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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1889.

A LEAGUE OF THE ENGLISH SPEAKING NATIONS.

We devote a considerable portion of our space to-day to a speech made by General Butler on Tuesday last, as the orator of the day, at the exercises of Colby university. We believe that the majority of our readers will agree with us in regarding it as one of the most important deliverances ever made by an American public man, and the more important because of the character and antecedents of the man who made it. Had this speech been delivered by George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, or some other man of wide reaching human sympathies and advanced public views, it might have been passed by without much notice, as the utterance of one who was not "a practical politician." But General Butler is not that kind of a man; he does not seek to lead the multitude by the promulgation of views in advance of the times, but desires rather to float on the current of popular favor. For many years he has been known as one of the most anti-British of the public men of the United States, and a violent advocate of the annexation of Canada to that country. Now his views have apparently been entirely changed. He views Canada, as she is, in the light of her vast resources and unsurpassed territory, as the future home of untold millions of the human race, as a seat of a mighty empire and he repudiates the idea that this great Dominion of ours can be joined to the United States without the full consent of its people. He admits that the bond which unites us to the mother country can only be severed by ourselves, and he sees no interest of this being done. And what attitude of Canada could ask for a more favorable description of this country than is given by General Butler. He has evidently made a close study of the resources of the Dominion and he appreciates them at their full value. He abandons and repudiates at once the former American idea of treating Canada as something which the United States could seize and hold at any moment, and is disposed to deal with the people of the Dominion as equals, who must have something to say in forming their own destiny.

With regard to General Butler's suggestions as to the formation of a league of the English speaking peoples, there will no doubt be great differences of opinion, but the subject is one worthy at least of respectful treatment and earnest consideration. That such a proposal should have been made by General Butler shows clearly, that in his opinion it will no longer be possible for the great political parties of the United States to make hatred of Great Britain and of everything British a leading feature of their programme, but that there is likely to be a return to reason and common sense, as well as common justice, in the treatment of the International questions in which Canada is concerned, by the people and government of the United States.

SHOULD HALIFAX BE FAVORED?

The Acadian Recorder, referring to a Kingston, Ont., despatch, in which it is stated that the first of July is celebrated by the people of the Dominion with general festivity and jubilation, says:—

The writer ought to be in Halifax—"The Liverpool of America"—to-day, the 1st of July. Not a business place closed—no observance whatever of the anniversary, except its recall with bitterness by thousands. There were only two flags raised "in honor" of the day—one each on the Herald office and the Dominion building; the former costs the Dominion $30,000 a year to keep it there. The so-called "Dominion Day," as usual was entirely disregarded in Halifax.

We direct the attention of the people of Canada, especially the members of the House of Commons, to the important fact here stated. This city of Halifax, which has been favored by the government beyond all other cities of Canada, is so disloyal to the Dominion that it refuses to celebrate Dominion day, and some of its papers gloat over the fact. This is the city which it is now proposed to favor still farther by the construction of a line of railway from Harvey to Salisbury at a cost of $4,000,000 for the purpose of side-tracking the loyal city of St. John. This is the city which has been pampered and spoonfed by the British as well as the Canadian government, but which now refuses to raise a flag on Dominion day in honor of a public holiday, in which every man of British race, whether in Canada or abroad, must feel an interest. We ask the members of the Canadian House of Commons if this disloyal city of Halifax is to be favored further by futile attempts to make it the winter port of Canada, by the construction of more elevators and by enormous subsidies for the purpose of making it the terminus of a line of fast steamers for mails, passengers and freight? This is a question which we mean to agitate continually until justice is done to St. John and until the secesh city of Halifax is reduced to its proper position.

THE SHORT LINE SURVEY.

The Moncton Times states that the engineers who are engaged in surveying the so-called Short Line have commenced work near Berry's mills, which is said to be the only point at which a suitable grade can be obtained for connection with the Intercolonial. The idea of coming out at Salisbury appears to have been abandoned as impracticable. This is precisely what THE GAZETTE has been maintaining all along, and which any one familiar with the country might have known long ago. It shows very clearly that when Sir John A. Macdonald stated that the Harvey-Salisbury line could be built for $2,000,000 and that it would be twenty-six miles shorter than the present line by St. John, he was acting on wholly insufficient information, and had been grossly deceived by some one interested in having the Harvey-Salisbury line built. The so-called Short Line, instead of joining the Intercolonial between here and Moncton, as its advocates fondly hoped it would do, will make its connexion at a station several miles north of Moncton, so that it will not be of the slightest service to the people of Kings or Albert, even if it should prove to be as short as its advocates asserted it would be. The result of the present survey will no doubt, prove that the so-called Short Line does not merit the name it has received, and that it will be as long or longer than the present line.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

A most despicable trick played upon an innocent stranger by a city coachman a day or two ago, is exposed in the local columns of THE GAZETTE to-day. There has previously been difficulty in obtaining the names of guilty coachmen, but the respectable men who drive coaches, and they are in the majority in St. John, have become tired of being blamed for the misdeeds of scallawags, and consequently do not hesitate to make known the names of men who bring disgrace on the entire body.

We congratulate the Minister of Finance on his marriage to an amiable and accomplished lady who is well known throughout Ontario as a talented and successful temperance writer. We wish the newly wedded couple every happiness.

The village of Parrsboro has voted to become an incorporated town, a result which seems to have been hastened by the scenes of rowdyism which took place there on the Queen's Birthday, when a gang of roughs from Springhill, undertook to take entire charge of Parrsboro. If the Parrsboro people are wise enough to elect good men as members of their town council they will never have reason to regret the change they have made.

The people of the United States are to-day celebrating the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary of the signing of their Declaration of Independence by their writer, Thomas Jefferson and made up mostly of glittering generalities and falsehoods. Thomas Jefferson died on the 4th July 1825, and on the same day almost at the same hour John Adams another ex-president of the United States also passed away.

A correspondent calls attention to the fact that since the Short Line began to run trains we do not get our mails as early from Toronto as we did before. This is because the Short Line is not utilized for the carriage of the mails and because the time table of the I. C. R. which carries the mails, has been changed to our disadvantage. The mails should be sent by the Short Line.

The Toronto Globe seems to have come to the conclusion that its policy of some years past, which has been to injure Canada, does not pay, and it seems disposed to become, what it was under the management of the Browns, a loyal and respectable newspaper devoted to Canadian interests. We welcome back the prodigal son.

Another Ontario county has repealed the Scott Act, Elgin having rejected it by a vote of 1,282 for repeal to 371 against, or more than three to one. It is very evident that the Scott Act is considered a total failure in the great province of Ontario.

The New Mail Arrangement.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.

SIR:—Can you explain how it is that it takes longer for the upper province mails to reach us now, than it did before the advent of the Short Line, which reduced the time between Montreal and St. John to 16 hours? If the mails still come by the I. C. R., they should be here nine hours earlier as that line has also reduced their running time by nine hours. I am a subscriber to a Toronto daily and formerly received it by the nine a. m. delivery, the second morning after publication. Now I receive it by the 4.30 p. m. delivery. It is the same with letters. They are delivered too late to answer the same day. The I. C. R. train arrives here at 10.50 a. m., standard time, too late for the morning delivery, and the consequence is that the people who cannot afford to rent a box, have to wait the 4.30 p.m. delivery. Mr. Editor, do think there should be a change made either in the hours of delivery, or there should be a one o'clock delivery. The present hours are only in the interest of United States correspondents, as their mails arrive here at 6. a. m. and 2.30 p.m. and not at all connecting with the Canadian train mail service.

Yours Truly

A.

Provincial Notes.

The military concert at the Argyle hotel, St. Andrews, last evening, was a brilliant affair, largely attended and financially successful. The proceeds go to the Johnstown sufferers.

A grand complimentary ball will be given at the Algonquin hotel, St. Andrews, this evening.

The 21st. annual session of the Nova Scotia Medical Society is in progress at Halifax.

The arrivals at the port of Halifax for the fiscal year ended 30th June were 406 steamers and 643 sailing vessels from foreign ports, and 307 steamers and 3,404 sailing vessels coastwise.

The inland revenue receipts at Halifax for the fiscal year were $248,212,13. This is an increase of $33,157,02 over last year.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

[Continued from first page.]

in succession without a fertilizer. You may ask, and I will turn aside from the thread of my discussion: "Why should the lands be better wheat-producing lands than those of the United States?" because its climate is colder in the winter and hotter in the summer. The dry cold air of winter freezes the ground to a given and permanently frozen depth, destroying all insect life unfavorable to the growth of vegetation. In the growing season the hot sun pours down upon and warms the ground to a given depth; the rootlets of the wheat penetrate toward a line of frost which continually exudes moisture and the two hours longer day in summer warming the growing plant that never feels the need of moisture from refreshing showers, gives a crop of wheat in abundance unequalled in the world. If I have not already convinced you of

THE RESOURCES OF CANADA.

I will add that she has more timber of herself, an the United States, of every possible description, than they can need in 100 years. She has more iron and coal in her borders than any other country yet known in the world. She has more copper than any other country, if not all others. The northern shores of Lake Superior are more capable of the production of that metal than the southern. I have brought to your attention the resources of Canada, not with that particularity of detail that I might well do, because time forbids, and my only object is to convince you of that startling fact of the increasing power of the northwest of Canada as it joins upon us, and to bring further to your attention that the increase of our own country in power and strength by the enterprise of its inhabitants, from the fecundity in production of children, while all the adjuncts and accompaniments for a reduction of unoccupied and unexplored territory, proceeds from the middle and northwestern states, not only to the northwestern parts of our own, but to Canada. The political effect of this great increase of national power has suddenly developed itself by the admission of four new states into the Union in addition to Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, to which the nation will soon look as a great factor in the direction of its political affars, all of which are on the very westernmost part of our territory. And as we have a fixed line at the North, the great tide of emigration which is still flowing to the Northwest, flows over into Canada, where the settlers find a congenial climate and a congenial people. Comparing the progress of our other territories lying in more temperate climes with that of the bleak Northwest, the results reached are exceedingly interesting and striking demanding all a patriot's careful study of the future. In 1848 the United States became possessed of a very large tract of country by conquest and purchase from Mexico. From that territory since that time we have only a part of Colorado and Nevada and California, the latter being the most considerable state, Colorado having a climate which would seem almost at first glance, inhospitable, especially with the accompaniments of droughts and blizzards. Nevada is hardly more than a respectable agricultural county in New England in population, and she came to be a state simply from her silver mines, as California substantially did from her gold mines. The rest of this magnificent Mexican territory blessed with the most healthy and congenial climate, and largely, as it has turned out, with a fertile soil, with plains on which cattle feed and roam to the number of millions, and

MINES OF FABULOUS WEALTH.

From all that territory which seems almost a paradise, never a single state has come to increase our national power. Why not? Because the rule is a universal one that a climate which abounds in genial skies, warmth that enervates, at the same time produces a vegetable and animal creation most luxuriantly, whether on the eastern shores of the Pacific or the western shores of the Atlantic ocean, do not produce men and women who make the energetic life-blood of the nation. Human experience has been that the climate that allows man to get enough for his personal comfort without any considerable exertion, also makes that man pause at that point, and he will make scarce further exertion. That rule is not confined to any race or color or condition of men. We are accustomed to say that our southern states have not increased because of slavery; but our southern territories have not increased, and we took great care to keep slavery out of them. They have every advantage, but the imperative law is that no men are fit for anything but those who must work in order to eat and be warm. It will be seen, therefore, that looking in this direction the colored problem at the South is of no considerable importance. We cannot grow great in southern climes, except, possibly in numbers. If the colored race shall be so far prosperous as to maintain its great fecundity in children, black or white, enterprise and energy are controlled by a climatic line. And, if hereafter, as we may hope and expect soon, we acquire Mexico and Central America, even to the isthmus, still the rule will hold that we may have accession of territory and of people, but not of any considerable power or strength of empire. By her Indian possessions England got much of territory and much of people, and great wealth, but by the people and land no accession of power to her empire has come save in the northern part thereof, very lately, by the production of wheat to supply her home consumption. The increase of her military strength because thereof is simply an increase of weakness, requiring more white men to take care of such class of inhabitants than soldiers acquired whose numbers in place thereof will make good that army. We must keep in mind that Mexico has been inhabited by the Latin race more than twice as long as New York and New England has been settled. When Spain came into possession she was an empire in organization, with riches untold in men and nations. In a climate that permits generations to deteriorate, where is that power now?

THE CLIMATIC ADVANTAGES

of Canada are that it is cold enough to compel everybody to work in order to live, and the land is fertile enough to give every man abundant returns for his labor. Hence results the wealth of the nation and the enterprise of its people.

* * * * * * *

The problem seems to be this: Does Canada desire a union with the United States? If she so signifies her wish in a recognizable form, England has no power to prevent it. If Canada does not, then England has no power to enact it. She may throw Canada off as a dependency, but she cannot throw her upon the United States. Would not the more feasible, the more sensible, nay the more statesmanlike and effective, manner of bringing together the United States and Canada, and ultimately both in a common bond of political union with Great Britain herself, especially in a few years after Great Britain may be a republic, the form of her government seeming to be not substantially in the way now, to enter into negotiations for that purpose, carefully and in the most friendly spirit, the negotiators in charge having only one idea in common; that is, how can the three peoples best get together. England and the United States are just recovering from irritations of unpleasant memories of the wars of the revolution, of 1812, and of the late rebellion, and there is nothing to renew any unhappy controversy between the two nations save the fishery questions, which would readily settle themselves under a wise and sagacious diplomacy, which should be between the two nations, and not between this nation on the one side and Canada on the other. Our late attempted negotiations and enactments for diplomacy it could not be called, will only result in raising ill feeling on the part of our neighbors, because of the annoying thought that for the first time in the history of diplomacy has a province been left to carry on a diplomatic struggle with a nation almost without the aid of the parent country, under a threat from the nation that the consequence of failure of treaty were to be visited on the province alone. Why should not the diplomacy, be that negotiations should be approached with a view of uniting the two adjacent English speaking peoples, lying side by side in America, in the same commercial and business conditions between each other, with or without a zollverien, as may be determined, leaving Great Britain, whose institutions depend upon the same constitutional provisions and whose laws of freedom give equal protection to their several peoples, latter on, when her interest or safety demands, to come into like compact with the United States and Canada, a league against the world, if any part of the world should see fit to take a stand, which none would or could successfully do.

Negotations conducted on such a basis and for such an end could be carried on without touching the pride or arousing jealousies, with none but the kindest sentiments being involved in either people. Concessions would not be required of either nation. They are coming together.

Two great navies to menace each other with their enormous equipment and consequent expenditures and losses by decays, would at once be dispensed with. A small, inexpensive navy of each could bid the world defiance, and be used to emphasize messages of that which might as well be sent by telegraph. All Europe and Asia joined together in battle array, if such a thing were possible, against the English-speaking people of the globe, would pause in dismay before any hostile step should be taken against such a united power. Such a national combination would, within its own borders, have everything that would be necessary to carry on a defensive or offensive warfare, and its borders would be the compass of the globe. Why should we not look to such a union religion in its enlightened form, permitting every sect equal rights to bring into its fold its own proselytes in its own way against the atheism or an agnosticism of an erring world?

Take another view: Such a united power as I have sketched would save all the other nations of Europe from final and inevitable bunkruptcy because of maintaining immense armies and navies to the destruction of their people, to hold each other in check.

To that English-speaking league every nation would be obliged to submit for arbitrament every cause of differences, if not because of fear of its armed intervention, yet because of its holding the money of the world. No war could be carried on which that power should disapprove, and any nation might disarm who should be protected even by promise of financial aid from the pledge of the united English-speaking people of the earth. With America and England uniting their means of production and transportation of that which sustains life and secures comfort, no want of famine could ever come: and within a century a universal language could prevade the world, thus relieving it from the punishment inflicted on mankind by the Lord Almighty at the Tower of Babel.

After the oration the alumni repaired to the society halls, where refreshments, songs, jokes and traditions of the college kept them till the small hours. Gen. Butler, at the close of the class programme, came upon the campus and spoke for a few moments, saying that all he ever learned of temperance, virtue and duty to others was imparted to him at Waterville College. He asserted that Colby stood at the head of the institutions of learning in giving its students mental discipline, power of analysis, and equipment for mental contests.

TODAY.

MELONS,
PINES,
PEACHES,
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STRAWBERRIES,
TOMATOES,
—AT—
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"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as
A Cure
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They will also retail Sugars at nett cost.
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Save 35 per cent by buying your groceries for cash.
Prices as follows:

STAR FLOUR Bbl	$5.6
BUTTER, choice, lb	20
NEW CHEESE lb	14
COLEMAN'S STARCH lb	12
CORN STARCH, package	10
BIRD SEED "	8
WHEAT GRITZ bag	25
PICKLES bottle	15

WILLIAMS BROTHERS.
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C. H. S. JOHNSTON,
House and Sign Painter;
Paper Hanger etc,
22 North Market street.
All orders promptly attended to.

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Printers, Booksellers and Stationers.
No 84 Prince Wm. street.

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For Infants and Invalids.
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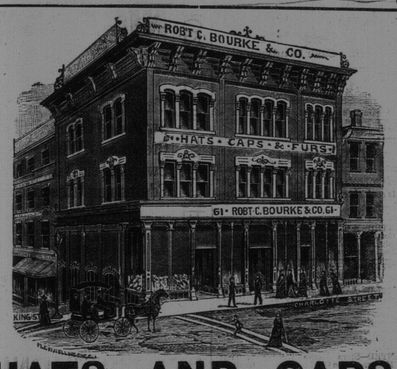

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