THE YORK GLEANER,
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$1.00 per Year, in Advance.
JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR.

The York Gleaner.

JAS. H. CROCKET, PROPRIETOR. FREDERICTON, N. B., JUNE 20, 1883. VOL. III, NO. 25.

GLEANER JOB PRINT.
Book and Job Printing of Every Description
Executed at this office, with neatness and despatch.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
JAS. H. CROCKET, - - PROPRIETOR.

SEEDS. 1883. SEEDS.
WILEY'S DRUG STORE,

FIELD SEEDS.

TURNIP.—Mangel Wurtzel. CARROT. SUGAR BEET, &c. GRASSES, &c.—Red Top, Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue, Lawn, Timothy, North, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, &c., &c.

FLOWER SEEDS.—A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK TOO NUMEROUS TO PARTICULARIZE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

BEANS. BEETS. CABBAGE. CAULIFLOWER. CELERY. CUCUMBER. CRESS. LETTUCE. ONION (True Danvers). MELON. PARSNIP. PARSLEY. PEAS. PUMPKIN. RADISH. SQUASH. TOMATO.

TO ARRIVE.—100 BUSHELS TIMOTHY. 2000 POUNDS RED CLOVER.

JOHN M. WILEY, Druggist, Opposite Normal School, Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

Davis' Quinine Iron and Wine.

TESTIMONIALS.

UPPER CAVERHILL, YORK CO., N. B., July 25, 1882.

GEORGE H. DAVIS, ESQ.—DEAR SIR.—In answer to your letter of enquiry relative to the benefit derived from Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine, allow me to say that I consider it a wonder, and the best Tonic I have ever used, having tried several others without having been benefitted any. I was induced to try your Quinine, Iron and Wine, and am now a new man, having gained by its use my former strength and activity, and as for my appetite, it never was better.

Very truly yours, ELIJAH NAVINS.

Davis' Quinine, Iron and Wine
PREPARED ONLY BY
Geo. H. Davis, Cor Queen and Regent Sts., Fredericton.

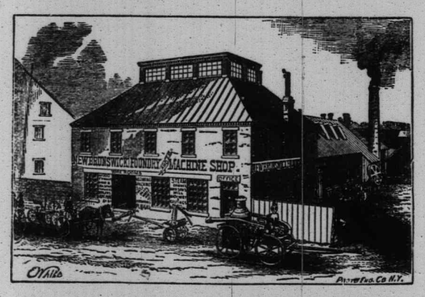
IRON. OAKUM.
BOILER PLATES
RECEIVED and in store, Ex. Barque "Parramatta," and S. S. "Hibernian" and "Caspian":—
17,752 Bars Refined and Spike Iron,
580 Bundles Plating and Hoops, various sizes and gauges,
210 Bundles Navy and Hand Picked Oakum,
338 Bundles Nos. 20, 22, 23, 24 and 26,
310 Sheets Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 Sheet Iron,
3 Cases Galvanized Sheet Iron.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.
230 Boiler Plates, Best B. B., and B B B and Lowmoor,
Boiler Tubes and Rivets, 410 Bdls Sled Shoe Steel,
47 Bdls Toe Caulk Steel, 151 Steel Plow Plates,
37 Bdls, and 15 Pars Round Machine Steel. 15—16 to 3 Inch.
TO ARRIVE PER "PHŒNIX," FROM ANTWERP: 25 Casks Sheet Zinc, Nos. 6 to 10.
SLED SHOE STEEL.
SHEET ZINC. SHEET IRON.

CELESTIAL CITY BILLIARD HALL,
QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON,
SCHNECK BEER, GINGER ALE, CHOICE HAVANA CIGARS, Etc.

HOWARD & CRANGLE, Prop's.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR
JOHN OWENS, GROCER,
Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

LATEST ARRIVALS.
NEW SPRING GOODS
EX. "BUENOS AYREAN," VIA HALIFAX.
SCOTCH TWEEDS, BANNOCKBURNS,
CHEVIOTS, WORSTED COATINGS,
(NEWEST DESIGNS,) And a
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
Gents' Spring and Summer Suitings,
&c., &c.,
AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
T. G. O'CONNOR.
N. B.—First-Class Cutter; First-Class Work; Lowest "Hard-Pan" Prices. T. G. O'C. April 11.



TO MILL OWNERS.
Having succeeded in obtaining the Sole Right for the Manufacture of
DUNBAR'S IMPROVED SHINGLE MILL,
Patent applied for 1883 for the Dominion.
WE have great pleasure in being able to announce to the Lumber Manufacturers that we can now furnish them with the best Shingle Mill made. For excellence of work, capacity of doing work and convenience to work it stands far in advance of any other. We would respectfully refer you to R. A. ESTEY, West End Lumber Mill, Fredericton, and WILLIAM SCARR, Stanley, York Co., who are now running these mills.
McFarlane, Thompson & Anderson.
Fredericton, April 11th, 1883.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE
IN THE CITY
—TO BUY—
Gold and Silver Watches
Fine Gold Jewelry,
Gold Plated Jewelry,
Solid Silver Ware,
Electro Plated Ware, Clocks,
Spectacles and Eye Glasses,
—IS AT—
Jas. D. Fowler's
Opp. Post Office,
FREDERICTON, - - N. B.

HAIR DRESSING.
CLEMENT McGILL begs to inform his friends and the public that he is in a better position than ever to meet the wants of his customers. Hair Dressing, Shaving, Shampooing, etc., executed in the best style of the art, and at moderate rates.

When you wish an easy shave
As good as barber ever gave,
Just call on me at my tonsoriol room,
At morning, eve, or busy noon,
I'll cut and curl the hair with grace,
To suit the contour of the face.

My room is neat and towels clean,
Scissors sharp and razors keen;
And everything I think you will find
To suit the taste and please the mind,
And all that art and skill can do
If you will call I'll do for you.

CLEMENT McGILL.
Next door to McGill's Hotel. Jan. 19, 1882.

HOES,
Manure Forks, Etc.
JUST RECEIVED
From the Celebrated A. S. Whiting Manuf'g Co.:
20 Bundles and Boxes Sythes;
20 " Scythe Sheaths;
12 Boxes Scythe Stones;
10 Bundles Hay Forks;
18 " Manure Forks;
14 " Hoes, Field and Locket;
4 " Potatoe Forks.
GARDEN RAKES, SPADING FORKS,
Weed Cutters, &c., &c.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, May 30th, 1883.

TO LET.
THE Store lately occupied by Mr. S. A. PURDIE, opposite Officers' Barracks, Queen Street. Possession given immediately.
OWEN SHARKEY.
Fredericton, March 28th, 1883.

LEE & LOGAN,
Ex. S. S "CASPIAN.
150 CASES E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKEY.
Quarts, Pints and Half-pints.
Also—
6 Hhds BASS ALE,
15 Barrels BASS ALE,
25 Octaves BASS ALE,
Extra Qualities.
Also—
10 Quarter Casks FINE OLD FOUR DIAMOND PORT WINE.
10 Quarter Casks SUPERIOR OLD BROWN SHERRY.
Imported Expressly for Family Use.
Lee & Logan.
SAINT JOHN, N. B
St. John, Feb. 16, 1883.

HOT AIR FURNACES!
—AND—
REGISTERS
Always in stock. Furnaces fitted up in the most thorough and workman-like manner.
J. & J. O'BRIEN.

TIRE STEEL.
JUST RECEIVED per steamship "Parisian," via Halifax, 48 setts Tire Steel. For sale low, wholesale and retail.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, April 18.

'83 CARTER'S SEEDS. '83

CARTER! CARTER!
DIRECT FROM LONDON:—
Choice, Fresh, Reliable Garden Seeds!
FIELD SEEDS, FLOWER SEEDS,
GRASS SEED, CLOVER SEED;
The Best--As Low as the Lowest.
Our 1883 stock of Seeds is Warranted equal in any way to any stock of Seeds offered at home or aboard.
Call and inspect. Wholesale and Retail.
DAVIS, STAPLES & CO.,
Fredericton, N. B.
April 18.

Bar Iron Now in Stock.
THIRTY Tons Bar Iron, Assorted, Best English Refined and Londonderry. Every bar warranted Best refined.
March 9. JAMES S. NEILL.

JUST RECEIVED
250 Tumblers White Clover
HONEY,
—AT—
H. S. CARMAN'S,
York Street.

D. BREEZE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER,
Wine and Spirit
Merchant,
No. 1 KING SQUARE,
SAINT JOHN, - - N. B.
Saint John, N. B., Aug. 25, 1882.

NOTICE!
For Sale
BY THE UNDERSIGNED:—
Oats, Hay, Straw, Bran,
FEED, COTTON SEED MEAL,
Lime, Portland and Rosendale Cements,
LAND PLASTER.
Calcined Plaster, Bradley's Superphosphates,
Black and White
SEED OATS AND WHEAT,
(from Prince Edward Island);
ROUGH AND SILVER HULL SEED BUCKWHEAT,
Seed Barley and Peas,
Clover and Timothy Seeds.
—ALSO—
THORLEY'S HORSE AND CATTLE FOOD.
Office and Warehouse:
Campbell St., above City Hall.
JAMES TIBBITS.
Fredericton, April 18—2m.

Acme Pulverizing Harrows.
JUST RECEIVED, 3 of the above. For sale cheap to close out the lot.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

LAWN MOWERS.
JUST RECEIVED:—
10 Lawn Mowers, For Sale By
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

VARNISH.
12 Gallons Best Gearing Varnish.
12 " " Elastic Oak.
9 " " Wearing Body.
6 " " Rubbing Varnish.
10 " " Asphaltum.
20 " " Pure Shelac.
5 " " Damar Varnish.
1 Barrel Japan.
1 " Furniture.
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton June 6th, 1883.

Just in Time!
TO SAVE the advance in duty, 18 Children's Carriages just opened. Several new styles. Very cheap.
J. G. McNALLY.
Fredericton May 23rd.

OIL STOVES.
12 NEW PATTERN OIL STOVES, 2, 3, and 4 wicks. The best Oil Stove without a doubt that ever came into this City. Call and see them, or send for a circular.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
R. CHESTNUT & SONS.
Fredericton, June 6th, 1883.

EGYPT WAS GLAD WHEN HE DEPARTED, THE FALSE PROPHET LEFT.
—FOR SALE AT—
ELY PERKINS.
Cracked Corn.
WHEAT SHORTS.
WHEAT BRAN.
Fredericton, May 9th, 1883.

Sunday School
BOOKS!
Season of 1883.
NEW BOOKS, particularly selected for Sabbath Schools. We feel greatly indebted to our friends in different parts of the Province for the great encouragement given in the sale of Libraries. We have made it a rule to sell at the very lowest prices, we trust, therefore, for a continuance of the custom so liberally bestowed the last fifteen years.
Besides these beautifully selected Books you can get SUNDAY SCHOOL CARDS in great variety.
Also, Sunday School Papers, Class Books, Superintendents' Books, Librarians' Books.
Remember the place.
Hall's Bookstore,
FREDERICTON.
OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Ploughs.
JUST RECEIVED:—
10 Steel Ploughs, "Queen;
10 Steel Ploughs, "Peerless;
10 Chilled Iron Ploughs, "Leader;
For Sale Low.
JAMES S. NEILL.
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

THUMB LATCHES, &c.
JUST RECEIVED:
2 CASES Containing Thumb Latches, Door Bells, Shelf Brackets, Cupboard Catcher, Door Knobs. For sale low.
Z. R. EVERETT.
Fredericton, March 3, 1883.

SHEEP SHEARS, Etc.
JUST Received—20 doz. Sheep Shears. 20 doz. Manure Forks. For sale low.
March 9. JAMES S. NEILL.

M. A. FINN,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Liquors
—AND—
CIGARS,
Cor. Prince William and Princess Streets,
Saint John, N. B.
April 18, 1883.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSIOU PAINT.
For Sale By
JAMES S. NEILL
Fredericton, May 30, 1883.

[Toronto Globe, June 12th.]

Our Expenditure.

Taking the principal items of the public expenditure in the order in which they stand in the public accounts we come next to pensions and superannuations. The people of Canada have always felt strong objection to the creation of a pension list, but in the first year of Confederation there was a pension list amounting to $56,421. It was somewhat reduced in after years, but in 1881-2 the pensions so called amounted to $101,196. The system of superannuation was introduced in 1870 1. It was said to be necessary for the efficiency of the public service that a means of superannuating those civil servants who, losing their health or their faculties, become useless should be provided, and it was argued that a sufficient fund could be provided by making a small deduction from the salaries of the civil servants. At first four per cent. was deducted, but as after a year or two the amount thus provided seemed more than was necessary, the deduction was at the instance of the parties most interested reduced to two per cent. In the first year $49,470 was received, and only $12,880 was paid out. In the second year $73,213 was received, and only $38,842 was paid out. The reduction in the rate of deduction caused a considerable reduction in the amount received, although the number of persons entitled to superannuation was greatly increased. The amount paid, on the other hand, increased very rapidly. In 1881-2 only $46,426 was received. The amount paid amounted to $160,319. The estimate for pensions and superannuations, which are now put together, was $257,160 for 1882 3; for 1883-4 it is $293,385, an increase of $36,225 in this one year.

A large portion of the amount voted for pensions goes to judges who, in some cases, were superannuated not so much because they could not discharge the duties of the position as because their places were wanted for others. In the Province of Quebec no less than eight gentlemen who were judges of the Queen's Bench or of the Superior Court are now drawing pensions. It is matter of notoriety that one of these has, since he was superannuated, been engaged in the practice of his profession, in codifying the laws and other work requiring as much physical strength and intellectual power as is usually thought necessary for a judge of the Superior Court of that Province. The British Columbia shuffle added over $10,000 a year to the pension list. In the supplementary estimates of this year $1,200 is added to the pension list as "an annual allowance to the widow of the late Sir George E. Cartier."

The superannuation system is made an instrument of the most flagrant corruption. It is perhaps desirable that some means should be provided of securing at least the necessaries of life to those who have grown old or feeble in the public service. Mr. Blake at the Anglin banquet suggested that a sum be deducted from their salaries, and that the whole amount so deducted, with interest, be paid to the civil servants when they retire, or, should they die in the service, to their families. Perhaps it would be more satisfactory were a system of life and health insurance adopted. The present system as it is worked by the party now in power is admittedly intolerable. The public now have to pay nearly $120,000 a year more than the deductions from the salaries of the civil service amount to. But although this is bad enough, it is much worse than men in the prime of life, and in full possession of their faculties, are so often superannuated, either because they desire to engage in other business or because their places are wanted for friends of the Government. An examination of the public accounts shows that a great number of persons little over sixty years of age have been superannuated on the pretence that they were too old to be any longer useful; that many under sixty years of age have been superannuated on the pretence that their health was broken. In a few cases it is alleged that the parties were superannuated for the sake of economy. In many instances, in order to increase the allowance, several years have been added to the years of actual service. It would be difficult to justify the addition of ten years to the term of service of men who served but eleven, or ten, or even five years; but such additions the public accounts show have been made in many cases. In most parts of the Dominion the public know of instances in which the superannuation system has been grossly abused, but it may not be amiss to name a few flagrant cases. Mr. J. T. Dennis became Deputy-Minister of the Interior by a special process. His whole period of service in any capacity was but eleven years. He thought that he could find more remunerative employment in aother field and he applied for superannuation on the ground of ill-health. Not only was his application successful, but ten years were added to his years of service, and now while engaged in his own business he draws $1,344 every year out of the Canadian Treasury. Mr Alexander McNabb was Engineer-in-Chief of the P. E. Island Railway, forty-five years of age, and apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health. It became necessary to remove him, but for well-known reasons he could not be dismissed. He knew too much. It was supposed that the officers of the railways were not classed as entitled to superannuation, but Mr. McNabb was superannuated, and all the years from the time he was so strangely made chief engineer of the Pictou Railroad were reckoned as years of service within the terms of the Act. He draws $1,715 a year out of the treasury of Canada. It was rumored not long ago that he had obtained employment on the C. P. Railroad. He is as well qualified in every way for work of that kind as ever he was.

H. J. Thorne, superintendent of the money order office at Halifax, N. S., was only 33 years of age when he was superannuated on $1,188, which is very nearly two-thirds of the salary he received. The number of years he served is not stated, but they could not have been many. The reason assigned for his superannuation is the abolition of his office, but money orders are still issued at the Halifax postoffice and somebody is in charge of the work. Mr. Thorne should have been appointed to the new office which, whatever it is called, must be essentially the same as the office said to have been abolished. This seems as bad a case as Mr. McNabb's Mr. Woodgate, inspector of postoffices in Nova Scotia, we find was superannuated on account of old age, although he was but 62 years old. He receives $1,552 32 a year.

Mr. Patrick, Clerk of the House of Commons, when superannuated was vigorous and active, and at least as well qualified physically and mentally to discharge the duties of his office as he was when appointed. He had no idea of retiring for many years, but his place was wanted for another, and, despite his protestations, he was put on the list. He has since been consoled by being made a C. M. G. and getting a vote of thanks for his long services. Mr. Leprohon was appointed Assistant Clerk, and soon after, being in no respect less qualified than when he was appointed, he, too, was superannuated. His place was wanted for a gentleman who for some years had been a member of the House of Commons, and had always voted as he was told. Provision was made in the Estimates this year for "a gratuity of one year's salary" to Mr. Patrick and Mr. Leprohon "in recognition of their long and efficient service." This was a distinct admission that they were not removed for incompetency or inefficiency. When this item was under consideration a letter from Mr. Leprohon asking to be superannuated was read. It is now said that this letter was obtained as a means of covering up what seemed a flagrant job, and that it was ante-dated. It may be that the item was put in the Estimates in order to obtain the letter, as the item was "dropped" soon after the letter was read.

These, which are but a few of the many cases, show how grossly the power to superannuate is abused by the men now in office, and how necessary is some change which will render so corrupt a use of it impossible.

[Toronto Globe.]

Over-Production.

Over-importation and over-production are, Mr. Smithers thinks, the chief causes of the general business dullness now existing. Over-production is decidedly the greater evil of the two. Over-importation creates difficulties for an important class of our business men and for the banks, and indirectly affects the whole country; but business men can recover the difficulties so created, unless they have been exceedingly rash or short-sighted, or unless the storm has risen so suddenly that they have not time "to take in sail." But in most countries, and especially where manufactures are highly protected, over-production must be followed by the shutting down of mills and factories, or running on two-thirds or on half-time; the discharge of thousands of operatives, or the reduction of the time for which they can be employed and of the wages they can be paid; and by the privations and sufferings which such reductions must cause to those whose daily wages have at no time been more than sufficient to procure the necessaries of life. Over-production has taken place chiefly in those classes of manufactures which the N. P. was especially designed to foster and encourage. It was found some time ago that more sugar could be refined in Canada than the people of Canada would consume, although the number of people employed was much smaller than many expected, and that at least a million dollars sunk in refineries was virtually unproductive. In the boot and shoe trade there have been serious difficulties for many months past. It is whispered that the woollen mills are greatly overstocked, and that the over-production of the cotton mills has been so great, although five or six of the new mills have as yet placed little or nothing on the market, that serious trouble is apprehended. Stocks of manufactured cotten, and in some instances stocks of raw material, have accumulated greatly beyond the requirements of the country, but the manufacturing still goes on. Prices, it is said, have been greatly reduced, but consumption is not materially stimulated, and the stocks grew heavier every day. This can not go on much longer, and then—

The Finance Minister as late as march 30th told the country that at no period of its history was it so prosperous as on that day, and he stated as evidence of its prosperity that the importation of raw cotton had increased by 175 per cent. since 1878, the importation of wool fifty per cent., and the importation of hides nearly a hundred per cent. He either did not know what bankers and merchants and manufacturers knew, or, although standing on the brink of a precipice, he hoped that matters would right themselves somehow. Perhaps he thought it would be time enough to admit his boasted fiscal policy a failure when over-production had reached the point at which its evil consequences must be seen and felt by the whole community. So little did he know of the state of the country, or so careful was he to conceal what he knew, that he not only gave as evidence of prosperity what was evidence of over-production, but he boasted of the increase in the importations of silks, satins, fancy goods, jewellery, gold and silver goods, cottons, fine woollens, wines, tobacco, &c., as evidence of the increase in the purchasing power of the people. Mr. Smithers and all intelligent business men say that the importations and the productions have been greatly in excess of the purchasing power of the people.

[Moncton Transcript.]

The Potato Bug.

It is said the first appearance of the potato beetle in Canada was in 1872, when it crossed the St. Clair River into Essex County, Ont. from the west. It is said the Colorado beetle had been known to scientists as early as in 1824. It then existed in comparatively small numbers, infesting the leaves of the sand burr, a species of wild potatoes having burrs. These burrs, it is supposed, were carried by fur-bearing animals further east, and in 1859 the bug crossed the plains and prairies to the cultivated potato fields 100 miles west of the Missouri. Here, with rich fields of food, it increased enormously and spread rapidly to the east, north and south. In 1866—seven years after its first appearance in the cultivated fields—it had occupied most of the land west of a line between Chicago and St. Louis. In 1872, as before stated, it reached Ontario, and in 1874 further to the south, it had reached the Atlantic, completing its "march to the sea." It was found on the western border of New Brunswick in 1877, and in 1880 had got a foothold in Nova Scotia, and last year the advance guard of the destroying host landed on Prince Edward Island.

The potato bug has evidently come to stay, and while constantly occupying new fields has not yet, so far as is learned, abandoned any of the ground before occupied. To-day the plague shows no abatement. On the contrary, a high agricultural authority states there are more potato bugs in every state, territory or province which they have yet reached this season than ever before. Paris Green and London Purple have been used, and many farmers, by assiduous attention, have saved their crops. But others are neglectful, and the result is that each succeeding year has strengthened the numbers of this worst of the farmers' foes.

Hitherto the loss to farmers in New Brunswick has not been very great in the aggregate. But year by year the destructiveness of the bug becomes greater, and in view of the enormous damage elsewhere it is seen that some more effectual remedy must be tried. Some have even suggested abandoning potato growing altogether for a year or two to starve out the bugs. The London *Farmers' Advocate* recommends the setting aside of a "bug day" in which all shall make common cause in a common day to destroy the destroyers of potatoes. But one day in a year will not be enough even if every man, woman and child should turn out as desired to do battle with the bugs. They would need to fight it out on that line all summer against the successive broods. And then, we fear, many would escape to make trouble the year following. Nevertheless the experiment of making common cause is worth trying.

John Bright at Birmingham.

Right Hon. John Bright delivered an address at Bingley Hall, Birmingham, England, June 12th, before an audience of over twenty thousand persons. More than ten addresses of congratulation, from various Liberal associations, were presented to him. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. Bright, in his speech, reviewed the events of the last fifty years and laid stress upon the enormous advantages conferred upon the country by the repeal of the corn laws. Referring to America, Bright said: "Permit me to address a word to the artisan classes of the United States. I fought her battle in this country. (Cheers.) I sympathise as much now as I did then; almost as much as if I had been born upon her soil. I believe the question in the United States, between a protective and simply a revenue tariff, is weaving its solution. The opinion is growing that irresistible facts are offering themselves for the consideration of statesmen and every intelligent man in the great Republic. An extraordinary condition of things exists there. No country of any age ever experienced or dreamed of any actual surplus of revenue of thirty millions sterling. This fact is fatal to the high protection party. The Government does not well know what to do with it. After an eloquent allusion to the war which abolished slavery, Mr. Bright said: I believe the next election for President of the United States will be fought on free trade lines. The great people of the United States will declare it to be the inalienable right of every American citizen to spend his money in the world's cheapest market.