The York Gleaner

Wednesday, July 23, 1884.

FOR LESS THAN TWO CENTS.

The last edition of THE GLEANER, (weekly issue), contained 27 long columns of reading matter, filled with 245 separate articles and news paragraphs, no two of them relating to the same subject. These were divided as follows:

1 Part of a Story, 3½ columns.
3 Original Agricultural Articles.
8 Original Editorials.
12 Original Editorial Paragraphs.
14 Special Despatches.
14 Amusing Anecdotes and Paragraphs.
16 Long Extracts on Foreign News.
67 Extracts on Provincial News.
110 Original News Paragraphs.

Total—245

There was news from every town and county in the Province; from every Province in Canada except British Columbia; from nearly every State of the Union; from every quarter of the globe except Australia. There were articles on religion, politics, farming and current events; the finest collection of court news ever published in New Brunswick, and a splendid collection of home and foreign sporting news.

To set up the reading matter for this one issue over 300,000 pieces of metal were used, which if placed end to end would reach over five miles. The same amount of matter, set in the same type and illustrated in like profusion as the articles in the *Century Magazine*, would make a book of one hundred pages of the same size as those of the *Century*. In a year we give over three times as much reading as the first-class magazines for one quarter the price. All those various articles and items were written or selected, all those dispatches received from different parts of the world, all those thousands of pieces of metal arranged in their proper places, the white paper provided, and the newspapers printed, addressed and mailed free of postage at a cost to each subscriber of less than two cents.

We challenge comparison between the WEEKLY GLEANER and any other weekly paper published in America as a family paper for New Brunswick farmers.

THE RESCUE OF GREELEY.

We give elsewhere an account of the rescue of Greeley and his companions by the officers and men of the "Thetis." The story is simply told but it appeals to the feelings of every heart. It is given to few men to experience the supreme emotions which fell to the lot of the rescuers and the rescued.

In connection with this rescue are several very mournful considerations Greeley's expedition was a most successful one. His parties went further north than any white man has ever been. They were within 400 miles of the pole, and demonstrated the existence of an open Polar Sea, into which indeed they were nearly carried by strong currents. They returned safely to their head-quarters at Lady Franklin Bay, and began their retreat southward all well, and in September last were about forty miles south of where they were found, all well. Failing to find the provisions which ought to have been left for them, but were not, and learning of the wreck of the relief ship Proteus, they retreated north again to the point where Sir George Nares in 1875 had cached some provisions. These alone saved the life of any of the party. It is plain that had the relief parties been properly organized and had been instructed to leave provisions on the side of Smith's Sound down which Greeley would have to retreat, all the party would have been saved. As it was, instructions were to leave provisions on the other side of the Sound, but this was not done. The seventeen men were sacrificed to the incompetence and ignorance of those sent to relieve them. When the Proteus, with a large stock of provisions, was battling in the ice in Kane's Basin, and when her crew were retreating in disorder, Greeley and his companions were not far away coming southward, every man alive and well. The point where the party wintered and from which they were rescued is just below the 79th parallel, or about 550 miles north of Upernavik, the most northerly village in Greenland and nearly 225 miles south of the station where Greeley had been stationed. The rescue seems to have been skilfully accomplished, but the season has been very favorable for Artic expeditions.

THE NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN TORONTO.

The National movement, which aims at securing by peaceful agitation the Independence of Canada, is making rapid progress in Ontario. The headquarters of the movement is Toronto, where at least two enterprising daily papers, the *News* and the *World*, staunchly advocate it. These papers have a very large circulation, particularly among the laboring classes, among whom, a well-informed correspondent writes us, the movement had its origin.

An Association known as the Canadian National Association, has been formed and is getting into working order. A constitution and a set of rules are being prepared, and it is intended as soon as the organization is completed to begin the establishment of branches in all parts of the country. One has already been established in Winnipeg.

It would be premature to commit ourselves either for or against this new association, which can only be properly judged when it formally states its object; but this we may say: that if it is intended to promote a healthy national spirit among the people, to secure the government of Canada by the people of Canada and for their own benefit; if it is intended to wipe out colonialism and all the toadyism and imitation of courts and royalty, which are the outcome of it; if it is meant, as a stimulus to a national life and to self-reliance and manliness among the Canadians as a people, then we hold up both hands for it.

Let the people do their duty to themselves, and leave results in the hands of the Supreme Arbiter of all destinies—national as well as individual.

It is the part of the coward to say: "So and so may be right, but do not do it or it may lead to this or that." Let us do the right and leave the consequences to take care of themselves.

Is it right that Canadians should govern themselves?

Is it right that we should learn to feel a pride in Canada as our country and faith and hope in its future?

Is it right that we should stand upon our own strength as a people and depend upon ourselves for our future?

Is it right that we should be mixed up in old world entanglements in whose solution we have no voice, or that we should place a burden of responsibility upon the mother country for which we make no return?

These are questions which as a people it is the duty of Canadians to answer, and as freemen, claiming the right of self-government, to act upon accordingly as we shall answer them.

As yet the older papers and most of the older politicians hold aloof from the national movement. This is not surprising. Men who are in power, and men who expect soon to be in power, do not care particularly about creating too much of a disturbance in the existing condition of things. Their indifference, or even their expressed opposition, is no indication of what their real views are.

BLAINE'S TACTICS.

Mr. Blaine has taken a long time to prepare his letter of acceptance, and the result of his labors is a letter so long that few persons will undertake to read it through. Taking his cue from the platform adopted by the Democrats, which, without committing the party to free trade, favors a decided step in that direction, Mr. Blaine comes out squarely as a protectionist, and seeks to make protection the issue of the coming campaign.

The New York *Sun*, which is growing more warm for Cleveland every day, says that Mr. Blaine's letter is "an effort to change the subject," the subject having up to this time been Mr. Blaine's personal standing and his public methods. Mr. Blaine himself says that the policy of the United States should be the cultivation of intimate commercial relations with all the nations of North and South America. He says "Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement."

The public will now look with increased interest for Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance. Over-zealous revenue reformers like Hurd, Watterson and Morton, claim that the Chicago platform is a square avowal of Free Trade principles. If they think so, they show very poor judgment in saying so; because the platform really means nothing but the reduction of the tariff so as to avoid needless taxation. Mr. Cleveland will therefore have somewhat of a delicate task before him. If he is too pronounced a revenue reformer he will offend the Protectionists; if he is too little a reformer he will offend the Free Traders. He will probably take the straightforward and candid course, and avow his support of the platform as it was prepared at Chicago, and not of the interpretation put upon it by extremists of either faction.

It must be admitted that Mr. Blaine has taken a very shrewd course, and has in his letter presented a very plausible case why he should be elected and his party retained in power. Whether it will be successful is another matter. As we have said a great deal depends upon Cleveland, who has the advantage of having his rival's letter to read before he publishes his own.

THE LORDS MUST GO.

There is no mistaking the meaning of the present agitation in England, of which the rejection of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords is the nominal cause. The growth of Democracy in England has been exceedingly rapid. Careful observers of events have predicted for some time that the existence of the House of Lords as a coordinate branch of Parliament would shortly come to an end. It was long ago said that the Peers possessed legislative powers only upon the condition that they should never exercise them, and so they seem to have understood the matter themselves. Indeed Earl Salisbury, the Conservative Leader, says that the Lords only hold their authority as tribunes of the people, and he claims that their action in reference to the Franchise Bill is in the interests of the people at large. He asks through his organ the *Standard*, if the House of Peers is to become merely a Court of Registration. The answer to this seems to be that the people of England will not tolerate an hereditary legislature, and if the Peers claim anything more than advisory functions they will soon be deprived even of the semblance of authority. Great Britain is in short in the midst of a revolution, and if it were not that perfect liberty of speech is allowed, the outcome would be civil war. In the end the Lords must yield, and the Franchise Bill be passed. It is said that the Government will resort to the expedient of nominating a sufficient number of new Liberal Peers to secure a majority for their measure.

THE C. P. R.

It is announced that the Canada Pacific Railway Company has about completed arrangements with the Boston & Lowell Railroad by which they will obtain an independent route to Boston. This step was one which most persons, who watched the course of the Company, expected. Boston is nearer than any other important Atlantic part to Ottawa, or in other words to any point on the main through line of the C. P. R. It therefore stands the first chance of becoming the terminus of the system of railways controlled by the Canadian company. Some people will complain of this. They will say that a road owned principally by foreigners, which aims at taking the bulk of its trade to a foreign seaport is not a "Canadian road, built with Canadian money and running over Canadian soil from ocean to ocean every inch of the way" as Tupper promised it would be; but they have no right to complain. Let them rather be thankful that the C. P. R. people have been content with breaking all their contracts with the people, and with an additional $30,000,000 to help them complete their American connections. They might have asked a hundred millions, and to have been relieved of the necessity of building any more railway; and if they had there seems every reason to believe that their request would have been granted.

ABOUT GORDON.

General Gordon has accepted the Mahomettan Faith.

General Gordon has not accepted Mahomettanism but his followers have. He is considered an imbecile and consequently under Divine Protection.

General Gordon is well and has just repulsed the Mahdi.

There is no longer any doubt that Khartoum is taken, the garrison slaughtered and General Gordon detained as a hostage.

General Gordon is retreating to the equator.

General Gordon is coming north to Berber.

General Gordon says that Khartoum is safe, and has provisions to last for six months.

General Gordon has cut his way through the enemy's line and is flying for the desert

General Gordon is dead.

General Gordon's condition is most precarious.

General Gordon has 8000 men under his command, and plenty of provisions. He is safe but would like reinforcements.

These are a sample of the despatches received about General Gordon during the last three weeks; and then the correspondents add; "Public interest is waning in the Egyptian question." This is extraordinary. How public interest can ever wane in a man, who does so many contrary and ridiculous things at once as General Gordon does, passes comprehension. The commander of Khartoum is known as Chinese Gordon. We suggest as an improvement Chinese Puzzle Gordon, for certainly no one can make him out.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The discovery of coal in large quantities in the North-west solves the problem of the settlement of that vast land, and the remarkable crops of this season will no doubt lead to a great influx of immigration in the next few years. Wise land regulations, a fiscal policy favorable to agricultural settlers in a new country and a low rate of taxation will, if they are adopted, soon fill the North-west with an industrious and prosperous population. As yet there has been no difficulty with the Indians, and it is to be hoped that any will be avoided. It is clear, however, that an outbreak was only prevented a few weeks ago by the firmness and excellent judgment of Capt. Crozier of the Mounted Police. The arrest of an Indian became necessary, and it being the annual thirst dance of the Indians they were full of their tribal dignity and refused to give up their man. They even went so far as to make a warlike demonstration against the police, by firing their guns over the heads of Captain Crozier and his immediate escort. That officer kept his wits about him, and restraining his men, who felt that they had put up with about as much as there was any necessity for, secured the non-combatants behind a rampart of logs and bags containing oats and flour, and advanced with forty-five men of the police. These were thrown out in a line of skirmishes so as to threaten every part of the Indian band, which number over three hundred. The Indians had continued their firing over the heads of the police; but when they found the latter meant to fight, they surrendered the prisoner, and professed the most peaceful intentions. A battle would probably have resulted favorably to the Police; but it is impossible to imagine what would have followed. Isolated settlers would have been made the victims of the Indians' revenge. All is quiet now, and Captain Crozier's firmness will, no doubt, go far to prevent any open collision. It is not surprising, however, that as the Indians become more and more crowded, they find their new position changing and with difficulty restrain themselves from an outbreak. The Indian problem is one of considerable difficulty, and the Canadian officials in the North-west are to be congratulated upon the manner in which they have dealt with it.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GOVERNMENT.

The result of the resignation of Mr. Pipes and the consequent attempt of Mr. Fielding to form a new Government has not yet been announced, although it seems to be pretty well understood what the *personnel* of the new government is to be. There is little doubt that Mr. Fielding will succeed in forming a new administration and be able to meet the house with a good majority at his back. No very large public question at present divides parties in local politics in Nova Scotia, the lines being the same as those in Dominion politics. Mr. Felding, who is editor of the *Chronicle*, is a pronounced Liberal, and a man of very considerable ability. He was at one time a member without office of Mr. Pipes' Cabinet.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY.

The Directors of the Central Railway propose to go on and build their line but tenders will be asked for the work as a whole, or in two sections. The GLEANER had last week an assurance from one of the Directors that the intention of the Company is to build the whole line, although there is only the single subsidy of $3000 per mile for the Fredericton end. As this end of the road is likely to form a part of the Short Line from Halifax to Montreal or Quebec, for which a large subsidy has been voted by Parliament, means will probably be found ultimately to secure a proportionate share of that subsidy for it.

In the present state of legislation, as we understand it, there is no company authorized to build a line through from Fredericton to Moncton, or from Fredericton westward to Harvey or Canterbury to meet a line across Maine, that is to say the Short Line project cannot be carried into effect without additional legislation. The Central Company could make the eastern terminus of their line as far east as Salesbury, if they saw fit, but as they propose to bring themselves within the conditions of the subsidy of $3200 per mile, also granted by Parliament last winter, the function with the I. C. B. must be at Sussex or some point west of that town.

The Central Railway, as it is proposed to construct it, is a local line with one terminus at or near Fredericton, and the other on the Intercolonial between Sussex and St. John. Its exact location will remain a matter of doubt until after the engineers have reported and a selection has been made.

We hope that contractors will be found willing to undertake the construction of the whole line under the terms that the Company will offer.

THEIR LAST REFUGE.

A Commission in Quebec and another in Ontario are enquiring into acts of bribery and corruption, and, what is more to the point, are finding plenty of proof that the acts were committed. In Quebec, Judge Mousseau, an ex-Premier of the Province and at one time a member of Sir John Macdonald's government, has been proved guilty of the most monstrous misconduct in office, as a provincial minister; and in Ontario the connection of the Tory leaders with the attempted bribery of members of the legislature is being gradually established. A single enquiry into the administration of the Public Works by the Tory Clique in one County of this Province showed most wanton misappropriations.

About these matters there is no guess work, no mere rumor, no exaggerated report. The facts have been proved by the sworn testimony of witnesses, cross-examined by the counsel of the accused persons.

This is a part of the record of "the party of gentlemen," of a party which turns up its nose at the people, which shudders at the thought of Democracy, which insists that we should maintain a tinsel court at Ottawa to give tone to society, which delights in titled leaders, and howls about the treason and disloyalty of its opponents. It is a hackneyed saying, but it is one which cannot be too often repeated, that "patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel." Reckless and criminal wrongdoing has reigned at Ottawa, and it is gradually coming to light; in all the ramifications of Toryism through the local legislature the manifestations of corruption are apparent. The taxation policy of the corruptionists has been a failure. The withering blasts of public indignation disturb the air. So the Tories resort to their last refuge, and their organ, the *Mail*, prates about the disloyalty of the Liberals in every issue, and its little imitators pipe away in the same key.

The Tories are in the last ditch and they know it, and the people know it too. The day is not far distant when the rank and file of the party will disown their leaders, that is if the leaders do not first desert their party—an event which need surprise no one.

THE "FARMER" AS A CRITIC.

What twaddle the *Farmer* publishes, to be sure. It takes the government to task for appointing a Fishery Inspector and a Provincial Engineer. Before discharging its heavy shots, it states that Mr. Blair prides himself upon having made sundry savings in public expenditure, adding, "it is not to our purpose to deny it just here." The inference is that, if it was to the *Farmer's* purpose to deny that the saving had been made, it would do so, without regard to the truth or falsity of its denial, the only consideration which would influence it being whether it was "to its purpose." Having made this shameless admission, the *Farmer* informs its readers that it does not find fault with Mr. Phair for accepting the office of Fishery Inspector. This is kind and thoughtful. One hesitates to contemplate the consequences which would have ensued if the *Farmer* had found fault with Mr. Phair. It would surely have taken away from that gentleman all the pleasure he has in life, and, no doubt, led to his immediate resignation. Mr. Phair is away attending to his duties; but we are certain that if on the wings of the wind should be carried to his ears the news that the *Farmer* did not find fault with him, it would compensate for all the discomfort he must have had to put up with during the late wet weather.

Then the *Farmer* also assures the public that it does not object to Mr. Maxwell; but it does complain that if he has been made Provincial Engineer, he will be useless. This shows how little the *Farmer* knows about what it is talking about. As the work of construction on at least two important railways, subsidized by the province, is going on, it is absolutely necessary that there should be a Railway Engineer to inspect the work on behalf of the Province. Mr. Beckwith is not a railway engineer, and as Mr. Maxwell is, and a very good one too, not the least objection can be made on tenable grounds to his appointment. A good man in a necessary office, would seem to be the right man in the right place.

THE PRESS AND THE STOCK FARM.

The St. John *Telegraph* resumes the discussion of the Stock Farm question, and is singularly unfair in its method of treating it. For some reason, best known to itself, the *Telegraph* treats the views, expressed by the *Reporter* and the *Capital*, as representative of the opinions of the people of York County, conveniently forgetting that those papers express nobody's sentiments but their own, and not always those. Our St. John contemporary ought to know, if it does not, that the *Reporter* and *Capital* would be glad to involve Mr. Blair in a quarrel which would cost him his position, and it plays into their hands in a manner which must be a surprise to all who do not understand the true inwardness of our contemporary's indignation on behalf of Kings. The views entertained by the friends of the Government in York County have been already stated in the GLEANER; namely, that if the location of the Stock Farm is to be settled merely on the narrow ground of local patronage, York will stand on its rights; but if in the interests of the province as a whole it is better that the farm should be located in one of the southern counties, it will cheerfully assent to that being done.

It would be interesting to learn why it is that the *Telegraph* feels called upon to display such hostility to York County; for its attitude is one of unmistakeable hostility to this section. It does not attempt to disprove what has been said of the central position, as regards the whole province, of the Murray farm; it does not seek to meet the unanswerable assertion that, of the three farms available, the best and at the same time the cheapest was chosen; but it belabors somebody for not selecting a farm in localities where none were offered. Our contemporary is unfair and unreasonable and has disregarded the real facts of the case.

The Moncton *Transcript*, which thinks that the location of the Murray farm is not sufficiently central, and that the offer of the Sackville farmers to take the stock and keep it free of charge ought to be accepted, says:—

The Opposition papers, as a matter of course may be expected to denounce the choice of the Murray farm; perhaps the only fault that can be charged to their discussion of the subject is their raising the cry of sectionalism against the leader of the Government, and imputing motives which can hardly have existence. The question we think, should be discussed strictly on its merits.

Our contemporary takes a fair view of the matter, although we do not agree with it as to the course the Government should take. We do agree with it in thinking that the Opposition would be expected to raise a cry of sectionalism against Mr. Blair; but we were not prepared to have such a charge put forward from an ostensibly friendly quarter.

The *Sun*, in its anxiety to catch up with the *Telegraph*, so that the editorial contributor may not lose any ground to his rival among the yeomanry of Kings, attacks the Secretary of Agriculture, the late Government, and the management of the farm generally. It is a most marvellous thing that when the late Government was in power our contemporary managed to overlook all the deficiencies on which it now dilates.

AN UNWORTHY CLAMOR.

This is what the *Chatham Advance* calls the treatment of the Stock Farm by some of our contemporaries. It takes them in hand in this fashion:—

The Stock Farm question has been discussed by a number of papers—including the St. John *Telegraph* and *Sun* and Moncton *Times* and others—as if it were a Parish instead of a Provincial matter, and in a manner suggestive of the idea that certain journals, both supporting and opposed to the Government, imagine that the earth revolves around their immediate neighborhood. After reading a number of articles in these papers we have come to the conclusion that we, at the North, are far too disinterested to even secure our just proportion of attention when matters of general Provincial interest are being considered, or that a number of our worthy journalistic brethern occasionally make the mistake of imagining that they are not only the supporters or opponents, advisers or censors of the Governments and such bodies as the Board of Agriculture, but, also, dictators-general of Governments and other public bodies when ever they choose to assume that in so being they are better representing the views and interests of the people than any or either of such organizations.

Speaking of the course taken to select a farm the *Advance* says:—

No one who read the report with a mind unbiased by local considerations or unwarped by sectional jealousy could escape the conviction that the Murray farm was the best available and really second to none, if not superior to any in the Province.

It closes its observations as follows:—

The cry that York now has the Legislative Buildings, Normal School, University, Government Offices, etc., has the complexion of jealousy, pure and simple, and it is certainly, unworthy of the press of a city like St. John, which we expect to find dealing with such a question on higher and broader grounds. There is far too much of grab in the politics of the country, and not only do the weak suffer from the importunities of the strong in high places, but the common interest is too often subordinate to the grasping watchfulness of the self-seeking. The treatment of this Stock Farm question by the press referred to is a case in point. It is a deliberate attempt to compel the Government to abandon a choice made clearly in the public interest in order that local self-seeking may be gratified and the clamor hushed. We therefore hope that the Government will pursue a firm and independent course in the matter, and fully confirm the choice made conjointly with the Board of Agriculture.

THE QUEBEC "CHRONICLE" AND THE SHORT LINE.

The Quebec *Chronicle* discusses the Short Line and publishes a map to illustrate its views. We are a little surprised that our contemporary, both in its map and editorial, ignores "the Megantic route," as it is called, namely that *via* Greenville and Mattawamkeag and south of Moosehead Lake. In its description of the route *via* Canterbury or Benton and Fredericton it speaks of a detour northward to avoid Grand Lake; while it claims a feasible, direct route can be found from Quebec to Hartland and thence to Moncton, and on the map this is shown almost as a straight line.

We think our contemporary is calculating from incorrect data. In the first place, a direct line from Hartland to Moncton is practically impossible. To get to the height of land east of Hartland, either the road would have to follow the Becaguimec a long distance out of the direct line, or ascend a grade which the New Brunswick Railway abandoned because it was too steep, or take the present route of the New Brunswick Railway. The height of land once reached the *Chronicle's* route to get to Moncton would have to cross several watersheds, near the heads of the streams, where the branches are almost impassable, and from the time the farms on the St. John were left until those near Moncton were reached the railway would scarcely touch a settlement. Indeed we are satisfied from our knowledge of the country that no line can be found from Hartland to Moncton shorter than that *via* the N. B. R. to Gibson, and thence over the proposed route of the Central.

We claim that, in the location of this Short Line, Fredericton and Quebec have a common interest, and we would like the *Chronicle's* opinion as to the merits of a line from Moncton direct to Fredericton and from Fredericton direct to a point on the Quebec Boundary equally accessible both to Montreal and the Ancient Capital. Such a route, we believe, can readily be found—one that will combine the interests of both the St. Lawrence cities, give St. John every advantage it can derive from the adoption of a more southerly line, and be as favorable to Halifax as any other. This line will be the true short line in point of distance, easiness of construction and general adaptability as a trunk line.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

That some people will hang themselves, if given rope enough, is proved by the course of our esteemed local contemporaries in the matter of teachers' salaries. This topic has engaged their mighty minds week after week; and they have arrived at the conclusion that the Government will not save a dollar by the abolition of the ranking system and the fixing of the provincial grants to teachers in all cases at 10 per cent less than the maximum under the former system. When our contemporaries were told this by journals friendly to the Government, they would not believe it, and they fairly howled forth their assertions that the teachers were to be robbed of their earnings, so that Mr. Blair might have more money to divide among his friends: now they say that it will not take a dollar less to pay the teachers under the new arrangement than it did under the old one.

It follows, therefore, on their own showing that there has been no reduction in the aggregate of teachers' salaries, but simply an equalization of the salaries of individuals, and that the Government policy is based on motives of justice and not of economy.

There will always be found in every profession a few greedy individuals, who think that they should get the lion's share of what is going, no matter who may go without, and in this respect the teaching profession is not exceptional. It does not follow that because a few such persons, whose salaries are fully equal to the value of their services, choose to complain loudly because they get $15 a year less that formerly, that the great majority of the teachers throughout the country, who get more than they did before, are aggrieved at the change.

No complaint comes from the Boards of School Trustees, or from the people who pay the teachers. The old system discriminated in favor of towns, cities, and centres of population; the new one puts all on an even footing; and we are quite satisfied that while the wealthier localities will gladly make up to deserving teachers any small reduction in their pay, the poorer localities, and these are the great majority, will regard the addition to the pay of their teachers with entire satisfaction.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Boston *Herald* has recently obtained despatches from all business men in parts of the continent relative to the condition of business in the United States. The reports are all favorable, and the general opinion seems to be that the worst of the trade times is past. Dun, Wiman & Co., in their last circular, are very sanguine as to the result of the next half of the year. Crop reports from all sections are favorable in the extreme. The wheat crop will be unusually heavy.

VISIT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

In August the British Association will meet in Montreal. It is expected that the attendance will number twelve hundred. The advance guard of the visitors will soon begin to arrive in Canada, and we note that arrangements are being made in Halifax, St. John, Quebec and elsewhere, for the reception of such of them as shall take in those places on their journey. As yet no steps have been taken in Fredericton, and as this city is the political and educational centre of the Province, it would be a mistake to allow the occasion to pass without extending the courtesies of the city to our intending visitors. In St. John there is a reception committee with the Mayor at the head.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is now reported that China will meet the demands of France and that hostilities will be avoided.

Immigration into Canada during June last was only about one half of what it was in June 1883.

Why should it cost at least twice as much to supply the Fredericton water works engine with fuel, as it does to supply the Woodstock engine?

The lads who kicked up such a row on Encenia night are very angry at the GLEANER. They say that perhaps they ought not to pay any attention to it; but if they value their own comfort they will.

It is still insisted by good authorities that the cholera in France is not Asiatic; but is a sporadic variety which will die out in the localities where it originated.

That exceedingly fresh paper, the Toronto *Mail*, says that the wicked Grits, by prosecuting people who try to bribe members of the Legislature, are rendering a civilized life impossible.

Denmark is to be made an island. Bismarck is to have a canal cut between the Baltic and the North Sea, and then farewell to the glories of Elsinore. Not even a Campbell could go into rhapsodies over a ditch.

Mrs. Southworth has ground out he 66th novel, and is still living. She is no match for May Agnes Fleming, who though dead for some years, is still turning out novels by the score—and such novels.

On October 24th, Arthur Orton *alias* Sir Roger Tichborne, Bart, will be discharged from prison, where he has been for about ten years. It is stated that there are several little surprises, of both sexes, awaiting him at home.

And so the visiting insurance agents were delighted with the test of the water works. Very good. Now will they confer a little delight upon property owners in Fredericton by directing the local agents to make a reduction in the tariff of insurance rates?

The *Reporter* says the late member for Megantic was unseated for alleged corrupt practice which it thinks will account for the gain of the seat by the government at the general election. Our contemporary's observation is capable of a much wider application.

With more pluck than discretion the Liberal candidate in Muskoka, Ont., who had been elected by acclamation, waived his right to be returned a member of the Ontario Legislature in order that an opponent might be nominated. Running an election must be great fun in Muskoka.

We congratulate our friends at Day Hill on the auspicious opening of their new church. A full report of the dedicatory ceremonies will be found elsewhere. The GLEANER was the only newspaper which had a reporter present, and he was sent from Fredericton especially to report the proceedings.

Referring to a change of name from the Western and Northern Railway to the Miramichi and Nashwaak Railway, a GLEANER reader suggest that it be called the Gibson and Chatham Railway. This is a capital name, as it gives the terminal points and identifies the road with the gentleman, without whose assistance it would probably have not been undertaken for a long time to come. Let the name be changed. No one will ever call it the Western and Northern anyway.

A recent decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council of England, re-affirms the decision of the Supreme Court, allowing Mr. Doutre, Q. C., $8,000, additional and interest since 1879 for services in connection with the Halifax fishing award. The estate of the late S. R. Thompson Q. C., has also a claim against the Dominion Government for services performed by him in the same connection, which will probably be settled now.

The unpleasant affair of Saturday evening occasioned, as was to be expected, very much talk upon the streets. Without expressing any opinion as to this particular matter, we may say that a disposition on the part of strangers of a certain class to affect an insulting style towards ladies, with whom they have not been honored with social intercourse, has been only too noticeable, and it is greatly to be hoped that we have seen the last of it. A few very silly residents of the city, who affect a similar superiority, are more responsible for this, however, than the strangers.

Small wharves are very much needed at many points along the river where the "Florenceville" regularly lands. These could be constructed at a very small cost by the people living along the river. The Queensbury landings, especially at Morehouse's and Morse's, are, in particular, very bad at low water, passengers being either forced to wade or else to be carried on the back of some sturdy fellow with long boots. A floating raft, or structure of any kind, would be a great convenience to the inhabitants, and would save the obliging captain of the steamer much time and trouble. It will be surprising if some of the enterprising young people of the localities in question do not take hold and provide the needed accommodation before another year.

The *Farmer* accuses the GLEANER of copying its items. We deny the charge. We always get our news from reliable sources.

Speaking of stealing items, the following, which was copied by the *Farmer* without credit from the GLEANER is what the boys call "a dead give away:"

Alfred Christie has contracted with the Free Baptists of Bear Island, to build a church there for $1,400, work to be commenced at once. Already one-half the amount has been subscribed. This is a portion of Rev. J. E. Read's circuit.

This item is a mistake. David Christie is the contractor. If the *Farmer* had given us the proper credit it would not now have to bear with us the responsibility of the blunder. Better be honest if you can, neighbor.

Condition of Navy.

'Commodore,' said Secretary Chandler to Commodore Walker last Monday morning, 'how many boats have we now in the navy?'

'Four,' replied the Commodore.

'What kind are they?' inquired the Secretary.

'We have a canoe that is being repaired; a batteau, which is also being repaired; a skiff in good condition, and a dug-out that has four holes in its bottom.'

'How many guns do they carry?' continued the strong man from the Cabinet.

'How many what?' repeated Commodore Walker.

'Guns,' said the Secretary.

'Guns, guns—why, what are guns?' inquired the officer.

"Things that are loaded and go off,' replied Mr. Chandler.

'Well Mr. Secretary,' said Commodore Walker, with a puzzled expression, 'the only things I know of in this navy that get loaded and go off are the officers.' Secretary Chandler discontinued the conversation.

DAY HILL CHURCH.

The Dedicatory Services on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Ballantine Preaches an Instructive Sermon on Bible Holiness.

According to announcement already made in THE GLEANER, the dedication of the new Day Hill Baptist Church at Upper Queensbury, took place on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Ballantine officiated, and the attendance was very large. Before referring to the dedicatory services, a short sketch of the history and previous work of the church will be given. The hill so long known as

Day Hill,

and the old meeting house which has bore the same title, were called so, from a old man who lived upon the hill more than half a century ago. Old Peter Day being a carpenter by trade, as well as a farmer, conceived the idea of building a meeting house upon this hill, and with the help of some of his neighbors succeeded. A short time after it was completed, some Mormon Elders from Salt Lake City came to Queensbury and occupied the building. After having converted a large number of persons over to their doctrines, the Elders prevailed upon them to dispose of their property and remove with them to Salt Lake City. It is said that 17 families in all, from this locality alone, old Mr. Day among the rest, either mortgaged their properties or sold them at half price and went westward. After the removal of Mr. Day from the place, the property upon which the old meeting house stands passed into the hands of other parties, and as no title was ever given of the church land to any religious body, the building was only occupied by any denomination at the option of its owners.

The First Church Organized

in this place was by the Free Baptists, who long continued to worship in the old house. In the course of time, however, this church, probably for want of a pastor, became scattered and disorganized. It was as late as the summer of 1872 before any other organization was effected, when the Rev. Samuel Burt, an active Baptist minister, labored with much zeal and energy among the people. Upon a petition of 12 persons to Rev. Samuel Burt a council was held to consider the propriety of forming a Baptist church at the Day meeting house (so called). The Council consisted of Rev. Samuel Burt, Rev. Jas. H. Tupper, and Rev. T. M. Munroe. David C. Parent was unanimously elected senior deacon and W. E. Lint, clerk of the new organization. The church continued to worship in the old meeting house with Rev. J. H. Tupper as pastor. Rev. W. D. Manzer has also labored here, and now the Rev. J. H. Coy is the pastor of the flock. As the old house was fast becoming unfit as a place of worship, the members of the church and the inhabitants of the locality generally concluded to "arise and build." Consequently a public meeting was called in during the fall of 1881, to consider the propriety of building

A New Church,

at which a unanimous vote was passed to build a church to become the estate of the Western Baptist Association. A building committee, consisting of six persons was appointed. Only three of the committee however, have ever acted viz:—Silas Manuel, David C. Parent and Hiram U. Clark. Building operations on the new church were commenced in March, 1883, Mr. James Ross giving a free title of the land. The building committee, who have had much opposition and many obstacles to contend with, deserve much credit for the manner in which they have worked and toiled for its completion. The ladies connected with the church have held two bazaars—one in the summer of 1883, when $287 were realized, and the other was held two weeks ago, although not as successful as the former, was by no means a failure; and the amount realized—$81—helped much to defray the expenses of furnishing the house. The building fund of the church is also largely indebted to the sewing circle, established about two years ago at Day Hill. Whatever the sources and whatever the means at the disposal of the committee,

The Handsome New Edifice,

which tops Day Hill to-day is a lasting memorial of all and any who have contributed towards its support. The church is finely located, a row of trees extending along the highway road for a considerable distance in front of the site, which commands an extensive outlook. The interior of the church presents a fine appearance, the trimmings being wholly in black ash. The sittings for the house are also wholly of black ash and were manufactured at Risteen's factory in this city. Two large chandeliers, suspended about midway of the church on opposite sides and a nicely ornamented hanging lamp over the pulpit, furnish the light for the building. The pulpit, which is built after the most modern church fashion, is also trimmed in ash.

On the morning of the day appointed for the Dedication sermon to be preached, the rain fell in torrents and as no service was held much disappointment was felt on all sides. In the afternoon however the weather cleared up, when a service was held, but

The Dedication Sermon

was not preached until the evening, when the new house was moderately well filled. Revs. J. H. Tupper, Samuel Burt, Mr. Ballentine and the pastor of the church, Rev. J H Coy, were present at the service, the Rev. Mr. Ballentine preaching the dedicatory sermon, selecting his text from Psalm xciii and 5th verse, "Holiness becometh thine house, O Lord, for ever." The preacher after saying that the Psalmist no doubt sang of the tabernacle, gave a brief but very graphic description of the tabernacle, especially of the outer court, which contained the Holy and most Holy places. The rev. gentleman then entered into an exposition of the terms holy and holiness, as applied first to the church and secondly to the individual believer. If God dwells anywhere, that it must be a holy place. Everything that was put in the Holy place of the tabernacle was made holy; and anything set apart for God became holy or sanctified. This handsome edifice, said the preacher, is set apart wholly for the worship of God and consecrated to his divine guidance and authority. The house of God was his people. God has taken up his resting place in the church and He moves wherever His church carries Him. What is true of the church is true of the individual believer. "Know ye not that ye are the temples of the Holy Ghost?" Holiness becomes our tabernacles as it did become the tabernacle of old of which the Psalmist sang,

Deity in Humanity

Is humanity completely swayed by Divine power. There was humanity absolutely holy—holy because it was set apart for God, being alone directed by his divine will. "We shall be made holy as he is holy." But there is a medium state. Whenever a soul is touched by the holy hand of God it becomes holy. Holiness did not die, as the world would have us believe, long ago when Adam died, nor is it only attainable by humanity beyond the stream of life, but it is Jesus reigning and ruling in the soul now; and all who go to the cross of Christ, and humble themselves at the feet of Jesus may obtain that holiness of heart,—be thoroughly consecrated to their maker and saved entirely from their sins. "If the Spirit of the Lord had its free course in these new walls to-night," said the preacher "there would be another Pentecostal ingathering of souls, and every unbeliever would experience thorough redemption before leaving its threshold. 'Unto thine house O Lord, be glory forever, world without end.'"

At the close of the sermon, Deacon David C. Parent laid in detail the financial statement of the cost of the church before the people and stated that the building committee had invested over a $1000 in building the church, and there remained a debt of some $400 yet to be paid. Mr. Parent furthermore took the occasion to state that all denominations had equal privileges with themselves to worship in the church. He however made one exception that no Mormon should ever be allowed to preach within its walls. Rev. J. H. Coy substantiated the statements made by Deacon Parent and said that it was largely through his instrumentality that the church had been erected. He together with Deacon Hiram Clark had worked zealously for its completion.

Services will be held all this week in the church and special services will be held next Sunday.

Campbellton Notes.

The government steamer "Druid', with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on board arrived in port on Saturday and is still lying here.

The high tide of last night did a great amount of damage to property near the beach. It swept away about twenty loads of wood belonging to Mr. John London together with some smaller quantities belonging to other persons. Mr. David Fraser's garden was greatly damaged, the fence together with a number of gooseberry and cherry trees being swept away. The railway wharf at the lower end of the town, belonging to Mr. Robert Ferguson was considerably damaged. A pier lying at the head of the tide, about six miles up the river, was carried down to Campbellton and grounded just below the town. The greater part of the wharf belonging to Mr. Donald Smith was carried away. The telegraph wires between here and Gaspe were also broken so that telegraph communication between the two places is at present interrupted. A report was current here this morning that the terminus of the Dalhousie Branch Railway together with a couple of cars had been washed away and carried out into the Bay, but it has not been confirmed.

The Strawberry Festival held in the Masonic Hall on Friday evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Association of the Presbyterian church was a most enjoyable affair. The amount realized was about $130.

Mr. D. G. Smith of the *Advance* and Dr. Holden of St. John were in town on Saturday.

The following appears in a late issue of the *Los Angeles Mirror*:—"In the *Times-Mirror* counting room may be seen one of the largest oranges ever grown in this country, and certainly the largest naval orange ever produced in Southern California. It measures 28x19 inches and was grown on the place of R. M. Caldwell, at Orange." Mr. Caldwell is a native of Campbellton and left here for California about seven years ago. His friends here will be pleased to learn that he is doing well with his orange plantation a his new home.

Rev. Mr. Dutcher, the new Methodist minister, and successor to Rev. Mr. Wells, preached here for the first time, and very acceptably, last evening.

The weather for the past fortnight has been very wet and disagreeable