

The Gleaner.

AS A GLEANER. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1888.

THE INTERCOLONIAL AND THE TEMISCOUATA.

Now that the Temiscouata road, which the New Brunswick railway finds connection at Quebec with the Intercolonial, is about to be opened, and the distance between Montreal and Fredericton and St. John considerably shortened, the question of cheaper freight and passenger rates has come up for discussion. Our returned editor, the Gleaner, is of the opinion that the rates to St. John by way of the new route will not be, to any appreciable extent, less than by the Intercolonial; that the rates from Quebec to Riviere du Loup will be increased so as to preclude the possibility of cheaper freight by way of the new road, and to retain the trade now held by the Intercolonial. The Gleaner does not take the same view. He regards the Gleaner's argument as a most extraordinary assumption and based on the belief that the government will deliberately do a great injustice to St. John and all the river countries. And it adds, "if that sort of thing is attempted it will be vigorously resisted, and we trust that the occasion may not arise." We are very much inclined to the belief that the Gleaner's view is correct. The Intercolonial, though operated by the government, is controlled, as other lines of railway are, with the view of securing and retaining for itself all the business it can command, and we think it would be unreasonable to assume that the management, or the government, would in the case now up for consideration, adopt any other principle regarding traffic than that which regulates all railway freight rates throughout the length and breadth of Canada. We do not claim that that principle is altogether a correct one, or that the general interests are invariably served by its adoption. That matter might be discussed at some other time. But it does strike us as being very late in the day for the Gleaner to condemn the principle. It has not in the past raised its voice against it. We do not mean to imply that purely local selfish motives guide its course, but it will appear strange that a St. John journal which should consult rather provincial than local interests, should attempt to attack a principle only when and where it seems that its continuance will not operate in the interests of its immediate locality. The most striking feature too of the Gleaner's attack is in the fact that it does not include condemnation of the principle generally, but only as it applies to the Intercolonial in dealing with the Temiscouata. The distance by the Temiscouata to St. John, says our contemporary, is no shorter than by the Intercolonial, that freight by way of the former road should be very much cheaper. Now why does not our contemporary make general application of this principle, and why did it not do so before? The distance from Boston to St. John via the N. B. R., is considerably greater than from Boston to Fredericton via the same route. Yet the minimum rate of freight to St. John is twenty-five cents; whereas, in the case of Fredericton the rate is sixty-one cents. And yet the Telegraph has not condemned this discrimination in the interests of St. John. The present through rate on the Intercolonial to St. John is entirely in the interests of that city, to the detriment of the business interests of other towns along the road, yet the Telegraph has not a word of condemnation for that. St. John can secure more advantageous rates on the New Brunswick than can Fredericton business men, yet on this the Telegraph is silent. Do the Telegraph's interests lie merely in the promotion of the interests of the New Brunswick railway? and are the interests of the N. B. R. wrapped up merely in the interests of St. John? If the Telegraph will support the position that the rates of freight on all Canadian lines of railway should be governed solely by the mileage, and that the shortest possible route be taken by roads having more than one route from a given point, we will gladly give it our support, but as the matter now stands, we would not be consulting the interests of our own city, nor yet the river countries, were we to applaud our contemporary's present attitude. The day has come when other than mere St. John interests must have consideration.

STANLEY.
The British world is concerned more than a little as to the whereabouts of the late Henry Stanley, who was sent out to find Emin Pasha, and the government is being pressed to despatch an expedition to find him. Stanley was not commissioned by the British government to go to Africa, through its unexplored, peculiar and dangerous sections; it was the London exploration society which sent him thither; and in this fact the British government finds ground, not strictly to object to the sending out of an expedition, but to hesitate. It would seem, however, that British interests demand of the government immediate action. Stanley's past labors have not been without fruit to the world, and more particularly to Britain. He has opened up for colonization tracks of the dark continent not long since unknown to the world, and British interests have profited thereby. Missionaries have followed, introduced the Bible, and been successful in civilizing the inhabitants; and trade, enlarging yearly, has followed the efforts of the missionaries. England, always on the watch for new markets for its products and its manufactures, has reaped

the benefit. Would it not thus seem eminently fitting that the people of England should shoulder the expense, and what risk may attach, to the finding of Stanley? It is true that Stanley may have had an eye more to his own personal glory than to the good he was likely to do to the world, but the results of his labors have nevertheless been of profit to the people of Britain. We hope to hear of a strong expedition being sent out in search of him at an early day.

It seems to be the delight of the Tory party, or the more "big game" element of it, to claim that the Canadian tariff was designed to promote trade with Britain, and to discourage any commercial intercourse with our neighbors to the south of us. The fallacy of this claim is well proven by the British trade returns, for the first eight months of the present year, just issued. They show that the exports from the United Kingdom to Canada reached £3,750,732, against £4,270,363 in the same months of 1887, showing a decline of over £500,000 or about 12 per cent. The imports from the Dominion of Canada into the United Kingdom also fell off in the eight months ending on the 31st August from £4,455,785, to £3,837,433, a reduction of over £600,000. Our Tory brethren will need to accommodate themselves heretofore to some other argument in support of the glorious N. B. Their present position is made still more ridiculous in view of the fact that our trade with the United States is increasing rather than falling off.

It is amusing to find the conservative organs, now that the election for Montreal East is over, claiming the successful candidate as their party victory, and magnifying the election of Mr. Lepine to a glorious party victory. Had these organs first accepted Mr. Lepine as their candidate, and as such assisted him in his canvass, they might, with some little show of reason, have claimed the victory; but their attitude towards Mr. Lepine was that of disinterested observers. Mr. Lepine was the party's perfect unconcerned about the result. What a number of stools our Tory friends can accommodate themselves to!

Mr. Lepine, in a speech at Montreal two days before his election, claimed that he should not have been elected, and that he was unworthily thrust through by the government. Yet Tory journals who urged and pleaded that he should be elected, now claim Mr. Lepine as the candidate of their party, and declare that in his election there has been "a glorious conservative victory." What a number of stools our Tory friends can accommodate themselves to!

Mr. Emerson was yesterday elected in Albert county to the vacant seat in the local legislature. Mr. Emerson is a liberal, and by liberal principles guide him in the discharge of his new duties in the legislature, the electors of Albert will not, we are sure, regret the choice they made yesterday.

PRESS COMMENTS.

CRYING DOWN THE COUNTRY.
A section of the Tory press accuses the liberals of crying down the country while they themselves are the greatest sinners in this respect. They cry down Canadian skill, Canadian enterprise and Canadian workmanship by declaring that Canadians cannot compete in a fair field with the producers of other countries—Belleville Recorder.

No Wonder They Kick.
After 28 years of high taxation to "foster American industries," the farmers still furnish 75 per cent. of all our exports and the manufacturers only 20 per cent. And the price of the farmers' products is lowered down in the old world market, while all that he buys is enhanced in cost by taxes to heap up a surplus for the politicians to spend. No wonder the farmers are kicking—New York World.

NEWS OF THE WORLD CONDENSED.

From Our Own Telegraphic Reports and Our Exchanges.

Personal, Political and Religious News of the Day.

Cable, American, Canadian and General Topics.

Cable.
Advisers from Samoa say that the parliament of the deposed king Malietoa had an engagement with the army of King Tanumaloa, the latter's forces were totally defeated. King Tanumaloa's army was under the command of a German officer named Brander.

Justin McCarthy has written an indignant letter denouncing an insidious calumny (Chamberlain's assertion) that every Irish leader from the highest to the lowest profited by the Nationalist agitation. McCarthy says there is not one but a world's name would have been better off if he had not joined the party.

American.
There was a marked reduction in the number of cases and deaths at Jacksonville yesterday.

Canada.
There is terrible starvation and destitution among the Indians in Arthabaska and the Peace River country.

The writ for **Shelburne** has been issued. Commission will take place on the 8th October, polling a week later.

Word has been received of the drowning at Cape Race, of the second mate, Robert McKean, and seaman Turner of the government steamer *Newfoundland*, the upsetting of a boat loaded with coal.

Near Washington Centre, Ont., Edward Chambers accidentally stepped into the cylinder of a threshing machine and one of his legs was made mince meat of. He died two days later from loss of blood.

The lifeless body of Joseph **Adams** was found Thursday in a ditch at Springfield, N. S. The coroner's inquest has adjourned. The circumstances point strongly to foul play, and it is expected that something startling will be elicited when the inquest is resumed.

An hotel proprietor at Mattawa, named Gilmore, got into a dispute with his wife concerning a young man, who he asserted, was too intimate with Mrs. Gilmore. The latter threw a ginger ale bottle at her husband's head, which caused his death. Mrs. Gilmore has been arrested on a charge of manslaughter.

NEWSPAPER NOTICITY.

Personal Gossip Concerning Men and Women Whom the World Knows.
The queen of Italy employs as her dentist an American, Dr. Chamberlain by name.

King Milan of Serbia threatens to publish his wife's letters to him during their courtship.

The wife of a well known Vienna banker lately displayed forty toilettes in twenty-one days at Carlsbad.

Mr. Clinton Scollard, the writer of pleasant verse, has been appointed assistant professor of rhetoric at Hamilton college.

A female athletic club has been organized in London for the purpose of encouraging athletic sports among the gentler sex.

There will be a beauty show at Spa, Belgium. Entries must be between 20 and 30 years of age, and show a certificate of good character.

It is said that Dr. Margaret Crumpton, who has just been elected a delegate from Pittsburg to the Fenian's Medical Society, is the first woman in the United States to receive such a commission.

Queen Regent Christina of Spain is exceedingly superstitious, and is a great believer in what is called fate; she has, moreover, great faith in "affinity," the influence of one person over another good or evil.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, writer of "Robert Elmer," is a niece of the late Mrs. Emerson. She lives with her husband in London, and her home is the model of a literary household. Mr. Ward is an editorial writer for the London Times.

Mrs. E. D. N. Southworth's imagination is sensational novel writing does seem unlimited. Now 70 years of age, she is about to publish her forty-fourth novel. From a pecuniary standpoint her work has certainly paid her richly.

The important marriage of the Prince of Wales and the czar of Russia are no mean performers on the banjo in communicating to a gentler world.

The prince, it is added, can, after returning from opera or opera buffa, pick out the times on the banjo with remarkable facility.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes says that he usually replies to the request for his autograph when a card for the signature is stamped envelope is enclosed.

Among the requests that he did refuse was one addressed to "Miss W. Holmes." He thought the writer of that knew too little about him to be a genuine longing for his handwriting.

Mrs. Senator Brown, of Georgia, knits all her husband's socks and knits also the socks of her friends and neighbors. Her husband, recalling the least that every American ought to "see his gold and silver" knits for his country.

The widow of President Polk is in her 87th year. She is feeble and rather forgetful, but she maintains her cheerfulness and her interest in the world.

Of late she has been taking her meals in her own room, and leaves it once a day to take an airing on the porch. Here she sits and receives her visitors.

A few years ago a well dressed, fine looking stranger called on Professor Packard of Bowdoin college and asked permission to look over the college buildings. The professor courteously showed him all about the institution, and when the stranger went away by left hand, on which was the name Henry Winkley.

A short time afterward the college received Mr. Winkley's check for \$40,000 with which to found a professorship of Latin, and now upon the death of the college receives \$20,000 more.

Mrs. W. M. Dills, of Springfield, Mo., is said to be the best judge of horsemanship in that valley. Mrs. Dills is a southern woman, and comes from the blue grass region of Kentucky. She has a horse and a pretty girl and a whisky.

Mrs. Dills is not neglected her household duties for her stock farm, and she has reared an interesting family. It is remarked by one who has seen something of the subject that when southern women are thrown upon their own resources they show an energy that need to be admitted only to the daughters of New England.

Miss Nellie Gould is an artist of no mean ability, and her collection of bric-a-brac, adorned by her own hand, is a pencil, is much admired. She is probably the richest heiress in America, and at her death her estate will come to her twenty or thirty million dollars. Like her mother, she is not content to rest on herself. She does not mind riding in horse cars, and does not put on nearly as many airs as the wives of some of the men who serve her. Last spring she took to Atlantic City several hundred dollars New York charity hospital and cared for them with great kindness and consideration.

Mr. Salzen, the young French tenor and prima donna of the Conservatoire, about whose engagement the authorities of the Paris Grand Opera and Opera Comique have been wrangling, was two years ago only a humble shoemaker in a provincial town. One day as he was going about the streets singing a popular song, he was stopped by a man, and asked him to call at the former's house. This Salzen did, with the result that he at once abandoned shoe making forever and set to studying his scales. Later on he became the Conservatoire. If the minister of fine arts, with whom lies the final award in the matter, should decide, as seems probable, in favor of the Grand Opera against the Opera Comique, there will be no danger of Salzen unduly straining his voice, as it is as yet hardly powerful enough for a large house.

Scheme of Brute Enrichment.
Some engravers have hit upon a curious scheme by which they increase their earnings not a little. Some years ago they set upon the idea of taking regular fifty centime coins and changing the portrait of Louis IX into a portrait of head, with leather cap and a pipe. They have now discovered that the head of Napoleon III upon the French two franc piece can be easily converted into a Boulanger, and they are now endeavoring with the inscription: Boulanger I, emperor. The medals are said to have an enormous sale in France—Chicago News.

Simple Indian Remedies.
The Indians on the plains have a number of simple remedies for ordinary ills that are very effective. For instance, on a burn, a cut or a sting of a wasp they at once put soft mud, usually mixed with saliva. When a man is bitten by a snake, they get him to sneeze, and the sneeze usually ends the attack. On a boil they blow for minutes at a time, keeping the sore place damp at the same time, and thus evaporating the moisture. For a bleeding nose they stuff the nostril with that in an aggravated case. For a light cold they wrap a wet cold rag about the throat at night and sleep with it on. They are great believers in the curative powers of mud, and they use it for a great many kinds of sickness, especially any one in which there are violent shooting pains, in which cases the moistened clay is applied as hot as the sufferer can bear. I have tried almost all of their remedies and found them effective—Chicago News.

Simple Indian Remedies.
Brown—So your girl's father showed you the door—He did.

J.—Well, did I put out—Boston Courier.

The Emperor's Position.
The papers are devoting a good deal of space to the discussion of the emperor's position. As nearly as we have been able to discover, the emperor's position is always an erroneous one—Boston Transcript.

No Lie.
First Train Robber—What train did you stop last night? Second Robber—Overland.

Third Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Second Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Third Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Fourth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Fifth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Sixth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Seventh Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Eighth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Ninth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Tenth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Eleventh Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

Twelfth Robber—What time was it? First Robber—Six.

FROM THE COUNTRY.

News from the Districts About Us.

As Reported by Our Active Correspondents.

Accidents, Personal Intelligence, and Things in General.

CANTERBURY STATION.

A **Baggage** was found from this station. **CANTERBURY STATION.** Sept. 28. The German menials are prevalent here now. Twenty pupils in Miss Darling's school were taken sick with them in one week. None of the cases have as yet proved fatal.

In last week's issue it should have been Mr. Ames Dickinson with whom the bear had the dispute instead of Arnold Dick.inson.

Mr. Levi Dow, of Waterville, Maine, is visiting his parents here.

Mr. James Ferguson, a former resident in London, has been in the States for a short time, and we fear when he leaves that the dispute instead of Arnold Dick.inson.

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PARAGRAPHS OF INTEREST.

The **Atlantic** movement into **Canada** continues. Thirty million trees have been planted in Kansas this year.

An order for 100,000 pairs of wigwag repeaters is being filled by a Bangor (Me.) firm.

A cat, which its owner asserts has been in his family since 1818, died at West Baltimore recently.

There is talk of a half penny morning paper, independent and unshaking, in London. It is also said that hourly editions all day will be a feature of the new paper.

Natural gas was used to inflate a balloon at Memphis, Tenn., a few days ago, and it was so effective that the balloonist was borne out of sight to the southeast and had not been heard of at last accounts.

There is a granite house in Rowan county, Va., built in 1766, and is still owned and occupied by the descendants of the man who built it. The fireplace is 8 feet wide, 3 feet high and 3 feet deep; the house is in a good state of preservation.

At Denison, Tex., a negro took laughing gas before having a tooth pulled and administered the dentist, who was in the chair through the window, carrying ash and all to the pavement twenty feet below, yet, strange to say, was only a little shaken when he came to himself.

Eleven Englishmen recently played an cricket with eleven ladies, and the result of the match being that the men should use lemons for bats and should have their hands left.

There is one man in Cornwall who thinks an animal may know too much. While he was admiring the beauty of his favorite cow, he imagined his surprise to see her fasten her horns into the limbs of an apple tree, shake it, and then pick up the apples. These proceedings were continued until she had satisfied her appetite.

An English carter fell asleep on a haycock, and was surprised to find that he was surrounded by a crowd of men, who were looking at him with interest.

A Paris hackman was recently garrotted by a man who was riding in his hack. The man who was riding in the hack was a German, and was carrying a large sum of money.

The members of the Flower of Forest Council met to discuss the plan of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Sir John A. Macdonald.

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