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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, MAR. 4, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE ATTACK ON JUDGE PALMER.

On Saturday evening a correspondent of the Globe made an attack on Judge Palmer which was based on a remark he was reported to have made in the Walton case. In that case Judge Palmer, referring to some recent contempt proceedings is reported to have said:—"I do not approve of these actions of contempt, and would rather take the abuse than to commit one of the newspapers." On this the correspondent of the Globe, who probably wrote his letter in the Globe office, comments as follows:—

I cannot refrain from smiling at the "child-like and bland" manner in which he has repudiated responsibility for the action taken by the Supreme Court against certain editors who could not be dragooned into snbmissive silence when they saw the liberties of their country invaded. There is a widely-prevalent impression upon the public mind that the chief supporter, if not the most active promoter, of these prosecutions of the press was His Honor Mr. Justice Palmer. It is the common belief among members of the legal profession, as wellas of other classes of citizens, that the scruples and objections of other judges, who hesitated to take proceedings against the writers assumed to be guilty of "contempt of court," was overcome by the urgent representations of the very judge who now professes to deprecate such interference with the newspapers.

This person, who professes to be so well informed, omits to sign his name to his communication, and yet he has the assurance to set up his opinion against the positive statement of Judge Palmer. We believe there is no ground whatever for the statement that Judge Palmer had anything to do with bringing the contempt cases before the Supreme Court, but if he had been instrumental in having the proceedings taken against Mr. Ellis for contempt, it would have been nothing to his discredit. Mr. Ellis accused Judge Tuck of an offence which, if proved, should have brought about his removal from the bench, and if in such a case our highest Court has not the power to protect itself, it might as well abdicate its functions at once. As it was, we understand the only part Judge Palmer had in the contempt cases, was to deal with them in a judicial capacity, as it was his duty to do, when they came before him. We will venture to say that when the Ellis contempt proceedings are ended the part taken in them by Judge Palmer will shine by comparison with that taken by Mr. Ellis, who has acted like a little boy, who began by chalking up insulting words on the doors of the temple of justice and ended by running away to avoid punishment.

THE GLOBE AND ITS EDITOR.

As the editor of the Globe sits in his place in the House of Commons, at Ottawa, and reflects on the change that has taken place in his prospects in the course of one short year it is impossible that he should not give way to melancholy reflections. A year ago THE GAZETTE was only in its infancy, and its enemies were able to get a good many people to believe them when they went about saying that it could not possibly live. The saying of Mr. T. Nisbet Robertson that if the owners of THE GAZETTE had $10,000 it might live a year, had not yet had time to be proved a malicious slander, and the hopes of Mr. Ellis himself were high that his hated rival would soon perish. Now all this is changed. THE GAZETTE instead of dying, as its enemies fondly hoped would be the case, has continued to live and flourish and is now admitted to be beyond all comparison the best paper in St. John. Its circulation in this city is larger than that of any other daily paper; its advertising columns are well filled, and it has become the favorite family paper for thousands of our best citizens. More than this it has created for itself such a standard of excellence and such a tone of feeling amongst its readers that no man who has read the GAZETTE for three months can ever be content to go back to the hopeless and disloyal Globe. All this is having its effect and while the circulation of the GAZETTE is steadily growing week by week that of the Globe is as steadily decreasing. Mr. Ellis knows all this and the information is not of a character to gratify his feelings.

More serious, if possible than the rivalry of THE GAZETTE has been the loss to the Globe of the support of a considerable section of the Liberal party. The Globe was once regarded as a very bold and outspoken journal but that was long ago before THE GAZETTE made its appearance. The Globe is now mainly distinguished for its timidity. But a year ago this feature in its character had not been so fully developed as it is now. The Globe had not then been subjected to the cruicial tests afforded by a war within the ranks of its own party. It is well known that the appointment of Mr. Ritchie offended a great many Liberals who had been supporters of the local government, and they at the last election waged relentless war against it. The Globe, instead of taking a bold course for or against the appointment, shuffled and hesitated, and although it finally declared in favor of it, did so in such a half hearted manner and at so late a day as to give the government no support whatever in public opinion. Its course during the recent elections is too well remembered to need any comment. Nominally it supported the government, but it really gave it no assistance during the campaign. It was "neither flesh, nor fish, nor good red herring"; it was afraid to show its colors and nail them to the mast. The result might easily have been foreseen. The Globe lost the friendship of the kid glove element of the Liberal party by its approval of the appointment of Mr. Ritchie, and it lost the friendship of the remainder by its cowardly course during the elections. As a consequence the Globe, instead of standing, as it did a year ago, the representative Liberal newspaper, has now neither the friendship nor the respect of any section of its own party.

We need hardly make any comment on the change which has taken place in the political prospects of Mr. Ellis since this time last year. A year ago Mr. Ellis might still flatter himself that although severely attacked for his annexationist views he still represented this constituency. He can be under no such delusion now. He knows that for him to attempt to run for the city of St. John would be an utterly hopeless effort. Since he was elected, in addition to the amount of discredit which has attached to him for the causes already mentioned, the constituency has been altogether changed by the addition of about 2000 new voters to it and the union of Portland with the old city has introduced a new element which has no sympathy with Mr. Ellis or his methods. The present member for St. John is therefore, politically a very dead duck and he has sense enough to be aware of that fact. His knowledge of it is seen in the melancholy tone of his editorials and in the milk and water character of his Ottawa dispatches. In trying to be both an editor and a politician he has failed in both capacities and his sole reward has been serious loss if not absolute ruin.

THE STUMPAGE QUESTION.

The fact that the St. John Sun, which has been leading the opposition to the government in this Province, made it one of the grounds of an attack on the government that they had not done justice to the lumbermen by reducing the stumpage, places this important question in a somewhat singular position. It is not often that both the government and the opposition are agreed as to the wisdom of a certain line of policy, but this seems to be the case with regard to stumpage reduction. At the same time we think it very desirable that the whole subject should be thoroughly understood and therefore THE GAZETTE proposes to do its part towards the public enlightenment. It was in 1883 that the rate of stumpage was placed at $1.25, and then sales took place of leases of Crown lands for a period of ten years, based on the payment of this stumpage rate. The upset price at which these leases were offered was $8 per square mile, but, as will be seen by the table we publish below, the prices obtained at public competition were far in excess of $8 a square mile, a fact which seems to prove that the rate of stumpage was then regarded as reasonable. The following list of the leases of timber limits sold in 1883 will, we have no doubt, prove a valuable contribution to the literature of the stumpage question, and will enable our readers to judge of the propriety of the present demand for a reduced rate:—

License 1883.	Licensee.	Square miles.	Rate per mile.	Amt.
228	Francis Baird	4½	$20	$ 90 00
11	James Barnes	2	15	30 00
181	L. L. L. Bevan	6	65	390 00
405	Stephen Briggs	3	15	45 00
37	"	3½	20	70 00
409	"	2½	18	45 00
417	"	3	19	57 00
149	Wm Davidson	5½	140	770 00
148	G S DeForest	2	130	260 00
197	Scott Fairley	6	66	396 00
198	"	2	40	80 00
195	"	7	76	532 00
183	"	9½	58	551 00
200	"	7½	70	525 00
184	"	10	22	220 00
185	"	3	30	90 00
190	"	8½	50	425 00
186	"	6	40	240 00
192	"	2	38	76 00
193	"	2	30	60 00
971	"	3	25	75 00
692	J A Freeze	2	41	82 00
730	"	3	33	99 00
216	T Fulton	2	18	36 00
350	J B Grieves	6	85	510 00
361	"	7½	40	300 00
354	"	6	35	210 00
358	"	6	72	432 00
885	R Kelly	2	26	52 00
273	T Lynch	9½	35	332 50
439	Alex Morrison	8½	102	867 00
318	"	6	95	570 00
699	"	2½	20	50 00
343	William Murray	3½	60	210 00
517	John McLaggan	6	78	468 00
40	George McLeod	7½	46	345 00
42	"	4½	30	135 00
423	Hugh McLean	3½	29	101 50
416	"	10	16	160 00
414	"	6	24	144 00
407	"	6	16	96 00
418	"	2	18	36 00
403	"	3	16	48 00
484	"	7	23	161 00
35	"	4½	40	180 00
746	T G O'Connor	3	70	210 00
38	"	3	34	102 00
485	"	3	16	48 00
345	Allan Ritchie	6	52	312 00
493	R Philips	2	13	26 00
723	W Richards	4½	20	90 00
742	"	6	30	180 00
168	R D Richardson	10	46	460 00
362	Allan Ritchie	6½	61	396 50
191	James Robinson	3½	35	122 50
199	"	6	40	240 00
182	"	8½	40	340 00
188	"	2	55	110 00
196	"	7½	70	525 00
180	G E Seelye	6	141	846 00
367	"	3	51	153 00
990	C E Smith	2	23	46 00
726	John Stewart	2½	56	140 00
710	"	6	20	120 00
694	"	3	11	33 00
716	"	9½	17	161 50
718	"	2	50	100 00
327	"	4	25	100 00
727	"	8½	65	552 50
1018	"	6½	20	130 00
738	R Swim	3	25	75 00
4	G S Turner	2	9	18 00
779	"	2½	23	57 50

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Scott Act election in the North end will take place a week from Thursday, yet no steps have been taken either by the friends of the Act or its enemies to influence public opinion in regard to it. This is very singular as such apathy in regard to so important a question is not usual among our people.

It was a wise resolve for the Imperial Federation League, of this city, to decide upon a public meeting as they did last evening, but before it is held the fullest preparations must be made for it, in order that it may be a success. Ten years hence every loyal man in Canada will be a firm believer in Imperial Federation.

We were glad to see Mr. George Robertson at the Imperial Federation meeting last evening. Although not yet a member of the League it is safe to predict that he soon will be, and one of its firmest and most powerful advocates. Mr. Robertson is well fitted by his vigorous eloquence to do good work for the League both on the platform and in council.

The question in regard to the qualification of non-resident aldermen, such as Mr. T. Nisbet Robertson, who has his domicile at Rothesay, will come up at the election which takes place next month. If Mr. Robertson is unwise enough to offer for re-election his candidature will be protested against, and even if elected he will be unseated.

Mr. John A. Chesley will be a candidate for the representation of this county at the next Dominion election. Mr. Chesley, however, will have to beware of the machinations of the people in the Sun office who, while very fair to his face, will stab him in the back at the first convenient opportunity. The wire pullers intend to nominate the three candidates which ran before, if wire pulling can accomplish such a result.

The Sun today has an attack on Mr. C. N. Skinner M. P., for this county, the ground of its assault being that Mr. Skinner has given his support to the government during this session of Parliament. The Sun appears to think that there is something discreditable in this, and that Mr. Skinner ought to be ashamed of himself. Our esteemed contemporary seems to have lost what little head it ever possessed. Mr. Skinner's course has been, in the highest degree, creditable to him.

The Rev. Wm. Aitken, Presbyterian minister, of Newcastle, writes a long letter to the Sun to deny that he preached a political sermon against Mr. Tweedie on the 16th ult. Mr. Aitkin, however, in the present case writes a very strong political letter in which he calls Mr. Tweedie "a political jumping jack," accuses him of political dishonesty, of playing a deceitful game and other crimes He winds up by saying that he holds a commission from above to stand up for the Glory of God, which we should judge in his opinion seems to require him to abuse Mr. Tweedie. What has the Commodore to say to all this?

AT THE CAPITAL.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, March 3.—In the commons today Mr. Davies introduced a bill to amend the franchise act.

The debate on the Orange incorporation bill was resumed by Mr. Barron, who pointed out that Mr. Curran's proposed amendment was useless as the bill would not permit the Orange society to hold processions in provinces where they were prohibited from doing so by provincial laws.

Mr. Amyot said he would vote against the amendment because it, in effect, approved of the principle of the bill and proposed to cast doubts upon the right of local legislatures to prohibit party processions.

Mr. Lavergne moved the six months hoist. This was lost by 86 to 63.

After speeches by Bechard and Casey Mr. Curran's amendment was put and and defeated by 23 to 124.

The third reading of the bill was then carried 86 to 61 as follows:—

Yeas—Archibald (Sir Adams), Barnard, Barron, Bell, Bowell, Boyle, Brown, Burdett, Cargill, Carling, Charlton, Cochrane, Cockburn, Corby, Davies, Davin, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Dewdney, Dickey, Dickinson, Earle, Eisenhauer, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Renfrew), Ferguson (Welland) Foster, Gordon, Guillet, Haggart, Hesson, Hickey, Hudspeth, Jamieson, Kirkpatrick, Lang, Laurie, (Lieut Gen'l,) Macdonald (Sir John), Macdonald (Huron), MacDowall, McCulla, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McKay, McKeen, McMillan, (Huron) McNeil, Madill, Mara, Marshall, Masson, Mills (Annapolis,) Moncrieff, O'Brien, Perley, Porter, Prior, Putnam, Robertson, Ross, Rowand, Rykert, Scarth, Scriver, Shanly, Skinner, Small, Smith, (Ontario), Sproule, Sutherland, Taylor, Temple, Tisdale, Tyrwhitt, Wallace, Ward, Watson, Weldon. (Albert), Welsh, White (Cardwell), White (Renfrew), Wilmot, Wilson (Argenteuil) Wilson (Lenox), Wood (Brockville). Total, 86.

Nays—Amyot, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Bergeron, Bernier, Blake, Boisvert, Borden, Bourassa, Brien, Burns, Campbell, Caron (Sir Adolphe), Casey, Casgrain, Coulombe, Couture, Curran, Daoust, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dayon, Dupont, Edgar, Ellis, Fiset, Fisher, Flynn, Gauthier, Geoffrion, Gigault, Gillmor, Godbout, Grandbois, Guay, Holton, Jones, Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Labrosse, Langevin (Sir Hector), Laurier, Lavergne, Lister, Lovitt, Mackenzie, McIntyre, McMillan, (Vaudreuil), Massue, Meigs, Mills (Bothwell), Montplaisir, Neveux, Paterson, (Brant), Perry, Rinfret, Ste Marie, Somerville, Therien, Thompson (Sir John), Trow. Total—61.

The vote was reached at four o'clock by an amendment to the amendment to give the bill the six months' hoist. This was defeated by a vote of 86 against and 63 for—a majority against the six months' hoist of 23. The following maritime members voted with the minority on this amendment: Borden, Burns, Ellis, Flynn, Jones (Halifax), Kenny, Lovitt, Perry and Sir John Thompson. Those who voted with the majority were: Archibald, Davies, Dickey, Eisenhauer, Foster, Laurie, McDonald (Victoria), McDougal, (Pictou), McKeen, Mills (Annapolis), Putman Robertson, Skinner, Temple, Weldon (Albert), Welsh and Wilmot.

The next vote taken was on Curran's amendment, which was against the reading of the bill a third time, but that it be recommitted to a committee of the whole for the purpose of amending the same by providing that this association shall not hold public processions in any province where party processions acts are now or may be hereafter enacted. This was defeated by a vote of 124 to 23, a majority of 101. The following voted for this amendment: Burns, Kenny, Mills and Sir John Thompson. Against, Archibald Borden, Davies, Dickey, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Flynn, Foster, Gillmor, Jones (Halifax), Laurie, Lovitt, McDonald (Victoria), McDougald (Pictou), McIntyre, McKeen, Perry, Putnam, Robertson, Skinner, Temple, Weldon (Albert).

The vote on Wallace's bill was then taken, which resulted in the bill being carried by a majority of 25, 86 voting for it and 61 against the measure—a total of 147 out of a house of 215. Thirty-two were paired and 35 were absent. Those from the maritime provinces paired were: Carpenter for and Cameron against; Tupper for and Landry against; Baird for and Joncas against; Langelier for and Mitchell against.

The following were absent from the city or unable to attend through sickness: Costigan, Freeman, Hale, Jones (Digby), McDougall (Cape Breton), Moffat, Wood (Westmorland), Yeo and Weldon (St. John).

Mr. Small moved the second reading of the bill to incorporate the Inverness Railway Co.

Mr. Cameron opposed the bill as an infringement of provincial rights and a violation of vested rights., as there were companies already incorporated by the province to build a line covering the same ground. He was opposed to the bill because there were already four local charters, and it was not necessary for authority to be asked from this parliament to build such a railway.

The bill was read a second time.

In answer to Mr. Innes, Sir John Macdonald said that when it was ascertained beyond doubt that the world's fair would be proceeded with at Chicago, it would be the duty of the government to consult parliament with regard to an appropriation to secure Canada's representation.

Mr. Lister moved the appointment of a select committee to investigate the claims of the Bresaylor half-breeds with regard to Northwest rebellion losses and alleged looting of their furs by millitary authorities.

After considerable discussion, in which the government showed that the Bresaylor settlers' claims had been fully dealt with by the rebellion losses commission Sir Richard Cartwright moved in amendment that the committee be charged simply with the investigation of the charges of misappropriation of Bremner's furs.

Sir John Macdonald said the inquiry could not be consented to while the suit just brought by Bremner against Sir Fred Middleton and others was before the courts, and he moved the adjournment of the debate in order to see whether that suit would be pressed.

This was agreed to and the house rose at 11.10.

In answer to Mr. Platt, who asked if the electoral lists would be revised this year, Sir John Macdonald said the law required that the lists should be revised every year. (Opposition laughter.)

Replying to Mr. Davies, Sir John said it was not the intention of the government to pay the Intercolonial Railway employes more frequently than once a month. In the absence of the superintendent, arrangements would be made to have a deputy sign the pay rolls.

In answer to Hon. Mr. Laurier, the premier said the earnings of the Intercolonial Railway for 1888 were $1,771,684 and operating expenses $2,064,701; for 1889 the earnings were $1,745,786 and expenses $2,162,082.

It is reported that the C. P. R. are negotiating for the purchase of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

It is not at all unlikely that a sum will be put in the estimates to defray the expenses of a Canadian representation to the Jamacian exhibition of next summer.

Hon. Mr. Abbott, leader of the senate, took his seat this afternoon after a forced absence of a few weeks in Florida, where he has been sojourning for the good of his health.

Hon. John Costigan, minister of inland revenue, is confined to his house with a severe attack of erysipelas in the face.

The government bill introduced in the senate today to prevent the disclosure of official information provides that any person who furnishes information in regard to any fortress, dockyard or other work belonging to her majesty shall be liable to two years imprisonment with or without a fine, and any person giving such information to a foreign government will be guilty of felony and liable to imprisonment for life. The bill applies to contractors engaged upon military works as well as others.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

Views of Canadians Asked by the Ottawa Branch of the League on Matters of Common Interest.

A circular of inquiry has been sent out by the Ottawa branch of the Imperial Federation League in Canada asking a series of questions for the consideration of every thoughtful well-wisher of the country. They are as follows:—

1. Is the existing political union between the United Kingdom, Canada and the other parts of the British empire generally satisfactory?

2. Is it desirable that the union as it exists, or with modifications, should be perpetuated?

3. Is it probable that some re-arrangement of the relations between the dominion and the rest of the empire will be called for by circumstances in the near or distant future?

4. If it be probable that at no distant day modifications in these relations will become necessary, and may on some emergency become imminent, is it desirable earnestly to consider the question in all its bearings, in order that any change may be established with wise deliberation?

5. In any reorganization of the empire which may be necessitated by the progress of events, is it essential that every separate community under popular government should be consulted in a constitutional manner?

6. In any possible new relations between Canada and the other portions of the empire, should all political rights now enjoyed be substantially maintained?

7. In a closer political union should Canadians equally with other British subjects elsewhere, have a voice in affairs which are of common concern to the whole empire?

8. In what way should all British subjects have a voice in Imperial affairs? through their respective governments, or parliaments or otherwise?

9. If it be advisable, as some think, to establish an imperial council, or senate, or upper house, or central body of some kind to deal with, and be supreme, in matters common to the whole empire, should representation in such central body be in proportion to population, or to the amount contributed to common revenue? or on what principle should representation be based?

10. In such a union as that contemplated in questions 7, 8 and 9, in order to give to British subjects everywhere advantages not enjoyed by foreign countries would it be desirable to adopt what has been termed "A British family trade policy."

11. Would it be desirable to give in whole or in part, the advantages of the family trade policy to foreign countries agreeing to reciprocal terms?

12 If British subjects in Canada and elsewhere (in the outer empire) be placed on an equal footing with British subjects in the United Kingdom, so as to obtain equal benefits from expenditure for common purposes, should all bear some share and eventually as colonial wealth increases a fair proportionate share in the expenditure?

13. Would it be advisable to raise the revenue for such expenditure (question 12) in the manner suggested by Mr. Jan. Hendrick Hofmeyr, of Cape of Good Hope, at the colonial conference of 1887, by means of a small ad valorem duty to be levied generally, and independently of existing tariffs, on goods entering any part of the empire from foreign countries? or in what way should provision for the expenditure be made?

14. Referring to questions 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 13, would it be desirable that British subjects outside the United Kingdom should at one step assume the higher duties and responsibilities contemplated, or that full citizenship should be assumed by degrees, according to the conditions and circumstances of each individual community?

Replies to any of the above questions addressed to R. G. Code, 14 Metcalf street. Ottawa, will be cordially received and duly acknowledged. Every person responding will be good enough to refer to the questions according to the numbers in the above list; they will further oblige by furnishing their full name, occupation and post office address.

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

Some Interesting Facts Concerning Its Manufacture—Is it Destined to Supercede the Natural Article in the Course of Time?

The idea of manufacturing ice by machinery is daily becoming more popular, and all the firms engaged in the construction of such machinery have orders enough on hand to keep them busy during the entire summer, says the Philadelphia Record. The failure of the ice crop naturally introduces the question of supplying the want with artificial ice; and, curious as it may at first seem, it is not only possible but probable that at no very distant day the bulk of the ice furnished to consumers will be manufactured, instead of being cut from the surface of lake or river.

Among the advantages which the manufactured product is said to possess over that produced by nature are the uniform shape and size of the blocks, greater purity, greater hardness—thereby making it more durable—and eventually cheapness. The method employed is simple enough when once understood, although it appears very complicated to the uninitiated. The general plan is the same in all the large machines, the difference being in the gas used to reduce the temperature, some using ammonia and others sulphuric acid. The machines using the former are most popular, as the condensed and liquid acid requires greater care in preparing the cylinders and pipes.

The practical work of the machine begins with the compressing cylinder, in which the ammonia is originally placed. From there it is carried by iron tubes to the condensing coil, which is cooled by immersion in cold water. In this coil the ammonia fumes are reduced to a liquid and drop by gravity into an iron receiver. From the receiver the liquid is run into the expansion coils which are placed in a large tank of brine. This is when the work of the machine manifests itself, the evaporation of the gas in the coils producing the cold desired. After passing through the series of expansion coils the gas is pumped back into the compressing cylinder and is ready to make the round again. By this means the machine constantly uses the same ammonia and does not require to be discharged.

The brine tank is a large receptacle filled with a strong solution of salt and water, which will not freeze except at a temperature of zero or under. In this are placed several coils of iron pipes in which this evaporation of the liquid ammonia has lowered the temperature to about 30 or 34 degrees below zero. These absorb the heat in the brine until it gets to within 3 or 4 degrees of zero, when it is used either for cooling purposes or for making ice. When intended to cool a vault or apartment the cold brine is run into iron pipes and circulated about the vault on the same principle as steam-pipes are used for heating purposes. As the brine becomes warm it is returned to the tank and again submitted to the cooling process.

In the manufacture of ice the process is the same up to the brine tank. Instead of running off the brine, metal molds are placed in it and filled with water, which is frozen solid by the intense cold of the brine. The moulds are then hoisted out by a traveling crane and run through warm water to loosen the ice, which is then dumped out on to a chute and slid into the wagon, or storage-house, as required. The capacity of a machine is generally quoted in reference to its ability as a refrigerator, and one of 100-ton refrigerating capacity will turn out from 65 to 70 tons of ice in twenty-four hours, while a 125-ton machine will make about 80 tons of ice.

In spite of the cost of a plant of this character which would be from $75,000 to $100,000 for a 125-ton machine, it is claimed that the ice can be made for about $1 a ton at the works, and without any handling. In New Orleans, where ice has been manufactured for some time it is sold to the dealers at $5 a ton. The Robert Portner Brewing company, at Alexandria, Virginia, have begun making their own ice, and they claim that they can make it for 75 cents a ton; but they have the engineer already employed and several other advantages which are not taken into account in figuring up the cost. Natural ice was last year retailed at 40 cents a hundred when taken in fifty-pound lots, which brought it up to $8 a ton.

In southern cities the manufacture of ice is carried on quite extensively, and it is being done as far north as Wilmington, Deleware. Ocean steamers in many cases use small machines to cool their provision houses and make the ice required for their voyages, and in the southern part of Europe, especially in France, the idea is also extensively used.

In this city the principle is applied almost exclusively to refrigerating purposes; but a number of brewers are about to begin to make their own ice, and Mr. Wolters, of the Penobscot Brewing company, has already made his contracts for the necessary appliances. Having the refrigerating machine now in his establishment, it is only necessary to get the ice moulds and to so alter the brine tank as to accommodate them.

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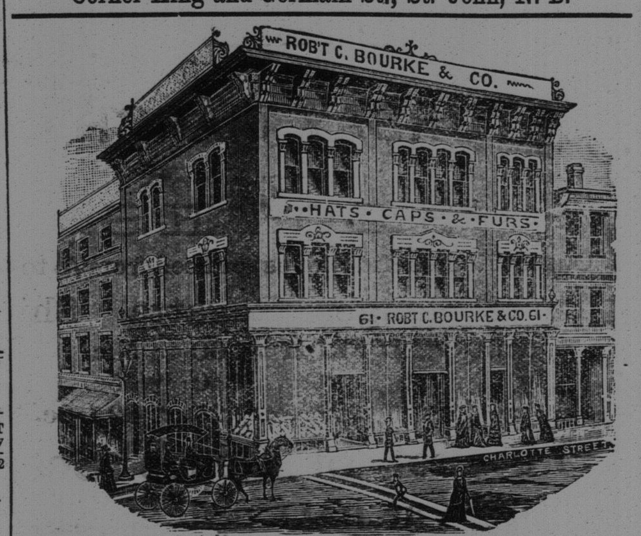

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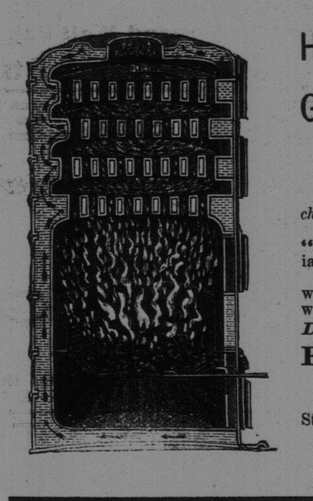

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