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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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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.

Important Announcement.

The Publisher of the GAZETTE has great pleasure in announcing a new and interesting story by that popular author of ficton,

RIDER HAGGARD.

The story is entitled MAIWA'S REVENGE. The scene is laid in South Africa, and while the story is not long, each chapter is more interesting than its predecessor.

Watch for the opening chapters in Today's GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 27, 1889

AN ANTI-CANADIAN OPPOSITION.

The resolution moved by Mr. Laurier in the House of Commons yesterday, and the speech which accompanied it, show very clearly that the leaders of the opposition are not only opposed to the present government, but hostile to the interests of Canada. We do not say that Laurier, yesterday when he was speaking had American gold in his pockets, but if such had been the case he could not have worked harder for the interests of he people of the United States and more against the interests of Canada, than he did. Although it is only a few months since the fishery treaty was rejected by the Senate of the United States; although it is less than a year since Mr. Laurier was saying, in his place in Parliament, that this same treaty gave too much to the Americans, he now declares that the government of Canada is to blame for not giving the Americans a great deal more; and that it is the fault of Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, that the present unsatisfactory state of things, between Canada and the United States exists. No more scandalously false speech was ever made in the Canadian House of Commons than that of Laurier, and the language he used in it, as well as the tone of his resolution prove him to be a public enemy of Canada. Laurier, with all his pretence of learning, proved himself grossly ignorant or maliciously false when he said it was a matter of history that the Canadian government in the civil way "seemed to sympathize with the side of slavery rather than the side of right." The Canadian government had no sympathies and showed none; it carried out all international duties faithfully, and it knew, what Mr. Laurier seems not to know that the North was not fighting against slavery but against secession, and that Lincoln's famous emancipation proclamation, which was not issued until the war had lasted almost two years, only freed the slaves in the States which had rebelled, and distinctly excepted the states, or portions of them which were not in revolt, from its operation. Since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, the government of Canada has made every effort, consistent with dignity to have it renewed, and yet Laurier, with unparalleled audacity, now comes forward and seeks to lay the blame on Canada of the failure to settle the fishery dispute and to obtain better trade relations with the United States. We are anxious to hear from the Liberal members for the maritime provinces in this debate, and if they indorse Sir Wilfred Laurier's programme, we can promise them an interesting time with their constituents.

STEAM SERVICE ON THE BAY.

The Deputy Minister of Finance advertises for tenders for a steam service between St. John, Digby and Annapolis, the service to embrace one of the three following conditions:—

1st. A daily service from 1st April to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 31st March; or
2nd. A daily service from 1st May to 31st October and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 30th April; or
3rd. A tri-weekly service all the year round.

We presume that there is no serious purpose on the part of the government to accept any tender for the third description of service, for such infrequent trips would be wholly unsatisfactory to the people of St. John. A daily service is needed from the beginning of May, at the latest, until the end of October, and during that period a first class steamer will be required. St. John has already suffered very considerably from the insufficient service supplied on this route, and it now very properly demands that due consideration be given to its wants and requirements. The traffic between St. John and Digby and Annapolis could be largely increased under favorable conditions as to service, in the fitness of the steamer for the work required of it, and the frequency of its trips. During the coming summer it is highly probable that there will be a very large volume of travel crossing the bay, owing to the increasing numbers of American summer visitors, and the fact that Montreal will be only fifteen hours from St. John by rail. Under these circumstances it will be absolutely essential that the steamer performing the bay service be a first class vessel, with good accommodation for passengers and sufficient speed.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Hon. John Costigan has been the object of frequent attacks by the opposition this year. Yesterday, in the House of Commons he rose to a question of privilege to contradict a statement in the opposition press, based on certain correspondence in the auditor general's report, which had been tortured to make it appear that he had control over the secret service fund and had in all probability rewarded the informer LeCaron out of that fund, for the services he was supposed to have performed for the Canadian government. Hon. Mr. Costigan said the correspondence between him and the auditor general related to money spent in the preventive service of the inland revenue, which he had a right to expend without stating the names of the recipients did he so desire; but out of the increase of expenditure of the preventive service, all that had been paid to parties not named during the eight years he had been in office had been only between $600 and $700, and this had been paid to Canadians for services rendered in Canada. So far as the man LeCaron is concerned, he had never heard of him until he saw his name in the papers. This explanation will be satisfactory to all except those who are determined not to be satisfied.

The enemies of the proposed harbor commission are making desperate efforts to defeat the scheme, and are even trying to prevent the bill now advertised being sent up to the Legislature by the Common Council. Alderman T. Nisbet Robertson is naturally very active in this business, although, considering the near approach of an election, a little more attention to his ward might perhaps be more profitable to him. We do not believe, however, that the efforts of the enemies of the Harbor Commission will succeed and any Alderman who actively opposes it will be likely to find that he does not represent the views of his constituents.

Mr. John V. Ellis, M. P. makes amends for his silence in Parliament by writing venomous letters in his paper the Globe in which Mr. Foster, Judge Palmer and others of his ancient enemies are attacked. The ex-postmaster cannot forgive any one who has been more successful than himself, and, as he has been a conspicuous failure in public life, his animosity towards better and more prosperous men is quite natural.

The claims with respect to population put forward in regard to Portland prove the necessity of what we suggested some time ago, a census of this city, much as Toronto had a few weeks since. We are well satisfied that the result of a census would show a large increase of population for St. John over the figures of 1881. Such a sensus could be taken in a single day; the cost would be trifling and it would be useful in a great many ways.

The political effect of the admission of the four new States which will enter the Union this year is likely to be very disastrous to the Democrats. Next December the Senate of the United States will stand forty-seven Republicans to thirty-seven Democrats. This strong Republican majority will enable the new administration to carry any measure it pleases, and give a consistency and strength to its foreign policy which President Cleveland's goverernment conspicuously lacked. If a new fisheries treaty is concluded there will be no hostile Senate to reject it.

Today and tonight the people of St. John will have an opportunity of showing their ability to make a carnival interesting and pleasing. It is not likely that we will hereafter attempt to rival Montreal with respect to winter carnivals, but there seems to be no reason why a summer carnival should not succeed here. The Halifax people are already talking of something of this kind, but St. John may yet be first in the field.

HON. T. W. ANGLIN.

He Lectures on the Present Aspect of the Irish Question.

The hall of the Institute was filled last evening to hear Hon. T. W. Anglin lecture on the present aspect of the Irish Question for the benefit of the Parnell fund, under the auspices of the I. L. and B. society. D. Mullin, president of the I. L. and B. society, occupied the chair, and there were also on the platform with the lecturer Sheriff Harding, Dr. Boyle Travers, Rev. John O'Leary of Grand Falls and Rev. E. Doyle of St. Andrews. Mr. Mullin, in a few well chosen words, introduced the lecturer.

Mr. Anglin commenced his lecture by remarking that if had for centuries been divided into two grand branches, the land question and the question of home rule. He gave a historical summary of the affairs of Ireland down to the period of union, and described the Repeal agitation of O'Connell and the famine which followed, and which wholly changed the aspect of the land question. Then came the Home Rule agitation which grew out of the rise in rents, when Davitt's declaration that "side by side with home rule must go the land question," was accepted by Parnell. Mr. Anglin discussed the home rule movement at great length down to the election of July 1886, the whole agitation being summed up in the result that in that election the great majority in Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and a majority in a good portion of England rallied around Gladstone and home rule, despite the anti-Irish, anti-Catholic cry that has been so potent a factor in times past. The speaker said it was a wonderful transformation, and he predicted that the work would go on until not only Ireland is granted home rule, but there will be a social revolution that will change the character of England, that will place in power the people so long kept down there, and that the wishes, the thoughts and the judgment of the people will rule. And for that change the English people will owe more to the Irish people than to any efforts of their own. Balfour and the Crimes Act next came in for a share of the lecturer's attention, and likewise Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and the fishery treaty which he helped to frame. Mr. Anglin said it was a treaty that gave the Americans all they wanted. He declared that the treaty was not rejected because the Americans opposed it, but because the republican senate wanted the Irish vote. The extradition treaty was thrown out for the same reason. The Irish element in the United States, which Chamberlain chose to defy, controls the policy of the United States. The retaliatory measure was brought down because Cleveland wanted the Irish vote.

Discussing the proceedings of the Parnell commission, Mr. Anglin charged that the Salisbury government was behind the Times, and that the object was not only to crush Mr. Parnell, but to brand the whole Irish race throughout the world as blood-thirsty, and a race that can only be ruled by an iron hand. But the attempts to make Irishmen pariahs and outcasts has been foiled and will recoil upon their own heads. The Times and Balfour will go down together. Mr. Anglin paid an eloquent tribute to Parnell and his followers, and made an urgent appeal for substantial support for them. When he sat down the applause was long continued. Cries for Sheriff Harding brought that gentleman to his feet and he delivered a brief speech.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Mr. Laurier Moves Another Resolution Against the Government.

OTTAWA, Feb. 26.—After routine Hon. Wilfred Laurier rose to call the attention of the house to the position of the fisheries question. At this moment there was an act whereby the president of the neighboring republic was empowered to close their ports to any ships and to any goods arriving from Canada. The two principal offsprings of the mother country, England, stood side by side with their relations at that degree of bitterness that any moment we might have commercial war. As Sir Charles Tupper had said the line is very thin which divides commercial from actual war. The situation was a most deplorable one, and for this the government of Canada were largely responsible, though not completely responsible he would admit. It had been the policy of the Liberal party to endeavor to secure the re-adoption enlarged and improved, of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, and this had long been the policy of the gentlemen now on the government side. The reciprocity of trade was what they said was to follow the adoption of their so-called national policy but instead this policy had led only to commercial war. The golden era of Canadian commerce had been the twelve years under the reciprocity treaty, but unfortunately this growing amity received a sad shock at the time of the civil war in the United States when, as it was a matter of history, the Canadian government seemed to sympathize with the side of slavery rather than the side of right. This was the cause why after the war the United States had cut us off from the privileges of the reciprocity treaty. When, in 1885, the provisions of the fisheries clauses of the Washington treaty were terminated by the United States, by their policy the Canadian government produced further irritation. They refused to allow American fish to be shipped in bond. They seized American schooners. They put upon the treaty of 1818, an interpretation harsh and unlimited.

He asked the government to abandon the policy of harshness for one of conciliation. The government admitted that a new treaty must be negotiated. In this he hoped the government would not go back to the clauses of the convention of 1818, but would rather base it upon the generous treatment by the modus vivendi. The hostility in the United States against Great Britain was a blot upon the fair fame of the republic and it behooved Canada to do what she could to help to improve the relations. In order to promote this end he moved the following resolution:

That in view of the rejection by the senate of the United States of the Washington treaty of 1888, and the unfortunate and regrettable differences existing between Canada and the United States on the fishery question, the house is of the opinion that steps should be taken at an early day by the government of Canada for a satisfactory adjustment of such differences and the securing of unrestricted freedom in the trade relations of the two countries, and that in any negotiations entered upon for such purposes Canada be directly represented by some one nominated by its government.

That in the meantime, and to prevent such negotiations being unfavorably entered upon, and to afford evidence of the anxious desire of Canada to promote good feeling and remove all possible subjects of controversy, the house is of opinion that the modus vivendi proposed on behalf of the British government of the United States with respect to the fisheries should be continued in operation during the coming fishing season.

Sir John Macdonald said that in all fairness Mr Laurier should have given such notice of his resolution as would have enabled the government to take it up paragraph by paragraph, or sentence by sentence. It seemed to provide for three things— that Canada should keep the modus vivendi in force, and that the government should admit themselves in the wrong Sir. John said the advice certainly could not be accepted because not only were the government right, and did so claim, but the president of the United States had officially admitted the justice of every one of their contentions. In token of acknowledgement of Canada's rights the modus vivendi was accepted, under this the United States agreeing to pay Canada for rights which the opposition now said were not possessed by her, and which the United States had once claimed as theirs without payment, though they had now abandoned that claim. The motion of Mr. Laurier was most inopportune, just as had been the question of Mr. Davies concerning the modus vivendi, a few weeks ago. Just at the commencement of a new administration in the United States, before the new government's policy was declared, he came to the house with a motion declaring that we were all wrong and should go down upon our knees and confess that we had oppressed the fishermen of the United States, should go to President Harrison and Mr. Blaine and say that we had been wrong from the beginning—and after admitting that, the leader of opposition says we ought to ask for a new treaty? What would be the use of asking for a treaty after a confession that we had all been wrong? This would be the question asked by the United States, but that was not the way that equal treaties were made. We must stand upon our dignity—stand upon our rights. As to the non-intercourse threat Canada discounted that a year ago. We would regret it of course, for it would be an act of wrong-doing on the part of the United States. Suppose we gave them the modus vivendi, and they put their non-intercourse bill into operation, where would we be? We would have given all our ports to the United States and would not be able to send even a herring into that country. He had every reason to believe that there would be at an early day a friendly settlement of the questions at issue between the two countries. He had no official communications, but unofficially he had knowledge that there was a likelihood of the renewal of the negotiations. On the very first intimation of the United States of a desire to enter upon the discussion of enlarged trade relations with us we would be only too happy to meet them on this, as well as on the more burning question of the fisheries. Acting as patriots and as men of common sense, the government were holding their own counsel in the meantime, and as to their full policy they could not take the world into their confidence. Canada has not increased her rights under the treaty of 1818, and he defied the leader of the opposition to point to one instance in which they had. He protested against the statements that the sympathies of the people of Canada were with the south during the American war. The classes and the masses in England were together with the author of the phrase classes and masses, Mr. Gladstone, and a glance at the records of the times would show that on one occasion after another the United States government had formally thanked the government of Canada for its activity in preventing this country being made a base of operations against the States. He was a member of the government then, and he knew that the government was in favor of strict neutrality. The cry that the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was terminated on account of Canada's attitute during the war was a mere pretext. The fact was that the American farmer complained that the treaty gave to the Canadian farmer the advantage in the American market and gave the American farmer nothing in return. The history of the attempts to secure a new treaty showed that the more suppliant Canada became the more haughty the United States drew back, and it was not until when, upon the termination of the treaty of 1871, Canada took vigorous measures to protect the fishery rights that it was found that the United States would be willing to treat with us. Then the commission went to Washington, but when the negotiations were commenced the U.S. commissioners refused to discuss trade relations and absolutely confined the negotiations to the fisheries. This was done, no doubt, because President Cleveland felt that a hostile senate made it inadvisable for him to hamper the settlement of the fisheries business with any other matter, and the fate of the treaty showed that the president's view was correct. As to the third matter dealt with by the resolution, he did not propose to deal with it at present. What does it mean? he asked. Is it unrestricted reciprocity or is it something else which looks very like that article? I pause for a reply, said Sir John—but no reply was forthcoming. He declared that while the people of Canada would resent any humiliation of their national honor, yet they are more than anxious to enter into the most free relations with the United States, so far as the interests of Canada will allow. These interests have always been developed by the present government. As for the resolution of the leader of the opposition, he could tell that gentlemen that it would meet with the indignant opposition of the people of Canada, just as it would be rejected by the house.

After speeches by Mr. Mills and Mr. Foster the debate was adjourned.

She Made It Binding.

"Darling Bessie," said Mr. Hoover to his lady typewriter, "will you marry me? Since you have come, like a gleam of sunshine, to gladden my existence I have lived in the radiant light of your ethereal presence, and passionately"—

"Please speak a little slower, Mr. Hoover," said the fair typewriter, interrupting him, while her fingers continued to fly over the keys of her machine. "'Ethereal — presence — passionately.' Now I am ready to proceed."

"Great Scott, Miss Caramel!" exclaimed her employer, "you are not taking down my offer of marriage on that infernal typewriter, are you?"

"A proposal!" shrieked Miss Caramel. "Why, so it is. I didn't notice. I thought you were dictating. Forgive me, dear William; I am yours. And now, since I have made this foolish blunder, please sign this paper, and I will keep it as a memento."

The marriage took place according to contract.—Chicago News.

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2nd. A daily service from 1st May to 31st October, and a tri-weekly service from 1st November to 30th April; or
3rd. A tri-weekly service all the year round.
Tenderers are requested to send in tenders for all of the above services.
Full particulars as to the terms and conditions thereof and specifications of the steamer required, may be obtained from the Post Office Inspectors at St. John and Halifax.
The Minister of Finance does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
J. M. COURTNEY,
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Finance Department,
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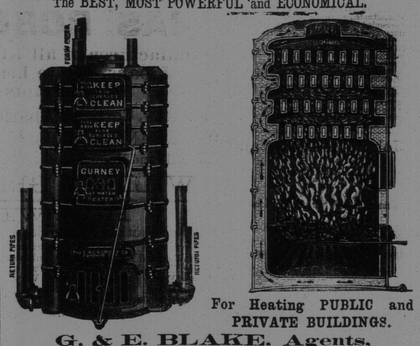

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