POOR COPY

table, will be destroyed; all water will be evaporated; the solid rocks will be scorched and cracked, and the whole world reduced to a dreary and barren wilderness. It is supposed by some that the moon has already passed through all this, hence its shattered and bare-looking surface. That the earth, being so much larger, has more quickly acted upon the oceans which once were upon the moon's surface and stopped almost entirely its revolution round its own axis, thus causing it to have a day equal to twenty-eight of our days, and the heat of the sun has already done to it what in future ages it will do to the earth.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE GLEANER.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1884.

THE JAMAICAN QUESTION.

The Jamaican Legislative Council, having rejected the proposal of a union with Canada, has agreed to consider a Reciprocity treaty with the United States, and pledged the Island to make up any deficiency which may arise in the revenue from such a cause. It will be interesting to the Canadian opponents of the confederation project to know that it is proposed to meet this deficiency by the imposition of an additional duty on fish imported from Canada, and cottons manufactured elsewhere than in the United States. One of the members of the Legislative Council said, during the discussion, that English cottons could compete in Jamaica, after paying 25 per cent. duty, with cottons made in the United States. If this reciprocity scheme is carried out, Canada will have the satisfaction of seeing the markets of the West Indies closed against her, and will, in the end, find herself confined to her own local markets.

The Dominion cannot afford to allow this if it is possible to prevent it. Not that the trade of Jamaica alone is a matter of any very great moment. It will not as one enthusiastic member of the Legislative Council of the Island said, "set the idle spindles of New England in motion." The control of trade of the Island is valuable for what it is likely to lead to, and if our neighbors are first in the field we stand a very good chance of being left out altogether.

It is doubtful if such a measure of reciprocity will find favor with the home government, and it may be that on a fuller consideration of the whole case the Islanders will see it is to their advanvantage to enter into intimate trade relations with Canada, and if these can be secured a political union may be deferred indefinitely.

The London *Times* in its issue of the 13th inst. referred to the trade relations of Canada and the West Indies. It advises Canada to reduce the duties on sugar imports from the islands, and thereby obtain in return a market for her corn, fish, and timber, which she can export as cheaply as the United States. The *Times* also thinks that by the importation of the raw material Canada could compete with the States in sugar refining, and thus lessen the price of that article to the customer. The London paper concludes by saying that it rests with Canada herself as to whether she will allow the States to keep the monopoly of the West Indian trade.

This view of the cases is entitled to serious consideration, and we beg again to remind our Liberal friends in Ontario that if they insist on setting themselves against the establishment of improved commercial relations with the West Indies, and, if need be, the consummation of a political union, they will not have the co-operation of the Liberals of New Brunswick. An Ottawa despatch to the St. John *Telegraph* says:—"Spencer Jones, of Jamaica annexation fame, says that the movement is not killed, and is now open for discussion and agitation in the island. He says it will be pushed hotter than ever."

This is entirely in accord with the views already expressed in THE GLEANER, and we trust that means will be found to secure a close commercial union between the Dominion and the West Indies.

Though ten years have past and the electorate has twice returned Sir John Macdonald with a following so large as to be irresistible, and so submissive to his will as to be useless in a representative sense, the blot of the Pacific Scandal remains, and only a few days ago the London *Times* took occasion to remark that this scandal was "a hugh blot on the political life of Canada." This would be a fine sentiment for the coming Tory celebration.

THE TORY CONVENTION.

On Dec. 17th and 18th the Tories will hold a convention at Toronto. The *Mail* informs us that the celebration will be "unique." We don't doubt it. The friends of "the Chieftain" are to give "by one magnificent, affectionate, acclaim to him, the severest of rebukes to his enemies." So unique is the occasion that it appears that the English language in its ordinary sense will not express the *Mail's* views. Hence "acclaim." It will be a big celebration. The Tories will do things up in first-class style; they will gather in crowds; they will shout themselves hoarse; they will make noise enough, if nothing else. The man who imagines the convention will be a failure is away off. The Tory party is numerically strong enough and can get from public and private sources money enough to make the fortieth anniversary of Sir John Macdonald's entrance into public life a very conspicuous occasion.

But when it is all over, when the champaigne has been drunk and the headaches have passed away, when the bills are footed and the delegates have got to their respective homes, Sir John will be the same old Sir John still, the same as he was when, dripping with the corruption of the Pacific Scandal, he gave his solemn assurance to Parliament that his hands were clean—the same Sir Jonn who sold the Railway Charter. Yes the occasion is a unique one, and we are glad of it. We hope that the time will never come, in Canada, when it will be possible to secure from the dominant party an "affectionate acclaim" for a man with the record of Sir John Macdonald.

THE ROAD SERVICE.

The other day during an argument before the Supreme Court one of the Judges said that every one knew that the statute labor done on the roads in New Brunswick amounted to little or nothing and that the roads were maintained principally out of the public treasury. This statement will be accepted by most persons as correct; but it ought not to be true. The annual expenditure on great roads, by-roads and bridges is in round numbers $160,000 of which not more than $100,000 is expended on the roads. At a moderate estimate the statute labor tax, if commuted at 50 cents a day, would realize $200,000 annually, but as very little commutation money is paid and the labor in most every instance is supposed to be performed, the nominal value of the statute labor is fully three times the provincial expenditure on roads and bridges. Referring more especially to the county of York, we find that there was expended upon the great roads, not including the bridges in 1881, when the last census was taken, $2,426, and that the by-road grant for the county for the same year was $6239, making an expenditure for roads and bridges, except bridges on great roads in the county of York for that year of $8,665. In the same year there were over 6000 people in the county liable to perform statute labor either as poll or property tax. All of these would pay at least 3 days or 18000 days in all. Which commuted at 50 cents a day would be $9000. On any sort of a fair assessment 5000 of them would be assessed for 3 days work besides the poll tax, or 15,000 days, equal at 50 cents a day to $7,500 or a total for the statute labor of York county of $16,500. As this tax is supposed to be paid in days' work, eight hours each day, and is nearly all nominally paid in that way, we have 33,000 days work which ought to be done on the roads of York county every year apart altogether from the expenditure out of the great road and by-road grants. It is needless to say that no such amount of labor is expended on the roads, because if it were the highways of York county would be as smooth as a floor.

Better results would be obtained by commuting the statute labor tax at thirty cents a day and making it all payable in money, and employing men to do the work at the current wages for similar labor. This would give a fund of $10,000, and if this were devoted to the roads it would be sufficient to relieve the public treasury of any charge on this account, except for bridges and for the opening of new roads, or perhaps to assist in maintaining roads in very sparsely settled districts.

We have no matured plan to suggest, and we speak of the subject only for the purpose of inviting the Government, the Legislature and the public generally to give it consideration. That as much is not accomplished by statute labor as could be, if it were well administered, no one doubts; and that it ought to relieve the province of any charge for maintaining highways is equally clear; but what would be the best plan to adopt on the premises it is not, perhaps, very easy to decide.

PROPHESYING TROUBLE.

Don Antonio Conovas del Castello is the long and not unmusical name of the Spanish prime minister. He has been interviewed and he thinks the political situation in Europe is "serious even threatening." According to him "a conflict between England and the Continental powers has been preparing for half a century. France, Germany, Australia, Italy, Russia and the minor States have been occupied during that time with frequent quarrels and with some serious wars. They have had comparatively no time for colonial enterprises or for the development of maritime commerce. England has had, since the fall of Sebastopol, no serious wars on hand, and her energies have been developed to colonization, to consolidating empires abroad, and to extending her commerce upon sea."

He thinks that the continental powers are about to try their hand at colonization, and that this will lead in the end to concerted action against England, in which Germany will take the lead. He says "Prince Bismarck still guides the destiny of that empire, and there is no question as to his sentiments. It might be going too far to say that Prince Bismarck hates England, but he abhors her present Government. He believes, also, that there is no better way in which he can end his career and prepare for a brilliant reign by Frederick William, than by making Germany a great colonial power." He thinks that war is probable, "and the result we can only judge by the past. Napoleon failed in similar schemes and became in the end a prisoner in English hands. At the present time Prince Bismarck's power, great as it is, is not equal to Napoleon's at the beginning of the century, and England is far more powerful than she was."

In these complications Spain to preserve "unflinching neutrality." It it quite possible that all these things may come to pass, which the Spanish statesman anticipates, but if the efforts of the continental nations abroad are not any more successful than the French assault upon China they will not greatly alter the political complexion of the world.

THE S. P. C. A.

The Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals is, no doubt, an excellent institution, although sometimes its report of work done has some curious features. For example this Society in three months only found one case of ill-treatment of children worthy of its attention, or just the same number of cases in which eels were "tortured in the country." Two sick dogs were "looked after by the Society" and there was one sad case of a neglected dog, and one case in which a sick dog was killed by order of the Society. These things are all right enough of course, although what obligation there is upon any Society to "look after" sick dogs is not very clear. If the Society does nothing worse than this, however, it will not detract from its usefulness; but there is a danger that it may make itself to officious, if it attempts to carry out its last resolution. We learn from the *Globe* that:—

It having been brought to the notice of the society that in some country districts in the Province farmers have been wintering more stock than they could supply food for, the treasurer of the society suggested that notices be printed stating that a number of private agencies have been established throughout the Province, by which means all persons guilty of the cruelty mentioned, will be prosecuted, the penalty being $50 together with from one to three months imprisonment at the option of the magistrate. The idea was accepted and notices, which will be posted where desirable, were ordered to be printed

The Society is treading upon dangerous ground in this matter, and it is not impossible that it may be dealing with a subject it does not know much about. It had better hasten very slowly in the new direction to which it has turned its efforts.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

New York Health Officers are preparing for a visit of the cholera. They expect it to reach America next spring.

Professor Johnson has been lecturing in New York. He has discovered that the world is four cornered and that New York will be demolished by a gale within six weeks. At least he says he has discovered this.

The arrangements which are being made in Carleton for the illumination of the streets by the electric light have led to considerable discussion as to the advisability of lighting Fredericton in the same way. Carleton is to have 15 lamps of 1,200 candle power each. Ald. Burpee offered to furnish the power for these, to find the carbons and run the lamps for $1,000 a year, for a term of three years, the running time to be 300 days each year and the light to be extinguished at midnight. The outlay for plant will be $3,200. Any extras lamps will cost $20 each. In Fredericton we would require at least twenty lights, and they would have to be run all night. The power and carbons would, at the rate Carleton is to pay, cost $2,400, and the interest on the plant would be $160, or $2,560 in all. Those figures could probably be very greatly reduced and, in fact, it would probably be found possible to light the city and the City Hall with the electric light at no greater cost than that of the present very inadequate gas system. It has been suggested that the Water Works engine could be made to furnish the motion power, but it is objected that its motion is not smooth enough for the purpose. We would like to see the matter further discussed.

It appears that Mr. Masson did not refuse to take the oath he was legally bound to take before accepting office as Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, but simply declined to swear to a form, which has been in use for a long time but was done away with some years ago when it was enacted that the oath of allegiance should be as follows:—

"I, ——, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors according to law."

This oath leaves a man absolutely free so far as his religious faith goes, and Mr. Masson did well to decline to take the other.

COTTON FLANNELS!

1,000 Yards Cotton Flannels

IN SHORT LENGTHS,

FROM 2 to 10 YARDS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

DEVER BROS.

JERSEYS

JERSEYS! JERSEYS!

DEVER BROS.

HAVE RECEIVED TO-DAY!

6 Doz. Jerseys,

EMBROIDERY and PLAIN.

DEVER BROS.

Fredericton, October 21, 1884.

SAMPLE'S DOMINION HORSE LINIMENT.

THE BEST EXTERNAL REMEDY before the public for Lameness, Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, Swollen and Stiff Joints, Scratches, Cracked and Greasy Heels, Harness Galls, Cuts, Sores of long Standing, Fistula, Poll Evil, Warts, Swellings and Bruises of all kinds.

Also, will eradicate Lumps on the head and neck of Cattle, will cure Cuts and Burns upon the Human Body; also Frost Bites, Chilblains, and Saltreum.

Sold by all Druggists.

Oct24—1. yr.

Lanterns! Lanterns!

15 CASES Barn Lanterns. New pattern; 5 cases spare Globes; 3 doz. spare Burners to suit; 2 barrels and 1 case of Registers, round and square; 2 cases Pickaxe handles, 20 dozen; 18 Spinning Wheels; 25 Cylinder Stoves for wood, new bottoms best yet.

R. CHESTNUT & SONS.

October 8, 1884

M. A. FINN,

IMPORTER OF

Wines, Liquors

—AND—

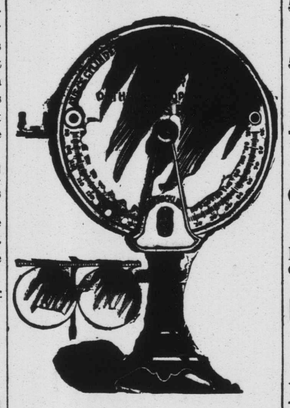
CIGARS,

Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,

Saint John, N. B.

April 18, 1883.

SPENSER'S Opthalmoscopic Test LENSES.



—AT—

Jas. D. Fowler's,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE,

FREDERICTON, N. B.

Choice Flour

In Stock and to Arrive:

PEOPLES', CLEMATIS, OPAL NORTH STAR, ANSONIA, FAMILY SUPERIORS.

Also, Tilsonberg Oat Meal, New England "A" Corn Meal.

A. F. RANDOLPH & SON.

Fredericton, November 1, 1884.

JUST RECEIVED.

1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;
1 " " Pills;
1 " Mrs. Lydia Pinkham's Compound;
1 Gross Burdock Bitters.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DAVIS, STAPLES & CO

R. COLWELL,

FREDERICTON.

Carriages, Wagons,

SLEIGHS and PUNGS

Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO

Painting, Trimming and Repaiing

CARRIAGES, &c.

Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

FACTORY:

King Street, - Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

I have Just Received

IN STORE:

5 Tons Shorts,

5 Tons Bran,
2 Tons Buckwheat Kennell
500 Bushels Oats,
25 Tons Horse and Cow Hay

100 CASKS LIME,

ALSO A LARGE

Quantity of Wood.

For sale at the very lowest prices and DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

H. MORECRAFT.

CAMPBELL STREET, FREDERICTON.

November 8, 1884.

Marble & Stone Works

JOHN MOORE, Proprietor.

I MOST RESPECTFULLY BEG LEAVE TO call your attention to my large stock of

Marble Headstones and Monuments

Being largely in the best markets, I can place them at prices much less than others are doing.

Headstones and Monuments of any Design and Price, from the cheapest Tablet to the most expensive Monument, furnished with promptness and despatch.

STONE POSTS

And all kinds of stone work furnished promptly. Do not buy before you see me or my agent, as you will save money by buying from us. Our work stands foremost for durability and appearance in any place where it has been set up, as well as being much cheaper.

Write me for prices, or call on my agent before ou purchase, or you will waste money.

Yours Respectfully,

Aug. 6, 1884. JOHN MOORE.

Hand Bags,

WISP HOLDERS.

Wall Pockets,

JUST OPENED AND SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT

G. W. Schleyer's

Fancy Goods Store,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Fredericton, Oct. 22, 1884.

CONFECTIONERY.

FRENCH CHOCOLATE DROPS,

MAPLE GEMS,
COCO CAKES,
MOLLASSES ROLLS,
CRYSTAL SHERBITS,
CREAM CARAMELS.

CONFECTIONERY.

PHILADELPHIA CARAMELS,
HOARHOUND DROPS,
PEPPERMINT LOZENGES,
&c., &c., &c.

CAN TIN GINGER.

G. T. WHELPLEY.

CONFECTIONERY.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

FOR SALE AT THE

"CITY FOUNDRY,"

Four Superior Hot Air FURNACES

WHICH WILL BE SOLD LOW FOR CASH.

Also, One Large Furnace Fit For a Public Building.

GEO. TODD & SON.

Fereri cton, Nov. 1, 1884.

CARD OF THANKS

THE Subscriber has this day sold his Stock-in-Trade to Mr. J. B. McALPINE, and begs most respectfully to solicit for him a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed on the subscriber during the last twenty-five years.

Thanking the public for the same,

Yours respectfully,

April 21st, 1884. DANIEL LUCY.

Special Notice.

THE Subscriber has this day purchased from Mr. D. LUCY, the whole of his Stock-in-Trade, consisting of

BOOTS, SHOES,

CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

For the purpose of carrying on a

RETAIL & WHOLESALE

BOOT, SHOE, & CLOTHING BUSINESS.

He hopes that by strict attention and fair dealing to merit a share of public patronage.

Respectfully yours,

J. B. McALPINE,

(Successor to D. Lucy,)

OPP. STONE BARRACKS,

QUEEN ST., FREDERICTON.

Fredericton, April 30th, 1884.

New Goods!

NEW GOODS!

OPENING THIS DAY

AT THE

Clothing and Tailoring Establishment of

THOS. W. SMITH,

Fisher's Building,

QUEEN & YORK STREETS,

Fredericton.

NEW DESIGNS OF

English, Scotch and Canadian TWEEDS.

NEW OVERCOATINGS IN

PILOTS, BEAVERS DIAGONALS.

GERMAN COATING AND

REAL IRISH FRIEZE.

The above Cloths will be made to order in the very Latest Styles and perfect fits Guaranteed.

Call and examine goods and see the Latest Fashion Plates before leaving your orders elsewhere.

THOS. W. SMITH.

Fredericton, Nov. 5, 1884.

New Fall Goods

—AT—

McNALLY'S.

14 SETS PARLOUR SUIT FRAMES to be upholstered on the premises to suit the taste and pockets of our customers. 20 Students Chairs and Platform Rockers; 100 Lounges; 22 Centre Tables; 27 Chamber Suits; 1,000 Wood, Cane and Perforated Seat Chairs, Side Boards, Book Cases, Hall Stands, Ladies' Secretarins, What Nots, New Rattan Chairs and a large number of Fancy Pieces for Xmas trade.

Crockery and Glassware!

95 Casks, Cases and Barrels of Dinner, Tea, and Toilet Sets, Lamps, Table Glassware, and Fancy China.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

7 Packages containing Water Pitchers, Tea Services, Table Castors, Cake Baskets, Card Butter Coolers, Pickle Stands, Salt Cellers, Vases, Napkin Rings, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butter Knives, &c.

J. G. McNALLY.

New Goods in every Department, including a fine Stock of Toys and Fancy Goods for Christmas at

J. G. McNALL'S.

Make Home Happy!

When XMAS comes by calling at McNALLY'S. A Handsome Parlour Suit, a Beautiful Dinner Set, a Grand Silver Tea Service; one of those splendid Parlour Lamps, or nice article of Household Goods, both useful and ornamental.

J. G. McNALLY.

Elegant New Lamps

I HAVE JUST OPENED a fine assortment of New Library Lamps, fourteen different styles, plain and ornamental, with cut glass prisms. They can be adjusted to any height, suitable for Parlour, Hall or Dinning Room. Prices moderate.

J. G. McNALLY.

To the Ladies!

I am showing a fine assortment of imported Baskets. Now is your time to secure one. They are going rapidly.

J. G. McNALLY.

Fredericton, Nov, 5th, 1884.

TRY

G. W. SCHLEYER'S

HOLIDAY

Photographs

AT REDUCED RATES FOR TWO MONTHS ONLY.

PRICES ON APPLICATION AT THE STUDIO, WHERE SITTINS CAN BE ARRANGED FOR.

Cards, Cabinets & Panels.

PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!
PHOTOGRAPHS!

—AT A—

REDUCTION

For two months only, beginning Nov. 1. This reduction is made to my regular customers for the HOLIDAY SEASON.

Persons wishing to become my regular customers can participate in this offer.

A deposit of ONE DOLLAR will be required for sittings, and in every case this must be complied with, as it is a standing rule of the establishment.

G. W. Schleyer,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL

FREDERICTON.

Nov. 5.

BY RAIL FROM BOSTON.

5 CASES GENERAL HARDWARE, including Ice Picks and Patent Door Hinges

R. CHESTNUT & SON.

HOT AIR FURNACES!

—AND—

REGISTERS

Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workman-like manner.

J. & J. O'BRIEN