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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., MONDAY, MAR. 11, 1889

THE MARITIME PROVINCES AS A FIELD FOR SETTLEMENT.

The High Commissioner, in his annual report to the government, says that frequent inquiries were made at the London Agency last year, regarding the prospects of settlement in the Maritime Provinces. In our opinion it is time that such was the case and that some efforts were made by the government to place the resources of these provinces, agricultural and mineral, before the people of the British Islands. Up to the present time apparently all the efforts of the government have been expended in making the North West known to Europe. Numberless pamphlets have been issued in which the North West has treated in various aspects and described in the most glowing terms. We have no objection to the North West being thus dealt with. It is a great country and, no doubt, fully deserves all the praise that has been bestowed upon it, but we claim for the Maritime Provinces of Canada similar treatment. Of the many thousand in the British Islands who every year wish to emigrate, all do not desire to settle on a prairie farm in the North West. Manitoba and the territory adjacent to it is virtually a country of but one resource, agriculture. For the growth of wheat and some other crops it cannot be surpassed. No country in the world quite equals it for the production of this important staple of human food. But every one does not desire to grow wheat, and all of these who do may not wish to live in Manitoba, two thousand miles from the sea. We believe that if more attention was paid to the Maritime Provinces a great many valuable immigrants would be attracted thither every year. It is a fact that there is not, among all the immigration pamphlets which the Dominion of Canada has published, a single one that does justice to the Maritime Provinces. Yet surely Eastern Canada is a country which should have its resources made known, and which is fitted to excite the enthusiasm of its people, even if it does not grow No. 1 hard wheat quite as well as Manitoba. It has coal in unlimited quantities, it has iron in great abundance; it has gold, silver, copper, antimony, manganese and other minerals. It has the best building stone in all North America; it has the best fisheries in the western world. Nor is it deficient in agricultural resources. Nowhere can potatoes and oats be grown better or more easily than in the Maritime Provinces. As an apple growing country certain districts in these provinces cannot be surpassed. In general terms it may be said that all cereal and root crops, except wheat, are certain with us, and even wheat, except near the coast, does not fail more frequently than it does in most other parts in America. We trust that the government will act on the hint given by the High Commissioner, and place full information in regard to the resources of the Maritime Provinces before the people of Europe. We cannot have too many immigrants, provided they bring some capital with them, and habits of industry and thrift.

CASHMERE.

It is not unlikely that the discovery of a plot against the life to the British Resident in Cashmere, by the Maharajah may result in the annexation of that country to British India. Cashmere has an area of 80,000 square miles and a population of about 1,800,000. Its revenue is $4,000,000. Cashmere was subdued by the Mahommedans in the sixteenth century: by the Afghans in 1754; and by the Sikhs in 1819. It was ceded to the British in 1846 as a result of the war with the Sikhs. The British granted the soverignty of Cashmere to Gholab Sing, who was succeeded by his son Runbir Sing, who died in 1885. The present Maharajah is Pertab Sing. When he succeeded to the throne a British Resident was appointed and stronger pressure brought to bear upon the Maharajah in order to bring about much needed reforms in the government. Hence the treacherous oriental plot to murder the British official whose presence proved inconvenient. It is clear that Pertab Sing will now lose his crown, and probably Cashmere will be formally made a part of British India. Its position on the Northern frontier, on the slope of the Himalayas, makes it highly important in a strategical sense, for it is one of the bulwarks of India.

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

We learn from Ottawa that satisfactory negotiations are going on with Anderson & Co. for the fast Atlantic service. No particulars are given; but to be entirely satisfactory to the people of St. John, two things are essential: that the steamships should be first-class and that this port should be the terminal point in winter. With regard to the first point it is surely time that a Canadian line should be established equal in speed to the best steamships that run from New York to Liverpool. Almost forty years ago, when the agitation commenced for the building of the European and North American Railway, the design was to bring the ocean mails to Halifax and to have fast trains running from thence to Boston and New York. When the Cantilever bridge over the St. John was built the last link was completed for the accomplishment of this great design of a fast ocean service terminating in Halifax. But in the mean time the object for which the European and North American Railway was originally built seems to have been quite lost sight of. The present time, when new and fast steamships are to be placed on the Canadian route, seems to be a proper season to revive the idea. Halifax or Louisbourg still have the same advantage in point of distance over New York that they always had. The distance from Liverpool to Halifax is 680 English miles less than the distance from Liverpool to New York. The distance from Halifax to New York by rail is 950 miles or 270 miles farther than by sea. But this distance can be accomplished by land in 24 hours, while by sea, under the most favorable conditions the voyage to New York will be at least 34 hours longer than to Halifax. Thus there would always be a gain of ten hours in point of time, and frequently much more, for the bar at New York can only be crossed by a large steamship at certain periods in the tide, while there is no such delay in entering Halifax harbor. Besides this, the delay at the custom house in New York would be avoided, for the baggage of the passengers could be examined while they were speeding in the train towards their destination. For these reasons we think that a fast Canadian line would attract a great deal of American travel, for who would not desire to shorten a winter voyage by at least a day and a half?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The attention which Professor Weldon's extradition bill is attracting is not all of a complimentary character. One American newspaper more than insinuates that it has been introduced with a view to bleed certain boodlers now in Canada of certain sums to be paid to legislators to secure its defeat. This is a most absurd and unwarrantable statement, yet it may convince Professor Weldon that he would have done well to let the subject of extradition rest where the Americans have left it.

Rev. A. Macdongall writes a letter to the Sun, in which he says in regard to Vital Statistics Act: "In section 6 of the act to provide for the collecting of vital statistics we read: 'That every clergyman, teacher, minister or other person authorized by law to baptize, marry or perform the funeral service in New Brunswick shall be, etc., etc.' * * * That the members of the Presbytery of St. John are not authorized by law to baptize or perform funeral services in New Brunswick is a fact which I think is very generally known, and consequently the members of said presbytery do not come within the scope of aforesaid act—cannot by such act be legally required to furnish statistics of baptism or of funerals."

The people of Maine have decided not to remove their Capital from Augusta, but to repair the present State House at a cost of $150,000. This action will probably result in keeping the Capital where it is permanently. So much local jealousy was developed in regard to the site of the Capital that probably no future attempt will be made to remove it. Portland, Bangor and several other towns wanted to be the Capital, but, as they could not agree on a change, none of them has got it.

The Cornwall mill strike will probably end today. This strike, which arose merely out of a question of wages, was actually used by some of the opposition papers, as a ground of attacking the Canadian tariff, and the manufactures that have flourished under it. It would be hardly possible for political extravagance to go further.

The great Province of Ontario added more than 20,000 immigrants, to its population last year, the great majority of them from the British Islands. This is a very good answer to the speeches of Sir Richard Cartwright, who, has for some time past been representing the condition of Ontario as most deplorable. Our Canadian prophets of evil evidently do not obtain much credence from the people who come from abroad to Canada.

There is no further news inregard to the reported engagement between an American and a German war-ship at Samoa, so that it is probably not true. It is to be hoped that such is the case, for, apart from the reported battle, there are no sufficient grounds for a war between Germany and the United States.

If it were true, as stated in a Fredericton despatch that two of the officials of the Legislative Council, the usher of the black rod and the doorkeeper, are residents of the United States, it is high time that our Provincial lords took some action in the matter. The Legislative Council claim to appoint their own officials, and will not tolerate any interference on the part of the government, in what they deem to be their privileges. But public opinion certainly will not support them in keeping in office men who do not reside in this province, who merely come here for a few weeks to draw money out of it.

The Crown Land receipts for the year 1888 were $154,504 against $120,700 in the previous year. There was an increase in most of the items, the receipts from stumpage being $98,217 in 1888 against $87,557 in 1887. Sales of timber licenses realized $7,178 in 1888 against $6,324 in 1887, and renewals of timber licenses $16,294 against $14,934 in 1887. It will be seen from these figures that our Crown land revenues are large and increasing, but it is understood that at least $20,000 more in the shape of stumpage might be collected annually, with better management.

The St. George bridge disaster, by which ten lives were lost and about thirty persons badly injured, is likely to cost the Grand Trunk Railway about $75,000, it is said. The officials of that railway claim that the catastrophe could not have been prevented, but this is an issue of fact which the courts will have to decide. Few accidents are of this absolute character, and it is highly probable that the St. George disaster might have been avoided.

HERE AND THERE.

The crown of Charles II., made in 1660, is the oldest existing in England.

It's a wise bluebird that doesn't make too early a spring call.—Providence Journal.

Lewis Minthort of Shawano, Wis., is the father of 12 children. He has the distinction of being the father of a family composed entirely of triplets.

The merits of a new church organ were thus described by a local paper: "The swell died away in a delicious suffocation, like one singing a sweet song under the bedclothes.

A Cleveland man recently loaned a $500 diamond ring to a Euclid avenue girl. It fitted so snugly that she couldn't get it off, and he had to marry her to recover it.—Drake's Magazine.

An offer of $500 was recently made for a madstone owned in Charlotte, N. C. The stone has a record of having cured more than 100 cases of mad dog snake bites.

A Balitmore barber makes the assertion that a man's beard grows faster in bright weather than in cloudy. He thinks that the sunlight has the same effect on the hair of a man's head and face as it has on plants.

Countess Martinez sells stamps at the post office window in Philadelphia. She was a Baltimore girl and her husband is a real German count, at present in reduced circumstances and in a Philadelphia hospital.

The young Emperor of China rises at 2 o'clock every morning, taking a light break-fast half an hour later. At 3 o'clock he begins the work of the day. He has his second breakfast at 11 and dines later in the day, retiring to bed early in the evening.

Under the new constitution in Japan no man can vote unless he is twenty years old and pays at least $25 taxes. There will be no anarchists in that country and political corruption will be unknown.—Detroit Free Press.

General Harrison is a homely, squat little man, with a swayback nose, grizzly beard, rotund middle ground and short extremities. Of all Presidents he has the shortest legs, and when he sits in Washington's chair his toes will not touch the first round.—Richard State.

Speeches to be lived down.—The Misses Brown—"Oh I'm so glad to see you, Mary! But we've such dreadful colds we can't kiss you, dear. We can only shake hands!"

Fair visitor—"Oh dear, how sad! I hope you haven't got a cold Mr. Brown!" —London Punch,

Since the Queen left Osborne, her majesty's horses and carriages have been removed to Windsor. There are 57 horses and 28 carriages and vans. Four steamers were required to convey them from East Cowes to Southampton. From that point they were taken to Windsor by two special trains.

The late Horatio G. Onderdonk's will provides that if any of his heirs marries before the age of 25 without the consent of his parents, or habitually uses tobacco or omits rising by nine o'clock in the morning the one so offending is to be debarred from receiving any of the money. The estate is valued at $4,000,000.

Mrs. Storey, widow of Wilbur F. Storey of the Chicago Times, is said to have a large cedar chest filled with lace handkerchiefs, all made by French manufacturers at the special order of her husband who disliked to have her use any other kind. Another of his whims was that she should have a quart of unset precious stones, and he bought and bought until a jewel casket, made to hold just a quart was filled.

A deerskin mantle which belonged to King Powhatan is preserved in the Ashmolean Museum, mantles of furs and feather-work brought with it from Virginia by the first colonists having been destroyed. The mantle is formed of two skins, has no hair, and is decorated by an upright human figure, divided by the seam, a pair of animal figures and 32 spiral rounds of shell-work. The embroidery is of beads and shells.

A test of citizenship.—A discussion arose on board an Atlantic liner a short time ago as to the citizenship of a gentleman at the other end of the saloon. "He's an Englishman," said one, "I know by his head." "He's a Scotchman," said another, "I know by his complexion." "He's a German," said another, "I know by his beard." The young ladies thought he looked a little Spanish. Here the conversation rested, but soon one of them spoke: "I have it," said she, "he's an American; he's got his legs on the table." —Ocean.

S. B. Barlow of McKenzie, Ind., is the owner of a Catholic prayer book published in 1720, 169 years ago, and 12 years before George Washington was born. He got possession of it during the Mexican war, finding it under the floor of the hall of the Montezumas in the City of Mexico. The book was printed in very old style type, was quite legible, a little soiled with Mexican mud and browned by age. He is also the possessor of an old certificate of oath of allegiance bearing date of Sept. 17, 1777, and given to an old ancestor of his, David Barlow.

"Only think of it, George, the Niagara Falls are fast wearing away." "Yes, so I've heard." "George, isn't it at the Niagara Falls where people—that is, newly married people—generally go on their wedding tour?" "I believe so." "George, wouldn't it be awful if the falls should disappear before somebody who is dying to go there should—should—be able to go there, George?" A fond embrace, whispered words and the customary impediments—all of which tend to show that she and George will get there long before the falls take their final departure.—Boston Transcript.

A romantic marriage was celebrated at Saratoga in the early part of the week. According to a despatch, "the contracting parties were Warren B. Westcott, age 69, and Miss Jane S. Truman, age 58. More than twenty-five years ago the parties were engaged. They were to be married when Mr. Westcott fell in love with a widow and married her instead. A breach of promise suit followed, in which Mr. Westcott was compelled to pay damages. He was left a widower three years ago, when he returned to his former love."

Mrs. Angy Tupper, nee Goldust (after the elopement)—Oh, please papa, do forgive us. I loved Angy so that I couldn't help it; but I loved you, dear papa, so that I couldn't rest until I had come back to tell you all!

Papa—Well, well, I suppose I must make the best of a bad job. But where's Angy?

Mrs. Tupper—Outside with the cabman. Couldn't you lend your own Carabella enough to pay the brute? Poor Angy only had enough for the minister. —Puck.

Sanitary Cranks and Humbugs.

We had just been reading the views of an eminent sanitary expert upon impregnation of brown stone houses with the germs of diphtheria. We have also read no less than three published opinions of sanitary experts that "a wooden house is positively unfit to live in." One eminent sanitary expert gives it as his opinion that at the expiration of five years every bit of woodwork of a house is alive with all sorts of scientific things. In the latest number of an architectural paper the great Wingate tells us that even "the vicinity of large quantities of wood is dangerous to health," and talks about zymotic germs and the mycelin of the fungi in a way that is suggestive of bacteria and microbes. Nevertheless, we do not believe these things. An eminent German sanitary expert says that chemists have succeeded in making a first rate brandy out of sawdust. A man can, therefore, get a rip saw and go out and get as drunk as a lord on a fence rail. A man can make brandy smashes out of the shingles of his roof; he can get delirium tremens by drinking the legs of his kitchen chairs. You may shut an inebriate out of a gin shop and keep him away from a tavern, but if he can become uproarious on boiled sawdust and desiccated window sills any attempt at reform must necessarily be a failure, and we think that the opinion of a sanitary crank upon the jim jams of a house should be taken with a most liberal grain of allowance.—Sanitary Plumber.

CAPITAL NOTES.

What Politicians are Talking About in Ottawa.

OTTAWA, March 10.—The government of India has made a collection of agricultural products of that country and they are now en route to Canada, where they are to be distributed among the several experimental farm stations for testing purposes.

The high commissioner, in his annual report to the government, says, frequent inquiries were made at the London office last year regarding prospects of settlement in the maritime provinces. He says the Dominion officers in Great Britain have steadfastly discountenanced pauper immigration to Canada. He expresses regret that Canada's export of butter appears to be decreasing and urges our farmers to go in more for horse raising and export to Great Britain.

Satisfactory negotiations are going on with Anderson & Co. for the fast Atlantic service.

Col. Blair's report on the expermental farm at Nappan is published. It indicates that satisfactory work was done last year. All departments report the season in the maritime provinces as most unfavorable for the ripening of grain and it is quite probable that another year with more favorable weather all varieties mentioned in the report would mature earlier. The samples of grain grown were very good, but the accurate returns as to the relative yield cannot be given this season.

Haldimand election has been protested and the writ was served on Colter yesterday.

Negotiations with Japan for a direct interchange of money orders are progressing favorably.

A bill will be introduced by the minister of justice reducing the quorum of the supreme court from five to four in cases where a supreme court judge may have heard the argument in the court below.

The railway committee of the privy council have a number of applications on hand among them one from the Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. to cross the Intercolonial at rail level.

The governor general has received a number of petitions from Orange lodges asking for the disallowance of the Jesuits' estate bill.

The chances of Mr. Weldon's extradition bill becoming law are becoming fewer every day.

A sensation has been caused here by an affair which eclipses anything of the kind ever heard of in Canada in the way of church robberies. Last night thieves entered Ste. Anne's Catholic church and stole the statue of St. Joseph. The priests are indignant over the sacrilegious act and have secured the services of detectives.

Mr. Cook's bill to amend the civil service act proposes to make provision that no man who has not resided at least five years in Canada shall be eligible for appointment in the civil service.

It is reported that the government are about to abandon their proposal to increase the rate of postage stamps upon drop letters.

Worse Than Pleuro-Pneumonia.

Continuing, Inspector Devoe said; "Although we have almost stamped out pleuro-pneumonia, we have cases every day of a disease which, in my opinion, is more dangerous to both the human and brute family—that is tuberculosis, or consumption. While it is more dangerous than pleuro-pneumonia, its existence would not keep the district in quarantine.

"There is no law which empowers us to destroy or condemn cattle afflicted with tuberculosis, and when we find it in an animal all we can do is to advise its owner to destroy it, for his own good and the good of his stock, for it is not only contagious among the cattle, but can be transmitted to the human family through its milk and in other ways. To prove this assertion we killed a cow last week afflicted with it, and, on an autopsy being made, tubercles were found in its udder, or milk bag. In many cases where the inspectors find the disease very acute, they take the law in their own hands and destroy the animal."—Philadelphia Times Interview.

A South American Railroad.

The new Argentine Pacific railroad from Buenos Ayres to the foot of the Andes has on it what is probably the longest tangent in the world. This is 340 kilometers (211 miles) without a curve. It is also a remarkable fact that in this distance there is not a single bridge, and no opening larger than an ordinary culvert. The level nature of the country will be appreciated from the statement of the further fact that on the 340 kilometers there is no cut greater than one meter in depth, and no fill of a height exceeding one meter. The country, in fact, seems to be almost an ideal one for railroad construction. There are some drawbacks, however, one being that there is almost an entire absence of wood on the plain across which the western end of the road is located. This has led to the extensive use of metallic ties, which will be used on nearly the entire road. Work has already been begun on the mountain section of the road, which is to cross the Andes and unite with the Chilian line.—Engineering Journal.

Mrs. Margetts, wife of Major Margetts, of the Salvation army, died at Toronto on the 3rd inst.

SYDNEY WARD.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Feb. 12, 1889.

We the undersigned residents and voters of Sydney Ward in the city of St. John N. B. would nominate WM. Lewis Esq. of said ward to represent us in the Common Council as alderman and pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure his election.

Daniel McDermott,	Wm. T. Pratt,
William McDermott,	W. J. Halpin,
Bernard McDermott.	Henry Harvey,
John Woodburn,	Geo. W. Belyea,
William Lowe,	Daniel Mulherrin,
Michael Clancy,	Chas. King,
Chas Daley,	Henry King.
Mathew McGuiggan,	R. B. Emmerson,
Patr ck Killian,	Andrew Pauley,
Thomas McGuiggan,	John Elemore,
James McGee,	John Coans,
Geo Stack,	A. J. Armstrong,
Mr McAnulty,	C. H. Maxwell,
Thompson Lavers,	James Hawker,
John McCabe,	Thomas Stone,
Thomas Littlejohn,	C. E. Harding, Jr.,
Neil Hoyt,	Patrick Connolly,
Geo C Lavers,	John McGoldrick, Jr.,
S R Catharine,	J. Russell Armstrong,
John Condon,	A. C. Jardine,
Edmund Duffy,	C. H. Leech,
George Garland,	John Kee,
Thomas Trapnor,	John Thompson,
Samuel Denham,	R Barbour,
Richard Evans,	A Armstrong,
John Halpin,	A G Staples,
John Wordly,	B Rodgers,
Robert Dalton,	A McDermott,
Alex. Kearns,	T Broderick,
John Riley.	Rubert J Haley
Deriah Woodnarb.	Daniel Hares,
Daniel J Driscoll.	Wm Daley,
Wm. McKinney.	James Daley,
Wm. Quinn,	James Bennett,
James McGinney, Jr.,	Alfred Cline,
Seth Scribner,	James Stackhouse,
Daniel Hanlon,	J Peters,
A. Secord,	W L Mackey,
C. Stevens,	James Miller,
Peter Traynor,	Robert Willis,
John F. Ashe,	Wm Humphries,
Daniel Bridgeo,	Wm Creiz,
" do Jr.,	

To the Electors of Sydney Ward.

Gentlemen,

In compliance with your requisition asking me to allow myself to be put in nomination as a candidate for Alderman at the approaching election, I beg to say that although the matter is not of my seeking I am entirely in your hands and will accept with pleasure your flattering nomination. A glance at the names of your requisition convinces me that you intend to carry the election, and I am content to leave the result in your hands assuring you that if elected my best efforts in the future as in the past will always be put forward in the interest of this City and Sydney Ward in particular. I have the honor to be yours etc.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made at the next ensuing session of the Legislature of New Brunswick for the passing of an act to incorporate the Exhibition Association of the City and County of St. John, giving to said Association power to hold exhibitions of an industrial and other character, and to do all lawful acts in furtherance thereof, to hold real and personal property for the purpose of exhibitions and for the management of the property of the Association, with further power to do anything necessary to holding exhibitions and making the same conducive to the development of the resources of the Province.

WM. J. PARKS, Secretary.

St. John, N. B., Feb. 5th, 1889.

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the same remedy. I gladly offer this testimony for the benefit of all similarly afflicted."—F. H. Hassler, Editor *Argus*, Table Rock, Nebr.

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Buchanan's Whiskies

LONDON, 2nd January, 1889.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

We have pleasure in intimating that we have this day appointed MR. M. A. FINN, St. John, N. B., to act as our sole agent and responsible representative in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, for the sale of our several brands of Scotch Whiskey.

As we frequently receive from wholesale firms in these provinces orders both direct and through London and Liverpool Houses we take this opportunity of advising the trade generally that in future we can only receive and execute those orders that come to us through and on account of our accredited agent Mr. M. A. Finn.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.

By special appointment sole suppliers of Scotch Whiskey to the House of Commons.

BURDOCK PILLS SUGAR COATED

A SURE CURE

FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

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American and Canadian Rubbers,

Women's 45 cents.

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SEALETTE & Ect.,
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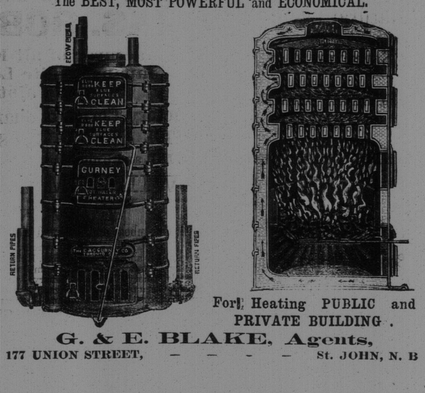

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