

THIS PAPER is published on the 24th of June, 1886, at the office of the Gleaner, in the city of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

THE GLEANER.

Terms of Subscription. The Gleaner is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 10 cents.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1886.

THE CONVENTION.

The excellent gathering of representative liberals now being held in this city shows that the party is full of vitality and ready to respond to the call of duty. In view of the present condition of this country it is of the highest importance that public opinion should be thoroughly aroused and there is no better way of doing this than by a thorough organization of the liberal party. Our opponents do not want discussion. Their success depends upon their ability to conceal the true state of things. If the truth were known about the manner in which they have administered affairs, the unblushing bribery which they have practised, the foul corruption which they have revelled in, their lease of power would be declared forfeited in a day by the indignant voice of public opinion. It is a part of the duty of the liberal party to expose these misdeeds and stir up the public mind to an appreciation of their enormity and to the serious danger to the state which is involved in them. Canada must have a pure administration or disaster will overtake it. It is also the duty of the liberal party to indicate some new directions in which the legislation and policy of the country can be directed. To point out faults and seek to remedy them is not our whole duty as a party. The convention is a great success, and very much good will result from it. County and parish organizations should be proceeded with at once all over the province. Let us be ready whenever the hour comes to strike a telling blow for better government.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Very much interest attached to the Encaenia exercises at the University. A large class graduated, a number of gentlemen have taken advanced degrees, and several honorary degrees have been conferred. The addresses are of unusual interest and a feeling of hopefulness seems to pervade all connected with the institution. During the evening there will be a large gathering of the friends of the institution, a fitting close for an interesting day. A great deal of good work is being done at the University, but it is capable of doing very much more. The faculty is efficient. No doubt there are directions in which its efficiency could be increased by the establishment of other chairs, but as it is the curriculum is extensive and those who master it are, theoretically at least, well equipped for the battle of life.

OUR HARDWOOD FORESTS.

The accompanying extract from the Canadian Gazette, of London, is both timely and interesting. We have frequently taken occasion to point out what great source of wealth our hardwood forests were likely to become, and have urged the desirability of a beginning being made in the export of hardwoods. The Gazette is not altogether correct in its references to New Brunswick. For example, the proposed extension of the N. B. Railway to Riviere du Loup will not assist very materially in opening the hardwood forests of this province. These are already rendered easy of access by the N. B. Railway and the Northern and Western Railway. The proposed Tobique Valley Railway, if extended to the Intercolonial will give for the most part through an immense hardwood area. It is the intention of Mr. Cornwall, the provincial honary commissioner at the exhibition, to make inquiries as to the probable market for New Brunswick cedar. If there should prove to be any demand for this wood, and if the hardwood trade could be developed, a portion of the capital now employed in the spruce trade might be invested in

these other lines. This would have a good effect upon the market for spruce. Following are the Gazette's remarks:—

The commercial aspect of Canada's forestry display at the Exhibition is very obvious. Canadians are fully convinced that the trade with Europe is the hard wood of their Eastern Provinces may be largely extended. For the soft woods there is already a sufficient local demand, and Canada is not in a position to compete with the Baltic timber so far as the soft varieties are concerned. It is therefore the hard woods of Canada that best adapt themselves to export. At present England imports her hard woods in immense quantities from the United States, a large number of factories being devoted exclusively to this branch of the trade. There are, however, important indications that the United States supply is fast falling off. A considerable importation has already taken place to the United States from New Brunswick, and from Western Ontario, in spite of the present duty, and an agitation is in progress in the States for the free importation of the lumber of Eastern Canada, to prevent the destruction of the forests of the great Republic. On the other hand the supply of Eastern Canada is, in many respects, ample. Authorities even declare that there is an appreciable decrease, generally speaking, in that of New Brunswick for instance, while the contemplated railway from Riviere du Loup across to the St. John river, will open up a large extent of forest country with very fertile soil, though hitherto inaccessible. Thus, with extended effort on the part of the various provincial governments, to maintain and raise to the development of the industry, the authorities of Nova Scotia have not found it necessary to desire to do much at present in furtherance of this development of the industry. In Ontario a great part of the country is in the hands of the Provincial Government, but still the landowners have extensive limits, and subdivide the timber, cutting only a limited extent, the New Brunswick Government will shortly have the new districts under control, rather than being left to be found, and they will, it is hoped, take every necessary measure for their proper use and preservation.

Upon another phase of the subject, namely, the manufacture of wooden goods and the preservation of the forests, the Gazette says:—

Here then is a good field for development, and many Canadians have themselves a lesson to learn. They must realize more fully that it is questionable practice to cut down forests for the purpose of exporting the raw lumber. Indeed, in view of the immense importance of the timber and general point of view of the forests of Canada, such a policy is unwise in the last degree. When land is being cleared for agricultural purposes, then export such lumber rather than burn it, but Canadians must remember the great value in years to come of the vast timber areas now too often so lightly thought of. If proper steps be taken to preserve 100 forests, the value will be ample material to develop to a hitherto unknown extent the wooden manufactures of the country, and bring England and Europe to realize that Canada may be looked to for the supply of much of the manufactured goods now obtained from the United States. And on this point too, Canadians must not forget that, while sentimental feelings and artificial encouragement may do something to extend trade relations with England, future development must largely rest with their own enterprise and with their readiness to meet the full requirements of European markets.

THE FARMER BREAKS LOOSE.

The latest calamity which has been discovered en route to Fredericton by the wonderful prognosticator of the Maritime Farmer is that Mr. Blair's congratulations to Mr. Blair's Fishing means that "our splendid new parliament buildings would be closed up, there would be no Infantry School, no supreme court sittings here, no meetings of the legislature, and possibly no University or Normal School." This is very, very sad. If our esteemed neighbor could throw this prophecy into verse he might achieve immortality. We give him a model verse from Campbell.

There were no stars, no earth, no time,
No check, no change, no good, no crime,
But silence and a stilted breath,
Which neither was of life nor death,
A sea of stagnant idleness,
Blind, boundless, mute and motionless.

We suggest indeed to our neighbor that it apply for a poetic license. In the proper quarter. Its dreadful perversion of the truth look ghastly in cold prose. As an illustration we may point out its statement to the effect that this paper said that "repeal must soon have a place in local politics." This, when written in plain prose, looks simply like a vulgar untruth, but it might be allowed in poetry as a flight of fancy. But not to multiply words about a trifling matter, we may sum up what we have to say in a few words. Neither Mr. Blair nor THE GLEANER have ever said a word that can be construed as favorable to repeal and a maritime union, or either or both. And we may add that as in the past so in the future Mr. Blair and THE GLEANER will be found foremost in everything that can advance the interests of Fredericton and York county and able and willing to fight a good fight against all schemes from all quarters tending to the disadvantage of our county and city.

The Farmer is very solicitous that the liberals should adopt a platform. Perhaps they should, although the formal adoption of "a platform" is not a usual thing in Canadian politics. The Tories have no platform. They

don't know what they think about anything. When anything comes up Sir John Macdonald tells the Mail what to think and the Mail tells the lesser organs. Probably something better is to be expected from the liberals. However the absence of a platform ought not to trouble the Farmer. It will oppose any that may be adopted, that is until there is a change of government. But the Farmer does more than ask for a change of government. It assured its readers in advance that the gathering would be "hungry, disloyal and desperate." It coupled with these adjectives the names of C. W. Weldon, John V. Ellis and A. G. Blair. It knew that these were present in the city already to attend the convention such men as G. W. Vanwart, Fred H. Hale, Frederick Moore, R. B. Ketchum, Dr. Atkinson and John G. Leighton, of Carleton county. It knew that the convention was called by W. G. George, of Sackville, and that among the delegates are such men as Howard D. Troop, of St. John, R. B. Emerson, of Dorchester, Thomas F. Gillespie, of Chatham, and R. T. Babbitt, of Georgetown. But we will not add to the names. These are specimens of the "hungry, disloyal and discontented" grists who have been delegated to meet in convention here to-day. It will strike most people that these gentlemen have nearly as much stake in the province as Mr. L. C. Macnutt, recently of Truro, or some other place in Nova Scotia.

THE EXEMPTED INCOMES.

THE GLEANER's list of salaries which are exempt from civic taxation was read with much interest and called forth a great deal of comment. We reproduce the list because the subject ought not to be lost sight of. Following are the names published on Tuesday:

The Lieutenant Governor.....	\$3,000 00
The Chief Justice.....	5,000 00
Judge Westwood.....	4,000 00
Judge Fraser.....	4,000 00
Judge Steadman.....	2,500 00
Postmaster McPeck.....	1,500 00
Cameron, clerk.....	1,200 00
Phair, clerk.....	800 00
Varcoe, clerk.....	650 00
Wilson, clerk.....	440 00
A. S. Phair, clerk.....	500 00
Collector Street.....	1,500 00
Winter, clerk.....	600 00
Richards, clerk.....	600 00
Carr, clerk.....	580 00
Isaac, clerk.....	800 00
Adj. Gen. Mansel.....	1,700 00
Dr. Harrison.....	800 00
P. S. Hildyard.....	900 00
Jas. Farrell.....	400 00
Officers of I. S. C.....	7,882 85
Total.....	\$42,152 85

In addition to these we are told that the following persons are in receipt of incomes from the Dominion government in respect to which they ought to be taxed:

Sergt. Perkins,
S. A. Purdie,
E. W. Chestnut,
A. Lipsett,
J. A. Vanwart,
S. A. Purdie,
J. D. Hazen,
H. A. Cropley,
J. L. Marsh,
Thomas Loggie.

NOTICE!

ALL PERSONS having legal claims against the Government are requested to present them within three months from this date, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

FEED & FERTILIZERS!

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hay, Oats, Straw, Millings, Shorts and Bran.

COAL.

JAMES TIBBITTS.

Look Here!

\$1.25. Only \$1.25.

Good Working Pants for \$1.25

C. H. THOMAS & Co's

New Advertisements.

FOUND!

ON Queen Street, A SUM OF MONEY, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at the "GOLDEN FLEECE," Fredericton, June 24, 1886.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE Insurance Co'y.

Established 1821. Invested Funds Over \$19,000,000.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST ENGLISH INSURANCE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN NORTH AMERICA.

Having Established an Agency in Fredericton, under the name of "THE GOLDEN FLEECE," General Agents for New Brunswick.

JOHN RICHARDS, AGENT FOR FREDERICTON, Fredericton, June 24, 1886.

RELIABLE PAINTS.

WE have just received a lot of Carriage Paints which are all prepared for use by expert workmen. All one has to do is to apply them, which are of the quality and durability.

Blocks and Sheaves.

25 DOZ. IRON SHEAVES, chilled journals, wooden blocks, iron blocks, pulleys for mechanics, pair copper soldering iron, court edging.

BAZAAR!

GIBSON.

The Ladies of the BAPTIST SEWING CIRCLE will hold a Sale of Fancy & Useful Articles!

WHITE'S HALL, GIBSON, 30th JUNE.

REFRESHMENTS AND ICE CREAM. This bazaar is to be held on the 30th June, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

CITY HALL!

Monday & Tuesday, June 28, 29!!

WHITMORE & CLARK'S

Minstrels

Excelsior Band & Orchestra.

THE HENNESSY BROTHERS.

Notice!

Seeds! Seeds!

FEED & FERTILIZERS!

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Hay, Oats, Straw, Millings, Shorts and Bran.

COAL.

JAMES TIBBITTS.

Look Here!

\$1.25. Only \$1.25.

Good Working Pants for \$1.25

C. H. THOMAS & Co's

The Mutual Life Insurance Co'y

OF NEW YORK. ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets from 1845 to 1886.

THE LARGEST AND BEST PROFIT PAYING COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

POLICY No. 5,900.

MONEY TO LOAN

First Instalment of ROOM PAPER.

JUST ARRIVED:

A Fine Assortment of Gilt & Bronze Papers with Borders to Match.

Also: 10,000 Rolls Cheap Paper

From 5 Cents Upward.

To be Sold Wholesale and Retail.

BOOKS, STATIONERY and FANCY GOODS.

W. T. H. FENETY,

Opp. Officers' Barracks, Queen St.

New Brunswick Railway Co.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS.

IN EFFECT OCTOBER 12, 1885.

Eastern Standard Time.

Jackson Adams

PRINCIPAL

Undertaker,

COUNTY

Court House

Square,

Opposite

QUEEN HOTEL:

FREDERICTON.

F. J. McCausland

WATCHES!

BAR PINS in crabs, stone and gold.

CUFF STUDS, CHAINS in silver and gold, etc.

WE SELL

POTATOES,

Spillings, Bark,

R. R. Ties, Lumber, Laths,

Hay, Eggs, Produce.

HATHEWAY & CO.,

22 Central Wharf, BOSTON.

Organizat Liberal

Large Del tr

The Provi

Thir An

The attendan

of liberal this is

successful meet

view-president,

to the chair and

appointed secret

The followin

serve from the

New Marlon

Manager-Suit

Howatt, Alex

Southampton

Ingman, Geo W

Ouenbury—

March, Joseph

Bright—Chas

Henry Stait

St. Mary—J

Jas W Barrie

Douglas—We

Kingsclear—

Bumfries—Jo

Chas Moore,

Stanley—J

Henry Blair,

Castorbury—

Frederick—

Geo. Seely,

John Fitzpatrick

Bent Stuckey,

Kincaid, Geo F

Lynch, Richar

Gregory, J B

The chairman

of the object