

inflammation. The final result may be in inflammation of the bone and diseased growth on the joints. In pigs this trouble may be due to the closing of the channels of the glands on the inner side of the legs and may be relieved by the opening of them by washing with warm water and soap and a stiff brush.

Cow pox is usually a mild sort of disease and runs its course without trouble in a few weeks. The great trouble with it is the soreness of the teats when the cow is milking, and great care is to be taken not to break the teats; but leave them to dry up and drop off when the trouble is over. The best thing to do is to have some milking tubes and draw off the milk with them while the udder is sore and painful. The pain may be allayed by dressing the sores with camphorated ointment diluted with an equal quantity of sweet oil. The only medicine that need be given is hyposulphite of soda in one-ounce doses daily for the three weeks during which the disease is running.

#### THE GLEANER.

**Terms of Subscription.**  
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**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.**

#### VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Lord Melgund, Private Secretary of the Governor General, telegraphs to THE GLEANER that a drawing room will be held at Government House on Wednesday evening next, at 9 o'clock P. M. Persons attending will be expected to appear in ordinary evening dress. Ladies and gentlemen, who purpose attending, are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written thereon.

The civic address will be presented to His Excellency at the Parliament Buildings at 10.30 A. M.

#### THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Unprejudiced observers will admit that during the eighteen months they have been in office the members of the present government have shown themselves to be actuated by a desire to make the Province and its resources known abroad, and we have already given proof that their efforts in this direction have been attended with good results. New Brunswick is far better known in Great Britain to-day than it was twelve months ago, and the fact is due to the appreciation evinced by the local Government of the means available to bring this about. While the Dominion Government absolutely ignored the Forestry Exhibition, while none of the other provincial administrations undertook to send an exhibit, the New Brunswick government, associating themselves with the view of lessening the cost with the New Brunswick Land & Lumber Company, made a display of the products of our forests, which not only called forth most favorable comments, but has already proved of commercial value to the Province.

The financial condition of New Brunswick does not admit of what the St. John Sun calls an "aggressive policy" in respect to immigration. The hard, undeniable fact stares the government in the face that through the extravagance of their predecessors, and the many and growing wants of the people, the revenue is not more than adequate to the present expenditure, and it is only by the most vigorous economy that a deficit can be avoided. When Mr. Blair and his friends took office in 1882 they found a large floating debt, every dollar of the revenue mortgaged in advance, so to speak, and large liabilities incurred to secure on capital account for railway subsidies. To bring order out of this financial chaos, to provide for the outstanding debt, and meet the indebtedness which the province was bound to assume under the railway subsidy act and to maintain the several departments of the public service in their customary efficiency was of itself a considerable task, but the administration have accomplished this, besides adding valuable legislation to the statute book and in several ways bringing the province under the notice of the people of Great Britain. Their record is a good one, and a brilliant one, compared with that of their predecessors; and now to find fault with them for failing to adopt an aggressive immigration policy is, in the last degree, unreasonable. Perhaps it is more correct to say that it would be unreasonable to make such a complaint even if the revenue of the province admitted of the necessary outlay, for in view of the relation which the expenditures of the province bear to the income, the complaint is simply ridiculous. Aggressive policies cost money. The men, whose dismissal from office the Sun laments and the country applauds, adopted an aggressive policy and spent

nearly two hundred thousand dollars in two of the most complete immigration fiascos of which there is any record. That both the Danish and the Scotch colonies were not disastrous failures was due, not to the foresight or management of the government, which blundered in everything it undertook and wasted tens of thousands of dollars, but it was due to the energy of the settlers and the fertility of the soil, which no departmental mismanagement could lessen. The admirable location of the Danish settlement alone prevented it from being abandoned by all the government settlers, as it was by most of them; and the pluck of the Scotch settlers who stuck manfully to their uninviting farms alone saved Kincardine and Kintore from being an absolute waste of money. As it was, it cost more to settle the latter upon their rough location, than it would have bought them improved farms in the heart of a settled country.

This was what we presume the Sun would call an aggressive policy. After the expenditure on account of these two ventures was brought to an end, the late government let the settlement of the province severely alone; but we do not remember to have observed any demand on the part of the Sun for an aggressive policy. We do not ever observe any charge in the public accounts for forwarding emigrants to their destination. In fact, we have reason to believe that it is only within a very short time that the Dominion Government have refused to bear expenses incurred for this purpose in New Brunswick. Will the Sun, which bases one of its complaints upon the allegation that the government will not bear such expenses, tell us whether in point of fact the recent refusal of the Dominion Government to pay the cost of carrying 191 emigrants to their destination in New Brunswick is not a departure from their course in such matters in the Northwest and the other provinces? And will it also give us its authority for stating that the Local Government has refused to provide for such expenses, or name a single instance where the government was informed that such expenses would have to be incurred and declined to meet them? It is an easy thing to make charges. It is another thing to prove them.

It is difficult to see upon what ground the Dominion Government can ask the local authorities to pay expenses incurred by Mr. Gardner, acting as a Dominion officer. Is it not surely unreasonable that the Local Government should decline to pay any expenses incurred without their authority. To admit the contrary would be to set a very dangerous precedent. How much less ought they to be asked to pay for services about which they know nothing further than that a Department of the Dominion Government says they are properly chargeable against the province. We admit that the late government gave way in many points to Ottawa dictation, but we question if they would be so slavishly obedient as to permit the Ottawa Government to expend the local revenues.

We repeat what we said in a recent issue: the Government fully appreciates the importance of attracting desirable settlers to the Province; but its first duty is to the people who now live in the Province, and it would not be justified in curtailing the outlay necessary to the efficient maintenance of any of the present departments of the public service in order to adopt "an aggressive policy" in respect to immigration. Under the unfortunate bargain of union, we refer now to the financial terms of the bargain, the Maritime Provinces have become seriously embarrassed. In New Brunswick as heavy a burden has been laid upon the lumber as the trade ought to be asked to bear in its present condition, and there is likely to be a falling off in the revenue from this source. There is absolutely no money to be aggressive with. If the Sun and its confederates would exercise a little of the influence they boast of possessing at Ottawa and have the Province placed in easy financial circumstances, the Government would be only too pleased to be as "aggressive" as could be wished in securing settlers for the Province, but under the state of things now existing the complaint of our contemporary is sheer nonsense.

#### WEST INDIAN ANNEXATION.

The Annexation of the West Indies to Canada excites more attention at present than it has at any time since it was projected. We regret very much that some of our Liberal contemporaries have set themselves up in antagonism to this scheme, and we fear that in so doing they are making an error, both in a business and a political sense. On the other hand the Tory papers are, for the most part, playing a waiting game. This is not a very dignified or manly way of discharging a public duty; but it is very much better than violent opposition on

account of some petty details to a project which is based upon a correct principle. We note one exception among our Tory contemporaries, the Halifax Herald, which has dealt with the subject in an able and discriminating manner.

To discuss this Annexation question upon political grounds exclusively, and to disregard the fact that it is to the commercial advantages of a Union that we ought in the first instance to look, is to make a grave error. The fortunes of a country are neither made nor marred by its politicians. If bad government could ruin a nation the United States would have been shipwrecked long ago. The agriculture, the commerce, the manufactures of a country are the foundations upon which its prosperity rests; and so long as these flourish, the people can put up with a great deal of bad government and can pay for a great deal of useless outlay in public affairs. If West Indian Annexation will lead to the development of the business of Canada; if it will widen the area open to our producers and give us fresh advantages in trade and manufactures by cheapening the cost of important lines of raw material, the annexation ought to be consummated; and there is little force in the argument that it will cost something to govern the new provinces, or that new social and political problems will arise, which will require much consideration and perhaps be not very easy of settlement. The secret of the success of the United States lies in its completeness. Its foreign trade has fallen off; its commerce has almost forsaken the seas; its flag is annually becoming a rarer sight in the ports of other nations; but the country is progressing as no country on the face of the world has ever progressed. And why? Because it reaches from the Temperate to the Tropical Zones; because it produces almost everything that is wanted by a people; because, in short, it is a world within itself. Add the West Indies to Canada and you add the complement to the Confederation; you make it a nation, less compact indeed, but not less complete than the great and successful union to the south of us.

Let the politicians take a back seat for a little while and let the people come forward. Ask the lumbermen if it is an advantage to them that they should be given the control of the West India market; ask the fishermen the same question; ask the cotton manufacturers if it would be no advantage to them to have 1,600,000 people added to their customers—a people who wear cotton and practically nothing else; ask our farmers if they want a new market for their butter and other products; our agricultural implement makers, our carriage makers, our boot and shoe dealers if they want an enlarged field, and they will answer in the affirmative. Go to our merchants and ask if it would not be an advantage to have the free admission of tropical products, and new customers for northern products and they will give you the same answer. This being so it seems to us that the politicians, and what they want and don't want, may be considered as of secondary importance. It may be that we regard the question from a local standpoint, that is from the standpoint of one who desires to see the trade of the Maritime Provinces developed; but it is high time that something was done for this object, and if we in the Maritime Provinces do not stand up for our rights in the matter who will? We can assure our Liberal contemporaries in Ontario that in New Brunswick at least they will not have the sympathy of their political friends in opposing the annexation of the West Indies.

The following extract from the New York Sun will show the view taken of this question by one of the best informed American Newspapers:

"By the acquisition of the British insular possessions in Caribbean waters the population and resources of the Dominion will be materially increased. In 1881 the territory controlled by the Ottawa government contained 3,540,000 inhabitants, while the British West Indian Islands, inclusive of the Bahamas and Bermuda, had about 1,250,000. In Jamaica alone there were 558,000 souls in 1879. Thus the average annual valuation of the statistics covering the years 1865 to 1879. The average annual valuation of imports into Jamaica during that period was \$6,735,000, against exports appraised at \$5,736,000. The mean yearly receipts were \$2,725,000, the expenditures \$2,805,000, and the transfer of merchandise involved the movement of 775,000 tons. Barbadoes imported goods to the amount of \$6,115,000, and exported products valued at \$6,250,000. Trinidad, which of all the islands is the most productive and self-sustaining, sent forth staples assessed at \$11,325,000, and in exchange took wares amounting to \$11,115,000. The carrying capacity of the vessels trading with Trinidad reached a mean annual total of 808,000 tons, and there was a considerable surplus of public income over outgo, the former being \$2,125,000, against \$1,860,000. The island of St. Lucia, Antigua and Grenada also command a considerable trade, exhibiting an aggregate movement of 645,000 tons and combined exports valued at \$3,135,000. If we strike a balance sheet for all the British Antilles, we find the exports exceeding \$31,300,000, and the imports falling but a little short of \$29,000,000, while to offset an outlay of \$3,620,000 there is a public revenue of \$2,380,000. There is a better exhibit than was made by the Dominion itself, whose average expenditure during a part of the period under review exceeded the receipts by nearly \$8,000,000."

"We see, then, that even under the existing fiscal and treaty conditions, to escape from which is the controlling aim of annexation, the whole, taken as a whole, could hardly prove a drain upon the Canadian treasury, although so much of the burden of protecting the islands against internal disorders as has hitherto been borne by the imperial government should be assumed by the Dominion. But, of course, the Canadian, by means of which imports from Great Britain are made to contribute largely to the colonial revenues, will be enforced in the newly acquired territory; and there is a rooted belief that an immense stimulus would be given to the productive powers of the islands were the planters at liberty to regulate, in concert with their fellow subjects in the Dominion, their commercial relations with American consumers. Indeed, the main spring of the present organized agitation for union with Canada is the conviction that the British West Indies would be revolutionized from an industrial point of view by knitting anew the ties of trade which once firmly bound them to our Atlantic states.

It concerns us to watch closely the progress of this annexation plan, for its fulfillment will no doubt be promptly followed by overtures for a treaty between the Dominion government and our own, looking to the free admission of West Indian staples to the markets of this country."

Commenting on these extracts the Halifax Herald says:—

It will be noticed that our contemporary in the above calculation does not include British Guiana in the trade returns of which it added will make the results still more favorable. For 1883 the exports of the British West Indies proper (not including Bermuda) and British Guiana amounted to \$45,000,000 and the imports to \$45,000,000. Of these \$45,000,000 worth of imports at least \$35,000,000 worth were goods that Canada produces, and can supply almost if not altogether cheaper than any other country. At present we supply less than \$4 million dollars worth.

The plant copy right and good will of the Montreal Herald is offered for sale at public tender. The Herald, since it degenerated into a mere hack for the C. P. Railway, lost its character and influence as a newspaper.

#### A Christmas Surprise for her Husband.

"Are you going to make your husband a Christmas present this year?" inquired Mrs. Tibbs of her dear friend Mrs. Sweet. "Oh yes! I shall give him a splendid present. What is it to be?" "Indeed? What is it to be?" "I shall give him a box of those very expensive cigars of which he is so fond and which he complains that he can so poorly afford to buy."

"How have you managed to save so much money?" "Oh! I haven't done it that way. When he leaves his box carefully on the library table, I take out one or two cigars and lay them away carefully, so that by Christmas I shall have enough to fill a box."

"What a perfectly lovely idea. Won't he be surprised?"

#### His Friend Fixed it Up All Right.

A young gentleman in this city made a call at a certain house the other evening, and was hospitably entertained. During the evening he said some very foolish things, the recollection of which troubled him considerably. How to get out of the mess gave him a great deal of concern, and he applied to a bosom friend, a young man, for advice. "I'll fix that up for you all right," said the friend. "You keep cool and I'll fix it."

The next day the indiscreet youth met his friend, and asked him to report progress. "It's all right as a triven, old fellow, I went up to the house last night fixed it all right. I told the folks never to mind you, for you were drunk."

And now there is a coolness between these two young men which is likely to continue.

#### Twelve Hours' Sleep Enough for Any Policeman.

A prominent attorney, who is of a rather observing disposition, had noticed that the night policeman of his ward was always to be found loafing in and about a certain saloon at all hours of the day. One morning he accosted the helmeted individual and said: "Say, Thomas, I have often wondered how you, being a night policeman, could manage to be around all day. When do you find time to sleep, anyway?" "When do you suppose?" asked the astonished copper, "I'm on my beat from six in the evening till six in the morning; and twelve hours' sleep is enough for any man."

#### A Dubious Endorsement.

"This chicken doesn't seem very tender," ventured one of the boarders to the landlady. "Oh, yes, it must be!" she replied. "I raised it myself in my own yard."

"Tender?" interposed Dumley; "if you had seen this chicken as I have seen it, extending its motherly protection to its little ones and tenderly shielding them from every danger, you would think twice before saying it isn't tender."

After dinner Dumley received a polite note to the effect that he must either pay something on account or vacate his room at the end of the week.

#### The Hot Water Cure in Divorce Cases.

They were discussing divorce. A coloured lady, whose face evinced much decision of character, said: "I know dat yer kain't allus git er' vorce, for sometimes de justice of de peace shets up dar shaps an' goes habi! but yer ken mos' alius git a s'poration."

"How?"

"By different ways. I 'dopted de hot water cure. Daniel, my husband' got so streptious dat I had ter try it on him. I scalded de gentleman, an' he ain't been back sense."

A Master lade his servant go and see what time de sundial indicated, "Why sir," expostulated the servant, "it's night. 'What does dat matter? Can you not take a candle."

Farmer to his servant, who is early home from the fair: "Ye're hame sune de night, Jack. We've got at de penny relay."

Jack: "I lookt in, but de maseick was maseick worth, see I didn't wait." Farmer: "What, could ye no dease him?" Jack, with a supreme disdain: "Dance til' man, ye couldn't whurr a wheelbarrow til' it!"

#### GENERAL INSURANCE.

TICKET AGENCY.  
Insurance effected on all kinds of buildings.  
ISOLATED RISKS AT SPECIAL THREE PER CENT.

Tickets issued direct to all Points North, South, East and West.

Hard and Soft Coal always on hand.  
JOHN RICHARDS & SON,  
City Agency New Brunswick Ry.  
July 5th, 1884.

#### CAUTION.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against receiving, purchasing, or in any way dealing with a certain Box of about 150 weight, the contents of which are described as follows: A quantity of St. Louis, Antigua and Grenada also command a considerable trade, exhibiting an aggregate movement of 645,000 tons and combined exports valued at \$3,135,000. If we strike a balance sheet for all the British Antilles, we find the exports exceeding \$31,300,000, and the imports falling but a little short of \$29,000,000, while to offset an outlay of \$3,620,000 there is a public revenue of \$2,380,000. There is a better exhibit than was made by the Dominion itself, whose average expenditure during a part of the period under review exceeded the receipts by nearly \$8,000,000."

#### New Advertisements.

#### 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.

HARVEY'S STUDIO,

Next Door Below People's Bank & Opp. Randolph's

WILL OPEN ON THURSDAY!

A First-Class Photograph Gallery.

I have purchased a complete set of instruments, together with

THE LATEST SCENERY

I have also one of the finest North Lights in the Province. Having worked in one of the leading firms in New York, I am now in a position to do the finest and best work ever done in the Photograph business in this city.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

JOHN HARVEY.

Fredericton, May 8th, 1884.

The Travelling Public

IS INFORMED THAT THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PLACED A

FIRST-CLASS COACH

ON THE ROAD BETWEEN

Marysville and Fredericton

For their Accommodation.

Leaving Marysville at 7 and 10 a.m., and 1, 4 and 7 p.m.

Leaving Phoenix Square, Fredericton at 8:30 and 11 a.m.; 2:30, 5 and 9 p.m.

All orders carefully attended to. Extras furnished if required.

Fare, round trip, - 25 cents.

GEORGE W. FOSTER, HORACE PUGH. 3 mo

July 25, 1884.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY leave to inform the public that I am now prepared to furnish

OYSTERS IN ALL STYLES,

And to accommodate

TRANSIENT BOARDERS.

At my old stand,

Opposite Post Office.

There is also a FISH STORE in connection with the building where I keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh fish in their season.

Providence River, Prince Edward Island, and Buctouche Oysters, in or out of the shell.

Ladador Spit, Bay of Fundy, and dried Bay Herling Dried Boneless Codfish, Pickled Mackerel, Finnan Haddies, Smoked Fish Bloaters, Extras, Medallies and Dainties.

Call and Examine Stock and Prices.

All orders will receive prompt attention

J. A. LYNCH.

Fredericton, Sept. 13—3m.

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 Repairing

CARRIAGES, &c.

Terms, &c., to give satisfaction.

FACTORY:

King Street, - Fredericton.

Fredericton, September 3, 1884.

DEVER BROS.

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

'84 Spring '84

NEW GOODS

on hand and to arrive at

Owen Sharkey's,

in LADIES' DRESS GOODS, and other Fabrics suitable for Spring Wear.

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETEENS,

SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS.

Corsets, Satohels, Hose, Gloves

Scarfs Parasols, Lace, Fringes, Crimps and 'Frillings.

A full stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

MEN'S YOUTHS' AND BOYS' READY-MADE CLOTHING!! A large Stock.

Superior Quality, equal to Custom Made, and much lower in price, comprising:

COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES,

A large assortment of UNDERCLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, and at Lowest Cash Prices, together with

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES, TRAVELLING BAGS, L. R. COATS & UMBRELLAS.

TO ARRIVE AND DAILY EXPECTED

Worsted Coatings, Canadian Tweeds. A splendid lot, superior quality and choice patterns, at moderate prices.

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!

in Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Tickings and Swanageons, Hollands, Towellings, Tweeds and Shirtings.

OWEN SHARKEY, SHARKEY'S BLOCK.

CARRIAGE STOCK.

48 BUNDLES SHAPES, 3 Bundles Portland Cement, 3 Bundles Ropes, 15 Bundles Ropes, 15 Bundles Ropes, 15 Bundles Ropes.

Just received and for sale as usual.

R. CHESTNUT & SON.

Fredericton, Sept. 27, 1884.

BUY WHERE

YOU CAN GET

THE BEST VALUE

FOR YOUR MONEY.

THOS. W. SMITH

Is now offering greater inducements to

CASH PURCHASERS.

You can buy Ready-Made Clothing, Mens' and Boys' Boots and Shoes, cheaper at THOS. W. SMITH'S

Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Store,

Than at any other place in the city.

Call and see for Yourself.

Hats, Caps, Trunks and Valises,

At prices the lowest in the market.

Call, See and Examine, so as you will be convinced before purchasing elsewhere.

CUSTOM TAILORING

Done in all its branches and every satisfaction guaranteed.

Always on hand one of the largest and best stocks of CLOTHS of all descriptions in the market to select from. LATEST FASHIONS EVERY MONTH.