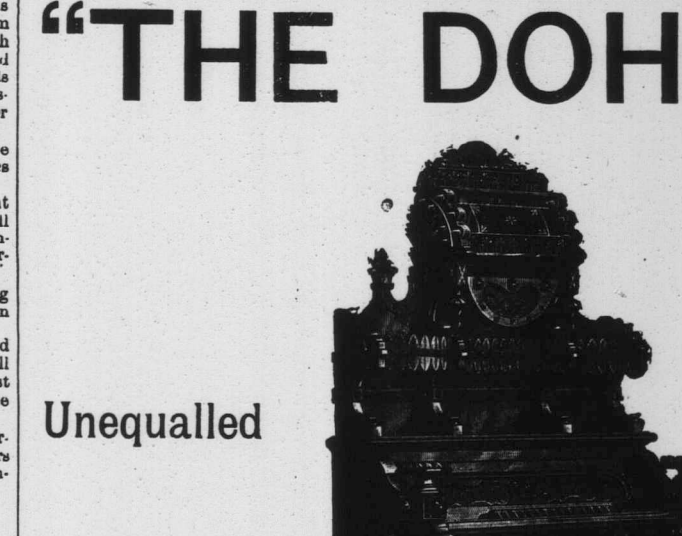
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We do not bolster up the merits of our goods on the testimonials of great artists, who will for a price attach their signatures to a patent soap or face lotion as readily as to organs. We go direct to the people who are honest in their testimonials. On the unpurchased testimony of sumptuous organs, we have sold the most of our stock now on hand at our Warehouses, in large and varied, comprising every style of The Doherty made. Several handsome new designs in fine toned Organs on easy terms. Apply to

THOMPSON & CO.,

Opp. Officers' Quarters, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B., May 11th, 1889.

AT WM. JENNINGS' FASHIONABLE GOODS IN SCOTCH

Irish Suitings, ENGLISH SERGES, Worsted Coatings.

WM. JENNINGS, CORNER QUEEN STREET AND WILMOT'S ALLEY Fredericton, May 4.

JUST RECEIVED. FRUIT

Pine Apples, Bananas, Blood Oranges, Luscious Oranges, Rhubarb, Lemons.

W. H. VANWART'S, Fredericton, May 11.

GEORGE I. CUNTER, HACK & LIVERY STABLE.

QUEEN STREET, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

COACH ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Telephone Communication. Fredericton, May 11.

WANTED. Skirt and Waist Makers.

A few good workers will have a first-class chance to learn the Dressmaking. Fredericton, April 11th, 1889. G. GUNN.

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SPECTACLES ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

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Mr. Harris is enabled to suit perfectly even most delicate eyes, and his work is made up of the latest scientific principles. He can suit eyes with or without vision, and can suit eyes with or without vision. He can suit eyes with or without vision. He can suit eyes with or without vision.

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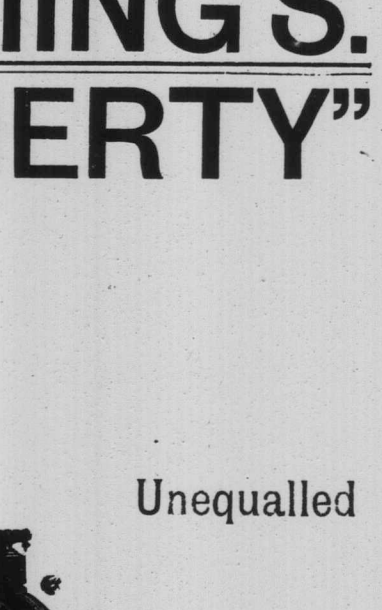
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