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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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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. FRIDAY, 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.

CANADA'S CREDIT.

The gross public debt of the Dominion of Canada on the 30th June, 1889, the close of the last fiscal year, was $285,778,656 and the assets were $52,203,219, leaving a net indebtedness of $233,575,436. The principal items of indebtedness are $188,713,035 of interest—bearing debt payable in England, $15,743,767 payable in Canada, and $41,260,529 in the Savings Banks. The annual charge, on account of the latter item, will be reduced by $206,300 by the reduction of the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent. Even the latter rate of interest is higher than the government ought to pay on loans payable on demand, for Canada can borrow as much money as she requires at a fraction over 3 per cent. The current price of Canadian 3 per cent. in London is 95¼ which is about equal to a rate of 3 1-7 per cent. As the debt of Canada is not likely to increase hereafter to any considerable extent there is little doubt that the 3 per cents will very shortly rise to par, and that the Canadian bond of that denomination will in time replace other issues. At one time Canada could not borrow money for less than 6 per cent but now the only debt payable in London, on which that interest is being paid by the Dominion is $695,000 of the old New Brunswick debt which will be paid off next year, and $486,666 of the British Columbia debt which falls due in 1894. There are also $538,000 of six per cents payable in Canada which will be paid off in March 1893, so that a saving of $50,000 a year in interest will be effected when these six-per cents are disposed of.

In August 1893 there are $11,064,661 in 4 per cent bonds falling due in Canada which when refunded will effect a saving of $110,000 a year in interest. In July 1895, and May 1896, the last of old New Brunswick 6 per cents payable in Canada will be disposed of. They represent $122,900 and about $3600 interest will be saved when they are refunded. These several bonds, which if refunded at 3 per cent would represent an annual saving of $165,000, are all that can be paid off during the present century. Should interest on savings bank deposits be reduced to three per cent, as is likely to be the case, the total saving in interest and on bonds refunded would amount to about $580,000 a year. This is not a large sum compared with the expenditure of the Dominion, and that it is so small shows that we will be unable to take advantage of our favorable position as borrowers, for the purpose of reducing our interest to any great extent, for a good many years to come.

In the first decade of the next century a great many bonds fall due, about $5,800,000 four per cents. payable in Canada and $1,120,000 five per cents. also payable in Canada. In 1903 $7,300,000 four per cents. and $2,433,333 five per cents. payable in London fall due. After that date Canada's debentures begin to fall due very rapidly, and substantially all of them may be paid off by the year 1910. When this is done the saving in interest will be a very large item, but in the meantime, there seems to be room for the exercise of the ability of a good financier, in getting rid of some of our high interest bearing securities. This might be done in a variety of ways. The Dominion government could purchase its own four and five per cent bonds in open market at current rates and cancel them. Two years hence the charters of the Canadian banks expire and when they are renewed it is probable that Parliament will insist on all the notes issued by the banks being currency guaranteed by the Dominion, as it is now the case with the notes of small denomination. The present circulation of their own notes by the banks of Canada amounts to about $32,000,000 and if this was replaced by the same amount of government currency it is clear that the debt could be in a short time reduced by that amount by the purchase of Canadian government bonds. This, however, in a matter of detail for the finance minister to deal with. The point to be kept in mind is that it is desirable the burden of interest arising from the debt of the Dominion be reduced as much and as speedily as possible.

The time for vetoing the Jesuit Estates Act has now expired, and the measure is beyond the interference of the Dominion government. This being so, it does not seem to be necessary to continue the agitation on the subject which can do no good and may do a great deal of harm.

THE FRENCH IN MANITOBA.

When the province of Manitoba received its constitution it was thought that it would be largely settled by French Canadians, and as the French element in the province was then quite strong, provision was made for separate schools and for the use of the French language. This dual system, it is understood, is now to be abolished. Several members of the government of Manitoba have given utterance to their views on this subject and there can be no doubt that it is their intention to change the present system. Speaking at Clearwater, Man., on Friday last, Hon. Mr. Smart, Commissioner of Public Works in the Greenway Ministry, is reported as follows:—"The anomaly existing as to the separate school system was pointed out, and it was the Government's intention to overhaul the whole educational machine. The double-barrelled system must be abolished. The two superintendents, the two boards and two sets of inspectors must go, and a Minister of Education will be appointed (a present Minister taking the portfolio), who would administer the education department and be responsible to the people. The change would enable ministers to greatly increase the grants towards the support of schools and would benefit tax-payers."

Attorney General Martin, at a meeting at Portage la Prairie last Monday night, was equally explicit on this point. He said he had a disagreeable duty, as Minister, in signing vouchers for printing statutes and public documents in a foreign language. He would cease soon to be a Minister or cease to sign those vouchers. He had also a disagreeable duty in signing vouchers for the payment of $140 to a Catholic School when a similiar Protestant School received about $65. He was opposed to having two kinds of schools, and pointed out to clergy present that religion should be for the family and the church and simply education for the school. On that platform he proposed to stand or fall.

The Winnipeg Sun, which is a supporter of the present government of Manitoba, approves of their proposal to abolish separate schools and the use of the French language, and a correspondent of that paper shows that the proportion of French to English in Manitoba is now very small. In 1871 the French formed about half of the population of Manitaba. In 1881 of 65,954 people in the province, 9,948 were French half breeds. In 1885 out of a population of 108,660 only 11,181 were French, and only 14,651 were Roman Catholics. To maintain an expensive dual system of languages and separate schools for so small a population, is very properly regarded as unnecessary, and there is little doubt that the change contemplated will be made.

THE ELLIS CONTEMPT CASE.

The Globe last evening devoted a column and a quarter of its editorial space to the Ellis contempt case, which is to be disposed of by the Court in the course of a few days. The object of the article in question appears to be to create a public opinion favorable to Mr. Ellis and to represent him as a martyr to principle, and a defender of the liberties of the people. For the purpose of effecting this object Mr. Ellis found it necessary to publish a garbled and inaccurate account of the proceedings, in which every circumstance that might reflect on himself is omitted, and every circumstance calculated to reflect on the Court is strengthened. The story of the Queen's election, as told by Mr. Ellis in the Globe last evening, is not a true story; and in the account of the contempt proceedings the very foundation of them, the suggestion of a corrupt motive on the part of Judge Tuck, is entirely omitted. No one who read the Globe's article last evening would suspect that the attack made by Mr. Ellis on Judge Tuck was anything more than a mild censure, or that it was in fact an accusation of corruption and wrong doing in the judicial office which amounted to a crime. In this, however, as in other matters connected with the affair, Mr. Ellis has displayed a lack of principle which discloses his true character in a light by no means flattering. If Ellis had stood manfully by his words and exhibited that spirit of fearless independence to which he pretends, he might have been entitled to some sympathy, and possibly, a little respect. But by the course he has chosen to adopt, he has forfeited all claims to either. After exhausting every legal device to escape punishment, he now comes whining before the public with a one-sided yarn in which he is represented as a martyr and his accusers as the worst of criminals. Such an article as that of last evening should lead to an increase in the punishment of Mr. Ellis for contempt, but we trust that the court will be merciful to this poor sinner, who after all, should be rather an object of contempt than of hatred.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The New York Sun states that a rumor was current on Wall street on Tuesday that the Messrs Cramp, the famous American shipbuilders, were about to establish a shipbuilding plant in Victoria, B. C. The works of the firm are located on the Delaware River, and they have acquired a national reputation as builders of war vessels and steamships. This rumor is understood to have orginated in San Francisco. Whether true or not there is little doubt that British Columbia offers admirable facilities for the establishment of iron shipbuilding on a large scale.

The Emperor of Germany seems to have been well pleased with his visit to England. At the dinner given to him by the Prince of Wales, on Wednesday he spoke in high praise of the British fleet, which, he said, was the finest in the world. Germany, he said, had an army equal to her wants, and if England had a fleet equal to her wants, Europe would regard them as the most important factor in the preservation of peace. Prince Henry also spoke in terms of praise of the British fleet. Emperor William reviewed 26,000 troops at Aldershot the same day. After the review his majesty was entertained at luncheon. In replying to a toast to his health, proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the forces, the Emperor expressed gratification at the fine appearance of the British army. He said he would always make it his duty to maintain the traditions of good fellowship existing between England and Germany; and he was confident they would long continue to exist.

The committee of the New York Board of Trade, which has been making inquiries in regard to the trade of the United States with Central and South America has not much that is agreeable to James G. Blaine to report. They find that the Argentine Republic imports over one hundred million dollars worth per year, said the committee's report, and of this the United States send 7¾ per cent. Of the $105,000,000 worth imported by Brazil the United States sends 8 per cent. The imports of South and Central America were over $450,000,000 and the United States sends 11 per cent., or $50,000,000. The committee think that the United States should claim at least 0 per cent. of this trade, but there does not seem to be much prospect of their obtaining it.

The St. Croix Courier is very much scoured against St. John which it accuses of meanness and selfishness. It last week attacked this city because the Maine newspaper men had to find sleeping accommodation on board the International steamship and now accuses St. John of adopting every possible means to prevent the recognition of St. Andrews as a winter port. If St. John is such a bad place why does the editor of the Courier come down so often?

AT PORTSMOUTH.

The Naval Review Over—Departure of the Men-of-War—An Impressive Scene.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 6.—The great chain cables were rising with a hoarse clank, clank through the hawse holes; the anchors were being hove short; heavy streams were making round auricles of water spray, as the hose was turned on the muddy chains; long lines of blue jackets were running along the decks, bending under the weight of ropes, which were pulling heavy steam pinnaces from the water up to the high davits; fifes and drums on every deck were furnishing the inspiring combination of squeak and bang, which takes the place of the "heave-ho" on her Majesty's ships; sentries were pacing the bridges; crowds of barefooted men in blue were washing the decks: steam was escaping from the deck pipes and side vents, and all up and down the fleet strings of brilliant colored signals were flying to the mastheads to fall with a despairing droop a few minutes afterwards, like so many shot phesants. It made the prettiest of pictures in the dark of morning this bright coloured deaf and dumb language of the deep, and to make vivid the fleet of the seas, all the while lightly sleeping. The lightly sleeping August sun rose out of a dark grey ocean that was 95,000,000 of miles in extent, for the sun had slept in it. It lifted above the dark brim on the edge that rested for a moment like a blazing incandescent ruby on the waves. Its lurid light grew wider and fuller, and rounder, until it seemed a meteor of molten gold that was just dropping into the hot and hissing waters, and then a full round shimmering solid ball of liquid ruddy fire, it lifted itself clear from its tossing couch and laid athwart the waste, a wide and shining pathway carpted with royalty's tapestry of red.

"C" and "D" are weighing anchor, answered a courteous petty officer on the Howe to your correspondent. They were weighing anchor, There was no doubt of it. Two squadrons at least were about to move, and the spectacle was awaited with interest. Battle ships at anchor are all very well, but they have the inert and unsatisfactory impressiviness of a stuffed bull dog. After all, it is the bull dog in motion, with his hair bristling, his teeth showing, his mouth opening like a portfolio that makes his reputation as a beauty, and bull dogs had begun to move. The Raccoon at five minutes to five began to forge ahead. The fleet line for the first time was broken. The cruiser moved majestically out of its place into the middle lane, and went steaming grandly away between the fleet. The Inconstant followed with increasing rapidity her three masts perpendicular against the sky. Then, with a rush and roar, came the big floating battery, the Prince Albert, and the coast-defence ships Hotspur, Gordon, and Hecate. They had an effect that was nothing more or less than weird, these great masses of metal tearing so actively through water. It was weight irresistible and power beyond opposition. The feeling they created was the sense one sometimes has in trying to sympathize with the panting locomotive, only it was the sense intensified to an indefinite degree. Grandest of all by accident of circumstances was the outcoming of the Cyclops. She came directly down the sun's path with all its blazing squarely behind her. She seemed to tower on high, a strange living and breathing Frankenstein of the seas, as she shot through gold filmed waves, the wall all on fire through all her lines with the sun glare on davits, rails, boats, ventilators, air tubes, smoke stacks, smoke clouds as she came. But on passing, the light left her, and grown grey and sober she churned her way rapidly to the westward as if weary of inactivity.

Now the torpedo boats began to come out of the harbor at full speed. They darted down in north line in squadrons of six and seven, like shoals of fastest flying black porpoises, half in and half out of the water. They cut instead of mounting the waves. They were very fish-like, flying so fast and so low in the water. They thrust their noses into the billows as if they loved them and received spray that dashed in clouds about their bows just as gladly as if spray was their natural nutriment, and they had not had their breakfast. The second group of them passed, and were quickly out of sight. There was a great hole in the fleet line where "C" and "D" squadrons had been. "A" and B" were to go next, but not for some hours, and so your correspondent shaped his course for Ryde, purchased one of the gilded waiters at the Royal Pier hotel, and sat down to breakfast. In the forenoon "A" and "B" went out one by one to the eastward.

The German Emperor, though expected at the Cowes regatta, was too much interested in the navy to leave it long for yachts, and the Victoria and Albert took him and the Prince of Wales outward with the fleet. The two big squadrons went out in single column. The line ships were too far apart in this form to be very impressive as groups, but after rounding Bembridge point, the head ships slowed down, the after ones caught up and the procession went down the Isle of Wight coast. It was a grand sea picture that nobody living along the shore permitted himself to miss. St. Cathrine's Point is a high bluff that rises hundreds of feet in precipitons shelves from the shore. From the summit the ocean was a flat stretch of wide waters, whose distances were indefinite and interminable. Five miles out in the blue the Immortalite was steaming into the Channel, a snow white, symmetrical, rapidly disappearing spot on the blue. Three miles behind her came the grand procession, far enough away from the observer to gain for the first time during the week the quality of compactness. It sailed along in two long columns. "B" squadron was headed on the shore side by the Northumberland, Vice-Admiral Beals' flagship, with the Rattlesnake torpedo catcher on her starboard beam. Behind came the Monarch, Hero, Mersey, Arethusa, Irish Conqueror, and Grasshopper. Abreast of these was the other line, sailing evenly with them, headed by the Anson, Rear Admiral Irvin's flagship, and the Curlew torpedo catcher on her port beam. Behind were the Iron Duke, Devastation, Collingwood, Calypso, Camperdown, Magicienne, Grasshopper, and Nymphe. There was a wide stretch of sea and then came a squadron following the same track. The Hercules, Rear Admiral Lyon's flagship, headed the shore line, followed by the Neptune, Ajax, Invincible, Balkan, Prince, Northampton, Undaunted, Galatea, Thames, Mercury, Melpomene, Serpent, and Sandfly. Abreast of them were the Rodney, Admiral Tracey's flagship, the Howe, Rupert, Warspike, Shannon, Narcissus, Media, Marathon, Mohawk and Spider, and over the glittering, diamonded stretch of deep calm ocean these massive ships, transformed by distance into pretty tiny toys, passed slowly to be lost to sight where blue meets blue.

The "B" squadron, otherwise the Achill fleet, goes to Black Sod Bay, in Ireland, thence to England with the unreal ferocity of imaginary war. The "A" fleet, the chief defending squadron goes to Milford Haven. "C" squadron, defending, goes to Lamlash Bay, and "D," also defending, to Plymouth. "F" and "G" will protect the vicinities of Hull and Leith.

Town Tattle.

We are instructed to pray for deliverance from sudden death. Yet what avails a lingering one? How much happier is the caged bird to which egress is opened without warning than the one that beats its breast for years unavailingly against prison bars.

* * *

And why should we mourn, as we are apt to do, for those who die young? They go from sunshine to sunshine; at least such is their belief; while they who grow older grow weary in the shadow, and too often lose hope of anything but nothingness beyond.

* * *

Where the dead lie there is peace and the grass grows green and the birds sing all day long. Where the living walk the dust flies in the streets and there is strife, and heart burnings from day to day continually.

* * *

"Do you think there is any one here who would help a poor cripple into a hack?"

The Monticello had just arrived at her wharf, and THE GAZETTE representative looked inquiringly at his interlocutor, one of whose legs had been amputated close to the hip. There was sunshine in his eye and sunshine in his every feature, so THE GAZETTE man answered "I guess you need no help from us." (He put the us in capitals). Then the man with one leg said, "Sir, I observe that you appreciate the situation. I respect you. Hereafter we are friends forever." Then he pirouetted up and down the wharf, and finally dove into his hack in a manner that astonished a hundred observers.

Happy man, with one leg! If I had a dozen I might not be half so happy.

* * *

A religious newspaper says to its readers, "When you go to church, consider the sermon, no matter who may be the preacher, as a message to you from God, not as an effort of man." Heaven knows that I am naturally religious, but such talk, when we realize that preachers are men like ourselves, is enough to make a man kick himself. In all civilized countries we have one preacher for every thousand souls, and we know that quite one thousandth of those who go astray are of the self-called elect. God save us from self-righteousness.

* * *

Another religious newspaper condemns the Shakers, saying, "There is little in their system with which orthodox Christians can agree." But the same paper acknowledges that "For sixty years they have used no wine or liquor as a beverage; they are abstinent from habit, and not as the result of any pledge. They attach great importance to honesty, industry, economy and manual labor as virtues of a high order. When a man becomes a member of their organization he must pay his debts as well as confess his sins. When their members desire to go back to the world they are at liberty to do so; their only punishment is the divine retribution which follows marrying, or any other declension from the "harvest life." For one, my heart goes out to the Shakers, "with whom no orthodox christian can agree," and through the great spaces which between them and me intervene I stretch my hand.

The Great Stallion Race.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—The nominations for the $10,000 stallion race, to be trotted at Beacon park, September 18th, are eleven in number, as follows: Colonel H. S, Russel, Milton, Mass., names r. s. Mountmorris, record 2.19 1-2; C. H. Nelson, Waterville, Me., b. s. Nelson, 2. 16 1-2; Wm. H. Hill. Worcester, r. s.; Ready Boy, 2. 29 1-4; John H. May, Boston, b. s., Pilot Knox, 2. 19 3-4, James O. Gray, Boston, b. s., Gold Ring, 2. 13; Knap McCarthy, Boston, b. s., Rajah, 2.29 1-4; Frank Noble, Grand Rapins, Mich., g. s., Alcyone, 2.27; R. Cadugan, Bayonne, N. J., blk. s., Bayonne Prince, 2.29 1-4; J. I. Case, Racine, Wis., br. s., Brown, with 4 year old record of 2.18 3-4; John Cary, Jackson, Mich., ch. s., Gunmont, 2.18 3-4; S. P. Salter, Ducker Station, Ga., b. s., Granby, 2.19 1-2.

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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,

PREPARED BY

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July 5th, 1889.

STRATON & HAZEN,

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A large variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, in all the leading departments.

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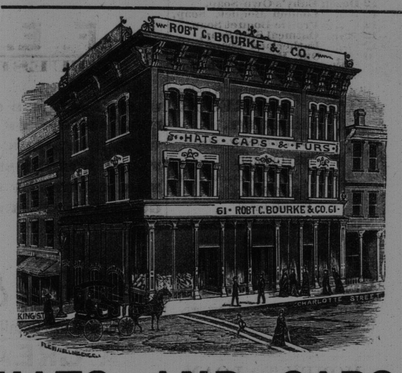

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362. Acadia Pottery Co., Cronchville.
363. Barker, E. V. & Co., Druggists, Church street.
168. Cornwall, Ira, residence, Queen Sqr.
122. Emery, Dr. A. F., office, Waterloo street.
126. Green, Louis, residence King st.
314. Jack James, residence, Orange 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. Ruel, G. G., Barrister &c., Prince Wm. street.
364. Sheffield, Dr. M., office, Princess st.
67. Simon, Dr. J. A., office, 39 Haymarket square.

A. W. McMACKIN,
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177 King street.

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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