

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE

Published every Saturday Morning, from the office No. 21 Canterbury street.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1888.

The Saturday Gazette is the only Saturday paper in the Maritime provinces, devoted exclusively to family and general matters.

It will be sent to any address in Canada or the United States, on receipt of the subscription price, \$1.00 per annum, or 50 cents for six months.

Contributions on all subjects, in which Canada is interested, will always be welcome. Correspondents will be obliged to make their articles as brief as the subject will allow, and also to send a copy of the paper to which they are sent, and to send their names and addresses to the editor.

We want agents in every town in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. Liberal commissions will be paid to the right people. Terms can be had on application. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card and send for a specimen copy.

Advertisements for reaching their customers in all parts of the three provinces. The use of the paper is found lower than that of any other paper having its circulation among all classes. Rates given and conditions sent on application.

The Retail Price of the Saturday Gazette is Two Cents a Copy, and it may be had at that price from all Bookellers and Newsdealers in the Maritime Provinces and from the Newsboys on the street on the day of publication. Address all communications to THE SATURDAY GAZETTE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Advertisements desiring changes, to ensure insertion of their favors in this Gazette of the current week will be obliged to have their copy at the office of publication by Thursday noon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. TAYLOR, the fester, lives in New Mexico; where he has a fifteen-hundred-acre rancho. He is connected with a founding association, which is intended to show that the beef passions are aroused principally by the use of animal food. He is now in Indiana trying to collect forty infants to experiment with.

A PROXENESS to gossip and backbite, to stab with innuendo and to easily believe evil reports of his members is as marked a feature of society to-day as it was when Sheridan depicted and satirized it in the "School for Scandal." Gossip is the sauce-piquant of society tattle and chatter. Scandal acts as a fillip to stir the sluggish spirit of fashionable ennui.

Among the cases for trial at the supreme court in Pictou is one for slander. The plaintiff is a good looking young woman belonging to River John, where the defendant resides. She claims \$5,000 damages because the young man, (who it is said was a rejected lover of hers) said naughty things about her character. For some time past she has been in the U. S. and came home about a month ago to look after the case.

COMMENTING on the recent elections in Ayr and Southampton the New York Epoch which is anything but a Tory paper says: "We fear that it is jumping too hastily at conclusions to maintain, from the verdict of Southampton and Ayr, that the British anti-home Rule vote which put the present Tory Government into power has practically melted away, and that as soon as the people are called upon for their opinion again they will go for Gladstone. That is the opinion of the jubilant London correspondent of the Sun, and it may be justified by events. But up to the present time there are hardly grounds enough to warrant so sweeping an inference."

New York is a large city and has thousands of public spirited citizens who take an interest in the development of the intellectual culture of their less fortunate fellows. Next month a new branch of the Free Public Library is to be opened in Thirtieth street. It is the gift of George W. Vanderbilt and will contain 5,000 volumes. The Free Library now has three branches, besides the main body in Bond street, which was founded only eight years ago. These are the Otendorfer branch, in Second Avenue; the Bruce branch, the gift of Miss Catherine Bruce, in memory of her father, which was opened in January last, and now the Vanderbilt branch. It is the only large free library in the city, and its benefits are inestimable. Mr. Otendorfer, Miss Bruce, and Mr. Vanderbilt have shown themselves to be the philanthropists and stewards of the wealth they acquired or inherited.

REV. T. A. GOODWIN, D. D., of Indianapolis, created a sensation at the meeting of the Evangelical association of ministers last week by reading a paper on "Echatology." The gist of the paper was that the popular idea that the world will come to an end and will be really burned up and annihilated is a mistaken one. It will go right on forever, he said, and never be destroyed. The inhabitants will die off and each person come to his own in actual judgment, but the world itself will have no end. The world can not afford to go out of business now, when it has just discovered railroads and the telegraph and the telephone, and is apparently on the eve of other equally important revolutions of the forces of nature, and it can not afford to end now, how much less can it do so in a thousand years from now? The other ministers present, Methodists and Presbyterians generally, took issue with Dr. Goodwin, and all thought the subject was one that should not be discussed.

J. CALVIN GARLAND, of New Hampshire, is the Country Gentleman, claims that he understands the cause of potatoes rotting, and, experimenting from this cause, has succeeded in discovering an "effective remedy" for which he hopes to receive the reward offered by Congress for such prevention, or remedy. The following is the article:

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMEN: Nearly forty years ago (in the year 1849) on the farm now owned by Hon. Frank Jones, near the Wentworth House, I had grown a fine crop of potatoes estimated to yield more than 100 bushels; but the crop was ruined by the rot and I did not harvest enough for my family use. Since that time I have been studying, observing, experimenting and trying to find a remedy to prevent the rot, being encouraged by the desire to save such a large crop of such immense value to the people and the country, and also hoping to receive the large reward, which I think Congress offered for a remedy, and I now claim that I have made an original discovery of an effective remedy. That remedy is to keep the hill dry, so that the potatoes may have air to breathe, by covering the top of the hill with a piece of old paper, or something similar, after the potatoes are nearly grown, to shed the excess of rain, which causes the rot. If the tops are bent one side, and a piece of paper 12 inches square be confined on the hill by stones, sticks, rails or a little earth, I have found it effective in preventing the rot, and the expense need not be more than that of one hoeing.

I was led to this discovery by observing that on a hill of potatoes where a turkey had set and hatched her young and shed the rain from the hill, every potato in the hill was sound and good, while the other hills on the place were not worth digging.

J. CALVIN GARLAND, Rockingham County, N. H.

THE CARLETON OUTRAGE.

The authorities have not yet moved to have McFriedrick, the Carleton grave-digger brought to justice for disturbing the remains of the dead in the Carleton Burial Ground. This man should not be allowed to escape just punishment for his crime—for it is a crime to violate the graves of the dead as this man confessed he has done. Neither should those who aided and abetted in this miserable work be allowed to escape the consequences of their acts. If it can be shown that the trustees of this cemetery authorized or in any way permitted graves to be opened and the bodies removed then they are equally guilty. An investigation was held by the rector of St. George's church into the management of the burial ground. This is all very well so far as it goes. The board holding the inquiry may have the right to dismiss the offending grave digger, but they have not the right to imprison him. The proper place to hold this inquiry is the police court. The right person to listen to the testimony is the police magistrate. The complaining in the case should be the police. The detective is the man to work up the evidence and if it is found that what has already been stated can be substantiated on oath then the guilty person or persons should be put on their trial before the judge some competent court of record. This is the only kind of inquiry that will satisfy the public that this particular cemetery has been managed rightly and according to the dictates of common decency. No one desires that an innocent man should be made to suffer. It is not wished by the public that any person should be made the scape-goat for another's offence, but the disposition of the public mind at this time is that the matter should receive the fullest and most painstaking inquiry.

SPECTACLES.

The world is full of spectacles; we have seen some sad ones about York Point and Lower Cove; some funny ones on Canterbury and Princess streets, some entertaining ones on the Institute platform and in Dockrill's Hall, and some brilliant ones in the old Academy of Music—the most brilliant when Mr. and Mrs. Herschell Smith were the cynosure of all eyes. Where is Herschell? Where is the partner of his triumphs? Have they retired from the busy stage of life altogether, as well as from the platform, where once their appearance before an audience was enough to shake the walls of all the houses in the neighborhood? In our places of entertainment will there ever again be such a plethora of beans and bouquets as there was in the days of Mr. and Mrs. Herschell Smith? Will our careworn business men and heaped husbands ever laugh again at that halcyon epoch? When again will the entertainers of our spare hours, as they enter their carriages after an evening's performance, see the horses detached, and their places taken by their admirers and themselves conducted to their hotel by enthusiastic friends who would not retire until their heroes had been quieted by a serenade? If still living, Mr. and Mrs. Herschell Smith should emerge from obscurity and give the boys of today a sample of the glorious fun that was enjoyed by their fathers and older brothers in the days that preceded the great fire. There are other spectacles, however, that invite comment. We mean those spectacles that ride so jauntily on the noses of many of the buds and blossoms that promenade King street on a sunny afternoon. As a people, are our eyes growing defective? It may be; certainly spectacles of this kind attract our attention more frequently than they did years ago. "You are mistaken," says a friend of our editor, "it is not the spectacles that attract, but the beauty and grace of their wearers. Have you observed that the wearers of spectacles are the most beautiful of women?" Then a problem that had long vexed the editorial mind was readily solved.

PARTISYISM.

Partisym has been called the madness of the many for the gain of the few. The reckless manner in which party promises are made, and the entire disregard of them further on, demonstrates the truth of this. Candidates for office, aspirants for positions of any kind which offer the recipient an opportunity to thrust his hand into the public purse, resort to methods by which they hope to attain their ends, in most instances, which if employed in the furtherance of one's personal affairs would be denounced as criminal and punishment would likely follow.

In religion, in morals, in the management of the every day affairs of life, we are led to believe most men act according to their convictions, but in politics, the jesuitical ideas prevail that the end justifies the means, no matter how disreputable the means may be. We would like to see the day when honest aspirants for office shall be demanded by their supporters—when the profession of the law maker shall be lifted from the mire by which it is so nearly engulfed. It is indicative of a low state of morals in a country to see criminals brought before criminals to be tried for their offences, law makers selected from law breakers, and the public moneys manipulated by men who as private citizens are without credit where they are personally known.

"The pencil speaks the tongue of every man."

What do we understand by a technical education? Does it mean a practical acquaintance with the arts and sciences? or does it mean a slight knowledge of all without understanding the application of each? as is taught, or supposed to be taught, by some of our would-be teachers.

As I understand a technical education, it is thoroughly illustrative, that is, the knowledge of common laws as applied to arts or sciences, a thorough acquaintance with such laws and their practical application. The Encyclopedia Britannica, ninth edition, defines a technical education as "The special education, the object of which is to train persons in the arts and sciences that underlie the practice of some trade or profession, that is technical education." "Schools in which this training is provided are known as technical schools. In its widest sense, technical education embraces all kinds of instruction that have direct reference to the career a person is following or preparing to follow."

In the education of the ordinary individual, by the requirements of his future work, modern language, science, drawing and manual instruction should take the place of literature and classical studies. In many industries unskilled labor is required to place the work of labor in such a condition as a few skilled artisans can readily finish, and in the primary branch of the work many children are employed. These children in the pursuit of their several specialties have not the opportunity to advance in their profession, consequently they must be removed to make room for children who can be employed at a much cheaper rate, those who have served in childhood upon the labor market; for those persons the technical school is established, enabling them to perfect themselves in some mechanical pursuit. Then, again, there are many branches of manufacturing industries that greatly depend for their success upon the designer's art, and it is necessary that the industrial designer should possess a knowledge of the process of manufacture in which his designs will be utilized, as well as the properties and capabilities of the material to which they will be applied. The great advantage of a technical education is illustrated in our seaman industries where the products of many countries successfully compete with those of foreign labor because the workman in this branch of industry receives a thorough technical education.

F. H. C. MILLER.

Mr. E. W. Davis of Providence, R. I., has been Salmon fishing on the Flatlands, Restigouche, accompanied by our veteran sportsman, Joe Dalsell. The first fish hooked weighed 28 lbs., the next 33 lbs., the next 20 lbs., and the next 19 lbs. "Joe's" fish weighed 25, 16, 14, and 13 lbs. Mr. Davis never cast a fly before in his life. Mr. Dalsell, the popular station agent at Campbellton, on the same ground, killed two fish, one 28 and one 19 lbs. He hooked a third one which escaped. All these fish were killed on the 14 foot Dalsell Combination Rod, which is now acknowledged by all salmon fishermen to be the best rod in the world.

The City Road appears to have become the resort of all the toughs and disreputable characters in the two cities. Scarcely a day passes but that it is the scene of various acts of brutality. It would be to the credit of the chairman of the police committee if he would see that order is preserved in this section of the city where lawlessness has run rampant, without hindrance, for many months.

The Eureka Portrait Copying House show at their rooms on Germain street, finely executed crayon portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Zurcher of Trinidad, and at E. G. Nelson's a group of children, eight in number, of E. Grassall, of the same place. The pictures are highly artistic in their character.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS. WILL CURE OR RELIEVE BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEADACHE, AND every species of disease arising from impure blood.

COAL. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. THE BEST DESCRIPTIONS OF ANTHRACITE, SPRINGHILL, OLD MIREN, etc., etc. R. P. & W. F. STARR, Smythe Street.

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. CONTAINING A Dictionary of 118,000 Words and 3,000 Engravings; a Gazetteer of the World of 25,000 Titles, and a Biographical Dictionary of nearly 10,000 noted persons, all in one book.

J. & A. McMillan, 98 and 100 Prince William Street. Choice and Beautiful Flowers. Best and cheapest in the Market, suitable for Parlor or Garden.

D. R. JACK, Insurance Agent, REMOVED, to No. 70 Prince William Street. Manchester House. Having made extensive improvements in my establishment and imported a fresh stock of New and Fashionable DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, FANCY ARTICLES.

H. C. MARTIN & Co., PORTRAIT ARTISTS. Studio, 52 King Street, SAINT JOHN, N. B. PORTRAITS IN INDIA INK, WATER COLORS, CRAYON, OIL, &c.

1888 SPRING STYLES 1888. ROBT. C. BOURKE & Co., HATTERS, Hats, Caps, &c., We are now prepared to offer at Lowest Prices as Large and Fashionable Assortment of Head Wear as was ever offered in the Maritime Provinces.

ROBT. C. BOURKE & Co., HATTERS, Hats, Caps, &c., 61 Charlotte Street.

Caligraph. WHY "IT STANDS AT THE HEAD." We guarantee the SUPERIORITY of the "Caligraph," and that it will wear out any other make of writing machine, side by side, on any kind of work; and take pleasure in referring inquirers to 100,000 operators and customers in substantiation of all claims made by us for our instruments.

ARTHUR P. TIPPET & Co., Agents for Maritime Provinces. RANGES, STOVES, &c. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RANGES AND STOVES, viz: Splendid Buffalo, Junior Buffalo, Happy Thought, Grand Duchess, etc.

KITCHEN HARDWARE. Together with a full supply of A. C. BOWES & Co., 21 Canterbury St. ESTABLISHED 1849. GEO. ROBERTSON & Co. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND West India Merchants. Office, 50 King Street, Warehouse, 17 Water Street. Uptown Store, 50 KING STREET. Business Respectfully Solicited by Geo. Robertson & Co., Office 50 King Street.

For Family MIXED CANDIES, POP CORN, ORANGES, LEMONS, OYSTERS SHELLED. By the Quart or Gallon and sent home from 18 King Square. J. D. TURNER. ESTABLISHED 1854. The Subscriber has opened a large stock of French, English, Scotch, Irish and Canadian Tweeds.

Special Sale! During the next 30 days I will sell at a great reduction my large and well assorted stock of Mens', Youths' and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing. JOHN K. STOREY, 21 KING STREET.

JOHN H. BUTT, Merchant Tailor, 68 Germain Street. D. WHELLY, 9 1/2 Canterbury St. Plumber & Gas Fitter, Steam and Hot Water Heating. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Satisfaction guaranteed.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE a place of five acres, with house, barn, and other outbuildings, on the West Shore of Kennebecasis Bay, near Chagrel Grove, and about seven miles from the city. Enquire of MRS. EDWARDS, On the premises.

GOOD FIT. LOW PRICES. City Market Clothing Hall, 51 Charlotte Street. T. YOUNGCLAUS, Proprietor.