

to account for the practice, and that is the increased rate of rent. In former times the item of rent was not so great as it is now, and the druggist could make a good living by confining himself to drugs proper. Now the expense for rent is a matter for serious financial consideration. It is true that the business yields a large percentage of profit, but the total sales are comparatively small. At one time, when the calling was confined to its legitimate sphere, the profit was fifty per cent. Now the average rate of profit is probably twenty-five or thirty per cent. From "Ready for Business—A Retail Drug Store," by George J. Manson, in *St. Nicholas* for November.

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1884.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency the Governor General has received a cordial welcome to Fredericton, and has made a very favorable impression upon the people. While our citizens as a rule are thoroughly democratic they recognize in the Marquis of Lansdowne a gentleman deserving of their respect by reason of the position which he very worthily fills in the government of Canada. His Excellency has seen in Fredericton a people who feel a warm attachment to the mother land and the highest esteem for the Sovereign whose representative he is. At the same time it is right that he should know that this loyalty is not that of colonists or of dependents, but that of citizens of the British Empire. If to-morrow the Queen's government should call upon those who enjoy its protection to rally to its support, from no quarter of the Empire would there come a more ready response than from this, the Metropolitan County of New Brunswick, the population of which is largely composed of those in whose veins runs the blood of the men who gained for the meteor flag of England its imperishable renown; yet our people regard the relations between the Mother Country and Canada as a legitimate subject of discussion, esteeming them all the more highly, perhaps, because of the knowledge that they are open to such modifications as the interests of either party to the alliance may demand. We believe that the large majority of our people earnestly desire to see the union between the various parts of the Empire continued in some form. Although as it is no part of the duty of the Marquis to formulate the policy of his government, it may interest him to know that the people in this section of Canada do not feel satisfied with their experience in the Confederation, and while no disposition exists to agitate for a dissolution of the tie with the other Provinces, there is a general feeling that some steps ought to be taken whereby a greater community of interest could be established between the several sections of the Dominion and the material prosperity of the Maritime Province receive some of the impetus which the people were led to expect would result from their new relations.

THE CENSUS AGAIN.

It would be interesting if some one would tell the public something of the third volume of the Canadian census of 1881 is good for. A lot of statistics in gross and detail are spread over five hundred and odd pages; but the blunders are so manifest in some particulars that one hesitates in accepting as reliable any thing contained in the book. Let us give a few illustrations in addition to those given on former occasions, illustrations of a kind which show this volume of the census to be absolutely useless for purposes of comparison. In 1851 according to the census of that year there were in New Brunswick 584 saw mills. In 1881 the number had decreased to 478, a falling off of 106 in thirty years. In 1851 there were stated to be 126 tanneries in New Brunswick, and the number is alleged to have fallen off to 84 in 1881, a reduction of 42. In 1851 there were according to the census 52 carding mills, and only 35 in 1881, a falling off of 17, of grist mills in 1851 the number was stated at 261, employing 366 men, which in 1881 the number of mills had fallen off to 166 and the number of men employed to 280, a reduction of 95 mills and 86 men. We think we state what cannot be controverted when we say that one or the other of these returns cannot be correct, and when we find that the census of 1881 returns such startling information that there is only one watch maker or jeweller in St. John, and only six in the whole Province, and that there

are only four painters and glaziers in New Brunswick, all of whom live in York County, we cannot accept that census as correct, and are not forced to the conclusion that in four such important industries as the manufacture of lumber, the weaving of cloth, the tanning of leather and the grinding of grain there was such an enormous falling off in thirty years. As the area of cultivated land doubled in these same years, and the population of the country increased nearly seventy per cent; it cannot be possible that the alleged decrease took place in the number of grist mills when by the same returns the quantity of wheat to be ground increased during the same from 107,000 bushels to 521,000, and the quantity of buckwheat to be ground increased from about 600,000 bushels to over 1,587,000 bushels. This glaring discrepancy is not explainable on the supposition that the mills are larger now than in 1851, because the number of men employed is stated to be much less than in 1851. Try these returns of 1881 by another test. We have of wheat raised that year 821,000 bushels worth \$634,800, of buckwheat, 1,587,000 bushels worth \$634,800 and barley, rye and Indian corn worth at least \$100,000, or grain aggregating in value \$1,255,000, yet of this only \$560,814 worth found its way to the grist mills, according to the census.

We claim that these returns besides being erroneous are mischievous in the highest degree. At a time when people are looking for information about the country to put such statistics forward in a work, which not only bears official sanction but has been defended as correct by the Minister of Agriculture, notwithstanding the innumerable and inexcusable blunders it contains, is to do the Province a very serious injury. It would seem almost absolutely necessary for the Local Government to have correct agricultural and industrial statistics of the Province compiled.

ENGLAND IN INDIA.

One of the most difficult problems to be solved by England is that presented by India. There is no precedent for the conquest of a nation of 250,000,000 people—a people possessing a history of the greatest antiquity, a system of religion and philosophy most profound, a literature of almost infinite extent and variety, and a civilization which, if not as advanced in a material sense as that of the Caucasian race, was in its own way complete and sufficiently adapted to the peculiarities of the country to permit of a vast development of population and wealth—we say that history furnishes no precedent for the conquest of such a people by what in comparison was a mere handful of adventurers. It is as though Canada should undertake the conquest of Central Africa with its teeming millions. But if the conquest of the country was wonderful, its subsequent control and government, first by the East India Company and afterwards by the British government, has been phenomenal; and as there is nothing analogous to it in the past, so it is impossible for any one to attempt comparison or contrast to determine what the future of the Indian Empire will be, but indications are many that a new phase in its social and political status is at hand.

In attempting to form an opinion of the Indian problem it is necessary to bear in mind that there is a large class of intelligent, cultivated and refined natives in India, men who have had a training superior in some respects to that obtainable in European colleges. The affected superiority of the Englishmen has no real existence, a large proportion of the dominant race being far inferior to the men whom they govern, and the overbearing and insolent tone which the natives are calculated to cause serious irritation. We think, however, that one must look deeper than this for the causes underlying the acknowledged uneasiness of the people of India, nor do we think that much of it is due to Russian intrigue, although this is doubtless more or less active at all times. When the power of the East India Company ended, an era of political emancipation began in India, and though the process may be slow, it will be more or less sure. The processes of the Hindu mind are not rapid, nor is the Hindu character energetic. The climatic conditions of the country are unfavorable to the development of those traits which distinguish Caucasian races. Consequently the inhabitants of the fertile plains of the Peninsula of Hindustan have been the prey of repeated invasions from the north, and though the successive conquerors have succeeded in establishing their dominion over the domestic population, they in their turn have been vanquished by the invincible physical and mental conditions with which they had to contend. The mere passive resistance of two hundred millions

of people must in the long run be more than any invading force can overcome and it is likely that the English invaders of Hindustan would have become Hinduized, as completely as the various tribes were now long past, if there had not been a constant infusion of new English blood, and if residence by Englishmen in the Presidencies had not been as a general rule, merely temporary. Not having been able to absorb the latest conquerors, these men from the far north, who set all precedents at defiance by an invasion from the sea, India antagonizes them. Conquerors who refuse to assimilate with the native population, are something new on the soil of Hindustan. The inevitable conflict between native and long established systems of religion, philosophy, law and society, and the imported and newer systems brought from Europe has begun, and its termination no man can foresee. It is an open question which has learned the most from the other, England or India. At first the acquisition of knowledge was all on the part of the latter. It was knowledge of a material kind, beginning with a demonstration of the superiority of British firearms and reaching at present the proof of the advantages of railways, telegraphs and last but not least the printing press. Lately England has begun to learn from India, and as scholars unlock the mysteries of Vedic literature it is as though a wind had blown away the clouds which obscured a universe of thought begemmed with a thousand diamond points of truth. Where we once prided ourselves at knowing all we now stand amazed at the profundity of our ignorance. Without following this thought further we may say that the man who sees in the events, which are shaping themselves in India, only the hand of Russian diplomats intriguing for the overthrow of British power, sees only the surface of things, and that not clearly. The impending conflict is between the passiveness of India and the aggressiveness of England, between the old philosophy of inaction and the new philosophy of effort, between the civilization founded on the precepts of Christ and that resting on the teachings of Buddha, and like many an other conflict it may end in a close alliance.

The *St. John Sun* referring to what the Local Government has done for immigration says:—"They have done very little, and nothing that can be deemed adequate to the opportunity and demand which have been open and plain before them. And this little it is doubtful if they would have done had it not been for the initiative steps taken by the New Brunswick land company." This reference is to the representation at the Forestry Exhibition and it is so entirely incorrect that it ought not to be allowed to pass without contradiction. The facts of the case are that Mr. Lugin, then editor of the *Telegraph*, having received by mail the first circular of the Exhibition Commission and appreciating the importance of the event to the Province, if a good representation of our woods were sent on, called at once upon the Hon. Isaac Burpee, Vice President of the New Brunswick Land and Lumber Company, and showed him the circular. Mr. Burpee said he thought it would be an excellent thing for the Company to send an exhibit. On the same day, or within a day or two, Mr. Lugin wrote to the Attorney General, calling his attention to the circular, the substance of which had been published in the *Telegraph*. The Attorney General at once replied that his attention had been directed to the matter by the published circular, and that he would bring before the Government at its next meeting and he said he believed steps would be taken to secure an adequate representation of the forest resources of the Province. Instead therefore of the Government being prompted by the Land and Lumber Company, both bodies took the matter into their consideration at the same time.

Provincial Appointments.

The following appointments are gazetted: John R. Matthey, of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, to be a Commissioner under Chapter 36, of the Consolidated Statutes. Frank A. Bennet, Attorney-at-Law, to be a Notary Public. In the City and County of St. John: Edwin H. McAlpine to be a Judge of Probate, *pro hac vice*, in the Estate of William Parks, late of the City and County of St. John, deceased. In the County of Carleton, —Alexander G Lindsay to the Commissioner of the Parish Court of Aberdeen, in room of John Simpson, whose resignation is accepted. James Abern, George W. Wheten, Charles A. Lewin, Alber Bell, Leonard B. Harding, Junior, Hiram J. Clark, John P. Williams, and George Davis, to be Justices of the Peace. In the County of Kent, —Joseph Bernard to be Commissioner of the Parish Court of Saint Mary, in room of Thomas Clark, deceased. In the County of Northumberland, —James J. Pierce, Thomas Taylor, George Nelson, and Elijah Donald, to be Justices of the Peace. In the County of Sunbury, —Robert Hughes to be Labor Act Commissioner for the Parish of Burton, in room of Charles Smith. Henry Webb to be Free Grants Commissioner for Peltona Settlement, in room of Jeremiah Tracey.

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AYER'S CHERRY PICTORIAL.

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John M. Wiley, DRUGGIST, OPPOSITE NORMAL SCHOOL, Queen Street, Fredericton.

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Hand Bags, WISP HOLDERS.

Wall Pockets, JUST OPENED AND SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT G. W. Schleyer's.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

Steel, Iron, Cable Chain, &c.

COTTON FLANNELS!

1,000 Yards Cotton Flannels

IN SHORT LENGTHS, FROM 2 to 10 YARDS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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Wall Pockets, JUST OPENED AND SELLING CHEAP FOR CASH, AT G. W. Schleyer's.

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Built to Order

IN THE LATEST AND MOST DURABLE STYLES.

Material and Workmanship of the best.

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1 Gross Warren's Safe Cure;

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