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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. SATURDAY, AUG. 17 1889.


## TAXATION IN BOSTON AND ST. JOHN.

The Globe on Thursday last, filled with its usual zeal to decry and defame St. John, and to make our people feel how heavily they are taxed and how miserable their condition is, published the following article.

The rate of taxation in Boston this year is $12.90 on the thousand dollars; and it is noticeable that income is not taxed, in that city. In St. John where income is taxed, the rate this year is $13.20 on the thousand. The valuation of the taxable property in Boston this year is $30,796,160, almost all of which is in real estate. It is well to observe too, that the Boston tax includes the state and country tax as well. The actual city rate, including water assessment, but not consumption, is $11,27; the county tax, 80 cents; the state tax, 83 cents. In New Brunswick the tax for provincial purposes—collected by the Dominion government—is 80 cents a head, against $3 for Massachusetts. There is practically little difference between the taxation for state purposes and county purposes, so far as the inhabitants of Boston are concerned. But it is well to take note of the fact that in the somewhat extravagant city of Boston, the taxation for city, county and state purposes, including water assessment, is less than it is in the city of St. John for city purposes alone, not including water assessment; and further than that, income is not taxed in Boston at all. Are we extravagant here, or do we manage badly.

The Globe last evening explained that it had made a mistake in regard to the valuation of taxable property in the city of Boston this year. What it intended to say was that the real estate valuation this year is $30,797,100 more than it was last year. The taxable value of the real and personal property of Boston this year is $795,416,700. A newspaper that is capable of making such a blunder as that which the Globe was obliged to correct is not a very reliable guide in matters of finance, especially where it is bitterly prejudiced on the side it is advocating. We have no means, at the present moment of correcting the Globe's figures in other respects, or of ascertaining whether $1.29 on the $100 is the actual rate of taxation for Boston this year. That rate seems low, but the figures may be altogether deceptive, for the valuation may be high. It is well-known that in St. John the assessed valuation is not more than two-thirds of the actual value, perhaps in many cases not more than half, and this has naturally a tendency to make the rate appear high. It is probable that an assessment valuation in St. John, which would be exact in every particular, would bring the rate of taxation down to 80 cents per $100.

According to the figures furnished to the World Almanac by the Mayor of Boston last year, the debt of that city was $48,576,569. This is a large figure, even for a city of 410,000 inhabitants. The payment of interest upon it, even at the minimum rate of 3 per cent would involve an annual charge to the city of Boston of $1,457,307. Boston has less than ten times the population of St. John, but it has more than twenty times our debt, so that it is difficult to see how its rate of taxation can be so very low unless its valuation is very high.

The Globe states that the actual city rate in Boston is $11.27 to the $1,000; the county tax being 80 cents and the state tax 83 cents. This would make the rate for city and county purposes in Boston, $1.21 to the $100 or 11 cents less than the rate in St. John this year. The Globe, in its dense ignorance of all financial matters, asserts that the taxation rate of $1.32 in St. John is for city purposes alone, and does not include county assessment, although if he had ever examined a tax bill he ought to have known better.

He states no less than twice in one short paragraph, that income is not taxed in Boston. This is with a view to make our people who are taxed on income feel how greatly they are oppressed. But if income is not directly taxed in Boston, as it is in St. John it is doubly taxed in an indirect manner. The landlord doubles the taxes he has to pay on his real estate on his unfortunate tenant. A working man in St. John pays $5.56 taxes and from $6 to $90 in rent; the working man in Boston pays no taxes, but he pays from $120 to $180 in rent for much worse accommodation than he would obtain in St John for half of the money.

We do not understand what the Globe means by asserting that the Dominion collects 80 cents a head from the people of St. John for provincial purposes. There is no such tax; the taxes which our citizens have just received from the Chamberlain are the only direct taxes they have to pay.

## THE FLACK DIVORCE CASE.

For some time past the newspapers of New York have been filled with details of the Flack divorce case, a judical proceeding which throws a flood of light upon the corrupt methods of some of the courts of the state of New York. A number of years ago one New York judge, Judge Barnard, was found guilty of corrupt practices and driven from the Bench, and it would seem that some of those who have succeeded him are equally open to charges of dishonesty in office. Flack is a leading Tammany politician and was elected last year sheriff of New York. He has been married for many years but, for reasons which may be inferred, was desirous of severing the tie between himself and his life partner. So great a man as Flack was not to be disappointed in a desire so reasonable, and his wife discovered, when the proceedings were over, that she had been divorced from her husband without her knowledge or consent. A country in which such a proceeding is possible; where a rascal, by the use of political influence, can buy up courts and evade the law, does not seem to be a very safe place for an honest man to live in. The Flack divorce proceedings have been annulled, but the stain on the courts of New York remains.

## NOTE AND COMMENT.

We have not thought it necessary to take any notice of the Telegraph for some time past. That paper has become so very feeble editorially that any comment on what it says seems altogether superfluous. It is amusing, however, to observe the joy it displays this morning at the snub which the Marquis of Salisbury administered to the Imperial Federationists. The Telegraph evidently thinks that this is the end of the movement. Let our disesteemed contemporary restrain its premature exhibition of rustic joy; Imperial Federation is all right.

The Moncton people will get the $1000 for their exhibition which was to have come to St. John county, but not the $2,000 promised St. John. The local government will be $2,000 the richer by the abandonment of the St. John show. We hope the Moncton people will have a good exhibition. We congratulate them on their enterprise in this as in other matters where the interests of Moncton are involved. The Moncton people deserve success because they strive for it with all their might.

The carnival ball at Halifax is said to have been the only failure of the week and the committee find that it has resulted in a deficit of about $800. This result seems to have been due to the fact that it was too exclusive and that the price of the tickets was too high. A carnival ball ought to have been a ball for the people and not for a few individuals who fancy themselves great aristocrats.

It is stated that Mrs. Maybrick is to have her sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. This means that in the opinion of the home secretary and the judge who tried her she is guilty, but they will not so far brave public opinion as to hang her. If Mrs. Maybrick was guilty of poisoning her husband she ought to be hanged. If she was not guilty she ought to be set free. In the result that has been reached we see the weakness of the British system, which allows no appeal in criminal cases. The Maybrick case is likely to bring about an agitation for a change in this particular.

### Will Shoot Over Ten Miles.

A St. Louis shoemaker named Custer has applied for a patent on a remarkable gun. The inventor will not display the affair itself, as he believes it to be "the coming gun," but from the drawings and obscure description offered by the owner a vague idea can be gleaned.

The gun is a smooth bore, very similar to a Martini-Henry rifle, and hammerless. On the left hand side of the breech block is a magazine containing cartridges so arranged that on firing the recoil of the charge opens the breech, at which a spring presses a fresh cartridge into place.

But the peculiarity lies in the cartridge and the rear end of it. A very light charge suffices to start it.

After it has gone but a few rods the extreme rear one of a series of secondary charges explodes, giving the missile renewed impetus. These explosions are continued until the series is exhausted or the projectile has reached its object.

The advantages claimed for this old weapon are that a much lighter gun can be used and that greater execution can be wrought, besides getting longer range, as he claims a bullet can be fired ten miles, and even further, according to the number of propelling charges, always providing that nothing gets in the way.

It requires a 2¼ inch cartridge for a ten mile trip, and one-quarter inch additional for each subsequent mile. One thing that has always been a source of annoyance to gunners is surmounted by this, the trajectory.

The projectile, in place of making a bee line, has heretofore described an arc, necessitating "raised sights" for long distance shooting, as the continuous force of gravity would drag the bullet downward below a direct line to the target.

The inventor claims that his system of relays, acting as they do as instantaneous forces, overcome the continuous and cause the missile to move directly to the mark.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

### Modjeska's Forgetful Bridegroom.

Modjeska tells a story about her honeymoon that is somewhat amusing. When the Count and Countess Bozenta went on their wedding trip, I think it was to Paris, I am not sure, it does not matter, one morning she had just got up, and the count had been out for an hour or two taking a morning walk. He came back and appeared to be excited.

"Helen! Helen! Come here."

"What is it?"

"Come here, quick. I've brought you some lovely fruit, the first on the market."

"All right, I'm dressing. I'll come out as soon as I get ready."

She dressed leisurely and came out of her room. The count was sitting reading, deeply interested in his work. She looked around. No fruit was to be seen. She looked all over the place. The count looked up.

"What are you looking for?"

"Where's that fruit?"

The count looked on the table. It was not there.

"Well," he said, "I'll be hanged if I haven't eaten it."—San Francisco Chronicle.

### Await Not the Morrow.

Await not the morrow,
Act bravely today;
Why fritter or sorrow
Its moments away?

No stoppage nor traction
Can hinder or bind
The spirit of action,
Intense and defined.

The hand has the power
If mind has the will,
Each swift fleeting hour
To use and to fill.

It is but a minute,
And then it is gone;
But put something in it,
And that will live on.

And thus made immortal,
Thy moments shall be
The arch of a portal
Of triumph for thee.

Await, then, no morrow.
Act bravely today;
Nor idle, nor sorrow,
Nor waste it away.

—New York Observer.

## COLLECTION OF RELICS.

### A LITTLE MINE CONCEALED IN THE WADSWORTH ATHENÆUM.

**Interesting Papers Penned in the Time of the Revolution—Benedict Arnold's Bull's Eye Watch—A Collection of Swords and a Waistcoat That Was Pierced by One.**

The revolutionary relics preserved in the historical rooms of the Wadsworth Athenæum in this city are rich and varied in interest. In the first place, the building is on the site of the old Wadsworth residence, in the parlors of which Gen. Washington, Marquis de Lafayette, Jonathan Trumbull, Count Rochambeau and Admiral de Ternay held the notable conference with regard to the war which resulted in the discomfiture of the British forces at Yorktown and the surrender of Cornwallis. The plan of campaign was decided on at this conference. In out-of-the-way places in the building is an invaluable mass of historical documents, including unpublished Washington letters, the Silas Deane papers, letters from Lafayette and Rochambeau, with the original contract with the great marquis, which insured his services to the struggling patriots. It is doubtful if a dozen men in this city have seen these papers, which are stowed away in old boxes and chests. Trumbull's accounts of the continental army are also deposited in large quantities in this bonanza of revolutionary memorials.

A bushel basketful of old checks bearing the signature of Aaron Burr could be unearthed if Professor Trumbull could be persuaded to consent to the proceeding. The Burr autographs, apart from this business lot, are very rare at present. The gold and onyx snuff box which Gen. Washington owned is not allowed to be seen for fear it might prove a resistless temptation to thieves and burglars. It is inclosed in a paper box and securely locked in one of the side cases of the athenæum. The footstool of Martha Washington is allowed, however, a place on the floor of the historical rooms, and now and then a wearied visitor might drop down upon it for a moment's rest, believing it to be an old fashioned settee. The Bible and diary of Jonathan Trumbull, the original "Brother Jonathan," are not far from Nathan Hale's powder horn, which he carried and fitted for use when a student in Yale college.

The antique basket which the noted spy used in camp, containing even now a couple of bottles, is in the case with the powder horn, suggesting that the owner used to get dry like other mortals. The Hale letters are worth their weight in gold. The bull's eye watch, owned by Benedict Arnold, and the wallet which was in the possession of Major Andre when he was captured, are the principal attractions in still another case in the room.

The collection of swords which were worn by distinguished revolutionists is unequaled in this section of the country. The list comprises Jonathan Trumbull's (senior and junior), the latter of whom was Washington's private secretary, and Israel Putnam's twenty inch blade, which saw some of the bloodiest carnage of the war. The cartridge box worn at Bunker Hill by Abraham Tuttle, of New Haven, is unique in its way. The queer mail bag in which the first news of the battle of Lexington was carried through the Connecticut valley is snugly concealed in a spot where no one would think of looking for it, and endures old age surprisingly well.

The array of dismal memorials is more interesting than such collections generally turn out to be in a public resort. The waistcoat worn by Col. Ledyard when he was run through with his own sword by a British officer at Fort Griswold after the surrender of the garrison, on Sept. 6, 1781, is invariably sought out by visitors. A few feet from this waistcoat, which shows where the sword penetrated and left the body of the gallant Ledyard, is a link from the stupendous iron chain which the Americans stretched across the Hudson river to intercept the British shipping from New York. The link is three feet in length and weighs seventy-five pounds at least. A piece of Washington's original coffin can be seen if desired. The bullet which was fired into the heart of Gen. David Wooster, at Danbury, on April 27, 1777, is also at hand. It was removed from the fearless leader's heart, and has been kept with great care for 112 years.

One of the most fascinating bits of plate in the building is the silver creamer which belonged to the senior Trumbull. The design is light and airy, and every lady who sees it is conscious of a secret longing to gain possession of it.

Mr. Charles J. Hoadly, the state librarian, is the only person in the United States, so far as known, who owns a copies of the Weekly Journal issued by the continental congress in 1779. A few copies, some of them duplicating Mr. Hoadly's, are preserved in the New York state library. The numbers owned by the Connecticut state librarian extend from April 24 until July 5. The pages in several numbers of the Journal have not been cut. The numbers owned by the New York state library, issued during the period in question, are May 1 and 10, May 22 and 31 and June 7. The New York library also possesses three numbers, Feb. 1, March 1 and 31, not owned by Mr. Hoadly. All the numbers were printed by David C. Claypool. They contain a more complete record of the proceedings of congress than is to be found in the annual volumes. In fact, the records are very complete and contain a great deal of valuable historic information.—Hartford Post.

### A Compound Fracture Cured.

In 1844 a milk dealer was thrown from his wagon in New York city, sustaining a compound fracture of the neck, leaving the spinal cord uninjured, however, except a pressure, which caused paralysis until the difficulty was removed. The patient was only unconscious for a short time, forty-eight hours according to one account and eighteen according to another. At that time Dr. Watts was the head and shoulders of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The case being considered one of unusual interest Watts was called to make an examination. Although the plaster bandages were known to the surgeons at that time by some oversight they were not used.

For ninety days the hapless milkman lay flat on his back, and for sixty days more he did not attempt to rise except by the aid of bandages under his chin and the back of his head, which were attached to pulley ropes fastened in the ceiling. Within a year from the day the accident occurred the milk cart made its regular rounds, having for a driver the man who had survived a supposed fatal accident.—John W. Wright in St. Louis Republic.

### Not That Kind.

Young Gushlee—I have an attachment—why, what's the matter?

Old Hardupe—Go on; one more won't count, anyway.

Y. G.—I have a strong attachment for your beautiful daughter, and beg her to confer her hand upon me.

O. H. (looking immensely relieved)—Is that all? But I might have known, for there's nothing left worth making an attachment against.—Detroit Free Press.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

### "GUESS."

There is a certain Yankee phrase
I always have revered,
Yet somehow in these modern days
It's almost disappeared;
It was the usage years ago,
But nowadays it's got
To be regarded coarse and low
To answer: "I guess not!"

The height of fashion called the pink
Affects a British cross—
Prefers "I fancy," or "I think,"
To that time honored phrase;
But here's a Yankee, if you please,
That brands the fashion rot,
And to all heresies like these
He answers: "I—guess—not!"

When Chaucer, Wycliff and the rest
Express their meaning thus,
I guess, if not the very best,
It's good enough for us!
Why, shall the idioms of our speech
Be banished and forgot
For this vain trash which moderns teach?
Well, no, sir; I guess not!

There's meaning in that homely phrase
No other words express—
No substitute therefor conveys
Such unobtrusive stress.
True Anglo-Saxon speech, it goes
Directly to the spot,
And he who hears it always knows
The worth of "I—guess—not!"

—Chicago News.

### ANTIQUITY OF THE GLOVE.

**An Emblem of Power and of Purity, of Defiance and Subjection.**

No article of attire has more of interest in its associations and history than gloves; for while the interest attaching to most other garments has been mainly that of utility, to gloves has been attached a varied and widespread symbolism, giving them an exalted place and linking them with many curious observances, regal, ecclesiastical, military and social.

The glove has been the emblem of power and of purity, of defiance and subjection. Lands and personal property were once conveyed by the delivery of a glove; the authority of kings over provinces was attested by presenting a glove; kings invested barons with dominion by bestowing on the favorite one of the kingly gloves; and many ecclesiastical and legal ceremonies could only be performed with white gloves, the emblems of purity.

The antiquity of gloves is very great; they doubtless antedate history, for the earliest literature alludes to them, and they have been known and worn from the earliest ages of which we have any knowledge. Homer, in the "Odyssey," describes Laertes, the farmer king, the father of Ulysses, in his retirement: "While gloves secured his hands to shield them from the thorns." Xenophon jeers at the Persians for wearing gloves as a protection from the cold; not only did they have umbrellas borne over them in summer, not being content with the shade of the trees and rocks, but in the winter it is not sufficient for them to clothe their heads, and their bodies, and their feet, but they have coverings made of hair for their hands and their fingers. In their earlier days the Greeks and the Romans scorned such effeminacy, but at a later day, in the time of Pliny, the uncle of that lively historian is described as traveling with an amanuensis "who wore gloves upon his hands in winter lest the severity of the weather should make him lose any time" in writing.

From time immemorial the glove has had a legal significance in oriental countries in the transfer of property, just as the "God's penny" was formerly used to "bind a bargain" in the west. A disputed passage in the Old Testament—Ruth iv, 7 and 8—reads: "Now this was the manner in former time in Israel, concerning redeeming and concerning changing, for to confirm all things; a man plucked off his shoe, and gave it to his neighbor, and this was a testimony in Israel." It is now commonly agreed by scholars that the word shoe should be rendered glove, for in the Chaldaic paraphrase the word is rendered "the case or covering of the right hand;" and accepting this view, it appears that among the Israelites the passing of a glove was the method of transferring property.

Later the glove, as a pledge or emblem of conveyance, came into use among the Romans, whose ancient law held property to have passed with its literal transfer, or part of it, into the hand of the purchaser; and the glove, doubtless as a matter of convenience, took the place of and symbolized this actual transfer.—Haberdasher.

### The Soda Fountains.

The public have little conception of the amount of soda fountain business transacted in a city of the size of St. Louis. I don't know whether it is the spread of temperance principles or simply a sensible appreciation of a good thing, but the demand increases much more rapidly than does the population. And there is no limit to the number of new flavors that are produced every year, although many hundred still stick to the old time vanilla, pineapple and lemon. The amount of medicine that is dispensed through the agency of the fountain is almost fabulous, and men g[illegible] whole course of tonics and e[illegible] cess when they couldn't be p[illegible] frightened into taking a si[illegible] any other way. Some old to[illegible] ize certain flavors and m[illegible] claim that they make an a[illegible] palatable "pick-me-up."—Globe-Democrat.

### Fruit Dangers and Rem

An excessive amount of [illegible] eaten either in the unripe [illegible] state, produces various dist[illegible] the system, chiefly so becau[illegible] dency to ferment and decom[illegible] the digestive tract, and to pr[illegible] ach and bowel disorders. [illegible] turbances are not too great, [illegible] longed, they need occasion[illegible] anxiety. A dose of castor [illegible] a few drops of laudanum [illegible] added, is usually sufficient [illegible] the irritating "debris," and [illegible] two the natural equilibrium [illegible] If there is much griping ar[illegible] the movements, and these [illegible] numerous to be comfortable[illegible] oil should be followed by c[illegible] tivity—by quiet and repose—[illegible] meat broths, containing ric[illegible] sago; by rice and milk, milk[illegible] Medical Classics.

### The Law Must Be Res[illegible]

They were sitting at the [illegible] last night when the husband [illegible] census clerk was in today, d[illegible] manded the age of each of [illegible] and I was obliged to give hi[illegible] was the law, he said."

"You did, you brute! Lav[illegible] I care for law? John He[illegible] presume to tell that man n[illegible] demanded, indignantly.

"Yes," John Henry re[illegible] matically, "I told him you [illegible] ingly, as the rustling of the [illegible] dove of peace were heard i[illegible] "I suppose the law has to be [illegible]—Cincinnati Commercial Ga[illegible]

### A Gallant Seaman

At a seaport in the south c[illegible] old salt had his leg crushe[illegible] launch of a man-of-war. H[illegible] dergo amputation, and bor[illegible] out speaking a word and [illegible] pipe the while. The surgeo[illegible] to leave when the sailor, [illegible] effort to rise, called him back [illegible] "Beg pardon, major, for [illegible] you out, but you see it's yo[illegible] L'Autorite.


High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity. Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

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"For some time I have been troubled with heart disease. I never found anything to help me until I began using Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I have only used this medicine six months, but it has relieved me from my trouble, and enabled me to resume work."—J. P. Carzanett, Perry, Ill.

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Engines and Mill Machinery
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1 do Oatmeal, Roller and Standard,
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150 Half Chests Tea,
350 Quintals Codfish,
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20 do Pork, Clear Backs
50 Cases C Corn,
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that has ever been sold in this city. The greatest part of this stock was contracted for this
FALL'S TRADE,
and the goods are now coming forward and placed in stock and the whole are offered at such low prices for cash that there can be no doubt but persons who want to buy for cash can save money, as there is no humbug about the business, as it must be wound up as soon as the stock is sold; the store and premises is now to let for a term of five years; apply on the premises.
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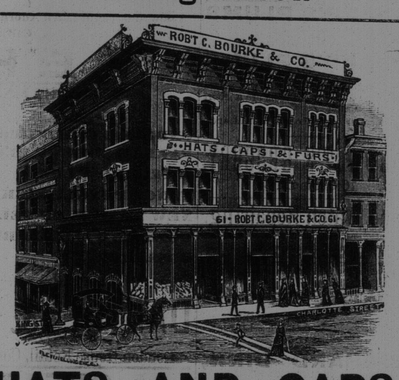


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122. Emery, Dr. A. F., office, Waterloo street.
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314. Jack James, residence, Orange st.
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366. Minehan, James, victualler, 6 and 7 City Market.
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In the matter of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada (in liquidation).

ALL persons and corporations creditors of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada (in liquidation) are hereby requested to present proof of their claims, duly attested, to the liquidators at their office, Bayard building, Prince William street, St. John, N. B., within three months from this date.
Blank forms of "proof" may be had on application to the undersigned.
E. McLEOD,
JAS. G. TAYLOR,
D. McLELLAN,
Liquidators of the Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada.
St. John, N. B., 24th July, 1889.

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