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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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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.

Important Announcement.

The Publisher of the GAZETTE has great pleasure in announcing a new and interesting story for next week, by that popular author of fiction,

RIDER HAGGARD.

The story is entitled MAIWA'S REVENGE. The scene is laid in South Africa, and while the story is not long, each chapter is more interesting than its predecessor.

Watch for the opening chapters on Wednesday next.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1889

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW RECIPROCITY TREATY?

The advent of a new government to power in Washington will probably be followed by the reopening of negotiations in regard to the fisheries question. This is a matter which it is evident to every one ought to be settled in some way if the friendly relations between the two countries are to be preserved. We have no quarrel with the people of the United States; we are quite willing to live on terms of friendship with them; but we are not willing to be robbed by them of what belongs to us; and we have no desire for a political connexion with them. The treaty, which the Senate of the United States rejected a few months ago, would have solved the fishery question in a manner satisfactory to both countries, and its rejection was a wanton and wicked act, for it was not dealt with on its merits but was thrown out because the Republicans desired to make political capital out of their unfriendly attitude to Canada and Great Britain. They would not permit the Democrats to have the credit of settling a question so important, and which so long had been a source of difficulty.

The fishery treaty of 1888 is dead and cannot be revived. Neither Great Britain nor Canada will consent to enter into negotiations again with the United States on the basis of a treaty already rejected by their senate. But, it is quite possible that a proposal may come from Washington to re-open the whole question on the lines of the reciprocity treaty of 1854. That treaty, which reciprocally admitted natural products, and certain other articles into Canada and the United States free of duty, and gave the people of the latter country certain fishing privileges in our waters, was satisfactory to our people. It greatly increased the trade between Canada and the United States, and it was mutually profitable to both countries. This treaty was abrogated by the United States, much against the will of the people of Canada. There has never been a time since then, that the government and people of Canada would not have been willing to renew it. If the new government of the United States, which will come into power next week, desires to negotiate with Canada for a settlement of existing differences on the basis of the treaty of 1854, we will be ready to meet them and no doubt, a mutually satisfactory arrangement may be made. Mr. Harrison will have a Republican House of Representatives as well as a Republican Senate and probably any treaty negotiated by his government would be assented to by the latter body. The present therefore seems an opportune time for a new departure in our relations with our neighbors, which it is to be hoped they will be prompt to embrace. The initiative rests with them, and we can only express our belief that in any reasonable attempt to settle existing differences in an amicable manner Canada will meet them half way.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME.

The Americans by the force of vigorous lying, which has become a national characteristic, have succeeded in "booming" certain portions of their country, so that outsiders have been induced to believe they resembled nothing so much as the garden of Eden. Florida, Southern California and Dakota have all, in their turn, became the objects of unstinted praise and thousands have been induced to emigrate to them, generally to their final and great disappointment. We observe in the Halifax Herald a letter which well expresses the views of those who have found the United States very different from what they had been led to believe they were. The writer says he left Sydney, C. B. in 1873 and has been living in Dakota for the past ten years on a ranch twenty miles from Deadwood. This is a part of what he states about Dakota:

The soil in this country is very rich, and with a favorite climate would be a Paradise, but with hail storms and drought the farmer has a very poor chance. I speak for myself. I lost four crops in eight years, and when we do get a crop we earn it watching the clouds for hail. Last year I just escaped by a quarter of a mile. My next neighbor had a very fine crop of wheat and oats and lost three-quarters of it by hail. There are very few farms but what are mortgaged at an interest of 15 per cent per annum, and with such failures there is no chance of redeeming them. Fruit trees are a failure. High winds and hail are fatal to them. About every other year we get some wild fruit, in the sheltered places. If it was not for the mines where the farmer can go and earn a few dollars in the winter time and sell his produce, he could not possibly exist. The greatest part of the farmers would leave if they could sell and had means to go with.

This is not the statement of a man who, for the sake of effect, gives a gloomy view of the situation in Dakota, but it is the simple truth. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of Canadians in Dakota who if they could get to their old homes would gladly do so. The same amount of labor bestowed on the farms of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which the Dakota farmer must give to his land to live at all, would make the former far more profitable than the latter is, or can be, under existing conditions. The Cape Breton man, whose letter we have been quoting, says that he intends to return to Nova Scotia in the spring, and he adds:—"If the young men of Nova Scotia expect to come here and pick up nuggets of gold or take up a ranch and get rich, they will be sadly disappointed. They will have to work as hard for a living here as anywhere, pay $30 a month for board and buy their own blankets. No more annexation for me." No doubt when he returns the writer will be a great deal better for his Dakota experience. He will have discarded the delusion, which is carefully nursed by such disloyal papers as the Globe, that there is something in our own country fatal to prosperity, and that every person who goes to the United States is sure to make a fortune. If the disappointed Canadians who are living in the United States on hard fare, doing work they would be ashamed to engage in at home, and residing in houses such as they would not be seen entering in Canada, would only tell the honest truth about their condition, many a young Canadian would be deterred from encountering the same evils and would remain at home and make the best of his opportunities there instead of venturing abroad. As it is the great majority of those who leave us, and whose "exodus" is proclaimed with such satisfaction by the Grit newspapers, finally return, most of them wiser and sadder men, convinced that there are worse places to live in than the land of their birth, and that the same thrift and industry which they have to employ abroad to live at all, would make them rich and prosperous if exercised here.

THE UNION QUESTION.

The Portland city council wants the commissioners on union to increase the amount for the paving of Main street, from $60,000 to $100,000; and to make provision in the basis of union for a new ward in the uninhabited territory of ward 5; to allow the departmental work to be managed as it now is in Portland and St. John; and to make provision in the basis of union for the erection of a market within the territory of Portland at the cost of $15,000.

The Portland Council has always been distinguished for its modesty, but the session last night ought to go on record as the most remarkable in this particular in its history.

For ten or fifteen years Portland by keeping down the valuation of real estate has been able to escape payment of its just share of county taxation, and now, when the question of uniting the two cities comes up, the Portland council is desirous of securing for one section of the new city all the improvements that can be made in the next ten years. The modesty of the council in this particular will be the better appreciated when it is taken into account that under the new arrangement the people of Portland will get improvements they are now unable to obtain, and St. John east and west will have to pay for them.

Portland has been, altogether too liberally dealt with by the commissioners already, and no people know this better than the Portland aldermen. The only interpretation of the changes asked for by the council is, that they hope their demands will prevent those of the common council of St. John being complied with.

But, notwithstanding the demands of the Portland council, there can be no union unless St. John is given representation by population in the new city. The action of the commissioners will now be awaited with interest.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Boston Herald politely says:—"The joke alleged to have emanated from a Canadian M. P., who suggests the propriety of Canada buying up the eastern states and annexing them to the Dominion, would be funny if Canada wasn't so hard up. As it is, the suggestion is simply a wicked slur on Canadian impecuniosity." We would respectfully suggest to the Boston Herald that, whether Canada is "hard up" or not, does not concern the people of the United States, because we owe them nothing, not even good will. Neither the Dominion, nor any province of Canada, has ever repudiated any of its debts or been a defaulter for interest. Can the Herald say as much in regard to the states of the union? Let the Herald teach its own repudiating states to pay their debts before it begins to speak of the financial condition of Canada.

We regret to observe that the alleged editor of the Telegraph continues to display his ignorance of everything a public writer ought to know. For instance, the other day he gravely informed the Telegraph's readers that "the government of this country is conducted by the Queen's privy council for Canada as the government of Great Britain is conducted by her privy council for the united kingdom." As the British privy council numbers more than two hundred persons, and includes not only members of the government like Lord Salisbury, but members of the opposition like Mr. Gladstone, Mr. John Morley and Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, and persons residing abroad like Sir John A. Macdonald, the reader can judge about how much governing the Queen's privy council does. We thought every school boy knew that the government of the United Kingdom was conducted by the cabinet, which numbers at present just seventeen persons. The Telegraph man should take a course of reading in British constitutional history.

The Halifax Chamber of Commerce is after Mr. Collingwood Schreiber with a sharp stick. Yesterday they condemned the recent increase of coal rates on the Intercolonial Railway, and protested against any official being permitted to harass a great Maritime industry by an arbitrary increase in the freight tariff. Several speakers vigorously attacked Mr. Schrieber's management of the Intercolonial which they regard as very injurious to Maritime Province interests. If Halifax people feel themselves injured by the way the Intercolonial is run, what could the people of St. John not say on this subject?

The Yankees have lately been in the habit of inviting prominent Canadians to public dinners, and then insulting them by making spread eagle speeches in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States. The speech of Dr. Beers, which was so extensively quoted, and so much admired, was called forth by such an occasion. On Friday last, the Union League club, of Chicago, gave a dinner to which Mr. Henry W. Darling, of Toronto, was invited. "Manifest destiny" was one of the toasts, and the annexation of Canada, as usual, came up. Mr. Darling, however, in his reply to another toast gave the Yankees a bad quarter of an hour when he said:—"I think I correctly describe the prevailing sentiments of Canadians generally when I say the word annexation is extremely distasteful to them. You would probably despise them were it otherwise. The tie that binds them to the Motherland is a silver thread that can be broken practically at will; but their affection for the land of their forefathers is a feeling which is, and always will be, predominant in their breasts. British Canadians cling to the glories and traditions of the race. They hope to be able to preserve all the characteristics of England's prosperous policy. They have neither sympathy with nor encouragement for the enemies of the British Empire."

The Boston Herald yesterday made a very absurd blunder in an editorial paragraph, in which it contrasted the state in which General Harrison would travel to Washington with "Gen. Jackson's historic nag, which carried Old Hickory to the White House, and stood hitched to a post while the hero of New Orleans delivered his inaugural." It was not General Jackson but President Thomas Jefferson who hitched his nag to a post while he delivered his inaugural, and the speech in question was not delivered at the White House, as the Herald seems to imagine, but in the Senate Chamber. Our Boston contemporary is a little mixed in its history as it is in its views of Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper.

(Continued from First Page.)

among the incorporators of the town of Sandwich in Massachusetts; and from his son, who married a Martha Mayhew of Martha's Vineyard, all the Tuppers who still continue to flourish and multiply both in Canada and the United States are supposed to be descended. Charles Tupper the elder was a divine, a distinguished linguist, and a well-known biblical critic, living at Amherst, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, where his son was born in July 1821. From Horton Academy, Charles Tupper the younger was sent to Edinburgh, whence he returned to Amherst a few years later to begin life as a physician and surgeon. It was not till 1855 that his native county sent him to the Provincial Assembly after a close contest, in which he defeated the Liberal leader, Joseph Howe. The Conservatives, however, found themselves worsted in all directions, and a meeting was called to consider the situation. The young doctor propounded his plan of campaign, which was substantially that afterwards adopted by the Liberal Conservatives. His views found so much favor in the eyes of his colleagues, that he left the room as the virtual leader of the party, a position which he held for thirty-seven years. Two years later he accepted the post of Provincial Secretary, and on removing to Halifax he gave up his lucrative medical practice, and began to draft Jury Laws, Equity Judge Acts, and Representation Bills, instead of prescriptions. Religious equality and railway extension were the watchwords of the indefatigable representative of Cumberland, whose motto was, *L'espoir est ma force* long before Sir Albert Woods' accorded him the arms of the Tuppers of Sandwich and Guernsey. His tactics led his colleagues to victory; for in spite of a temporary check, the Liberal-Conservatives swept the country from end to end at the election of 1863, and the Attorney-General Johnstone, declined to form an Administration unless Charles Tupper again took office. On the retirement of his friend in the following year he became Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, which post he continued to hold till the Union Act came into force in July 1867. Although he had now finally bidden adieu to his old profession, he was chosen first President of the Canadian Medical Association in 1867, but declined re-election in 1870, when he became a Canadian Privy Councillor. Charles Tupper labored with exemplary diligence both as a speaker and a writer in the cause of Confederation, which he made his own, and on the first Canadian Ministry being formed stood aside with rare disinterestedness to make way for an Irish Roman Catholic, and in the same generous spirit afterwards supported the claims of his old opponent Joseph Howe to the Presidency of the Council. In 1872 he was appointed Minister of Inland Revenue; in 1878 he accepted the portfolio of Public Works; and in 1879 he become head of the department of Railways and Canals. He was just sixty-three when he resigned the seat he had held nearly half his life to come to England as High Comissioner. In 1885 he represented Canada at Antwerp, and amongst the honors which have fallen thick upon him since then, his appointment to the Royal Commissions in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, the Imperial Institute and the Crofters must not be forgotten. In February 1887 he returned to Canada as Finance Minister, but on the ratification of the fisheries Treaty in May 1888 he again accepted the post of High Commissioner and four months ago he was created a baronet. The Education Act and the various enactments in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway are, like the Confederation of the Provinces, lasting memorials of the benefits he has conferred on the country of his birth, and he may also fairly claim the credit of having procured for Canada a loan of four millions, bearing interest at only three per cent. Public dinners of a serious kind have now come to be Sir Charles Tupper's sole form of recreation, and he manages, somehow or other, to find time to prepare his speeches in the brief intervals between his interviews in Cromwell Road, his routine work in Victoria Street, and his almost daily visits to the Colonial Office.

Although the High Commissioner has no present intention of returning to his old home at Armdale, many ties besides those arising from his official position bind him indissolubly to the Dominion. One of his sons is a barrister at Winnipeg; another is Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries; while his daughter has married General Cameron, the Commandant of the Royal Military College at Kingston. Each succeeding Governor-General has given him some more of his confidence and esteem, from Lord Monck, who procured him the Companionship of the Bath, down to Lord Lansdowne, who recommended him for the Ribbon of G. C. M. G. In the drawing-rooms over the library, which on certain evenings are crowded with Canadians and other Colonials *in partibus*, you will see photographs with appreciative inscriptions sent to Lady Tupper by such staunch friends as the Princess Louise, Lord Lorne, Lord Dufferin and Lord and Lady Lansdowne. Two grisly bears from the Rockies keep watch and ward over the Fishmongers' casket, while general Cameron's water-color sketches of Canadian scenery divide the views of "Cliffside," close to the Parliament Building of Ottawa, from those of "Armdale," with its grounds almost washed by the waves of the Atlantic. More than all these things the High Commissioner values the letters he has received from time to time from the statesmen under whom he served. Lord Lansdowne writes in enthusiastic terms of the merits of the Fisheries Treaty concerning the ultimate success of which the "dexterous negotiator" speaks with the utmost confidence. Lord Stanley of Preston, in announcing Sir Charles Tupper's promotion to the highest rank in the Colonial Order, says, "I congratulate you on a distinction which will be universally recognised as having been well earned by your great services to the Dominion and to England;" while Lord Lorne bears eloquent testimony to his sense of the High Commissioner's indomitable energy and far sighted patriotism. Sir Charles Tupper has striven all his life to promote the political unity and the commercial developement of a continent whose boundless resources comprise the wheat supplies of the Prairies, the coalfields of the West, and the mineral oils of Athabaska. In a great measure this task has been accomplished, and he is now laboring with all his might to knit closer those ties of affection and common interest which make the Dominion of Canada one of the most loyal and, at the same time, one of the most prosperous of our Colonial possessions.

MORMONS FLOGGED.

Elders Who Failed to Work Miracles Punished by Indian Regulators.

EVANSVILLE, Ind Feb. 23rd.—Mormon missionaries have been proselyting in Lawerence, Crawford, Harrison and Dubois counties. They set up the claim that they could make the lame walk, the blind see and bring the dead back to life. Two of them in Dubois county, within 20 miles of this city, announced that an old woman of the neighborhood, who had been blind for fifty years would be made to see. The people gathered to behold the miracle, but the impostors after working for a half-day with the subject, gave up the case, assigning their failure to the feebleness of the patient. The poor woman had been subjected to such excitement that she fell into a faint, and, at last accounts, was not expected to live. This caused much indignation, but the elders were let alone until last night, when they were told to leave by a body of citizens. The elders informed them that they intended to remain. This led to a conference of the regulators, who at once decided upon extreme measures While the elders were still exhorting, a small crowd of four came from the rear, wearing masks and in a twinkling pinioned the elders, and led them away into a distant ravine, where they were stripped to the bare back and received 50 lashes. Both men knelt and prayed during their castigation, and they were incorrigible after it was finished. Their few belongings had been brought, and the regulars notified them that they would be left to themselves until morning, but they would be killed if found in the country today. They disappeared last night and one of them, Elder Williams, made a journey of 20 miles to Winslow which he reached this morning. He had left his companion who had fallen by the wayside and he himself was in a half demented condition and perfectly exhausted. They are looking for the other elder today, but up to this afternoon he could not be found. It was thought that Williams will die from the effects of his treatment and exposure.

HOW VANILLA GROWS.

Two Methods of Preparing the Pods for Market—The Plant.

Vanilla belongs to the orchid family and is a sarmentose plant furnished with thick, oblong, glaucous green leaves. The vine sometimes attains a height of forty-five feet. It begins to bear the third year after planting and continues bearing thirty years. Each vine annually produces from forty to fifty-five capsules or seed pods, which are gathered before reaching complete maturity between April and June.

For one method of preparation they are gathered after they have lost their green tint, and are then exposed to the sun in woolen sheets which have previously been thoroughly heated. They are then put into boxes covered with a cloth, and are again heated in the sun, twelve or fifteen hours, after which they should assume a coffee color. If this is not obtained they must be covered and again exposed, the whole process lasting about two months, after which they are packed securely, fifty each, in tin boxes.

By the second method about a thousand pods are tied together and plunged into boiling water to bleach them, after which they are exposed to the sun, and then coated with oil or wrapped in oiled cotton to prevent them from bursting. During the drying process the pods exude a sticky liquid, which is expedited by gentle pressure two or three times a day. By this process the pod loses about a quarter of its original size. The best quality pods are seven to nine inches in length, and large in proportion, and possess in greater abundance the characteristic and agreeable perfume which gives vanilla its value.

The vine is sometimes covered with a silvery efflorescence producing an essential salt similar to that found in the pod, and this is diffused on the outside of the capsule. It is called vanilla rime, and is in great demand in the Bordeaux market. Vanilla is used in perfumery and in flavoring confectionery and cordials. It is supposed to possess powers similar to valerian, while it is much more grateful. Its production in Reunion has increased in the past forty years from a few pounds to nearly half a million, and that colony is now the principal rival and competitor of Mexico. The total import into France rose from about 200,000 pounds in 1880 to about 260,000 in 1886, but the annual import fluctuates considerably.—London Times.

The French chamber of deputies today, passed a bill to ensure the freedom of the ballot.

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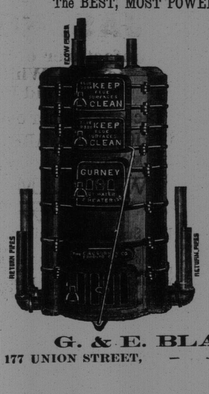

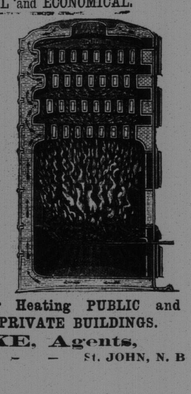

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