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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

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.

ST. JOHN, N. B. SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 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.

BEBEE;

—OR—

Two Little Wooden Shoes.

BY OUIDA.

THIS ROMANCE of a beautiful Flemish Peasant Girl is one of Ouida's most charming productions. It is free from the defects which mar so many of the stories of this brilliant writer, being intensely interesting, with a strong element of love and pathos, but without any suggestion of immorality.

COMMENCED TODAY. See Third Page.

CONCERNING APPOINTMENTS.

It is confidently stated on the streets that the appointment of Solicitor General Ritchie has already been made, and that he is to be Police magistrate and Civil Judge of the new city of St. John. We hope that in this instance rumor is incorrect, although we are bound to say that certain circumstances which have occurred give it a certain air of probability. We have already expressed the opinion that the appointment of Mr. Ritchie would not be a popular one or calculated to strengthen the government in this constituency. The government have insisted on retaining the appointments of Police magistrate, Chief of Police and Recorder in their own hands, instead of placing them in the Common Council which represents the citizens by whom these officials are paid. Having done this they are bound in honor to exercise the patronage of these offices in such a manner as will be most pleasing to the citizens of St. John generally, and not to use it as a means of winning political support, or to have the demands of a greedy colleague, who desires to go out of political life, with a rich prize in his grasp. Mr. Peters has made a very excellent magistrate, why should he be displaced to make room for Mr. Ritchie who has had no judicial experience whatever? That is a question the friends of the government will find it difficult to answer.

There are other rumors abroad concerning appointments, which are less strongly affirmed than that regarding the Police Magistracy. One of these is that the office of Recorder is to be given to Mr. A. A. Stockton. This would involve the removal of Mr. I. A. Jack, who has been a very good official, and would therefore be a serious political blunder. We understand that Mr. Jack was very anxious that his appointment should be in the government and not in the Common Council, although such an arrangement is a rank absurdity, for why should not the people of St. John have the right to select their own legal adviser? Mr. Jack, we think, would have been wiser to trust the Common Council and the people, who are generally satisfied with him, rather than a government which is disposed to use such patronage as it has at its command to relieve its own political necessities.

A VIEW OF OUR RESOURCES.

We publish elsewhere, a letter which appears in a Canadian monthly, by Mr. I. A. Morrison who has contributed on several occasions to the GAZETTE. The writer has taken a view of the Maritime Provinces, which while perhaps, extreme as regards the lumber trade is eminently favorable, on the whole and well calculated to give our people courage and hope. We cannot agree with Mr. Morrison in thinking that the lumber trade of the Maritime Provinces is near its end, or likely to die out about the beginning of the next century. Such a conclusion is opposed to all experience, and it is a fact that the lumber cut of this province for many years past has been restricted, not by the limited supply, but by the limited demand. There is, in point of fact, nothing so difficult as to denude a forest country of its available lumber, for trees will grow, and the same area can be logged over and everything cut away that is fit for market once in eight years without exhaustion.

Leaving this minor point out of consideration, we can heartily agree with what Mr. Morrison says in regard to the resources and capabilities of the Maritime Provinces. We are well convinced that the time is very near when these views will meet with such general acceptance as to start into existence numerous industries giving employment to large numbers of people. There is a good deal of capital in St. John at present which is yielding a very small rate of interest to its owners, which might be profitably invested in many small industries, which could not fail to succeed here if judiciously managed. The letter which we publish is well calculated to awaken thought and stimulate inquiry, and we hope it will be duly considered by those who have the means to embark in the enterprises of which it speaks.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

There is now an assemblage of clergymen and others sitting in Madrid named the Catholic Congress, whose avowed object is the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. It is certainly remarkable that such a movement, at this time, should be deemed wise, for the temper of the age, particular in Continental Europe, is certainly hostile to any undue extension of ecclesiastical authority. The Pope was deprived of his temporal power, when Rome was taken by the Italian troops, almost nineteen years ago, and the world looked on with approval, for the states of the Church under the rule of the Holy Father were badly governed.

The Pope, venerable from the high office he holds, and all powerful in matters of spiritual authority, as a temporal sovereign, failed to win either the respect or the support of his people. There was no period, when he could have maintained himself in Rome, without the aid of foreign bayonets. When the soldiers of France were obliged to withdraw from Rome a papal army, recruited in other lands had to be formed to protect His Holiness from his own people. Why should the Pope or the Catholic Congress desire to revive such a condition of affairs as this? Why should the soil of Spain be chosen as the seat of a Roman Catholic demonstration against the King of Italy, whose capital is Rome? Such a meeting is well calculated to impair the good relations which should exist between Italy and Spain, or what, would be even worse, to encourage another civil war in the latter country. The last Carlist war was fomented by foreign priests, and it may be that there is a design now to precipitate another conflict in Spain and imperil the position of the Queen Regent and the infant King.

JAIL-BIRD AND GUTTERSNIPE.

The Moncton Transcript publishes and the St. John Weekly Sewer re-publishes the following paragraph, which is understood to refer to the GAZETTE:

A St. John Tory evening paper is grieved because it says it will be another year before Mr. Ellis will meet the fate of Mr. Hawke and be sent to jail for contempt of court. Our contemporary, however, has the consolation, that even if Mr. Ellis should unfortunately enter upon a term of imprisonment a year hence, it is doubtful if it would be then alive, to rejoice in the injustice done to an honored and generally respected colleague!

The only thing important in this paragraph is the insinuation that the GAZETTE will not be alive this time next year, to rejoice at the incarceration of Mr. Ellis. It is of course a great grief to Hawke and his friends that a loyal paper like the GAZETTE should be alive and flourishing in Saint John, but we fear that they will have to endure this severe trial. There is not a paper in Canada less likely to fail than THE GAZETTE, and those who are waiting for its death will be very old and gray before they are brought within sight of the goal of their hopes. THE GAZETTE has been only nine months in existence, but it has already reached a point which other papers have not been able to attain in years; and it can afford to despise the envious whisperings of malignant enemies whose only motives are jealousy and whose only may have been a very great writer in the West, but he cuts a very small and ridiculous figure in New Brunswick, except as a convicted slanderer, and the editor of the GAZETTE does not think the editor of the Transcript good enough to wipe his boots on. The friends of the GAZETTE, and we are proud to say that they are numbered by thousands, may rest assured that there is not the slightest danger of their favorite paper not being alive either this year or ten years hence.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Short Line resolutions seem to be giving the government some trouble, and, although expected yesterday, they did not come up in the House of Commons. The western supporters of the government cannot see why this line should be built as a government work in order to shorten the distance from Halifax to Montreal by only sixteen miles. It will be difficult to convince many of them that there is any merit in such a proposition, which besides costing the government a great deal of money, would side track the real winter port of Canada.

A prominent merchant of St. John went into the Globe office yesterday and ordered his advertising stopped; and on being asked the reason informed Mr. Robertson that the course of the Globe was driving away his customers. We have this on the authority of a St. John clergyman. To show how true the statement of the merchant was, the same clergyman was informed by a business man in Fredericton that he bought biscuit in Montreal now, because he saw by the Globe, that no business man in St. John could give him an extension of credit if he required it. A Grand Falls merchant also told this clergyman that he bought all his goods in St. Stephen for the same reason. Such are some of the results of the Globe's constant attacks on the credit of the merchants of St. John.

General Boulanger is in London, having been politily requested to leave Belgium. He is fortunate in finding one free country in Europe where a political exile can rest his weary head. Most of the prominent public men of France have, at one time or other sought its hospitable shores. Charles the Tenth, Louis Phillippe and the Third Napoleon all found a home there, and the first Napoleon would have gladly done the same after the battle of Waterloo had he been permitted. Boulanger an exile in England may be a more potent factor in French politics than Boulanger in France would be.

The people of Canada have always been more than polite to any distinguished visitor from the United States, but the Yankees as a rule are only polite to Canada's enemies. On Wednesday in the New York Senate at Albany, Senator Pierce asked the privilege of the floor for Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario. Senator Murphy objected, and said he was opposed to any courtesy, being extended to any dependent of the British Crown. Senator Erwin also took the same ground. This discussion took place in the hearing of Mr. Mowat, who with his wife, was then present in the Senate Chamber. Many people will remember that a Fenian fresh from the invasion of Canada, was received on the floor of the United States House of Representatives at the instance of Speaker Colfax. What do the Conservative business men of St John, who support that Yankee organ, the Globe, think of this episode?

The Telegraph is out this morning in defence of Mr. Ellis, whom it exonerates from all responsibility for the neglect with which St. John has been treated. What has happened to produce this reconciliation between two persons who hardly speak as they pass by?

The Weldon Extradition bill has passed the Senate and will therefore become law. We regard the bill as one which should not have been passed, unless similar reciprocal arrangements were made by the United States, but the matter is not one of great importance, one way or the other. The only thing to be be done now is to insist on the Act so being worked that it will involve no expense to the counties or provinces of Canada, and that the Yankees be made to pay all the necessary expenses involved in returning their "boodlers" and defaulters to them.

The Telegraph this morning was engaged in the congenial task of "eating crow," with reference to a letter it published yesterday respecting the Maritana Opera Company. The letter in question was written in the Telegraph office, by a member of the staff, and yet the Telegraph has to take it all back. Ledger influence again.

A WESTERN VIEW.

Jottings of a Trip Over the Maritime Provinces.

In my former letter, written shortly after my arrival in St. John, I referred to the lumbering interests of New Brunswick. In some respects the provinces are about on a par. In both of them the lumbering up to 1870 cleared out the most of the good timber, so that the present lumbering operations are making a very thorough clean up of all the timber and material, such as spruce, cedar, hemlock, birch, etc., and by the end of this century, or very early in the next, the lumbering business of both provinces will practically be at an end and the forests exhausted. This will be a serious matter in a number of ways:—

(1). Lumber will have to be brought from Ontario and Quebec for necessary purposes of building and manufacturing.

(2). A very considerable portion of the population now employed in lumbering, saw-milling, and shingle milling operations, will have to find remunerative employment in other lines of industry or emigrate.

(3). A considerable amount of invested capital and plant will become unremunerative to a very great extent, and therefore practically almost valueless.

(4). Present and added capital and labor will have to seek employment in other and more permanent lines of industry, national development and usefulness.

In view of these facts, and conditions I may be permitted, from a practical standpoint, with the utmost goodwill, to offer suggestions, not only in the line of this industry, but as bearing on the prosperity and national good. If this were the only important industry of these provinces which was likely to assume such a condition as I have indicated, it would seem almost as if the disturbance in financial, mechanical or industrial aspects would soon recitify itself but what I have indicated as likely to result in lumbering business has already taken place, to some extent, in the ship-building, shipping and fishing business. The first of these industries (ship-building) has been an important factor in financial and mechanical matters in both these provinces for sixty years past, and where twenty years ago it was nothing unusual to find fifty to one hundred vessels on the stocks each winter in the harbors of St. John and Portland, many of them of large proportions, during this present winter scarce a dozen were built, and these altogether fishing craft of no particular value or importance. The settlers along the East River, at New Glasgow, N. S., also all of the river for miles being lined with vessels under construction each winter in years gone by, but this winter scarce a vessel is on the stocks over the whole range of the river, and these are only examples of every other ship-building place in the whole range of the ports and rivers of the provinces. This is a result of the unprofitableness of investment in wooden shipping, and the general dullness and scarcity of freights for this class of shipping, growing out of the partial decline of the lumbering and fishing interests, and the desire for rapid freight transit, which, while it gives profitable employment to faster (iron) steamships, leaves much less to do for the old style coasting craft.

Then the partial decline of West India and other trade has rendered shipping and shipping business of less value, so that it is important for those who have had, as well as for those who now have, investments in these and other decreasingly remunerative lines to see carefully where investments can be obtained which have a reasonable promise of permanency and profitableness. Many of the wealthier men of the city of Halifax, who have made their money to a large extent in shipping and commission business have been putting it of late years into bank, loan and insurance stocks, and as a result, this little city has five chartered banks with a paid-up capital of four millions, besides three private bankers with a reported capital of a quarter of a million, and with loan company and insurance and other stocks, making a total of about eight or ten millions invested in this way. This thing can be overdone. Banks serve a useful purpose, but are only a means to an end. In the development of agricultural, mineral and mechanical industries, requirements and resources of a country, banking establishments have their legitimate place and sphere of usefulness. Their multiplication beyond the necessities of commerce retards rather than advances progress. To make them an end, practically defeats their purpose. It may serve the desire of investors in bank stocks and grant them a life of comparative indolence, but the industrial resources of a country are not developed, nor the wealth permanently increased, by investments in this way. It is also a misfortune when the capitalists of a country in seeking investments, do not with some show of patriotism at least, endeavor to develop the natural resources of the country, and so permanently increase the wealth thereof. It is to be regretted, too, that all over this fair Canadian heritage of ours there are men in and out of business whose patriotism is based on the personal gain to themselves which will result from their actions or opinions, and who would barter our national birthright for some visionary "pottage" fad of present commercial emolument. (This is a digression from my subject, but as these "jottings" are written in spare moments on the train, I may be permitted an occasional break in the argument to relieve the monotonousness of the position, even though there may not appear at first sight to be any relation between the "position" and the "argument.")

These provinces have within their borders, in pratically unlimited abundance, all the natural materials required for the permanent investment of all the brain, capital and labor they can command. There ought not to be a single pound of merchant iron or steel, pig, bar, or plate, imported into this Dominion. It is the fault of the people of Nova Scotia because I do not believe that any one of a dozen sites in Pictou county, can be excelled on the face of the earth for the location of a profitable puddling furnace for smelting iron, on account of the quality and apparently unlimited quantity of iron ore, limestone and coal, in immediate and convenient proximity to each other. Much credit is due to the Londonderry Co. for the energy and perservance they have displayed in developing their works under some mechanical disadvantages as to the location of their raw material, and also to the Nova Scotia Steel Co. at New Glasgow, for the pertinacity with which they have stuck to and developed their rolling mill business until they now have proved their competence to supply bar and plate steel of most excellent quality at reasonable prices and with a profit to themselves. It is to be hoped that these pioneer establishments will soon be followed by others, and then from these will spring up a large variety of establishments using iron for raw material and manufacturing such machines, implements and articles of merchandise, as not only these, but the other provinces, to some extent require. The development of the local fields will make considerable demands on the iron industry and the development of gold and gypsum mining on both iron and coal.

In my next letter I will write up the machine shops, planing mills and other manufacturing establishments, and may express some caustic opinions.—I. A. Morrision, in Dominion Mechanical and Milling News for May.

Canada's Commercial Future.

[Montreal Star.]

The Finance Minister's liberal proposals for steamship subsidies go to prove that Canada is gradually occupying a national position in her relations with other countries. Besides providing amply for subsidies to steamers in our home waters at a cost of about $100,000 a year, we have launched out in what may be called national subsides. The government is providing for steam communication with the West Indies, and the Premier in a recent interview gave it to be understood that the new line would have St. John, N. B., for its Canadian headquarters. For this a subsidy of $60,000 a year is provided. It is also proposed to pay $500,000 a year for a twenty-knot service between Liverpool and Quebec in summer and Liverpool and Halifax in winter; $125,000 a year for a fortnightly service between British Columbia and New Zealand and Australia; and $75,000 a year for a monthly or $125,000 for a fortnightly service between British Columbia and China and Japan. In these items alone we have $910,000 per annum of the public revenues pledged in the interests of commerce. Had the country been asked ten or twelve years ago to provide nearly a million a year to encourage trade with Europe, the West Indies, Australasia, China and Japan, the proposition would have been scouted. But our ideas in regard to our future position as a great commercial power have become wonderfully enlarged of late. The Confederation of 1867 was a small affair compared with the Dominion of to-day. The addition of our great Pacific province with its noble harbors, great forests and fisheries, rich mines of gold precious metals, of the great North-West and Rupert's land and the Mackenzie Basin with their limitless prairies and coal fields and immense stores of petroleum—has brought to the Dominion an aggregate of natural wealth beyond the skill of computation, while the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through the joint endeavor of public and private enterprise has stimulated the commercial spirit to an incalculable degree. Canada in a few years has risen from the dependant position of a colony with all that this implies, to this position of conscious power and the altitude of a nation. We are in fact a nation in all but the name. We have such sources of national wealth as scarcely any nation on earth possesses. We are being rapidly imbued with a national spirit and the lines of communication we are sending out to the distant parts of the earth are so many evidences of our determination to compete in the region of commerce with the great commercial nations both of the Old and the New Worlds. Canada is, in fact, a nation within a nation, an empire within an empire, for our domains are of truly national importance, and imperial dimensions. That those great ocean subsidies are generally recognized as necessary and judicious by all classes of our widespread communities is satisfactory proof of the resolve of the Canadian people to work out their commercial future boldly and courageously.

Mr. Raymond of the Royal, captured the first salmon of the season, which was caught in the harbor yesterday.

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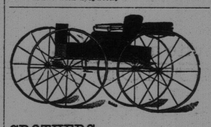

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