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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. 5, 1889

MORE GLOBE FALSEHOODS.

The Globe did not succeed in getting into its columns yesterday much of President Harrison's inaugural address, but it published almost half a column of falsehoods from its Ottawa correspondent. In this, we are told, that a cabinet meeting was held on Saturday, and the business before it is stated with as much confidence as if John V. Ellis had stood with his ear at the key-hole. The readers of the Globe are informed that Sir Charles Tupper bears some important despatches from the British government to Sir John, regarding the relations existing between Canada and the United States. Sir Charles Tupper has denied this statement most emphatically, but without avail, for the Globe knows better. We are told that the British government is much impressed with the emphatic manner the people of the Dominion are pronouncing upon the question of the right of Canada to make her own treaties, although the only proof that the people of Canada take any interest in this matter is the emphatic repudiation of the opposition policy by a vote of the House of Commons. Then we are informed that certain despatches have been brought to Sir John by Sir Charles Tupper, with a view to influence the action of the Canadian government, and that these despatches are similar to certain despatches alleged to have been sent out in 1887. But says the Globe.

The despatches Sir Charles brings, however, go further in making an imperative demand that every effort shall be made to remove all causes of irritation not only as regards the fisheries, but in matters of trade and commerce generally as well. It has thus been made apparent that it is not only the Liberal party who see the danger of Sir John's policy towards the United States, but the British government as well, who, while Liberal leaders can only warn the Dominion government of impending crisis, have power to terminate it.

In view of the emphatic contradictions of Sir Charles Tupper, we can only characterize the writer of the above as an impudent and shameless liar. This telegram, if not written by John V. Ellis himself must have been sent by his authority, so that he is fully responsible for its publication. Its object is to create a feeling of distrust and estrangement between Canada and Great Britain, to weaken the tie that binds us together, to cause the people of Canada to believe that the mother country will not support them in the maintenance of their just rights, and to convey the idea that the policy of the Grit party, the policy which tends to the breaking up of the British Empire, has the support of the British government. Such tactics, based on falsehood and fraud, can never succeed, but they are not the less worthy of condemnation. The man who would print deliberate lies in his paper, for such vile purposes to the injury of his country, is as disreputable a scoundrel as the man who seduces his neighbor's wife.

THE SHORT LINE.

The announcement made yesterday that trains would be running from St. John to Montreal, over the Canadian Pacific by the 15th May, and that President Van Horne had undertaken to send the Maritime Province members home by that route, was very agreeable news to the people of this city and was much commented on. It brings the realization of the hopes of years so near that it is universally felt that St. John should be up and doing, to prepare for the changed conditions which such rapid communication will bring about. For all practical purposes Toronto will be as near to St. John as Montreal now is, and Chicago, with its unrivalled market for our fish, will be almost as available to us as it is to Boston. The day that witnesses the arrival of the first Canadian Pacific train from Montreal, will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of St. John, and nothing can be more than certain that, in addition to the winter port traffic and increased passenger travel which the opening of this road will bring to us, it will be the means of building up many new industries, which will give employment to our people, and inure to the general welfare. The GAZETTE, ever zealous for the growth and prosperity of St. John, will lend its best assistance to such projects as seem likely to benefit the community, and increase the wealth and happiness of our people.

WHY WE ATTACK ELLIS.

A correspondent, whose words are entitled to respect, thinks that the GAZETTE is at times rather too hard on John V. Ellis, and expresses the wish that we would treat the member for St. John more leniently. The GAZETTE desires it to be understood that in attacking John V. Ellis we have no personal motives whatever, nor have we any desire to treat him unfairly. John V. Ellis is a public character, in a double capacity. He is, in the first place a member of Parliament for this constituency, and he is the editor and proprietor of a political newspaper, with full control of all that appears in its columns. This newspaper has been used, in times past, and is used at the present day, for the purpose of systematically running down this country, its government, and the Empire of which we form part. This paper has been anti-British and anti-Canadian and wholly opposed to every measure for the benefit of St. John. The business of the Globe has been to destroy this city commercially, to impair the credit of its merchants, to discourage its people, to persuade them that there is no hope or help for them here: to produce disintregration, distrust and despair, where union, confidence and hope ought to be. The Globe moreover, has advocated the annexation of this country to the United States, the hauling down of our own flag, and the substitution of another, which represents a people who have always been hostile to us. John V. Ellis obtained his seat in Parliament under the false pretence that he was a loyal man, while he has since used his position to produce the impression abroad that the people of this city are as disloyal as he is himself. He while plotting treason in his heart, he took a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to her majesty Queen Victoria, thus flaunting a brazen falsehood in the face of the Almighty, a proceeding so infamous that we fail to find words to characterize it as it deserves. If such a man is not to be attacked for his public acts then we might as well write "Ichabod" upon our city, and say its glory is departed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

If President Harrison carries out the Civil Service policy outlined in his speech, it is safe to predict that he will be in conflict with the great bulk of his party before a year has elapsed. Civil service methods are highly respected in theory, but in practice they are not favored by those who are out of office.

The resignation of his seat for the Kennington division, Lambeth by Robert Gent-Davis, will afford an opportunity of testing public opinion in England on the recent policy of the government. Mr. Gent-Davis is a conservative, and at the general election in 1885, when the liberals were united, polled 3,251 votes against 2,991 for the liberal candidate. At the general election in 1886, he obtained 3,222 votes, and the Gladstone liberal candidate 2,792. A conservative defeat in this constituency would, therefore, be very significant at present.

A correspondent of the Telegraph, writing of the Scotch settlements of New Kincardine and Kintore, says:—"The government was certainly much to blame in countenancing the planting of new colonies in two of the very worst districts in New Brunswick—at least for farming purposes. The immediate consequence, of course, was that many of the Scotchmen were thoroughly disgusted with what they saw on their arrival here, refused to be soft-soaped and returned home; some went to the states, others decided to remain and cope with the difficulties with which they found themselves surrounded." As the locality where these people settled was selected for them by their own agent, and against the advice of the government we fail to see that the government, were at all to blame in the matter; except for spending a great deal too much money in bringing these people, many of whom were entirely unfit to be farmers. Those of them who were able and willing to work have done well.

The resolution of Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, which will be found in our parliamentary intelligence, should not be allowed to come before the House. Let us leave to the American Congress the discredit of introducing and debating resolutions that are insulting to a neighboring nation. There are no indications of the break up of the union, as stated in the preamble of the resolution, no more than there are indications of the break up of the Dominion, so that the resolution is false as well as absurd.

There is nothing in the inaugural address of President Harrison which, in the slightest degree, touches on Canadian affairs, or which seems likely to affect Canadian interests. If, as the Grits pretend, the people and government of the United States are in a highly inflamed condition against Canada, because our government protects our rights, that fact is not reflected on the inaugural address. The whole tone of the document is eminently pacific.

Mr Grover Cleveland is now a private citizen, of no more account than another man, although an ex-President. The newspaper reading world will now be relieved of the nauseating rubbish, mostly the works of female correspondents, which has been published by the cart load in regard to the beauty, the grace, the learning and other qualities of "the lady of the White House."

There seems to be no confirmation of the report of a conflict at Samoa between the German warship Iga and an American man of war, and the whole story is probably a canard. The only American man of war now at Samoa is the Nipsic a third rate, of 1375 tons displacement, armed with six guns. The Olga, is a composite vessel of 2,000 tons displacement and is armed with modern guns. Had there been any such combat, as reported, fuller details of it would certainly have reached us by this time.

The closing proceedings of the United States Senate, on Saturday, were enlivened by a scene in which Riddleberger, the drunken Anti-British Senator from Virginia figured. This person continued to interrupt the business of the Senate until the presiding officer, Ingalls, informed him that he would not be recognized further. Riddleberger then left the Chamber and on his return informed the presiding officer that he had just telegraphed the Governor of Virginia his resignation as Senator, because he could have no recognition from the presiding officer. The presiding officer declared the statement made by the Senator from Virginia a violation of order, and directed the Senator to take his seat. As Riddleberger still remained standing the presiding officer added: "The Sergeant-at-Arms will see the order of the chair executed." Riddleberger was again directed to take his seat and refused to do so and was ordered under arrest, and resisting was literally dragged by the Sergeant at Arms from the Chamber to the cloak room. This is a fair specimen of that august body, the Senate of the United States. Only a few days ago one leading Senator slapped another Senator's face.

BRITISH POLITICS.

What Mr. Gladstone Will Do—Pigott's Letters.

DUBLIN March 4.—The Express says that Gladstone is considering a proposal to move in the House of Commons that a refusal to vote supply would be tantamount to an impeachment of the majority.

The Dublin Freemasons' Journal says, that among Pigott's documents there were found letters from Lord Salisbury, Baron Stalbridge, the Duke of Argyll and the Earl of Derby.

The letter of Earl of Derby, the Journal says, shows that he had given money to help Pigott "unmask the Parnellites."

HERE AND THERE.

Four hundred of Limerick families are on their way to Buenos Ayres.

Wages have dropped so low in Germany that English manufacturers say it is no use to try and compete.

A bill has passed the United States Congress, after approval by the Senate, allowing a pension of $2,500, to Mrs. Sheridan, widow of the gallant General Philip Sheridan.

Matthias Legendre, a highly educated German, has been working as a farm hand near Norristown, Pa. A few days ago an uncle living in Allentown, Pa., died and left Legendre $100,000.

Never before were there so many new enterprises on foot in the Southern States covering such a wide range of industries and so free from speculative booming. The South is at work and the future is full of promise.

The State of Tennessee has nearly 1,400 convicts in its prisons, which have hitherto been leased and have produced an revenue of about $100,000 to the State. It is now proposed to do away with the contract system and put the convicts to building roads.

Ireland's sixty spinning mills employ 61,749 person on 843,590 spindles, and pay $6,250,000 in wages yearly. Other industries dependent on these mills employ 60,000 more people. 40,000 tons of flax, half grown in Ulster, is used annually.

Prince Eristoff, was arrested in New York recently for non payment for a sealskin coat, but was discharged on proving the agreement under which the coat was obtained. The agreement showed that part of the payment was to be in the Prince allowing Sarony to photograph him with the coat on, in order that the furrier might display the picture and boom the sale of "Eristoff coats."

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, March 4.—After routine Sir John Thompson introduced a bill entitled an act to amend the winding up act. He explained that the provisions of the bill applied to companies incorporated by this parliament and wound up otherwise than other the provisions of the insolvent act.

Sir Hector Langevin moved that on and after Thursday next, government business shall have precedence on Thursday.

Hon. Peter Mitchell objected that the private members under this arrangement would not have sufficient opportunity to present their grievances to the house this session, being now left with only Mondays and Wednesdays.

In answer to an enquiry, Mr. Charleton was informed that negotiations with the government of the United States regarding the defining of the boundary line between the territories of the dominion and the territory of Alaska were now in progress.

Mr. Cameron was informed that it was not intended to establish a custom house office at Meat bay, Inverness county, N. S., until the requirements of the revenue warrant it; also, that it is the intention of the government to provide for loss of clothing, etc., sustained by the captain and laborers of the dredge Cape Breton lost in Northumberland straits during the the fall of 1887.

Sir Richard Cartwright was informed that the expenditure for plant and other purposes for printing bureau from 1st of July, 1888, to 1st of February, 1889 had been $32,452 besides $331 on organization account. The total sum expended on account of the new building for the bureau to 1st of February had been $129,986.

In answer to a motion by Mr. Munloch Sir John Macdondald said it was the intention of the government to grant the kit applied for on behalf of the York and Simcoe battalion in connection with their Northwest service in 1885. Interest would be added for the three and a half years which had elasped since the allowance was paid to the other battalions.

Mr. McIntyre moved for a copy of the names of the fishermen in Prince Edward Island who for the past two years have made claims for fishing bounty and whose claims have been rejected. He alleged that political favoritism had been shown in this connection.

Hon. C. H. Tupper said he would like to be informed of the particulars of any cases such as those spoken of by Mr. McIntyre. It was unnecessary for him to say that the department did not desire to have politics interfere in any way with the distribution of bounties.

The house adjourned at six o'clock, there being no evening session, in accordance with the custom on account of the state ball at government house.

The Governor General gave his first state ball to-night. It is largely attended but a good deal of dissatisfaction is felt from the fact that certain members were not invited, whether unintentionally or designedly has not yet transpired.

Isaac Gregg manager of the Eastern Development Co., and Mr. McDougall, interviewed the premier to-day relative to securing a government grant of rails for his company to connect with the Cape Breton railway. They were well satisfied with the interview.

Mr. Mills of Annapolis has given notice of a motion reciting the failure of the republican government of the States, and the strong indications prevalent that a dissolution of the republic is imminent, and in view of a discussion of the advisability of a union between Canada and New England, the resolution declares that the parliament of Canada views the agitation with sympathy and authorizes the cabinet to co-operate in securing such an amendment to the consideration act as may be necessary to extend the boundaries of the Dominion, such boundaries, however, not to extend westerly beyond the Connecticut river, the Green Moutains and Lake Champlain; that while the people of Canada are willing to welcome such of these New England states as wish to return to their old allegiance, they regard such union as being more in the interests of the said states than in that of Canada and are unwilling that any force or undue influence should be used to bring about such federation, nor would the people of Canada be willing to assume any burdens of said states other than such as may be represented by public works and buildings in such states, as would be vested in crown in case said states were admitted into the Dominion.

The government will take up this week the question of increasing the salaries of the judiciary throughout the Dominion.

The pension system of the mounted police provides that non-coms, and men serving 25 years may retire on half the pay they are then receiving for life.

The Queen's Pedigree.

Queen Victoria is the neice of William IV., who was the brother of George IV., who was the son of George III., who was the grandson of George II, who was the son of George I., who was the cousin of Anne, who was the sister-in-law of William III., who was the son-in-law of James II., who was the brother of Charles II., who was the son of Charles I., who was the son of James I., who was the cousin of Elizabeth, who was the sister of Mary, who was the sister of Edward IV., who was the son of Henry VIII., who was the son of Henry VII., who was the cousin of Richard III., who was the uncle of Edward V., who was the son of Edward IV., who was the cousin of Henry VI., who was the son of Henry V., who was the cousin of Richard II., who was the grandson of Edward III., who was the son of Edward II., who was the son of Edward I., who was the son of Henry III, who was the son of John, who was the brother of Richard I., who was the son of Henry II., who was the cousin of Stephen, who was the cousin of Henry I., who was the brother of William Rufus, who was the son of William the conqueror of 800 years ago.

ELECTRIC SPARKS.

There is to be an electric meter competition in Paris.

An electric tree felling machine is being introduced on the continent.

Several large metal working establishments are welding by electricity.

Motors have recently been constructed in France for aeronautic experiments.

Arc lights are to be used by the wrecking companies for night work on wrecks.

It is said that nine-tenths of the telegraphic errors are due to poor handwriting.

Electric power is said to be of more commercial importance than electric light.

It is proposed in England to operate dust and garbage carts by electric propulsion.

Maxwell's notion of displacement currents seems fully proved by Hertz's experiments.

In Neale's telephone there is no diaphragm, but it works with a magnetic core and two coils.

A secondary battery requires the same amount of attention as a dynamo doing an equal quantity of work.

Ohmic resistance of conductors increases directly with their length and inversely with their weight.

In Portland, Ore., a plant is being erected where the generating station is twelve miles from the lamps.

Six hundred words per minute were recorded by means of the Wheatstone automatic telegraph apparatus.

With a series motor the volts will vary if the load varies, the current meanwhile remaining perfectly constant.

Electric heat indicators for preventing spontaneous combustion in ships' cargoes are being generally introduced.

The latest determination of the ohm makes it equal to 106.32 centimeters of mercury 1 square millimeters in section.

The cars between the Invalides and the Champs de Mars during the exhibition will be driven by electric locomotives.

Excepting the skin and bones, the various tissues and substances constituting the human organism have practically the same electric conductibility.

The underground electric railway in London will be only twelve feet below the street level, and the roof will come within about two feet of the surface.

Joe states that the resistance of cobalt in a magnetic field is increased in the direction of lines of force and diminished in directions at right angles to them.

The London board of trade has adopted the unit of electrical supply defined as the equivalent of 10,000 amperes flowing under an E. M. F. of one volt during one hour.

Professor J. J. Thomson supports Maxwell's theory that the rate of propagation of electrostatic potential is practically infinite, a point questioned by Hertz.

Professor Rowland is going to use higher speeds and higher electrification in his next series of experiments to demonstrate the fact that a static electrical charge in motion acts like a current.

The acceptance of the rigorous conditions imposed on the lighting companies in Paris by the city authorities tends to show that even such adverse circumstances are not incompatible with profitable working.—New York Times.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELRY.

Tiny bronze spirit lamps have come upon the scene.

An ebony dice, with gold dots, makes a pretty queen charm.

Filigree gold crests are becoming very popular for hairpin tops.

White enameled full dress studs are again to the fore this season.

Stylish little queen chain pendants are pencil cases shaped as music scrolls.

Roman gold shells linked together by tiny wires make a neat child's bracelet.

Attractive looking hoop earrings are those set from end to end with diamonds and rubies.

Among late comers is a massive snake ring in dull gold containing a huge opal in the head.

New puff combs are of tortoise shell, and have a tracing of diamonds in silver mountings.

Oblong moonstones, mounted in frames of diamonds and sapphires, are rich looking brooches.

Novelties in brooches include a diamond studded silk worm just emerging from a cocoon.

It would be difficult to surpass in beauty a scarfpin composed of a fiery opal set in a diamond star.

An accurately simulated nail, in silver, with a rather large head, is an originally conceived idea in hat pins.

The new telescopic napkin ring, in solid silver, is sure to receive a permanent position in the dining room.

Among the newest queen chain pendants is an admirably perfected moss rose in appropriate colored enamel.

A rich looking gold necklace is formed of two coils of twisted rope, with a diamond star hanging from the center.

Gold hairpins worn with jeweled tops have one pin straight and the other of twisted wire to hold them in place.

A poodle dog's head of diamonds, with a blue enameled hat, is a scarfpin design, the oddness of which is its greatest charm.—Jewelers' Review.

HOW ACTRESSES FARE.

Clara Louise Kellogg's favorite dish is pork and beans.

Lillian Russell will not dine without a salad if there is one to be had.

Rose Coghlan prefers the white meat of a chicken to almost any other meat.

Adelaide Neilson was a great gourmand, and actually died from improper eating or overeating.

Mrs. Langtry is remarkably fond of oysters, and spends large sums on the kitchen department of her establishment, whether she is living in town, at the seaside or on a railroad car.

Cable Briefs.

J G. Wood, a prominent member of the Nationalist party is dead.

It is expected 2,000 persons will be present at a dinner to be given in honor of Parnell, and it is probably Earl Spencer will preside.

Robert Gent Davis has resigned his seat in parliament. He represented Kensington division of Lambeth. He is a conservative.

Numerous despatches have passed between the government and the British Embassy at Madrid relative to the papers left by Pigott. A special detective was sent to Madrid in connection with the case, and will give evidence before the Parnell commission on Thursday.

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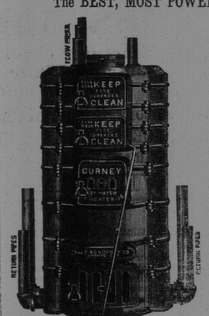

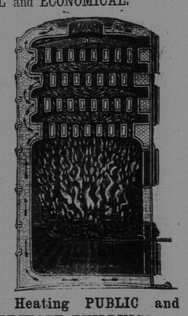

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