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POOR DOCUMENT

..ING GAZETTE

..ry evening (Sundays excepted) at
..o. 21 Canterbury Street.

.. 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, MAY 14, 1889

Owing to the large increase in our subscribers within the past few months we have been obliged to add new carriers, and to alter the boundaries of the carriers districts. Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please give notice at this office at once, so that the mistake may be remedied.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The local government and their friends appear to be under the insane delusion that the outrage of the removal of Mr. Peters, and the appointment of Mr. Ritchie, will be speedily forgotten by the people of this constituency, and that when an election takes place their candidate will be returned. But this result depends on a good many contingencies, not one of which is likely to take place. The memories of our people are not so short that they can forget easily the flagrant wrong that has been inflicted upon them, and even if they could forget it, the press of St. John will not. The ridiculous pleas under which the government undertake to excuse their action simply add insult to the original injury. The pretence that under the union act a new city has been created, in a legal sense, is a false one; the orignal city has simply been enlarged. The pretence that under the union act the government were required to appoint new officers is equally false, for the legislative title by which the magistrate, the chief of Police and the recorder held their offices was perfectly good and could not be strengthened by any reappointment made by the government. The removal of B. Lester Peters from the office which he has so long filled with dignity and respect, was therefore a dismissal, and it was a dismissal not made on public grounds, or to benefit the people of St. John, but simply for the advantage of a political partizan, so that the local government might retain the Roman Catholic vote, which was threatened to be withdrawn if Mr. Ritchie was not appointed. The Roman Catholics therefore dominate the situation here. How do the various Protestant denominations like it?

ANOTHER SHORT LINE SURVEY.

It appears that there is to be another Short Line survey which is to be in charge of Vernon Smith, C. E., and that this gentleman will leave for Fredericton today. This information should warn our people that the Short Line battle has yet to be fought and won, and that it is their duty to use every effort to defeat this r... to the track St. John. We pointed out the other day that the so-called "Short Line," via Fredericton, was not a short line at all, but was merely ingeniously designed to carry trade from this city. We stated then that if another line was to be built it should be a short line, in reality as well as in name, and that the shortest possible line would be one starting from Fredericton Junction, crossing the St. John river at Long Island, and from thence running to Norton on the Intercolonial. Such a line would probably not exceed 45 miles in length, and it would save 32 miles in distance, whereas no one has been able to show that the line from Harvey to Salisbury, via Fredericton, would save anything in distance whatever. At $16,000 a mile, the estimate placed on the Harvey-Salisbury line by Sir John A. Macdonald, its cost would be $736,000, besides the bridge which might cost $250,000 more. As the construction of the Harvey Salisbury line would cost at least $2,000,000 and as the purchase of the Fredericton bridge would probably require the expenditure of $400,000 more, the Fredericton Junction and Norton route would save the government in the vicinity of $1,500,000 even taking the low estimate of cost placed on the Harvey Salisbury line by Sir John A. Macdonald as correct. No one, however believes that a line could be built from Harvey to Salisbury for less than $4,000,000, so that the saving effected by the adoption of the Norton route would probably be not less than $2,500,000. These are facts which ought to be placed before the Ontario members. The Halifax Herald, referring to the GAZETTE's former articles on this subject says:—

The St. John Gazette has so frequently relied upon its imagination for facts, during this Short Line discussion, that the statements of mileage made above should not be accepted until the several routes have been carefully surveyed. The Gazette has been so bitterly opposed to the construction of the remaining section of the Short Line that we are loath to accept Greek pledges of friendship at this late day; suspecting rather that the immediate object of our contemporary is to throw down a bone of contention between Halifax and Fredericton.

We challenge the Herald to make good its statement that the GAZETTE has "relied on its imagination for facts," and we defy it to point out one inaccurate statement in all the articles we have published in regard to the Harvey-Salisbury line. The misrepresentation of distances has all been by the advocates of the line from Harvey to Salisbury, by way of Fredericton. Here is a specimen brick taken from the last Fredericton Capital:—

At another Short Line meeting, held in the City Hall in February last, Mayor Hazen declared that he was prepared to demonstrate, at the expense of the city, that the building of the link between Harvey, this city and Moncton would effect a saving in distance of fully forty-five miles. The following tables of distances are taken from the time tables of the N. B. and I. C. railways:—

Harvey to St. John	67 miles
St. John to Moncton	89 "
	156 "
Harvey to Fredericton, 22 miles	
Fredericton to Moncton, 90 "	—112 "
Less via Fredericton	44 miles

This shows a saving in distance of 44 miles in favor of the Fredericton route. The selfishness of St. John has culminated in the grossest misrepresentations regarding the distances of the route via this city and that via St. John.

The value of this estimate of distance may be judged from the fact that the distance from Harvey station to the St. John River at Fredericton, by an air line, as shown on Mr. Loggie's large map, is twenty-four miles, yet Mr. Douglas B. Hazen undertakes to build a railway between these points, which shall be two miles shorter than an air line. The fact is that a railway cannot be built direct from Harvey to Fredericton. The shortest line would probably be the one striking the St. John at Long's Creek, and the distance by that route to Fredericton would not be less than 33 miles. Mr. Hazen is equally astray in regard to the distance from Fredericton to Moncton. An absolutely straight line from Fredericton to the head of Grand Lake and thence to Moncton would be 94½ miles in length, or 4½ miles longer than his railway. It is only in Fredericton that they can build a railway shorter than an air line, but no one has ever travelled on such a road. We will venture the assertion that no practicable line can be found between Fredericton and Moncton, which will be less than 113 miles in length, so that the distance between Harvey and Moncton, instead of being only 112 miles would be 146 miles in length, or only 8 miles shorter than the present route via St. John, for Mr. Hazen with the inaccuracy of a Fredericton man, has added two miles to the distance from St. John to Harvey. It is to save this eight miles that Fredericton calmly asks the government of Canada to expend $4,000,000.

THE LOYALISTS SOCIETY.

The Loyalists Society was fully organized last evening, a constitution being adopted and a set of officers elected whose names are a sufficient guarantee that the work entrusted to them will be well done. We welcome the formation of this society as the completion of a work that has been too long neglected by the descendents of the venerable fathers of this city. The gathering last evening was in every way a representative one, and showed how hearty and unanimous was the sentiment in favor of preserving the memory of the Loyalists, and honoring the principles to which they were so firmly attached. Not the least valuable part of the work of the Society will be the collection of geneologies of persons of Loyalist descent, and other information of a historical character. The Society will no doubt publish these papers in a suitable volume each year, and thus aid in extending the knowledge of the Loyalists, and making public many family documents not heretofore available.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Acadian Recorder, referring to our remarks in a recent article on the great natural advantages of St. John as a winter port, says;—

How does our valued contemporary propose to have St. John's "great natural advantages" utilized? Is it "hopeful" that some of these fine days an inventive genius will spring up in St. John and discover some means of profitably "utilizing" the mud flats in the horse-point (alias harbor) of the third city in Canada? Or does it believe that means will yet be found for "utilizing" its magnificent fog crop? We pause for a reply.

It is hardly fitting for a Halifax paper to say anything about fog after the detention of an English mail steamer off that harbor by fog for four days, only a couple of weeks ago. As St. John harbor from the Fort Dufferin break-water to the Straight Shore is three miles in length, it does not worry St. John people in the least to have Halifax people call it a horse-pond.

We are glad to see that the Sun, following the lead of the GAZETTE, points out that it is the duty of the Liberal Conservatives of St. John to ignore all other consideration but the simple one at issue, and to condemn now in words and in acts at the earliest opportunity, the transaction of which the local government has been guilty. This is right. If Messrs. Alward, Stockton and Berryman resign their seats they should and will obtain the support not only of all Liberal Conservatives, but of all the friends of good government in St. John.

The Relief and Aid society still has $60,370 in hand, most of it in bonds drawing a good rate of interest. The interest on investments last year amounted to $3,598 and the expenditure was $5,800. The capital was therefore reduced during the year by $2,200, but, as the expenditure is decreasing, the time seems to be not far distant when the interest will be equal to the amount annually disbursed. It now is considerably larger than the sum paid to annuitants.

It is stated that John Elias Bleakney McCready, who edits the Telegraph, is to be made a Legislative Councillor. This is not improbable, for when a man is consumed with a desire to get into public life, and cannot induce the people to elect him to any representative body, it seems to be quite fitting to make him a Legislative Councillor. Mr. McCready will carry with him to the Council a very profound knowledge of the the climate of Guatamala and a vizorous appetite for crow. We hope he will find the big chairs in the red chamber comfortable, for he looks as if he needed a rest.

It was a cool piece of impertinence for the government to suggest to the St. John members who opposed Mr. Ritchie's appointment, that if they would withdraw their opposition, legislation would be guarranteed at the next session of the legislature separating the duties of police magistrate and judge of the civil court, and placing the work of the latter on the shoulders of the Common clerk, thus giving Mr. Peters more work and consequently more pay than he would otherwise secure with only the office of Common clerk. The people of St. John will probably inquire where they came in in this proposed arrangement. They were to be taxed some $2000 a year more than the union act provided in order that Mr. Ritchie might have a fat office.

We are glad to note that the Methodist preachers, at their regular weekly meeting yesterday, expressed their regret that the local government had deemed it expedient to remove from office one who during his incumbency had discharged the duties of the office with so much fidelity and ability, and deprecating such action as not being in the interest of good government. All the gentlemen present are said to have expressed themselves most emphatically upon the subject, though without giving any political color to their remarks. We presume the St. John Presbytery will not long remain silent on this subject.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS.

Great Improvements in Them During the Past Thirty Years.

Among the other titles to distinction which the Nineteenth century is hereafter to enjoy, one will be found the fact that in that age agriculture first began to be pursued in a systematic manner with the aid of scientific research. Manuring with the products of the barnyard is a very ancient art, but the resort to the mine for fertilizers is substantially an invention of our own times. Chemists first told the farmer the cause of the frequent speedy exhaustion in the grain producing powers of the soil; it has fallen to the geologist to show whence may be obtained the phosphatic element which is the most quickly exhausted of all the elements of plant food in process of cropping.

Although artificial fertilizers are practically the invention of the last thirty years, the industries connected with their manufacture now demand a capital of about $100,000,000, with an annual product of about that amount, and the volume of the industries is increasing more rapidly, perhaps, than any other art which pertains to mining. The use of artificial fertilizers grew out of the trade in guano. These heaps of bird dung were first made use of by the Peruvians. The account of Garcilasco de la Vega, published in 1604, relates that the Peruvians in the Twelfth century used guano beds as a source of fertilizers. Of such importance did they esteem the material of these beds that the penalty of death was imposed by the early Incas upon any one found killing the birds which made these precious deposits.

For many years the guano beds of the western coast of South America and other similar deposits within the tropical region supplied the demands of our gardens. As the supply of these guanos approached exhaustion and the price increased, the skill of chemists and geologists showed the manufacturers where to find and how to treat deposits of mineral phosphates in such a manner that they might substantially serve to replace the manures of animal origin. In bulletin No. 46, of the United States geological survey, Dr. R. A. F. Penrose, Jr., now assistant state geologist of Texas, has given an important treatise on phosphate deposits, and although his report mainly concerns the phosphates of North America, it gives a synoptic account of the known beds of this nature in all parts of the world. The report makes it plain that only a small part of the deposits of this nature are yet known to us.

The process of discovery of these valuable resources is now, and for a long time will be, slow, and this for the reason that the material occurs in forms which are unfamiliar to the public or even to the ordinarily trained prospector who seeks for mineral resources. In most cases the material appears either in the form of greenish crystals or in the shape of nodular masses looking much like claystones. In neither of these shapes is it likely to attract general attention. In fact the great deposits at Charleston, S. C., had been in view for a century or more. Concretions of cerne phosphate were dug up in the ditches of the rice fields and condemned as worthless until after the war, when a native chemist, once a man of fortune, but brought to need by the have wrought upon that country during the rebellion, groping about to find some means of mending his resources, analyzed the rejected stones. As the result of his inquiry they became the very foundation of the commercial prosperity in his state. —N. S. Shaler in Boston Herald.

Curiosities of Natural Gas.

One writer asks whether it is safe to bore the earth too much. He assumes the earth to be a hollow sphere filled with a gaseous substance called by us natural gas, and he thinks that tapping these reservoirs will cause disastrous explosions, resulting from the lighted gas coming in contact with that which is escaping. Earthquakes, he says, are probably caused by vacuums created by the outflowing gas. He compares the earth to a balloon floated and kept distended by the gas in the interior, which, if exhausted, will cause the crust to collapse, and the motion of the earth in its orbit, cause it to loso its place among the heavenly bodies, and falls in pieces.

Another writer thinks that boring should be prohibited by stringent laws. He, too, thinks there is a possibility of an explosion, though from another cause. Should such a disaster occur, "the country along the gas belt from Toledo through Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be ripped up to the depth of twelve or fifteen hundred feet, and flopped over like a pancake, leaving a chasm through which the waters of Lake Erie will come howling down, filling the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and blotting them out forever."

Still another theorist has investigated the gas wells with telephones and delicate thermometers and he announces startling discoveries. He distinguished sounds like the boiling of rocks, and estimated that a mile and a half or so beneath Findlay the temperature of the earth is 3,500 degs. This scientist says an immense cavity exists under Findlay, and that here the gas is stored; that a mile below the bottom of the cavity is a mass of roaring, seething flame, which is gradually eating into the rocky floor of the cavern and thinning it. Eventually the flames will reach the gas, a terrific explosion will ensue, and Findlay and its neighborhood will be blown skyward in an instant. Such are some of the theories gravely propounded in respect to this new fuel.—Professor Joseph F. James in Popular Science Monthly.

Appropriately Named.

A physician of this city received the following letter recently: "Dear Sir—Today is Wednesday. I have freckles, and am going to a party Saturday. Send me something that will remove them by then, and oblige, Miss Mary Gall." The doctor thought the signature corresponded well with the request, and sent the young lady his regrets, "to be taken before meals three times a day."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

An Old Testament Mistake.

A Parisian paper calls attention to a singular mistake in the revised version of the Old Testament, or rather to the perpetration of an old error. It occurs in II Chronicles xxii, 1, where Ahaziah is described as, at the age of 42, having succeeded his father, who died at the age of 40. Seeing that another, and a perfectly possible account of the same circumstance is given in II Kings viii. 26, it is surprising that the obvious error should have escaped correction. According to the Book of Kings, Ahaziah's real age at his accession was only 22. At the time of Ahaziah's birth, therefore, his father was 18—a fair age for a Syrian father of a firstborn. This particular error is older than the art of printing. It dates back to some ancient Hebrew copy of the Book of Chronicles. It is reproduced in the Douai verson of the Old Testament.—San Francisco Chronicle.

OUR SPECIAL NUMBER.

On Saturday, May 18, THE GAZETTE will recognize the amalgamation of the cities of St. John and Portland by the publication of a double number dealing with the past history and future development of St. John. Among the subjects that will be treated are:

THE FRENCH DISCOVERY and SETTLEMENT; its romance and hardships.

THE SETTLEMENT by the ENGLISH including the founding of St. John by the Loyalists.

THE GROWTH of PORTLAND from its earliest settlement to the present time.

THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT of Saint John and Portland.

INDUSTRIES THAT HAVE PASSED AWAY and been forgotten.

THE COMMERCE OF ST. JOHN. Its past present and future.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ST. JOHN. How and where our people spend their leisure hours.

ST. JOHN A CENTURY HENCE. What the city will be like and the territory it will embrace.

This bill of fare is certain to make attractive reading for the people of the city.

A limited space has been reserved for advertising and as this special issue of THE GAZETTE will possess more than ordinary historical value the advertising will be more than usually valuable.

Veni, Vidi, Vici! This is true of Hall's Hair Renewer, for it's the great conqueror of gray or faded hair, making it look the same even color of youth.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Act has been passed by the Legislature of New Brunswick to incorporate the Exhibition Association of the City and County of Saint John, and the several corporations, organizations, persons, associations and societies named therein, are hereby requested to name and appoint representatives as provided by the said Act to be members of the said Association. The first Meeting of the Members of the Association for the election of Directors and such other business as may require to be done at such meeting, will be held at the Board of Trade Room, Prince William street, St. John, on

Wednesday the 15th day of May

NEXT, at Eight o'clock. p. m.

Saint John. N. B., April 30th, 1889.

H J Thorne, Mayor,	Simeon Jones,
A C Smith,	A Chipman Smith,
James A Estey,	Jamef F Robertson,
W M Jarvis,	Wm Peters,
Alex L Law,	James Lee,
R B Emerson,	W Walker Clarke,
Wm J Parks,	Samuel Grothers,
Geo D B Warner,	W E Vroom,
Michael Coll,	James Pender,
John M Johnston,	Geo Robertson,

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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."

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Pansies, Stocks, Asters, Verbenas, Daisies, Everlastings, Calendulas, Saponarias, Carnations, Sweet Williams, Auriculas,

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THE Stockholders of the above Company are requested to meet at the office of Messrs Troop & Son, St. John, N. B., on MONDAY, 20th May, at 3 p. m., for the purpose of organizing, as required by Dominion Act of incorporation, electing Directors, etc.

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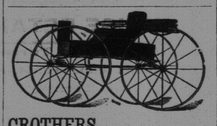

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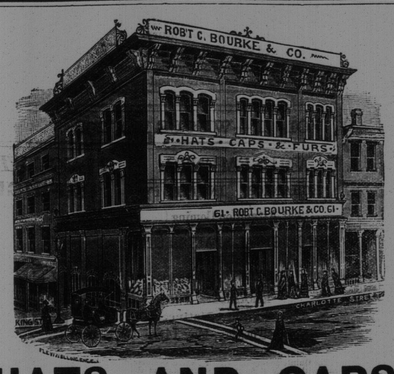

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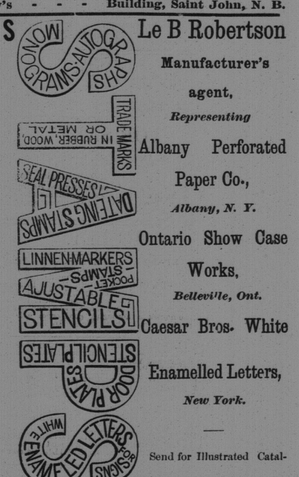

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