

LORD & THOMAS, NEWSPAPER
 40 Randolph St., Chicago, keep this paper on file
 and are authorized to make contracts with ADVERTISERS.

THIS PAPER may be found
 in the hands of the Chicago Tribune, and is
 made for the purpose of advertising in the
 NEW YORK.

The GLEANER will receive at very low rates all
 small and transient advertisements such as notices
 to let, or for sale, House Wanted, Situations
 Wanted, or Wanted, For Sale or Exchange, Notices
 of meetings, Births, Marriages, Deaths and Funerals,
 etc. For these and many others it will
 charge a minimum of 10 cents per line for the first
 insertion, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
 For longer advertisements, the rates will be
 proportionately reduced. For full rates and
 conditions of advertising, apply to the
 GLEANER, 1000 Broadway, New York.

THE GLEANER.
 Terms of Subscription.
 One Year, \$3.00
 Six Months, \$1.50
 Three Months, .75
 Single Copies, 10 Cts.
 Terms of Advertising.
 Per Line, 10 Cts.
 Per Column, \$1.00
 Per Page, \$5.00
 Per Week, \$10.00
 Per Month, \$25.00
 Per Quarter, \$75.00
 Per Year, \$250.00
 SATURDAY, APRIL 23, 1887.

AGAIN ENLARGED.
 Today we issue the first number of the
 enlarged form of the tri-weekly GLEANER.
 The first number of the enlarged weekly
 GLEANER will appear on Wednesday.

We have been encouraged to take this
 step by an increasing advertising patronage,
 and the fact that we could not in our
 smaller form present in detail the
 variety of news of importance and other
 reading matter to suit the taste of a
 rapidly increasing list of readers.

We esteem the public's appreciation
 of our efforts, and in future hope to make
 THE GLEANER even more worthy of the
 patronage so liberally accorded. Be-
 sides increased size we have added two
 new and important features to our
 paper—a large staff of country corre-
 spondents in the river and north
 shore counties, and a permanent Ottawa
 correspondent who will furnish us by
 telegram with important news, political
 and otherwise, of the upper provinces.

THE DISALLOWANCE QUESTION.
 Already Sir John Macdonald has begun
 to feel the insecurity of his position and
 the uncertainty of his men. The ques-
 tion of disallowance has been pressed upon
 him with considerable force. The Mani-
 toba representatives while, with one ex-
 ception, elected to support him, were
 forced to make the doing away with dis-
 allowance the price of their adherence.

Mr. Watson, the liberal member for
 Manitoba, though anticipated in his action
 by the conservative members
 upon Sir John, has given notice in
 parliament that he will move that an
 address be presented to the Governor-
 General-Council praying that all acts
 of the local legislature authorizing the
 construction of railways to the boundary
 within the old province of Manitoba may
 be allowed to go into operation. Sir
 John, it is understood, received the con-
 servative deputation very graciously,
 said that nothing had yet been done, and
 promised them another interview when the
 legal and constitutional aspect of the
 case would be considered. What bargain
 Sir John will, in the meantime, strike
 with his masters, the railway magnates,
 cannot definitely be known. That a com-
 promise will have to be effected if Sir
 John wishes to retain the reins of power is
 clearly evident. To ignore the ques-
 tion altogether would be to
 hazard the government's position, which is
 not the strongest; to grant it means
 the incurring of Sir Donald Smith's
 displeasure. There is thus increasing evi-
 dence of the mighty influence of the
 Canada Pacific syndicate in affecting the
 legislature of the country. Sir John has
 given them a lever with which they move
 the land, and though its fulcrum is a
 tottering government, it is powerful
 to accomplish whatever it desires.

The proposal of Norquay, the bench-
 man of Sir John, to refer the matter to
 the imperial government, is a mockery
 and a sham.
 By the disallowance of his charter
 Manitoba has suffered greatly for many
 years. It has been prevented from tak-
 ing advantage of the short route to On-
 tario through the United States, a loss
 which Manitoba alone can know. Surely
 this policy can no longer continue. A
 premier in Manitoba like Ontario's "little
 tyrant" would bring this disallowance
 question to a speedy termination.

**MATTHEW ARNOLD AND HIS
 CRITICS.**

Several English journals and reviews
 have of late been speaking very disparag-
 ingly of Mr. Matthew Arnold, and have
 sought to dispute the claims to emi-
 nence which the literary world has long
 accorded him. They have been pleased
 to apply to him such epithets as "the
 distinguished amateur," "travelling
 critic," etc., while one writer has spoken
 of him as "the most overrated man of
 the generation." The author of "Essays
 on Criticism" can afford to smile at the
 efforts of his puny detractors, who, by
 making him their object, think to catch
 something of his lustre. Their efforts
 need not interrupt his repose. The com-
 munity has shown what a head on accom-
 plish, and who has taught so many heads
 the art of thinking, may look with con-
 sideration upon the vapourings of critics
 who, in spirit of emulation, and with
 critical acumen, are unworthy to loosen

We can imagine the delight with
 which, two years ago, during Mr. Arnold's
 visit to Toronto, the lover of literature
 could have sat in Goldwin Smith's library
 in "The Grange," and listened with eager
 ear to the master of English criticism,
 and his perhaps too critical friend, dis-
 cussing in "English undefiled" the merits
 of British authors, from the Laureate
 back to Chaucer. And we can conceive
 the relish with which he would return to
 his own library, or his calling, strength-
 ened by the intellectual nourishment
 received, and ready with mind ennobled
 to mingle again in "the busy hum of
 men."

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.
 The Toronto Globe favors an arrange-
 ment for unrestricted reciprocity of trade
 as a settlement of the fisheries dispute.
 As at present understood that dispute is
 of such a nature that either the United
 States or Canada must completely yield
 the point at issue unless it can be
 evaded by a general settlement. The
 Washington government does not deny
 Canada's right to exclude Americans
 from fishing within the three-mile limit,
 nor even make objection to the exercise
 of that right. Nor does it deny that Can-
 ada, as representing Great Britain,
 legally possesses jurisdiction so absolute
 within the league limit that the Ameri-
 cans may be totally excluded, except
 from the right to enter "for the purpose
 of shelter and of repairing damages
 therein, of purchasing wood and of ob-
 taining water," which privileges were
 secured to the Americans by the conven-
 tion of 1818. What Washington contends
 is that Ottawa cannot exercise that
 absolute jurisdiction without indicating
 unfriendliness, and thus challenging re-
 taliation. Ottawa points out that the
 convention distinctly requires the Ameri-
 cans to submit to "such restriction as
 may be necessary to prevent their tak-
 ing, drying or curing fish therein, or in
 any manner whatever abusing the
 privileges reserved to them." Upon this
 basis Ottawa grounds the allegation
 that Sir John is not disposed to carry
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A meeting of the Maritime Bank de-
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 senting about \$40,000 in deposits. Pat-
 rick Gillis, Allison R. Connel and D. Mc-
 Leod were present, as representatives
 of the depositors' meeting, on the 27th.
 H. A. Connel was the nominee for
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**Curran's Home Rule and Anti-
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**Discussion Thereon by Blake,
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 without our leave lay the hand of rapine
 upon our volumes is to expect that we
 shall vindicate our due, by the means
 which justice prescribes and which are
 warranted by the immemorial pre-
 scriptions of honorable trade. We
 shall lay hold, in our turn, on their
 works, degrade them from the pomp of
 wide margin and diffuse typography, con-
 tract them into a narrow space, and sell
 them at a humble price; yet not with a
 view of growing rich by confiscations, for
 we think not much better of money got
 by such means than they themselves do."

PROVINCIAL.