MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Wednesday we will commence the publication of

A SHORT HISTORY

of the first settlement of Sunbury County.

This history was written, from original documents, by James Hannay, author of The History of Acadia.

The paper is too lengthy for publication in a single issue of THE GAZETTE and will run through four issues.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW.

Everybody who is interested in the early history of New Brunswick should read this paper, as it is by far the most exhaustive that has ever been written on the history of this most important epoch of New Brunswick.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1889.

YANKEE BLUSTER.

The joint resolution, passed in the Senate of the United States yesterday, in regard to the Panama canal, is a fine sample of Yankee cheek. It says that the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European government, with the construction or control of any ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connexion or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States, and a menace to their welfare. It would be interesting to learn what the "just rights" of the United States in Central America amount to, and how the construction of a canal across the Isthmus, by any European nation, would be a menace to the welfare of the great republic. The independent Central American States have never acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States and the states of South America, as well as Mexico, have utterly repudiated any control on their part. The famous Congress of the American nations, of which some people in St. John thought so much was one of Mr. Blaine's devices for the purpose of bringing these nations under the wing of the American Eagle, but it may safely be predicted that, if this Congress is ever held, it will have no such result, for the independent States of America do not fancy the Yankees overmuch, and are quite content with their present business relations which are mainly with England. The absurdity of such a resolution as that passed in the Senate lies on the fact, that the United States possess no force capable of enforcing their authority on the Isthmus or anywhere else outside of their own territory. They have practically no army and no navy. One of the big modern French ironclads could destroy the entire navy of the United States, and if the latter were so ill advised as to send their rotten ships to Panama to interfere with any French operations there, the only result would be to cause the unfortunate sailors and marines who manned them to become food for the sharks of the Gulf of Mexico.

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH MAINE?

The Anti-Canadian press, of which the St. John Globe is a type, seek to convey the impression that all Canada needs is reciprocal free trade with the United States, and that the present government of Canada alone stands in the way of such an arrangement. We showed the other day that the population of the three maritime provinces had actually increased three times as much in thirty years as that of the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and seven times as fast relatively, and we asked the advocates of Unrestricted Reciprocity or Commercial Union why it was that this was the case, if Commercial Union and Unrestricted reciprocity are all we needed to make us prosperous. We have not received any reply to this pertinent inquiry, because none can be made. In the year 1860-61 the population of Nova Scotia was almost identical with that of New Hampshire and Vermont, while that of New Brunswick was far below theirs. But in the twenty years from that period, until 1880-81, Nova Scotia has gone far in advance of both these States, while New Brunswick, which was far behind New Hampshire and Vermont in 1860-61, was then almost up to them. The following table shows the progress of the two States, and two Provinces in twenty years, at a glance:

	Population 1860-61	Population 1880-81	Increase in 20 years.
New Hampshire.	326,071	346,991	20,923
Vermont.	315,098	332,286	17,188
New Brunswick.	252,047	321,233	69,186
Nova Scotia.	330,857	440,572	109,715

These figures do not seem to require any explanation. The actual increase of New Brunswick in twenty years was almost twice as great as that of both New Hampshire and Vermont, while the actual increase of Nova Scotia was nearly three times as great as that of these two States combined.

A still more instructive parallel is furnished by a comparison of the growth of the State of Maine with that of the two Maritime Provinces already named. In 1860-61 the population of Maine was 35,000 more than that of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia combined; in 1880-81 the population of the two Provinces was 113,000 greater than that of Maine. The following comparative table tells the tale.

	Population in 1860-61	Population in 1880-81	Increase in 20 years
Maine	628,279	648,936	20,657
New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	583,104	761,805	178,701

Thus the actual increase of the two Provinces in twenty years was almost eight times as great as that of Maine, while the relative increase was ten times as great, being 3 per cent in the case of Maine and more than thirty per cent. for the two Provinces.

What was the matter with Maine, that with Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity with the whole of the United States, it increased its population so slowly as compared with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which, according to the Globe, are suffering for the want of reciprocity? Perhaps some union Wiman will rise and explain.

The Globe, in an article which appeared in its issue of last evening, endeavors to make out a good case for the State of Maine by referring to the fact that its State debt is but $3,935,400, while its people have $41,000,000, in the Savings' Banks of that State. But the Globe, which thinks so much of Maine that it recommends the St. John Board of Trade to appoint a committee to examine into its affairs, forgets to tell its readers that the public indebtedness of Maine including the State, County and Municipal debts is $22,675,450, which is certainly four times as much as the Provincial, County and Municipal indebtedness of this Province. All the cities of Maine are loaded down with enormous debts, Portland owes $3,781,873, Bangor almost as much and other cities in proportion. As to the deposits in the Saving's Banks every one knows that there is no comparrison to be made between those of Maine and Canada. Our Savings' Banks are Government affairs, paying a low rate of interest and limiting the sum which a depositor can put into them to $1,000. The Maine Banks pay a high rate of interest and there is no limit to the amount that a depositor can place in them. Neither is there any security for the depositors. The deposits in the Savings Banks of the United States, therefore, do not represent the savings of the wage earning classes, but the bulk of them belong to wealthy men, who find these banks convenient places in which to keep their money. There is no relation whatever between the amount of the Savings Banks deposits and the wealth of a State, as the Globe in its ignorance seems to suppose, for about half the States of the Union have no Savings Banks whatever, and yet perhaps there is not one of these states that is not more prosperous than Maine.

Meanwhile we have the significant fact that the population of Maine is at a stand still, and that in twenty years only 20,000 have been added to their numbers while we in New Brunswick have added 70,000 to ours. It is an unprogressive state; the population of Bangor and several of its other cities is declining, in spite of all the supposed advantages of Commercial Union and Unrestricted Reciprocity. What reason can the advocates of these "fads" give for this state of affairs?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Ottawa liar had a busy day on Sunday. He telegraphed to the Boston Herald that the debt of the Dominion increased $84,052,000 or 42 per cent. since 1887, that another appeal to England would have to be made for a loan, that the trade of Canada was declining and had fallen off $31,000,000 since 1883, and that there had been only one year in which there was a favorable balance of trade for the Dominion. All this, according to the Ottawa liar, "is every day tending to strengthen the feeling throughout the country for a closer alliance with the United States." The same mendacious individual telegraphed to the New York World that Sir John is greatly alarmed at the growth of annexationist sentiment, and that an early dissolution of Parliament is imminent. These are but a few samples of the numerous falsehoods telegraphed in a single day to the United States press in regard to Canadian affairs. In fact the Ottawa liar is almost as great an adept at the business of discrediting Canada as is the editor of the Globe.

The disgust of the editor of the Globe at learning that Mr. Gladstone, the great leader of the English Liberals, is in favor of Imperial Federation can be better imagined than described. Will the Globe now repudiate the Grand Old Man, who has shown, by his letter to the Secretary of the Toronto Branch of the Imperial Federation League, that he is a loyal citizen of the Empire and that he desires a closer union of the different countries and peoples paying allegiance to Her Majesty? Thus:

"Friend after friend departs;
Who has not lost a friend."

Let the editor of the Globe now sit in sackcloth and ashes; or betake himself to the country of his choice, the United States, for even the English Radicals are turning against the doctrines he has been advocating all his life.

Last year 1,352 cars arrived at Portland, Me., under consular seal from Canada, and 934 cars were sealed at Portland for Canada, so that the Canadian trade of Portland amounted to 2,286 car loads, or 22,860 tons of freight, allowing ten tons to a car load. All this trade ought to come to this port when the short line is in running order, and will certainly come here, if our merchants are sufficiently alert to take advantage of the opportunities which the new railway will give them. Portland will no longer be built up by Canadian trade, as it has been in times past, and will sink to its proper position as a fourth rate town.

The Berlin Post accused Sir Robert Morier of forging the letter from Bazaine, in which he was exonerated from the charges made against him. This, together with the insolent tone of Count Bismarck's letters to Morier, proved to be more than British blood could stand, and anti-German feeling in England began to run high. As the United Kingdom is a constitutionally governed country, and not a veiled despotism, like Germany, it was certain that this anti-German feeling would speedily make itself felt in parliament and in the policy of the empire. So Count Herbert Bismarck has been compelled to eat the leek. A day or two ago, he stated to the German Ambassador to England, that, by order of the Emperor, he would exonerate Morier from any charges connected with the Bazaine incident, and now the Berlin Post, has withdrawn its charges of forgery. Morier has fairly beaten the German bully, who aspires to fill his father's shoes, but the British people will be slow to forget the incident.

Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett are old stagers.

THE YEAR BEGUN.

WASHINGTON'S SEASON IS NOW FAIRLY UNDER WAY.

Society at the Capital Is a Wonderfully Complex Affair, and Walter Wellman Here Gives a Very Interesting Letter Upon the Subject.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The "season" has now fairly begun. Washington society has eagerly started on the merry round, for which the New Year's levee at the executive mansion was the signal, and which will abate only with the coming of Lent. What is Washington society? It is one of the most interesting things in the world. It is complex, shifting, transitory as to individuals, not thoroughly settled in its traditions, and rolled altogether by forces, two in number, which are not by any means the highest types of personal or social power. These forces are politics and money getting. There is no other society in America so completely dominated by two such elements. Elsewhere family, long residence, professional or literary ability count for much. Here they count for little. A peculiarity of Washington society is that its leaders are crowned or dethroned at the ballot boxes. The change of a few thousand votes in a single state sweeps the major half of this society away, scatters it to the four winds of the earth, and sets in its place a new coterie. Political fortune has in times past brought to the very forefront of this society individuals of uncouth person and rude manners. There have been presidents who spat tobacco juice on the carpets in the White House, and Mrs. Zach. Taylor used to smoke a corncob pipe in the East room. Illiterate, coarse men, from control of ignorant votes in a corrupt ward, through power in a congressional district or a state, and upward through all the stages of political ascent, have risen to the honor of leadership in capital society. In its greater and controlling part this is a society of politicians. A price which the people have had to pay for popular government is the shame of seeing men make beasts of themselves in high places. In the lottery of politics many unworthy men have drawn great prizes. In days gone by these men brought ridicule upon the country. Travelers from foreign lands saw here to their amazement society leaders who smelled of tobacco and whisky, who wore unpolished boots at state receptions, who spilled wine and punch on the carpets of their hosts, who knew not the proprieties of dress or the refinements of speech. For decades society at this capital was the laughing stock of nations.

* * *

The system has not been changed, but the people have changed. Coarseness and uncouthness have had their day and disappeared. Politics still is the chief creative factor in Washington society, but its product is refined and uplifted. American eloquence and statesmanship may not have advanced a single step since the days of Webster, Clay and Jackson, but the national society has made wonderful strides toward decency and gentility. Washington society is typical of the growth of the nation. Wealth has become a factor in politics greater than our forefathers dreamed of its being. Wealth brings to the descendants of its getter, if not to him, opportunities for education, social intercourse, cultivation in the best refinements of the times. The tendency of a community is always toward its highest types. The best, and not the worst, is imitated. One vice after another is excommunicated; the coarse and vicious men are left by the wayside. The nation has made that wonderful advance from the days of Jackson and Taylor which leads it now to look to the manners of the men it honors. Probably an Andrew Jackson would not now be elected president of the United States, nor would a Webster with a Webster's vices, notwithstanding a Webster's genius, be now called to the premiership by any president.

* * *

While the substance of this Washington society has vastly changed for the better, its form remains the same. It is, to begin with, distinctively an official society. It is born of the elective franchise. Its center is in the president and its radiations are largely through the the avenues of his favor or of the favor of the same people who made him. As it is now an official society, so was it under Washington, Adams, Jackson and Harrison the first. But a new element has been added—wealth. Years ago there was no unofficial society. Now the unofficial society of the capital city, composed of men of wealth and leisure, is important and influential. The number of rich residents attracted here by social opportunities and other delights of the city is rapidly growing. Income is almost an offset for political station, and capital society is now seen in two divisions, as follows:

OFFICIAL SOCIETY.	UNOFFICIAL SOCIETY.
The President.	A Five Millionaire.
The Chief Justice	A Two Millionaire.
The Vice President.	A Millionaire.
Cabinet Minister.	Very Rich Man.
Sp'k'r.	Ri'h Man
General of the army. Admiral of the navy.	A lavish entertainer. Rich and "ex"-something.
Senators.	Rich and has influence.
Associate justices.	Rich and famous.
Representatives.	Rich.

These orders of social precedence might be extended indefinitely. In the official order should be added the judges of the court of claims, judges of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, officers of the army, navy and marine corps according to their rank; the commissioner of agriculture, the civil service commissioners, the interstate commerce commissioners, assistant secretaries of departments, assistant postmasters general, solicitor general, assistant attorney general, heads of bureaus, officers of the senate and house, chiefs of division, clerks in the departments, janitors, charwomen.

To the unofficial list should be added all sorts of people, with the amount of their money possessions and willingness to part therewith in entertaining always in view as factors of the classification. Occasionally, too, literary or professional celebrity, or family connections, in part outweigh mere money, or assist a little money to go a long ways.

But let no one suppose that this society is rigid, exclusive, cold, altogether formal, perhaps heartless. You can't make human nature worse by cleansing and perfuming it any more than you can a handkerchief. Nobody that has seen so much as a glimpse of the Washington society of the present and who has heard ever so little of the Washington society of forty years ago would want to go back to the old thing, no matter how pleasing to his ear may be the trite phrases about republican simplicity and homespun honesty. The modern society is as much an improvement on the old as the typical American home of today, with its piano, books, dabbling in art and literature on the part of its occupants, is an improvement on the backwoods home of our honest but rough grandfathers. These official and unofficial sets blend admirably. Occasionally some poor but bright persons got in and enjoy themselves. Young men and women from all over the land, friends and relatives of senators, congressmen, judges, office holders, come here by hundreds and are "introduced." They like it. Naturally timid and full of strange ideas about the grandeur of Washington society, they expect to find all formality and no heart. They are pleasantly disappointed. What they do find is that no forms or manners were ever invented that could crush out human nature. Notwithstanding the manner in which these women were brought together, through the power of their husbands or fathers to get votes or win dollars, they are women of sincerity, lovableness, intrigue or envy, just as they would be in any other walk of life. Here goes the wife of a justice of one of the great courts, who, report says, is addicted to the consumption of liquors to excess. In plain English, she is said to get drunk, and that it has been often necessary for her coachman to carry her from the sidewalk to her room. Of another woman, high in social circles through her husband's official station, it is said she once connived with an attache of one of the foreign legations to ruin the reputation, though they were unable to degrade the character, of a young lady of whom this woman was envious. Water will find its level even in this artificially constructed social pool, and these women, though not thrown completely out of the current, are shunned and eddied as much as possible.

And there is Mrs. Whitney, the now famous wife of the secretary of the navy. Here is where dollars have helped again. Though the navy portfolio is fourth in the list of cabinet positions, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney have made it first in social importance. But they have not been able to do this through wealth alone. They have had advantages which few in high station in this city possess. They have had social education, something which is, in this country, incidental to all other forms of education, to all other activities. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney entertain lavishly; they keep four houses and an army of servants. A common estimate of Mrs. Whitney, and the effect thereon of acquaintance with her, may be clearly shown in the words of Mrs. Senator Bowen, a charming woman from Colorado.

"I had stood in a little dread of Mrs. Whitney," said Mrs. Bowen; "I had heard of her as the social queen, the woman of vast wealth, intimate with the Vanderbilts and Astors. I had thought her formal, cold, critical, and when I gave a tea one day at the Riggs house, to which she was expected, I fairly dreaded the moment in which she should make her appearance. I was nervous lest she should be too lofty, or there should be something to be criticised. But when Mrs. Whitney came I found she was more than a society leader—she was a woman. She has a heart. In a few minutes we were good friends. She became the life of our tea, with her bright face, kindly manners, ready wit. We were all drawn to her, and we could see why she had had such a brilliant career in Washington. People love her. She has tact and heart."

Washington society is full of such examples of human lovableness shining through all the maze of formality and putting true luster on the glitter of wealth and position.

* * *

Washington society is not so bad after all. In it you must, willy nilly, meet politicians elected from the ward whisky shop by the votes of their indulgent fellow citizens, and their wives, whose hands still bear the redness of the washboard; but the politician wears a dress coat inoffensively and leaves his chewing tobacco at home, while his wife restrains herself and trusts much to her dressmaker. This is in the system and cannot be gotten out without a revolution more violent than that of '76. The worst tendency of capital society is its sympathy with wealth. Comparatively poor men and women who can afford no more than dress suits, evening costumes and an occasional hansom are able to get in only the edges of this society. To get altogether in, to entertain as well as to be entertained, requires more money than a congressman has whose only income is derived from his salary. No cabinet minister can live and entertain on his salary alone. The chief justice almost spends his salary in house rent. Secretary Whitney's salary would not pay his servants' wages. There is any number of men in Washington who would like a taste of society, and who, with their wives and daughters, are capable of shining therein, but who are excluded by lack of means. With millions seeking cabinet places, there is mighty small show for the statesman who has to live on $100 a week. There are plenty of men in this country rich enough in brains and character to make good cabinet officers, but too poor in purse to think of taking such a post. In the cabinet making now common one often hears the remark: "A good man, if he only had money."

Unfortunately, the two avenues to social prominence in this country are getting in the hands of one set of persons. Politics and wealth, vote winning and money getting, are running too much hand in hand. There are few poor men in the senate. The number of rich men in the house is steadily increasing. Capital society has excommunicated the idolatry of the whisky bottle and put in its place the worship of the golden calf. The calf is more wholesome and respectable than the juice of the corn, but the day is coming when capital society, still glad to honor the man of position and the man of money, will be also glad to honor the man of ideas.

WALTER WELLMAN.

NOVELTIES IN JEWELS.

A tiny swinging cupid is an attractive watch charm.

Frosted gold almond nuts are being worn as cuff buttons.

Finger rings of blue enamel, set with pearls, show to advantage.

Silver tablets are being used on auspicious occasions as menu cards.

English silverware, fluted in old fashioned shapes, is becoming stylish.

Extremely odd as a queen chain pendant is a cunning little gold cake basket.

Another novelty in jewelry is a green gold mushroom mounted as a scarfpin.

Coral necklaces are seen with allegorical figures suspended by small gold wires.

In pendants is seen a broad oval band of gold, on which is perched a pretty parrot.

Two coils of rope skillfully twisted, with a diamond center, go to make up a new lace pin.

Two neatly gloved hands, with braidings of rubies, are ingeniously constructed link buttons.

The latest caprice in hair adornments is a correctly defined interrogation mark with a tortoise shell head.

A miniature bunch of grapes, admirably counterfeited in colored pearls, is quite a unique scarf pin head.

A bracelet composed of six strands has a deep fringe of gold thread strung with pearls, suspended from its center.

A black enameled circle, in the center of which is a small bunch of white daisies, is a late addition to mourning brooches.—Jewelers' Review.

STRANGE STORIES.

A Michigan man who had lost his wife kept his store closed till after the funeral and then docked his clerks for lost time.

A well known lawyer of San Diego, Cal., while in a barber's chair, turned suddenly to speak to a friend and a piece of his nose was sliced off.

A carpenter while demolishing a house at Black Point, N. Y., knocked down a wasp's nest. The nest fell on his neck and several of the wasps, which were benumbed with cold, went down his back. The heat of his body soon warmed the insects into life again. The remarks of the carpenter will not be given.

A novel wedding occurred on the boundary line between Virginia and West Virginia, near Doe Hill, the other day. The parties to be married belonged in West Virginia, and the minister, not having a license to marry in that state, stood on the "borders of his land," while the contracting parties stood in West Virginia and were made man and wife in the presence of many witnesses.

BURDETTE'S PHILOSOPHY.

PIRATES, WHEREVER THEY ARE.

Pepsin, who is a poor sailor, is dismayed to see signs of rough weather in the combing waves. "Oh, shoot the white caps!" he exclaims. "That's just what Governor Foraker says," said his uncle. "Why, has he been to sea?" "No," replied his uncle, "he hasn't been to see, but he's heard tell of 'em."

THE UP YOUR DOG.

Every two or three days people read of a daring robbery, and the account closes with the statement that "bloodhounds will be used to trail the robbers." And it may be confidently asserted that a bloodhound hasn't caught a robber during the past 800,000 years. Bloodhounds have caught runaway slaves, escaping prisoners, unarmed, half starved, weak and naked, but when it comes to trailing a train robber, bristling with "Winchesters" and "Navy sixes," the bloodhound develops an intelligent sagacity that is fairly human.

SLOWER THAN CHRISTMAS.

Yes, my son, yes, Philadelphia is a slow old town—a slow, pokey, checker board Quaker town. It is, as you say, an overgrown country village. One of the villagers has just given $1,500,000 for the establishment of a free school of mechanical trades, wherein the instruction, boarding and lodging are to be free. The villager has done all this very quietly, while New York is loudly declaring what a monument she would build to the memory of Grant if somebody else would furnish the money. Oh, yes! Philadelphia is a slow town. There is no life in it. Once in a while a villager like Isaiah Williamson gets off a joke of the industrial school pattern that makes the angels laugh. But your jokes about Philadelphia, my son, make other people laugh. Yes, indeed. Got one ready now? Well, fire it off, and we'll listen to the crackling of the thorns. How cheerful they sound. Pity they don't last longer.—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

To Raise the Wind.

Wife (to husband)—John, what are you going to give your uncle for a Christmas present?

Husband—My watch.—The Epoch.

A gray beard on a man under 50 makes him look older than he is. The best dye to color brown or black is Buckingham's dye for the whiskers.

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"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for bronchitis and

Lung Diseases,

for which I believe it to be the greatest medicine in the world."—James Miller, Caraway, N. C.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this medicine."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.

"Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of a severe cold which had settled on my lungs. My wife says the Pectoral helps her more than any other medicine she ever used."—Enos Clark, Mt. Liberty, Kansas.

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