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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

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JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

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GLEANER JOB PRINT
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
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and dispatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

ONE BARREL
Pure Montserrat
LIME JUICE
10 Gross Diamond Dye,
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TOILET ARTICLES.
PURE BAY RUM,
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JUST RECEIVED AT
WILEY'S
Drug Store,
Opposite Normal School,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.
Fredericton, August 15, 1883.

LEE & LOGAN,

Ex. S. S. "CASPIAN."

150 CASES E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

Quarts, Pints and Half-pints.

Also—
0 Hds BASS ALE,
15 Barrels BASS ALE,
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Extra Qualities.

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10 Quarter Cases FINE OLD FOUR DIAMON
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10 Quarter Cases SUPERIOR OLD BROWN
SHERRY.

Imported Expressly for Family Use.

Lee & Logan.

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

St. John, Feb. 16, 1883.

Cardinal Manning on Ire-

land.

Cardinal Manning who has been inter-

viewed on the Irish Question speaks

very freely as follows—

"I am very hopeful indeed of Ireland—

very hopeful. The Land Act has done a

great deal of good. Its effect has been

immense and widespread. Disputes

about rent are no longer questions to be

fought out by landlord and tenant and

settled in any arbitrary fashion. They

are now questions in which landlord and

tenant are both compelled to bow to the

judgment of an impartial Court. Justice

has taken the place of injustice. A large

number of cases have already, as you

know, been brought before the Land Court

for investigation.

"Much remains to be done, however.

Government having done what it has for

the tenant farmer, I should like to see it

next approach the question of the Irish

laborer. I suppose there are eight hundred

thousand or a million laborers in

Ireland whose condition at this moment

cries aloud for improvement. It is only

right that the material condition should

be attended to. Hunger and thirst and

cold are not things likely to promote

peace and stop discontent in Ireland.

The laborers should have the means of

decent livelihood given them; they can-

not be allowed to starve if we are to see

an end of agitation and disorder.

"As the material property of the

country goes so will the difficulty of

ruling Ireland diminish. There may yet

be a bright future for Ireland, but this

can only be on two conditions. The in-

fluence of the Continental secret societies

in Ireland must be checked somehow—

that is one condition; and the Ameri-

can dynamite conspirators must no longer

be tolerated. Paris and New York

between them—if allowed their way

would break up any established order."

In reference to Home Rule he said—

"I think a very large measure of ad-

ministrative liberty ought to be given to

Ireland. I should like to see her free

to administer her own affairs as our

great cities—Manchester, for instance.

Manchester does many most wonderful

things, quite independently, and so might

Ireland. If you ask me, however, whether

I am in favor of a separation between Ire-

land and England, or of a dual system of

government such as we see in Austria-

Hungary, I reply I am not. I oppose to

the making of such a treaty. One of the

main arguments employed to reconcile

the people to the heavy taxation imposed

by the tariff of 1879 was that by taxing

United States productions heavily a re-

ciprocity treaty would be more surely

obtained. To satisfy the people who

desired reciprocity, and to prove the

sincerity of the Government, authority

was taken for the Governor in Council to

reduce or abolish certain imposts when-

ever reciprocal free trade was agreed upon

with the United States. One mem-

ber of the Government told his constituents

that he was a champion free trader,

and consented to such a tariff because he

believed it to be a sure means of obtain-

ing the reciprocity they so much wished

for. The sincerity of all those professions

and protestations was always doubted by

many.

Now the Ottawa Citizen, the home

organ of the Dominion Government, throws

down the mask and proclaims that

reciprocity is no longer desirable. It

calls it a "dead issue." It asserts that

a very great change of opinion on Reciprocity

has come over the feelings of the

people since the opening up of the North-

West and the construction of the Canada

Pacific Railway. There may be some

admiration, especially in the eastern por-

tion of the Dominion, who yet believe in

the value of reciprocity, but undoubtedly

the development of the North-

West and the linking of Central

Canada's future with the North-West by

means of the C. P. R. have changed the

views of the great bulk of the people of

Canada. The opinions and wishes of the

people of the Eastern Provinces are en-

tirely to much more consideration than

the Eastern people were willing to give them,

and their interests should not be neglect-

ed; but, in truth, no such change has

taken place in the opinions of the peo-

ple of the other Provinces as the *Citizen*

seems to imagine.

Not there any reason why there

should be such a change. Our farmers

receive no higher price for their barley,

oats, or peas, or butter, or other pro-

duce, because the North-West has been

so far developed. Further development

will not increase the price of any article

they have to sell, but will have, rather,

the contrary effect. Reciprocity, even

on the old terms, would at once give

them a better market and higher prices

for many things. It would prove advan-

teous to many other interests, and it

would not affect our manufacturers ex-

cept in so far as to give their customers

more money to spend, unless our man-

ufacturers were willing to strike out boldly

and be placed on an equal footing with

United States manufacturers in both

countries.

Reciprocity would not retard, but would

hasten the growth of the North-West,

and add to its prosperity. Indeed, there

is no part of the Dominion that would

be benefited by a fair reciprocity

treaty than the North-West. Only one

thoroughly insular Tory idea could

imagine that a reciprocity treaty with

the United States would diminish the

trade of the old Provinces with the North-

West, or weaken the ties which bind

the Dominion to the rest of the world.

It is folly to argue as if reciprocity with

the United States would prevent our

trading the North-West as much as we

now do, or would have the effect of

substituting one trade for another. When

the *Citizen* says—

"In some respects reciprocity would be

beneficial to the central and eastern por-

tions of the Dominion. But it is a ques-

tionable how that reciprocal relation

could be better than the trade which

comes in increasing volume with the

opening up and settlement of the North-

West, that the public sentiment of the

North-West is more and more favorable

rather than to the proposal for a renewal

of treaty arrangements which might re-

sult in weakening the ties which bind

Canada east of Lake Superior with

Canada west of that great lake."

—one can only guess what it means. It

cannot reasonably hope that the east and

west will always continue to be treated

as if they existed only for the benefit

of some persons in the centre. The truest,

speediest way of weakening the ties

which now bind the Provinces is to treat

the west as if it were a foreign country.

We wish the *Citizen* would ex-

plain what effect it thinks reciprocity

with the United States would have on

the relations of Canada east and west

of Lake Superior, or how it would

retard the growth of Winnipeg. All

parties may reckon that just as soon

as they feel strong enough the people of

the North-West will refuse to be the

tributaries of the Eastern Provinces in any

way or to submit to anything that looks

like injustice.

(Toronto Globe.)

A Policy of Anarchy.

The *Globe* has consistently labored for

a strong, united, and harmonious Can-

adian nationality. It gave its assistance

to the formation of the present Confed-

eration of Provinces, and it has ever since

striven to bring into active existence

kindly and sympathetic feelings between

the various Provinces of the Dominion.

It is with regret, then, we witness the

systematic effort of the Dominion Govern-

ment to nullify all efforts towards the

realization of our people. The policy

permeated by the Tory party has for

its legitimate result anarchy, confusion,

and disaster. Sir John Macdonald and his

allies have assiduously used their in-

fluence and opportunities to weaken the

ties of Confederation and destroy the

feelings of mutual sympathy existing be-

tween the populations of the different

Provinces. The interests of the

Province have been cynically and

unscrupulously utilized. The interests of

one Province have been deliberately

placed at variance with the interests of

another. The policy of the Government

has been to sow the seeds of anarchy

and to sow them in the most fertile

soil. The policy of the Government has

been to sow the seeds of anarchy and

to sow them in the most fertile soil.

(Toronto Globe.)

Reciprocity Not a "Dead

Issue."

Canada prospered so greatly while the

Reciprocity Treaty with the United States

was in force, and it is so generally felt

that a fair Reciprocity Treaty would to

day be of immense advantage to both

countries, that all parties in Canada

have professed themselves favorable to

the making of such a treaty. One of the

main arguments employed to reconcile

the people to the heavy taxation imposed

by the tariff of 1879 was that by taxing

United States productions heavily a re-

ciprocity treaty would be more surely

obtained. To satisfy the people who

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