MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 23 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., SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1889

NEW BRUNSWICK AGRICULTURE.

The renewed interest that is being taken in agriculture in this Province is a most cheering sign and shows that our people are becoming alive to their true interests and the value of their resources. New Brunswick possesses perhaps less land that is really unavailable for agriculture than any similar area in North America and a considerable proportion of its soil is of the very highest quality. No better land can be found anywhere than the intervales of the St. John and other large rivers of the Province and marshlands at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The uplands of the northern part of the Province from Florenceville on are of almost equal value and are not surpassed by any upland in eastern America. All along the Gulf Shore the soil is excellent, especially for grain crops, and even the light soils of the Province on the carboniferous area, although hungry and in need of frequent manuring produce good crops, when properly treated, and respond readily to any favors they receive from the man who cultivates them. New Brunswick therefore is naturally an agricultural country, with a soil fitted to produce in abundance all the grasses, cereals, roots and fruits of the temperate zone, and that it does not produce more must be attributed mainly to the imperfect agricultural education of those who undertake to farm it, and the demoralization produced by the attempts which many formers make to combine lumbering with agriculture. If our farmers, instead of trying to run two branches of business, as our lumbermen-farmers do, would attend strictly to one, they would be far better off and would be saved a vast amount of anxiety and worry. The resolutions yesterday passed by the Farmers' Association in regard to the good work done by agricultural schools and colleges, and the experimental farms and stations, strikes the keynote of a better tone than anything that has recently been heard in this Province with regard to Agriculture. It is only by thoroughly educating our farmers that we can hope to succeed and take our proper position, the position that nature intended us, to take as an agricultural country. Let us have agricultural schools and an agricultural College by all means.

MORE ABOUT OUR MILITIA.

In the year 1812 the militia of New York State were called out to invade Canada, and were so full of heroism that their commanding officer had hard work to restrain them from walking right into Canada and taking it off hand. No man ever had such a set of would-be paladins under him as General Van Rensselaer in 1812 possessed in the New York militia. Upper Canada, with its 80,000 inhabitants, hardly seemed more than a mouthful to these citizen soldiers of a state which already had one million people within its borders. The reader of history need not be told how shockingly the calculations based on the prowes of the New York Militia were disappointed. On the 13th of October, 1812, when the American regulars were engaged in a deadly struggle in Queens town Heights, with the British, a struggle which ended in the capture the of entire American Army that had crossed into Canada, General Van Rensselaer vainly implored his New York Militia to cross the Niagara river and rescue their countrymen from destruction. Not a man of them would stir a foot; one and all they stood on their Constitutional right not to be employed out of their own state. A few hours before they had been abusing their general and almost on the verge of mutiny, because he would not lead them into Canada, but the moment they were brought face to face with real warfare their courage evaporated, like that of Bob Acres, and their only desire was to go home with whole skins. In 1812 the militia of the province of Ontario, which did not possess more than one twelfth of the population of New York State, were more than a match for the New York State militia, and now that Ontario has 2,000,000 people and New York State 5,000,000, the Ontario militia are still superior to the militia of the big State to the South of them, not only in numbers but also in every military quality. The comparison as to numbers, stands as follows:

	Infantry	Cavalry	Artillery	Total
Ontario	15,415	1,017	812	17,241
New York	11,398	[illegible]	382	12,002

Thus it will be seen that Ontario has a far stronger militia organization than New York, and however good the state militia may be on a dress parade, they are utterly unfit to meet the Ontario militia in the open field. The New York militia, however possess 15 general officers and 66 general staff officers, so that they surpass Ontario largely in that respect, there not being a general in all Canada, connected with the militia, except General Middleton.

The other day Sir John A. Macdonald while at Toronto, was interviewed by the Executive Committee of the Trade and Labor Congress. With reference to emigration, Sir John said that assisted passages had been stopped, and that there would be a probable reduction in the expenditure under that head next year. This and the alien contract labor question would come up in the discussion of the report of the Royal Labor Commission. Whilst favoring the Alien Labor Act, he pointed out that it would be impossible to pass such an Act in this country, as it could not be enforced against emigrants from Great Britain. He intimated also that the Franchise Act would be extended next session, and also favored the establishment of labor day. These statements are interesting and, if Sir John has been accurately reported, will be satisfactory to most people.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The efforts of the worthy clergymen who attempted to stop the inauguration ball at Washington, seem to have had no other result than to make its managers resolve to have it the greatest affair of the kind that ever tookplace in the Federal capital. The account of the floral decorations which we published yesterday had in it something oriental and magnificent and, no doubt, all the other arrangements will be on a scale equally grand. This will be excellent for the guests, but how will the ministers who took such an interest in suppressing the ball view it?

It happens curiously enough, while Goldwin Smith and little Rastus Wiman are protesting that Mr. Mowat was wrong in his Board of Trade speech, in saying the Americans are a hostile nation, out comes an order from the U. S. Customs at Detroit requiring all Canadian cars, used as part of the through line between Atlantic points and west by Canadian routes, to be held at Detroit until the duty on each car is paid. The order naturally fell like a bomb among the railways, and steps were immediately taken to secure Government interference. Secretary Fairchild was telegraphed to have the order rescinded or at least suspended for a few months to enable the railway companies to secure their own cars. For nearly thirty years it has been the practice of railways to use Canadian cars in connection with American cars for through transport, and the practice has always been sanctioned by the U. S. Government. American-built cars have been freely permitted to pass, not only through Canada, but to be used in the transportation of merchandise between Canadian points. Now, to spite the people of Canada, these friendly and mutually beneficial relations are to be changed. Thus do the Americans win our love and respect.

The Globe asks with a sort of despairing shriek: "What is the use of tory scribes shouting their hollow cries of loyalty and devotion to England when they are not proving their sincerity by deeds? The Canadian tariff is a hostile tariff to England. It is injurious to trade with England. [illegible] tory seek to help England by helping our trade with that country?" A great deal the editor of the Globe cares for England or anything English. The thing that vexes his soul is the fact that the Americans are not now allowed to swamp our manufacturing establishments, with goods sold below the market value, as they did formerly. What the editor of the Globe desires is "unrestricted reciprocity" with the United States, so that while every thing from the States would come in free of duty, every thing from England would be subjected to a high tariff.

The result of the Govan election held yesterday is a very decided defeat for Lord Salisbury's government. At the general election a Conservative was elected, receiving 3,574 votes against 3,112 for the Gladstonian candidate; now a Gladstonian is elected with 4,420 against 3,349 for the Unionist candidate. Thus while the government candidate received 225 fewer votes than at the previous election the opposition candidate got 1,208 more votes than he did two years ago. This looks very much like a reaction against the government, especially when taken in connection with other recent elections in Scotland.

The opinion expressed by Sir Chas. Tupper, at the banquet given to Mr. Phelps, that the Fishery Treaty of 1888 will form the basis of an honorable settlement of the much vexed fishery question, is by no means unreasonable. Certainly Canada is not prepared to offer any better terms than those granted in that treaty, and, if the Yankees do not chose to accept them, it will be their own loss. The conduct of the United States, through this whole business, has been mean and rapacious to the last degree, but they will not find a willing victim in Canada.

A cold wave from Dakota and Manitoba, with 72 degrees of frost in its bosom started eastward yesterday, and, if it does not get lost by the way, will probably be with us, in a modified form before many days. The unexampled weather of the present winter so far, has formed a fruitful topic for comment, but it can hardly be expected to continue. Still we hope that the mildness of the season up to the present time will not be counter-balanced by extreme severity during what remains of winter. The Indians, who judge from certain signs of their own, say that the present winter will be mild and open.

The Telegraph asserts that the contest in Joliette, which has just been captured by the Tories, was fought distinctly on the issue of unrestricted reciprocity, but the Quebec Chronicle, which is likely to be better informed, says: "Mr. Neveu's friends confined themselves principally to arguements in which references to the execution of Riel played a conspicuous part. The Government speakers took broader and manlier ground. They showed clearly that the Riel issue had been disposed of, that the man had committed a crime, that he had been fairly tried and condemned, and that his execution was the direct consequence of his conduct. Nationality had nothing to do with the case. But the voters of Joliette have chosen to disregard the voice of reason. Their hearts are still true to Rielism." This is a much more likely story than the other, and no doubt is the explanation of the Joliette Liberal victory. The Liberals are welcome to such victories. For every constituency they gain on the Riel issue in Quebec, they will lose two elsewhere.

The Government of the United States is going through the absurd farce of sending war ships to Samoa to protect what it calls American interests there, against the Germans. As every one knows that the alleged war ships of the United States are merely antiquated wooden tubs, most of them rotten, and armed with old fashioned smooth bore guns, the Germans are not likely to be frightened by such demonstrations, which resemble nothing so much as the furious beating of tomtoms by which the Chinese were accustomed to scare way their enemies. Let the Yankees keep their rotten hulks at home.

Be polite even in the cow stable. A gentle man gets more milk than a hahrs one.

The Moncton people have passed a set of resolution relative to the building of the Short Line by way of Fredericton, similar to these passed by the Fredericton people, and four delegates were appointed to go to Ottawa and interview the government on the subject. The new local member for Albert, Mr. Emmerson, who says: "our cities are deserted, without inhabitants," advocated, at the Moncton meeting the advantages of Alma as a winter port, and expressed the opinion that the interests of Albert and Westmorland counties were identical. How do the Halifax people like this suggestion? Can it be possible that the people of Fredericton and Moncton are working to make Alma and not Halifax the winter port of Canada?

We publish a letter today from Mr. Jones, who was chief of the Portland police several years ago, and who knows a good deal about the inside management of the Portland police office. This letter confirms the view held by the public generally, that this establishment has been thoroughly rotten for a number of years, and that an investigation into its accounts prior to the year 1884, might be had with advantage to the public interests. Every one is now impatient to hear from the Portland city council.

HERE AND THERE.

Dan. Reynolds of Helena Ark. (colored) was taken out of his house Saturday night and whipped so severely that he has since died. His assailants, seven of them, are under arrest.

Mumps have broken out at the University of North Dakota and the jaws of six young ladies have already become enlarged. In addition it was rumored yesterday that diphtheria had broken out but the doctors deny this.

An Joseph Moorehouse, aged sixty-eight, and his niece, Edith Cooper, aged eighteen. of Woodstock Conn. were crossing the track of the Boston and Albany road at Westfield, Mass. their team was struck by a train and they were thrown fifty feet. Moorehouse was killed instantly. Miss Cooper died in half an hour.

The colored washerwomen of Albany have served notice upon Chung Lee, a Chinese laundryman who arrived there the other day, that he must leave the city at once. A year ago they drove a couple of Chinese laundrymen out of the city by force. The Chinaman says he will go.

Director Swift, of the Warner Observatory, Rochester, has received notice today of the discovery of a new comet by Prof. Brooks, of Smith Observatory, Geneva, at 6.05 o'clock this morning. Its position is as follows:—Right ascension, 18 hours 4 minutes; declination south, 21 degrees and 20 minutes, with a rapid westerly motion. The comet is faintish.

A Board was recently appointed to investigate charges of firing crackers in quarters bp Annapolis cadets. Every cadet stated on his honor that he knew nothing as to who committed the breach of discipline. The opinion of the Board was given and declares the cadets, chiefly members of the third class, to be guilty of wholesale lying. The Yankees will have some nice officers when this class graduates.

A writer in Harper's for January calls attention to the large falling off in the supply of clergymen which the educational institution of the country are turning out of late years. The demand far exceeds the supply, according to this authority. This recalls the advice which the president of a college not a thousand miles from Boston gave to a young man [illegible] the choice of a profession after his graduation. "Well," said the president, "that is largely a matter of special aptitude, but I think there's a better opening and more money in the ministry than in any of the other professions." That young man is a prominent clergyman today.

A man, old, weazen-faced and shaking with paralysis, called at the Philadelphia Mint on Tuesday and said that his name was A. Squires, and that on Monday, June 11, 1855, he placed $2,201, in the care of the United States Government. He had a time-worn receipt with him which seems to establish his claim against the Mint, if he can prove that he is really "A Squire." He was a forty-niner in California and has been a gold miner in that State since 1855. It is probable that he will obtain his $2,201, with interest, from the Mint after the usual red-tape has been spun out.

Some one has been overhauling the old New England account books and tax lists and has found some interesting entries. In 1815 Congress to provide additional revenues, imposed a tax of $6,000,000 on the country, of which $632,541 fell upon Massachusetts, of which Maine was then a part. Lands, buildings, slaves household furniture, plate, pictures clocks, and watches were taxed. For every gold watch kept for use $2 duty was paid, and for every silver $1. The lists for Hancock county, then including Penobscot, Piscataquis, and a part of Waldo, show that only ten persons in the whole district owned furniture of value exceeding $200. Twelve gold watches were owned in the district and 289 silver ones.

STRANGE STORIES.

One of the richest men in St. Paul lives on less than $800 a year.

In Liberty county a man is attending school and two of his children go with him. He stands at the head of his class.

A Geneseo, N. J., paper, wishing to say, "Let bygones be bygones, electrified its subscribers by saying: "Let by gosh be by gosh."

The champion fish liar lives at Ironwood, Mich. He tells of a party of four trouters who caught 3,000 trout in three days, gave 250 to their friends, and ate the others—2,750.

As Zachariah T. Wiley, of Marblehead, Mass., was strolling along the shore the other day and sadly wondering why he was so poor, and why he couldn't get a job, he saw something uncommon on the sand. He picked it up and carried it to town. It was a lump of ambergris weighing fourteen and one-half pounds, and Zachariah sold it for $320.

A woman on a Union Pacific train near Cheyenne, W. T., lost her bonnet out of a window, and at once rushed to the platform and jumped off after it. The train was run back as speedily as possible, and she was found unconscious, with no bones broken. Fatal internal injuries were feared.

Mistake in the Maker.

Some car builder, who will be punished hereafter if not here, is turning out railroad coaches so constructed that when the windows are up the bottom sash boards come exactly across the line of vision, so that no one except a cat can see out of doors without either standing up or closing the windows.—New York Sun.

A pretty woman said the other night she didn't in the least mind being old, but it was the getting there that distressed her.

When little Alice first saw a muddy river, she exclaimed, "Oh, how sunburned the river is!"

A New York street merchant's sign reads "Lemenaid."

IDEAS FOR DRESS.

The diadem style of headdress is reviving.

Long, loose, much wrinkled tan suede gloves are revived.

The fashionable colors for the early fall are pearl gray, olive and absinthe green, resedа and Lucifer red.

The feather boa is fashionable for this season at Newport and other resorts. It is of lace, of feathers or of fur.

No woman of taste will use Lucifer red or absinthe green for an entire toilet, or even a large part of a composite suit.

The beautiful sapphire blues, which are being worn in Paris, will without doubt be worn here the coming season, and they are most becoming.

Steels are beginning to disappear from skirts, and in place of bustles and steels a loose horse hair plaiting is worn in the back attached to the waistband under the skirt.

Some charming Directoire hats of black chip lined with straw colored Tuscan braid are seen at Newport and Bar Harbor. Shot ribbons and large blossoms trim such hats most appropriately.

Some of the metal trimmings for fall wear are put against a background of suede kid, which is cut in open work fashion to give a unique and pretty effect. This is to be used on walking gowns.

The tight fitting jacket, molding the bust like a cuirass, is most in favor. It does not absolutely exclude the jacket with loose fronts so much the fashion last year, but as it is more coquettish and youthful looking it soon will.

Flouncing seems to be the only novelty in trimmings for the coming season, and it is the natural outcome of a slight tendency toward this sort of adornment which was seen on some of the models from Paris for summer wear.

A pretty English hat for country wear or for tennis is of drawn figured muslin with a movable brim, which may be raised or lowered as occasion requires. The hat is sometimes of colored mull and is quite the favorite with young ladies.

Watered silk is still in high fashion, and is much used for short rounded skirts under draperies of summer silks or sheer wool fabrics; and pale tinted moires are very fashionably employed in the construction of Directoire redingotes and elegant tea gowns.

Pinking is found to be such a convenient and pretty finish that it is chosen as the decoration for many woolen costumes for fall wear. Two, and sometimes three, rows of pinking are set one below another. These are in three different colors and have a pretty effect.

A most exquisite stuff is wool muslin which is sheer and soft to a degree and drapes exquisitely. It is in soft, creamy white and delicate tints. In Paris, where it is much appreciated, it is called crepon. There are lovely models for tea gowns in which this lovely fabric plays an important part.

Among the fashions which are predicted for the next season are trimmings of colored leather. These leather trimmings are in the natural color of the skin, but polished or glazed, not dull finished, pinked on the edges and pricked out in round holes, forming patterns on the waistcoats, collars, cuffs, revers and belts.

The woolen theory has been adopted by the ladies of the English Rational Dress association, and is considered to be especially adapted to the clothing of the children. A complete model for the under and other clothing is shown by them. It consists of pure wool stockings, corset waist, the divided skirt and knee breeches, and the smock frock or long apron over all. This sensible and healthful costume has generally been adopted by thoughtful, careful mothers.—New York Mail and Express.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

To remove indelible ink: Apply a strong solution of cyanide of potassium and rinse well.

Indian meal and vinegar or lemon juice used on the hands will heal and soften them.

Green blinds that have faded may be made to look like new by oiling over with a brushing of linseed oil.

To make mucilage: Take equal parts of gum tragacanth and gum arabic, with sufficient water to dissolve.

To remove tar from the hands: Rub with the outside of fresh orange or lemon peel, and wipe dry immediately.

A little powdered borax put in the water in which laces, muslins and lawns are washed will improve their appearance greatly; use as little soap as possible.

Sprinkle salt immediately over any spot where something has boiled over on the stove, and the place may be more easily cleaned. This also counteracts the bad odor.

To remove paint from windows: Take strong bicarbonate of soda and dissolve it in hot water. Wash the glass, and in twenty minutes or half an hour rub thoroughly with a dry cloth.

Everybody will be glad to know how to make the blacking that hardware dealers put on stoves. It is simply black varnish dissolved in turpentine and mixed with any ordinary good stove polish.

If you have occasion to use clothes wet in hot water about an invalid, do not try to wring them out of the water. The best way to prepare them is to steam them; they can be handled with comparative ease.

A piece of heavy flannel doubled two or four thick and placed in the bottom of wire hanging baskets before the dirt is put in will keep the water from dripping if care is used in sprinkling the plants. Wild moss is also excellent.

If you are afraid that your yeast cakes are a little stale put one of them in a cup of warm water with a good pinch of hops; let this stand for an hour or so before using. It will have an excellent effect on the yeast and will insure good bread.

A chimney that will not fill up with soot may be made by plastering it inside with clay mixed with salt. Chimneys should be built from the cellar up instead of hung to the wall. The stovepipe hole should be at least eighteen inches from the ceiling.

To drive rats and mice away from a building, make a strong solution of oxalic acid and soak newspapers in it until they are in a pulpy condition; cram this into the holes through which the rats or mice pass, and they will get such sore mouths and feet that they will give the holes a wide birth.

To remove iron rust or ink spots, moisten the spots and apply salts of lemon until they disappear, and then rinse well. Salts of lemon are made of equal parts of oxalic acid and tartaric acid. Another way is to moisten with lemon juice, and sprinkle well with salt and lay in the sun.

IDEAS FOR DRESS.

For day gowns wool is emphatically the wear—and the directoire redingote the favorite design for them.

London now ordains a dinner card of rough board with gilt edges and the owner's crest in gold as its sole ornament.

Gauze fans, powdered over with very tiny kitten heads, are even more violently new than the bat wings chronicled last week.

Corselets, with shoulder straps, or else narrow baby sleeves, are worn in great numbers over half high guimps of crepe lisse or silk muslin.

A tuft of silver tipped white ostrich feathers is a favorite hair ornament with ladies anywhere in that debatable land of age between 30 and 50.

The slender effect now so much sought in walking costumes is best attained by wearing with them a shoulder cape and deep cuffs of heavy long fleeced fur.

Black monkey is used for capes, collars, cuffs, muffs and bands down the front of long cloaks, and is, if possible, more sought after than when first introduced.

A Parisian fancy for Empire evening gowns is four or five unhemmed skirts of tulle, the uppermost one bordered with fifteen rows of soutache braid, either gold, silver or copper.

Swift Messengers in China.

Human endurance is seldom tested so severely as among the postal messengers of the Chinese government between Pekin and Lhassa. These messengers are picked and trained men, who in times of great urgency are required to cover the 4,500 miles between the two capitals on horseback in thirty-six days, or 125 miles a day. The messenger's letters inclosed in a yellow bag are never taken off his back except when he changes his dress, once a week. He changes horses every few miles, eats and sleeps in postal stations, is under the most rigid restrictions as to articles of diet, and is permitted to sleep only four hours a day. This remarkable feat is said to be accomplished whenever there is need of special dispatch, but on ordinary occasions just double the time is given the journey.—Boston Herald.

A Spider's Romance.

There's a love sick spider out on Cedar street. He is a great big fat fellow, of a greenish yellow color, and has built a nest between a small china tree and the fence.

The spider is evidently in love with some married woman, and, considering his case hopeless, he employs his time in writing her name across his web.

About fifty people have called at his house this morning and read the writing on his web.

Looking at the web from one direction it reads very plainly, "Mrs. V. W. W.," and viewing it from the other side you have "W. W. W. V."

The spider seems oblivious to the presence of strangers, and is still working on the name.—Atlanta Journal.

Just What He Wanted.

Barber (desirous to please)—How would you like your hair cut, sir?

Customer (innocently) — First rate! That's what I came in here for.—The Lion.

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