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**THE GLEANER.**

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THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1886.

**THE LESSON.**

The smoke of conflict having rolled away it is possible to get a clear view of the field and to form a just estimate of the causes which contributed to the great victory of Monday. To do this it is necessary to first determine what the issue was upon which the people pronounced. It will probably not be disputed that the only question before the electors was whether the administration ought to be sustained upon its merits. In some localities, notably in St. John an effort was made by the opposition to divide the electors upon domain lines. In Queen's and Sanbury it is understood that all elections are run as between liberals and conservatives. In some other counties domain party lines were followed to a greater or less extent. This is inevitable, and the converse will likely be found to occur and in domain elections local lines will be observed in some degree. But the introduction of domain politics was incidental merely. Hundreds of persons who support Sir John Macdonald voted the local government ticket all over the province, and in some counties, as for instance Charlotte and Victoria, the conservative influence was largely for the government candidates. In the former county, Mr. Lyndt and Mr. Mills, both liberals, were defeated, and the issue was made by the opposition to the government, and the position of the other was undefined. These facts seem to warrant the conclusion that it is not the desire of the people of New Brunswick that local politics shall be run upon domain lines, and although there is an undoubted liberal majority in the new house, no liberal desires to see party lines drawn so as to deprive the government of the support of those conservatives who are persuaded of the desirability of keeping the two sets of issues apart, and who by their presence in the administration or their cordial assistance in the house and elsewhere have contributed so much towards making the new regime a success.

The great fact that in thirteen out of sixteen constituencies the government elected every man, divided the representation equally in two of the others, and only losing one altogether, can only be accounted for in one way. The people must be satisfied with its policy and administration of affairs. It is idle for the opposition to invent excuses for defeat. If the campaign had lasted a fortnight longer the government majorities would have been greater, because, as the fallacious canvasses of the opposition were exposed, the candidates of that party lost ground. Their misrepresentations were refuted upon them. The people of New Brunswick read and are capable of judging for themselves, and they have not watched the course of events since 1883 to be deceived by the hollow pretences of the remnant of a discredited party. Therefore it was that so clean a sweep was made. The great lesson of the elections is that the administration by abstaining, as such, from any interference in domain issues, by guarding jealously the rights of the province, by preserving intact the principles of responsible government, by a bona fide effort at reform, by the exercise of a sound economy, by the prudent and successful management of affairs, by promptness and even-handed justice have gained the confidence of the people of the province. This was the verdict they asked for.

**WILL PARLIAMENT BE DISSOLVED?**

The likelihood of a dissolution of the commons during the present summer is a subject of frequent discussion. It is, of course, not possible to arrive at any definite conclusion. Probably the truth is that no decision has been reached by the cabinet itself. Sir John Macdonald's guiding rule of action is expediency. He is in no sense a statesman, but simply a leader who is skillful in handling a parliamentary majority, and a very shrewd observer of the changes in the current of public opinion. He will dissolve the commons if he thinks the conditions are ripe for a favorable verdict, or if he discerns anything like a strong set of popular feeling against him. We think

that both these considerations will induce him to advise a dissolution at an early date. All the circumstances upon which the Tory leader can rely for success have culminated or are about culminating, and the dangers which his party has most to dread are daily increasing.

First, the new electoral lists will be completed, and the intended enfranchisement and disfranchisement of thousands, according as they favor or oppose a continuance of Tory rule, will have been accomplished. Besides, it is not unreasonable to suppose that a goodly proportion of those who have properly received a vote under the new law may favor the government, at whose hands they have received the franchise.

Secondly, the election in Ontario of the Hiel execution will be lost, if the elections are deferred until 1887, while it is likely to continue in Quebec. It, as seems probable, the action to be taken in the Quebec legislature in respect to Hiel kindles anew the national feeling, a counter sentiment may be aroused in Ontario. Quebec is lost to the conservatives under any circumstances, and if that loss could be made the occasion of large gains in the English-speaking constituencies the exchange would be a good one.

Thirdly, the repayment of the C. P. R. loan will be claimed as a justification of one of the most objectionable features of the railway policy of the government, and the opening of the railway for transcontinental traffic, with the probability of an imperial subsidy for a trans-Pacific steamship line and the immediate utilization of the railway for purposes of imperial defence will furnish a good election cry.

Fourthly, the disclosure of acts of corruption administration, the development of jealousies among the rank and file of the conservative party, the impossibility of much longer concealing the acts of misrule which culminated in the Northwest rebellion, the certainty of a huge deficit on the financial operations of the year, the continued neglect of the commercial interests of the country, these and other reasons render it expedient that the appeal to the people be not delayed.

Fifthly, and perhaps principally, unless Sir John Macdonald is at the head of the party when the next contest takes place, a conservative defeat is inevitable, and to delay the elections until 1887 is to take too many chances upon this head. We present these considerations without argument or without expressing any opinion at present upon their probable effect upon the constituencies. We give them as we think they would suggest themselves to the minds of the ministerial leaders, and the conclusion to which they point is in our opinion an early dissolution of the commons. Liberals everywhere should make ready.

**THE VANQUISHED.**

Seventeen gentlemen who had seats in the last house will be absent from the new one. Of these, five, namely, Messrs. Flewelling, Morton, White, Leighton, and Dr. Black did not offer for re-election. Mr. White and Mr. Flewelling having been appointed to the legislative council, Mr. Leighton been made registrar of Carleton county, and Dr. Black and Mr. Morton retire from public life. Twelve were defeated. These were:

Hon. Thomas F. Gillespie, president of the executive council. Mr. Gillespie has been in public life for sixteen years, and for twelve years he occupied a seat in the legislature. He was elected in 1870 was defeated in 1874. He was in opposition during his first term, acting in harmony with Messrs. Adams, Landry and Hanington who in 1878 formed their old friends to take office in the Fraser government. Mr. Gillespie was a good local member and very popular in the legislature.

John P. Burchill of Northumberland was one of the youngest men in the late house and is one of the most promising politicians in the Province. He is a clear and forcible speaker and was a valuable acquisition to the legislature. Mr. Burchill was first elected in 1882. He was a government supporter.

F. J. McManus was first elected in 1878. He was a hard working and earnest representative, and deserved a better fate at the hands of the constituency of Gloucester. He gave the government a square support.

John Humphrey was first elected in 1872, serving until 1874; was again returned at the general election in 1874, and again in 1882. During his first term he was in opposition to the King government, but he was elected in 1882 to support Mr. Hanington and stood by him in his defeat. Mr. Humphrey is a fair minded man, of good general views, and was very generally liked by the members and all with whom he came in contact.

Ezekiel McLeod was first elected in 1882 having been made attorney general in the Hanington government a short time before. He did not hold office very long, and on the defeat of his party went into opposition. Mr. McLeod was a useful member and took a great deal of pains with matters calling especially for his attention and an active part in general legislation. Although he participated in most of the party discussions he did not add to their bitterness, preserving through his whole term very friendly relations with his colleagues from St. John and the members generally.

James E. Lynott was first elected in 1878, and was chosen speaker of the new house in 1883. He filled this important office with dignity, and though he may not always have succeeded in overcoming his party bias, his record in the speaker's chair was on the whole good. Though he did not take much part in general legislation, he gave numerous proofs of the soundness of his judgment on practical subjects.

John McLean has been a long time in public life, and some years ago held a prominent place in the government, being chief commissioner of public works and for a time virtually premier. Of late years his advancing age impaired his usefulness. He was very strong in his opposition.

William E. Perley is another old political war horse. He held a place in the old administration for several years and he was firm in his opposition to the present government. In his day he was a good local member, but of late he had ceased to be of much service in the legislature.

George Colter was first elected in 1878. He was then thought to be in opposition to the Fraser government, but he did not prove to be so. In 1882 he was made Chief Commissioner of Public Works but held office for less than a year. Mr. Colter took quite an interest in general legislation and upon matters relating to municipalities frequently made good suggestions.

Edward L. Wetmore was first elected in 1882, and was made leader of the opposition immediately upon the formation of the new government. Though far from a success as a leader, Mr. Wetmore was a useful member in respect to general legislation. Perhaps he was not sufficiently progressive in his views, but his extensive legal experience was valuable in the general discussion of measures.

Matthias Nadeau of Madawaska was first elected in 1882. He was a supporter of the present administration. Although he did not take any part in discussions of the house, Mr. Nadeau made a good representative and gained the friendship of all the members of the legislature.

Of Mr. Morton, Mr. Leighton and Dr. Black, who have retired from the political arena, a few words may be said. Mr. Morton held a seat in the representation of Kings since 1878. He was solicitor general for a short time in the late administration, but of late had given the present government a general support. He was of a practical turn of mind and a useful member generally. Mr. Leighton was first elected in Carleton in 1878 and represented that county down to the present year. He was in opposition during his first term, gave the Fraser government a general support during his second term, but came back to his old political associations in 1883 and supported the present administration. He had gained considerable legislative experience, and made many valuable suggestions during the discussion of merits. He had a sharp look out for the interests of his constituents. Dr. Black was first elected in 1882 as a supporter of Mr. Hanington and stood faithfully by him when reverses came. He was very popular in the house although not a very active participant in its business.

**DOMINION PARLIAMENT.**

OTTAWA, April 27.—The dominion conservative journals receive the result of the provincial elections in New Brunswick rather coldly, to say the least. The Toronto Mail, for instance, could not find room to even announce the result. Liberal journals give the news great prominence and publish very full dispatches here. In the house of commons the liberal members are jubilant at the result, while Messrs. Foster, Temple, Burns and Cossigan, the only Tory members here from New Brunswick, appear to be affected by the oppressive weather. The elections have been the single theme of discussion in parliament for several days.

Hon. Mr. McLean gives notice of a resolution that it is expedient to provide that if, after the Canadian Pacific railway shall have been constructed and duly placed in operation to its terminus on the seaboard in the province of British Columbia, it shall be established to the satisfaction of the government that the retention of the amount of \$5,000,000 in

bonds under provisions of the construction contract as security for the operation of the railway is no longer necessary in the public interest, the governor in council may order that said bonds be released and delivered to the company. Mr. Beary moved a resolution providing that in future contests electors voting under the Scott act will have the option of adopting the Scott act allowing the sale of light wines and beer, or without such provision. The government did not assume the responsibility of either approving or opposing this resolution, and to everybody's astonishment it went through without debate, and a bill embodying the principle of the resolution was introduced and read a first time. The discussion of the other motions for returns occupied the house till recess.

**GENERAL NEWS.**

France will soon celebrate the centenary of the introduction into that country of the potato.

Chicago has a new dog law, and an active campaign is started on the platform: "License \$1; no license, no dog; no tag, no dog."

It is said that the number of people who have made arrangements to go abroad this year greatly exceed the travel of any previous year.

A naval officer has discouraged the use of electric lights at sea by his report that his vessel caught fire from the lights three times while on a voyage across the Pacific.

During the last ten years there has been an increase of 300 per cent. in suicides in Russia. Intemperance, higher price of food, and pessimism are given as the chief causes.

It is painful to read in the Boston papers that the women of that zealous city wear as many birds on their hats and heads as the women of any other account worldly city.

A decree has been recently promulgated at Vienna that no married Austrian subject shall be permitted to journey across the frontier without the wife of his wife upon his passport.

The London Times Athens correspondent, writing on March 25th, stated that "the deaths in the present Greek fever, not above 45,000 effective, average 1,000 per month, the weather remaining very severe, snow having fallen last night in sight of Athens."

The Marquis of Salisbury owns the notorious Seven Dials region in London. Like the other titled landlords of London he persistently refuses to sell any part, and relies on ground rents. These leases are falling in, and the landowners are expected to equal 500 per cent. No public improvements are possible unless the property is confiscated.

At a recent meeting of the ministers of Cleveland, Ohio, held in secret, it was resolved to institute a moral boycott against Sunday newspapers, and a circular was formulated inviting the co-operation of the clergy at large. Of the 130 Protestant ministers more than 100 pledged themselves to join in the war against Sunday papers, and preparations were made at once to begin the onslaught. When Mrs. Dudley, of the Comedie Francaise, began acting in Paris she was troubled with a certain sibilant of the voice, which was due to a peculiar formation of her lower jaw. A dentist said it could be remedied by forcing back her lower teeth. So for six months, day and night, she wore an instrument of India rubber, never removing it, and always suffering severely from it. She obtained perfect cure.

A recent study of comparative heights and weights among different classes of population in Great Britain shows that the criminal class average no less than 10 pounds in weight and 4 inches in height less than their antagonists the metropolitan police. Compared with the general population, too, this class is seen to be 18 pounds in weight and 2 inches in stature below the average, standing about the same plane in physical endowments as lunatics.

Experiments in Lake Geneva have shown that light penetrated fresh water sufficiently to affect very sensitive photographic plates at depths of 170 meters (558 feet), and at that depth "the light at mid-day, was about as strong as that of a clear moonless night." Similar experiments carried on in the Mediterranean led to the following conclusions: "In the month of March, in the middle of the day, and in bright sunlight, the last glimmer of light comes at 400 fathoms (1,400 feet) below the surface."

A lawyer who went out from Buffalo to attempt to collect something from a bankrupt grocer who was owing a New York house, found the break a bad one, the grocer explaining: "I owe \$6,000 and have only \$200 assets. All is lost except honor." "Ray" replied the attorney, as he suddenly grew confidential, "I want to make at least \$20 out of this trip, and if you'll give me \$10 I'll tell you how you can lose your honor also, and make a complete thing of it." The grocer probably employed him, as the \$200 assets disappeared that day.

An Italian has, it is alleged, invented a luminous printing ink that renders it possible for newspapers to be read in the dark. What a luxury it will be, when one is reading at night, to be able to take up a book or newspaper and read himself into a somnolent condition, without the trouble or danger attending other lights! Luminous cards are not unusual, and the reader may not be surprised at some future time to find himself able to read his GLEANER at night, without other light than his brilliant pages will reflect. Stronger things than this are constantly occurring in the invention line.

The air of the sea, taken at a great

distance from land, or even on the shore and in ports when the wind blows from the open, is in an almost perfect state of purity. Near continents the land winds drive before them an atmosphere always impure, but at 100 kilometers from the coast this impurity has disappeared. The sea rapidly purifies the potential atmosphere of continents; hence every expanse of water of a certain breadth becomes an absolute obstacle to the propagation of epidemics. Marine atmospheres driven upon land purify assembly the air of the regions which they traverse. The sea is the tomb of mounds and of aerial schizophytes.

THE LOST RECOVERED.—Mrs. McNeill, of Poplar Hill, Ont., states that her brother aged 12, was afflicted with a terrible cold, from the effects of which he lost his voice. Hagar's Pectoral Balsam cured the cold and restored his voice in the most perfect manner. He says it cannot be exceeded as a remedy for coughs and colds.

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These Teas were selected with great care, and

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