MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH	35 CENTS.
THREE MONTH	$1.00.
SIX MONTHS	2.00.
ONE YEAR	4.00.

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and WANTS for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B. THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1889

ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVES ATTENTION.

The committee have secured an office at No. 7 Palmer Chambers, Princess street where all friends are invited to call and obtain the necessary information and assistance to have their names enrolled, thereby to enable them to vote at the next Dominion election. The rooms will be open from seven to ten every evening, in order that working men and others engaged during the day may enroll their names as voters. A notary public will be present to attend to the necessary legal formalities.

THE EXHIBITION POSTPONED.

The Directors of the Exhibition Association met yesterday and decided to postpone the holding of the exhibition until next year. We believe that this decision will be a great disappointment to the majority of our citizens, and that it will have a decidedly bad effect on the prospects of any future exhibition to be held under the auspices of this association. Although, as said by the President, Mr. Chas. A. Everett, no date had been fixed for the proposed exhibition it was distinctly understood that the show was to come off this year, and all the arrangements which were made were with the view to holding the exhibition next September or October. Now, when every one was expecting an announcement of the exact date, we are told that the exhibition cannot be held, that many of the manufacturers have no time to get up an exhibit and therefore it has been determined to postpone the show for another year. Still when the replies of the manufacturers to the committee come to be considered in detail, it will be seen that most of them, and those who represent the leading industries, expressed a willingness to exhibit this year, although some of them would prefer delay. The difficulty with the decision of the Directors to postpone the show until next year is the very obvious one that there is no guarantee that matters will be any more advanced a year hence than they are now. The Directors have received from the Provincial government, a promise of $2,000, which will be available for an exhibition this year, and there is another $1,000 from the same source, for a district show which will come to St. John this year and might be utilized in connexion with the exhibition. The Common Council has granted $2,000 and promised to repair the buildings. The city grant is for an exhibition this year and there is no certainty that next year's Common Council will give anything. The Provincial Secretary did not promise on behalf of the government, but expressed his belief, that a large grant for exhibition purposes would be given to St. John next year. This, however, is merely conjecture. The present government may not be in power next year or if in power they may not have the courage to resist the demands of Fredericton which desires to hold an exhibition in 1890 and will claim the money. Our experience with Provincial governments is such that we have but little faith in the success of any claim St. John may perfer for an exhibition grant when opposed to a claim put forward by Fredericton. We therefore are disposed to look upon the resolve to postpone the exhibition until next year as virtually an abandonment of the whole enterprise. Gentlemen may flatter themselves with the idea that next year more energy will be shown than by them than has characterized their work this year, but we all know how fallacious such views usually are. It is more probable that many men now identified with the Exhibition Association will withdraw from it in disgust and that the whole affair will collapse. We should be sorry to see such a result, as the outcome of all the talk that has been indulged in for the past year, but we cannot indulge or ask our readers to indulge in hopes which seem certain to be disappointed.

THE NAVAL REVIEW.

The Naval review which took place on Monday at Portsmouth in honor of the Emperor William of Germany was the most remarkable ever held, and the British fleet there gathered together was the strongest that was ever collected in one place. It was, to use the words of a writer who saw it, "The greatest fleet of warships that ever was gathered together—greatest in number and by far the greatest in power." No other two nations of Europe could have made a display so imposing as this British fleet, which after all represented less than half the fighting strength of our great navy. This review was a notification to the whole world that Britannia still rules the waves more thoroughly than ever before, and that she is determined to maintain, at all hazards, the supremacy on the seas.

It is only when we come to look into details and compare the British fleet with the fleets that have won renown in former days that we are able fully to appreciate its vast power. The fleet with which Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar consisted of twenty-seven sail of ships of the line, his flagship being the Victory nominally of 104 guns, but actually carrying 131 guns of which the largest were 68-pounders. The Howe, the flagship of the fleet which was reviewed on Monday, is an ironclad of 9,700 tons displacement or more than three times as large as the famous Victory. Instead of being moved by sails she is propelled by steam, and has engines of 11,500 horse power which drive her at the rate of eighteen knots an hour. She is armed with four large breech loading rifled guns each weighing 43 tons, carrying a steel bolt that weighs one thousand pounds. Her sides are protected by steel armor 18 inches thick. A whole fleet of ships such as Nelson commanded could make no impression whatever upon her, while one well directed shot from this monster would destroy the best of them. Such is the contrast between the old and the new and such has been the growth of the power of the British navy during the present century.

THE MAYBRICK TRIAL.

Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman who has been on her trial in England for the murder of her husband by poisoning him with arsenic, has been found guilty and sentenced to death. The result will be a surprise to most people on this side of the Atlantic who have followed the evidence, as detailed in the brief reports cabled to America. For although experts testified in the most positive manner that the death of Mr. Maybrick was due to arsenic, others of hardly less reputation swore that this was not the case but that death had been caused by disease. It was also shown in evidence that the deceased had used arsenic, as a tonic, for many years, and this fact if established would readily account for the presence of that poison in the stomach of the deceased. No doubt an unfavorable impression would be produced on the minds of the jury by the confession of Mrs. Maybrick that she had been an unfaithful wife; but the evidence of her actual guilt of the murder of her husband seems to be slight. Mrs. Maybrick had, however, the advantage of being defended by one of the ablest men at the English bar, Sir Chas. Russell, so that it is to be presumed nothing was left undone to establish the innocence of the accused woman. A dreadful responsibility rested upon the jury in determining their verdict, for while a wife who murders her husband, deserves no more mercy than does a husband who murders his wife, the evidence of guilt should be so clear as to leave no room for doubt as to the correctness of the verdict. This may have been the case in the present instance, but it does not look to be so at this distance.

TRAITOR ELLIS SPEAKS.

Traitor Ellis, editor of the Globe, has returned to the congenial employment of sowing distrust between Canada and the mother country, and last evening he informed his few readers that colonial interests are no longer British interests unless they directly affect the commercial interests of England as well as of the colonies. According to this enemy of Great Britain and Canada the British American colonies have less influence with the British government than they had immediately after the war of 1812. In other words the Globe asks its readers to believe that the people of Canada seventy five years ago had more influence than the five millions of Canada at the present day. It is hardly necessary to stigmatize this ridiculous statement as a false-hood. There is not a particle of evidence to justify or sustain it. There never was a time, in the history of the British Empire, when the colonies were so influential as they are at present; there never was a time, in the history of Canada, when her influence with the British government was so great as now.

In the same article the Globe man expresses the opinion that it would be an excellent thing if both France and England "could see their way clear to withdraw entirely from their sovereignty in North America, allowing the portion under the control of France to pass under the control of Canada, England withdrawing from the latter, and giving her complete independence." As the British possessions in North America have an area of more than three millions of square miles, while those of France are confined to St. Pierre and Miquelon with an area of 81 square miles the reader will readily see what a fine bargain this would be for Great Britain. It is, however, quite in accordance with the record of Ellis as a disloyal man to make such a suggestion.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Globe last evening copied from the Chatham World an account of the destruction of salmon on the South West Miramichi by dynamite, which appeared in THE GAZETTE more than a week ago. This is the kind of a newspaper the Globe has got to be, always several days behind in the matter of news.

The fact that there had been a carnival this year, was given yesterday as a reason why an exhibition should not be held. This reason is said to have been advanced by Mr. J. H. Parks, whose establishment took no part whatever in the carnival. As it is highly probable there will be another carnival in St. John next summer, the same argument will hold good against any St. John exhibition in 1890.

President Harrison is in Boston and the people of the "hub" are prostrating themselves before the great little man after the most approved fashion of Yankee toadyism. This distinguished individual will find his best claim to immortality in the fact that he has appointed about twenty of his relatives to public office, and that he insists on his squalling grandchild Baby M'Kee sitting at the table when he gives state dinners.

The indications are that a vigorous effort will be made, when the new Congress meets, to abolish the entire internal revenue taxes of the United States. Last year these taxes brought in a revenue of $124,296,000 of which $69,106,000 came from spirits, $23,324,000 from fermented liquors and $36,662,000 from tobacco. The Republicans will endeavor to stop all farther agitation for a reduction of the customs tariff by reducing the revenue and giving the people of the United States free whiskey, beer and tobacco. This fine scheme, if carried out, will probably wreck the Republican party in the West and Northwestern states.

A Paris despatch announces the death of Madame Canrobert, wife of the distinguished French Marshal. Mme. Canrobert was a Miss Macdonald and was twenty years younger than the Marshal, who survives her. She was, next to the Empress Eugenie, the most brilliant social figure of the Empire and the most beautiful woman in France. Her father was a Scotchman and was Governor-General of India. She married Gen. Canrobert after his distinguished career in the Crimea and shared with him the honors of the Governorship of Paris. Her death will be deeply felt among the French Royalists in Paris, to whom she had greatly endeared herself.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Horrible Butcheries in Hayti.

NEW YORK, August 6.—A despatch to the Times, dated Port au Prince, July 28, says: Legitime has been cutting the throats of prisoners in the market place. Hippolyte is advancing nearer and nearer each day. Time and again the southern leader has prepared for flight, but on each occasion the appeals of the people and the representions of his generals have induced him to hold out again a little longer. More than once the war has appeared to be on its last legs, but by some sudden exploit hope has again been raised in the breasts of the beleagured inhabitants, followed by renewed efforts to stay the advance of the northern forces. Fear, bordering on frenzy, appears to have seized hold of many of Legitime's soldiers. They refuse to stand fire, and it only remains for the contagion to become universal to enable Hippolyte to march unopposed into the capital of the south. The idea of offering quarter to surrendering troops has long died out, and capture now means

SOMETHING WORSE THAN DEATH.

Hippolyte slaughtered eighteen men who fell into his hands the other day, and retaliation for the terrible scenes in the market-place have been enacted. None of the inhabitants of Port-au-Prince expect the least mercy accorded them should Hippolyte's men ever force an entrance into the city. This thought has served to bring on a condition of mind little short of distraction, and it now needs but the sounding of an alarm to throw the whole population of Port-au-Prince into feverish excitement. Despair has seized hold of many of the people, while others await the end with indifference. Severe fighting has taken place at La Coupe' and in a marsh near the city, where 500 of Hippolyte's men gained a lodgment. All the houses and brush in front of the city have been burned by the opposing forces, and the country is probably ruined. On the 26th Hippolyte's position was subjected to a general bombardment by the forts and men-of-war. Some of the shells when they exploded brought forth a series of yells from the marsh, the meaning of which there could be no mistake. Just before sunset Hippolyte ordered a charge on La Coupe. Legitime's men fled to the interior of the fort at the first appearance of

THE ATTACKING FORCE,

and for half an hour kept up a fire on Hippolyte's men, gathered below. At this moment the report was sent to Port-au-Prince from La Coupe that it was impossible to hold out longer, and calling for reinforcements. All the available men in the city were pushed forward, and with considerable impetuosity, attacked Hippolyte. The latter beat a hasty retreat, carrying away with him eighteen of the garrison, captured during the first of the attack. All these unfortunates were shot on reaching Hippolyte's camp, while others had their throats cut in sight of the whole body of troops. All were executed for the amusement of the troops Sdies reported this act of Hippolyte's to Legitime, and the latter immediately ordered all the prisoners on hand to be taken to the market place. They were eight of them in all, and, tied arm to arm, they were led strongly guarded, to the open market. Here an immense crowd had collected, which was at a fever heat of excitement. One by one the men were gagged in plain view of everybody, and then with the utmost deliberation, their throats were

CUT LIKE SO MANY BEASTS,

the crowd yelling vociferously as each man fell quivering to the ground. In the very middle of the killing, one man managed to ungag himself and filled the air with the most piercing cries of fright. This pleased the crowd so much that the gags of all the remaining prisoners were taken out, and the cries of agony of the wretched men fairly rent the air. When the butchery was completed, a great yell went up from the crowd for Legitime, and it was evident that the southern leader had gained a point in the confidence of his followers. The other evening a command of eighty of Legitime's men attempted to go the rounds of the works. The command was surprised by the enemy and fired upon from all sides. The officer in charge was among the first to fall. The command immediately attempted to escape by flight, but all were captured except two. These two hid in the bush, and report that they saw their comrades shot down in cold blood to a man. All of the captives begged for mercy, and hurrahed for Hippolyte, but not one of them was allowed to live. It looks as if the war is to be one of extermination, for it means death to be captured by either party.

The Exhibition.

The directors of the exhibition association, after mature deliberation, decided last night to hold the first exhibition in 1890. The postponement was occasioned by reasons embodied in the following resolution:—

Whereas, the large majority of the manufacturers who have been consulted with reference to holding an exhibition this year have expressed a strong preference for the holding of the exhibition next year; and whereas, it has been intimated to this association that if the exhibition be held in 1890 the government of the province will give such increased aid as will enable the exhibition to be held in such a manner as to make it a financial success, especially if the city of St. John will give to it greater aid than at present promised; therefore, resolved, that the first exhibition of this association be held in 1890.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CHURCH NOTES AND NEWS GATHERED FROM ALL QUARTERS.

The Church of the Epiphany at Port Said and Its Importance Shown by the Number of People Passing Through the Suez Canal.

The plan for building the church of the Epiphany at Port Said had its inception so long ago as the first months of 1882. The building has just been finished, and is of the Oriental style of architecture, with domed roof and minarets, and has cost £2,200, exclusive of the site, which was a free gift and is estimated to be worth £3,000. The material is Maltese stone, concrete and brick. Except the doors and furniture there is no woodwork in the building. Accommodation for 250 worshipers is provided.

The importance of a church at this place is shown by the fact that about 250,000 people pass every year through the Suez canal, all of whom stop for a time at Port Said, and that nine-tenths of this number are British, the greater part of whom are, of course, sea faring folk. A hospital in connection with the church has also been erected at a cost of £5,000, and an income of £2,000 a year has been secured for it by the payments of owners of ships.

Judge Not.

We often sit with amazement and hear people tear to pieces reputations that have been a quarter of a century forming. Men and women too, seize with avidity evil reports, and like maggots run in and out the carcasses of fallen characters. Society becomes a great slaughter house in which honorable names are strangulated and butchered. Tale bearers almost always deal in superlatives. If a man shows a little impatience, they say he was livid with rage. If he were seen taking a glass, they call him a besotted inebriate. They put the blow pipe of their exaggeration into the slightest inconsistency and blow till the cheeks are distended, and the bubble swells and the story is rounded into a great orb in which swim all the rainbows of conceit, and you can see almost anything you want to see. They are hounds, good for nothing but a chase. When you hear evil of any one, suspend judgment. Do not decide till you have heard the man's defense. Do not run out to meet every heated whelp of malice that runs with its head down and its tongue out. The probability is that it is mad, and will bite those who attempt to entertain it.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in New York Observer.

A Good Story.

Here is a good story about one of the daughters of Bishop Potter, who applied recently for confirmation in a large and flourishing church in this city. The rector gave a number of names, including hers, to one of his zealous young assistants, and bade him visit each candidate. The bishop lives in a handsome apartment up town, but the name suggested nothing, for there are Potters and Potters as well as Smiths and Smiths. The candidate was not in, but her mother appeared. After an appropriate conversation the young clergyman said: "Where does your husband attend church?" "Well, he attends none regularly." "Very bad, very bad," said the minister, severely. "This habit of running about is pernicious. Is he a church communicant?" "Yes." "Worse still; and what views does he hold? Is he High or Low, or (with a broad upheaval of his somewhat narrow chest) is he a churchman?" "Ah," said the bishop's wife, "indeed, sir, I do not know; he is, however, the assistant bishop of this diocese, to which, I think, you belong. You had better put the question to him."—The Presbyterian.

An Extraordinary Life.

There has just died at Patterdale, in Westmoreland, England, a clergyman of the name of Matheson, aged 90 years, and who had been incumbent of that parish for the long period of sixty years. During the early part of his life his benefice brought him only £12 a year, but it was afterward increased to £18 a year, which it never exceeded. On this he married, brought up a family of four children, and lived comfortably with his neighbors; educated a son at the university, and left £1,600 behind him. With that singular simplicity and inattention to form which characterizes a country life, he himself read the burial service over his mother; he married his father to a second wife, and afterward buried him also; he published his own banns of marriage in his church with a woman whom he had previously christened, and performed the ceremony at the marriages of all his children.

Congregational.

The Tompkins avenue Congregational church, Brooklyn, N. Y., is preparing to build a new Sunday school hall, adjoining the church, to cost $80,000. The sum of $35,000 was subscribed in a few minutes on a recent Sunday.

There are forty-one vacant Congregational pulpits in Connecticut, the churches being supplied by licentiates and professors.

Organized last October, in a passenger coach, the Congregational church at St. Petersburg, Fla., the terminus of the Orange Belt railroad, soon graduated into a small room, where it now worships. A lot has been presented, on the condition that an edifice shall go up soon. A northern lady who has just visited this healthy winter resort, has promised $1,000 if the people will raise $500.

TOOK A SAMPLE DOSE.

Hotel Clerk Tries the Death-by-Electricity Treatment.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Aug. 6.—At the Niagara House, Niagara Falls, one evening recently, Jacob Fetters, the clerk, sat down on a window-sill in the office and rested his hand on a small iron box used as a cut-off of the incandescent light. His right hand came in contact with a steam pipe. A blinding flash occurred illuminating his whole body. A man present sprang to the rescue, and with a superhuman effort pulled Mr. Fetter away. He dropped to the floor, and his shrieks caused a crowd to collect, among whom was a doctor, who undertook to restore the man to consciousness. Another doctor was summoned, and in a short time Fetter recovered. His hair was cut off where his head had come in contact with the box, and a large and deep hole was formed in his scalp. The hand which had rested on the steam pipe was blistered. When Mr. Fetter regained consciousness he asked what had happened, saying he felt no pain. He only complained of the burn on his hand, and was not aware of the injury to his head. It is thought impossible that he will recover.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure. Sold by H. W. BARKER.

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For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Gout. Stephen Lansing, of Yonkers, N. Y., says: "Recommended as a cure for chronic Costiveness, Ayer's Pills have relieved me from that trouble and also from Gout. If every victim of this disease would heed only three words of mine, I could banish Gout from the land. These words would be—'Try Ayer's Pills.'"

"By the use of Ayer's Pills alone, I cured myself permanently of rheumatism which had troubled me several months. These Pills are at once harmless and effectual, and, I believe, would prove a specific in all cases of incipient

Rheumatism.

No medicine could have served me in better stead."—C. C. Rock, Corner, Avoyelles Parish, La.

C. F. Hopkins, Nevada City, writes: "I have used Ayer's Pills for sixteen years, and I think they are the best Pills in the world. We keep a box of them in the house all the time. They have cured me of sick headache and neuralgia. Since taking Ayer's Pills, I have been free from these complaints."

"I have derived great benefit from Ayer's Pills. Five years ago I was taken so ill with rheumatism that I was unable to do any work. I took three boxes of Ayer's Pills and was entirely cured. Since that time I am never without a box of these pills."—Peter Christensen, Sherwood, Wis.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

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AT LOWEST PRICES.

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White Dress Shirts made to order
$1.50.
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BOOTS AND SHOES
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THE BEST PLACE IN TOWN,
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The Best Dinner,
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If you want a good dinner and afterwards smoke a really good cigar, call at the NATIONAL between 12 and 2 o'clock.
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Will open in good shape on SATURDAY in our New Stand with a full line of latest importations of
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168. Cornwall, Ira, residence, Queen Sqr.
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126. Green, Louis, residence King st.
314. Jack James, residence, Orange st.
361. Law, F. E. & Co., commission merchants, North Market street.
366. Minehan, James, victualler, 6 and 7 City Market.
369. McGivern, R. P., coal merchant, 10 Nelson street.
18. Roel, G. G., Barrister &c., Prince Wm. street.
364. Sheffield, Dr. M., office, Princess st.
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