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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, NOV. 14, 1891.

THE CENSUS.

We greatly regret that the common council, after brooding over the subject for a long time, has decided that no renumeration of the inhabitants of St. John should be taken. Although the most unanswerable arguments have been presented for the purpose of showing that the census recently taken cannot be correct, the members of the board will take no step to vindicate the good name of this city. What the motives of the gentlemen who have resisted the taking of the census may be, perhaps, it is not worth while to inquire. The Grit members of the board desire to make it appear that the population of St. John is as small as possible, their civic pride, if they ever had any, being entirely overcome by their partisanship as opponents of the present government. Some of the members of the board who are Conservatives probably are afraid lest the government should be offended at any attempt to discredit their official census, and so they will take no action. The only thing for the people of St John to do, is to elect a new board next April, which will have some desire to see that this city receives justice. An agitation for that purpose cannot be commenced too soon and it cannot fail to succeed.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

It is quite clear that the government of Canada cannot permit the existing state of affairs, with reference to the ocean mail service to the United Kingdom to continue. Owing to causes which need not now be named, the Canadian service which has been maintained for about 40 years, has had to be abandoned, and the mails for the United Kingdom, including both letters and newspapers, must now be sent through a foreign port. This is a state of affairs which it would be unbecoming the dignity of the Dominion to permit to continue any longer than till it can be remedied. The meeting which was held in Montreal yesterday, for the purpose of arranging this matter, shows that the government are alive to the necessities of the situation, and that they desire to restore the Canadian mail service. One great difficulty has been the unreasonableness and jealousy of Halifax, in being determined to be made the terminus of the route. Now, however well Halifax may have been suited for the terminus prior to the building of the Short Line, it no longer enjoys these advantages over St. John, which should give it the preference. Indeed the advantages are now the other way, and the people of St. John stand in a position to demand that this port shall be the terminus of the Canadian steamship line in winter. The arguments which were presented yesterday, in regard to the saving of $2.22 a ton on freight going from Liverpool to Montreal by sending it through St. John is one that cannot be answered. The moral of the whole affair is that St. John is the proper terminus for the ocean winter service by mail steamers which carry large amounts of freight. The sooner the government recognize this fact, the more quickly they will get rid of the present difficulties, which have resulted in the humiliating spectacle of all Canadian mails having to be sent through American channels to Europe.

ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURING AND SHIPBUILDING.

We fear that our esteemed contemporary, the Sussex Record, has been following the example of a certain King's County editor, now in St. John, by clipping his editorials from the Yankee newspapers. We cannot otherwise account for some remarkable blunders into which he has fallen in an article published last Friday, entitled "tariff changes." In this article the Sussex Record informs its numerous readers "that England which at one time was the manufacturing center of the world, is steadily losing ground." This is a piece of misinformation which it is well to correct, the facts being quite different from the statement made by the Record. The Stateman's Year Book for 1891 is a work to which the editor of the Record should refer, when he desires to write articles on the industries of Great Britain. He will find by it that there has been an increase in almost every industry during the past ten years, and that this growth is steadily maintained. The production of pig iron in the United Kingdom is now 30 per cent greater then it was ten years ago. There is an equal increase in the production of manufactured iron. The production of Bessemer steel is nearly three times as great as it was ten years ago, and of open hearth steel almost ten times as great. This does not look like a declining industry. In textile fabrics there is an equal growth. England imports considerably more than three times as much raw cotton as she did in 1850, and 30 per cent more than she did in 1880. Twice as much wool was imported in 1889 in England as in 1874, and the amount retained for home consumption was about 60 per cent greater in 1889 than in 1874, showing a growth to that extent in the manufacturing industry. If British manufacturing industries were declining it would be shown in the British returns of trade. But it is a fact that the trade of the United Kingdom for 1890 was the largest on record, and exceeded that of 1881 by upwards of $300,000,000. Of this increase in trade not far from $200,000,000 was produced by the increase in the exports of British products.

The Record also tells us that: "Not many years ago England built ships for France, Germany and other nations, but at the present time they are building for themselves, and the once great and paramount industry of England has dwindled down to such proportions that thousands of ship carpenters and workmen have immigrated from the tight little isle of the sea." This statement is even more absurd than the one with regard to British trade. One would suppose from reading the Record that ship building was a declining industry in the United Kingdom, but the very reverse in the case. In 1889 there were added to the registry books of the Un ed Kingdom 748 new vessels of 942,000 gross tons, all of which were built in the ship yards of the United Kingdom. If that shows a diminished and dwindled industry what must have been the proportions of the industry when it was at its best? As a matter of fact the ship building industry of the United Kingdom is constantly increasing, and if there are occasionally dull years because the number of vessels built exceeds the demand the growth is steadily onward. As for the United Kingdom having ceased to build vessels for foreign countries, that is disproved by the official statement of the ownership of vessels under construction in the United Kingdom, on the 30 September 1890, which will be found published in Whittaker's Almanac on page 703. Of the vessels then under construction in British shipyards 427,086 tons were for owners in the United Kingdom, while 27,150 tons were for owners in the British colonies; 14,495 tons were for owners in France; 45,110 tons were for owners in Germany; 26,440 tons were for owners in Norway; 7,420 tons were for owners in Spain; 18,896 tons were for some owners in other countries; and 85,651 tons were being build for sale, most of the latter no doubt going to foreign purchasers. These figures are published in order that the readers of the Sussex Record may not be mislead by the article to which it has given publicity, and for the purpose also of correcting misapprehensions which seem to be spreading as the result of articles written by prejudiced writers for Yankee newspapers, with a view to discredit the prestige and power of the British empire.

THE GLOBE AND THE JUNOIR CONSERVATIVES.

The Globe appears to have a peculiar dislike to the Junior Conservatives of this city. When the club was founded the Globe published in several issues an account of its proceedings in which some of its most prominent members were ridiculed in a very unfair fashion. Since the general election the love of the Globe for the Junior Conservatives has not increased, because Mr. Ellis recognizes the fact that his defeat in this constituency was in a large measure due to their efforts. The other evening the Junior Conservatives had their annual meeting, for the purpose of electing officers, and the Globe in its next issue published what purported to be a report of the proceedings upon that occasion. This report, it is needless to say, was doctored up in the Globe's own peculiar fashion, and made to appear as if the Junior Conservatives had cut a very absurd figure at their own meeting. The singular feature of the affair is that there was just enough truth in the Globe's report to show that some members of the Junior Conservative club had been giving information to the enemy. The Junior Conservatives, when they were first formed were very particular as to the persons they admitted to membership, and a number of Conservatives who might have been considered eligible by most people were excluded from the club because it was thought they were not to be relied on. It appears however that the precautions taken to keep the membership of the club free from the presence of a traitor have not been wholly successful. The Globe could not have received its information in regard to the recent meeting except from some member of the club, who was in great haste to run to the editor of the Globe and whisper in his ear what was being done at the Junior Conservative meeting. It would be well, we think, for the members of the Junior Conservative club to discover which of their number is a Judas and to expel him from their ranks.

AN INEBRIATES' HOME.

Long before the publication of the GAZETTE was commenced the necessity of a reformatory for young criminals was recognized by hundreds of thoughtful people, not only in the city but in different sections of the province, and the press has generally exerted its influence in favor of the establishment of such an institution by a grant from the government supplemented by individual contributions. But our people who are able to assist in the planting of such an establishment have been apathetic, and governments are always slow to embark in enterprises of this kind in which the people manifest no tangible interest. Therefore a reformatory is one of the pressing needs of the province which is yet to be supplied, and which no doubt will have government assistance as soon as it is taken hold of by individual enterprise and has the pledge of substantial individual support. While in the establishment of a reformatory we think the initiative steps should be taken by individuals, we, of the Maritime Provinces have another need, the establishment of a home for inebriates, in the supply of which the general government should take the lead. From the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits, the government derives a vast revenue and it is but just that a per centage of this revenue should be set apart for the maintenance of institutions where the victims of alcohol, in the importation manufacture and sale of which the government has a money interest, may be cared for and if possible cured. We look upon alcoholism as a disease which no one contracts intentionally, any more than he contracts intentionally such other diseases as small pox or cholera, but which when firmly seated, is quite as difficult to cure as either of the latter. In permitting for a consideration, the importation, manufacture and sale of alcohol, the government becomes, in a measure, morally responsible for those who become incapacitated through its effects, and therefore in the establishment of inebriates' homes or asylums it should take the initiative. In most of the eastern and middle states such institution have been in existence from 15 to 20 years. Some of them are amply endowed; others are supported partly from public funds, though admissions into any of them are mostly voluntary. The one at Binghampton, N. Y., has accomodations for 300 patients, and 40 per cent of the cases admitted are said to be cured. At the Washingtonian Home in Boston about 300 cases are treated annually, but the per centage of cures is said to be somewhat less than at Binghampton. Since the discovery of Dr. Keeley's bi-chloride of gold cure for inebriety and the opium habit, homes where it will be used exclusively are springing up in Maine, New Hampshire and nearly all of the northern states. Faith in the Kesley treatment has been shaken in some quarters by the death of Colonel Mines, who had been a patient at White Plains, but President Seelye of Rochester University believes that treatment for a few days longer would have made his cure permanent. He says if the colonel knew he was about to suffer a collapse he should have gone back for "re-enforcing" treatment, and he would have been a well man to-day. "For," he adds, "the most glorious part of the bi-chloride of gold treatment is the fact that the extremely few who relapse and do not go back as they should, die very suddenly. It is more glorious to be dead than to live and suffer the life of a drunkard." An inebriate home for the maritime provinces, should occupy a central position; it should have grounds to the extent of 100 to 200 acres well adapted for tillage, and accomodations, at the start, for 40 or 50 patients. Patients willing to work and unable to pay might be admitted for a nominal fee, while those who were able to pay should be expected to do so according to their means. If bi-chloride of gold treatment is what it is claimed to be it might be used exclusively, otherwise the best treatment that is practiced would be resorted to. With a government grant of $5,000 or $6,000 it is not doubted but that such an institution might be firmly established within twelve months.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Globe claims credit for having stirred up the government in regard to the winter port matter. As a matter of fact the Globe has always ridiculed the claims of St. John to be the winter port of Canada, and has done its utmost to discourage our people from holding hopeful views on that subject.

Mr. Hurd Peters is to be paid $150 for a set of plans for harbor improvement on the West side, in addition to his salary as city engineer. This $150 and the plans which the amount represents will be all that the city will have to show for its great zeal for harbor improvements by the city at the last civic election. No one believes that the plans suggested by Mr. Peters will ever be carried out by the city.

It is to be hoped that the persons who attempted to throw the Canadian Pacific fast train off the track to the west of Sussex the other night may be captured. If so the respectable inhabitants of Kings County who desire to preserve the good name of that constituency should make short work with the would be murderers. The proper way to deal with train wreckers whose guilt is not in doubt is to hang them up to the nearest tree, and it is only by making an example of this kind of monsters in human form, that the practice of train wrecking will be stopped.

The Rev. J. DeSoyres writes to the morning papers to state that his course of lectures on English history, which was to have been a part of the university extension scheme, is to be postponed. He thinks there may be substituted a course upon Canadian history, which he says in any case should form an early and prominent feature in any scheme of advanced instruction. This is the opinion expressed by the GAZETTE some time ago, but the subject of Canadian history does not appear to have occurred to the learned gentlemen who prepared the university extension scheme. Possibly Mr. John V. Ellis, who is a leading member of the executive committee here, might favor the university extension with a course of lectures on the necessity for annexation.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Foot Ball.

The match at Fredericton between the Mt. Allison team and the U. N. B. team resulted in a big victory for the Sackvillans, the score being 16 to 0 in their favor. The victorious team played the St. Johns on their latter's grounds this afternoon.

Chess.

The annual tournament for the challenge cup will commence this month. The donor has requested a committee consisting of Judge Palmer, Count de Bury and Messrs. G. F. Fisher, A. Porter and A. Mills to settle the conditions of entrance and rules of play, which will shortly be resumed.

The Turf.

A despatch from Stockton, Cal., says: The World's greatest two-year-old trotter, Arion, covered a mile on the kite shaped track yesterday in 2.10¾. It was in a race against his record of 2.14¾, and he made the mile without a skip. The fractional time was as follows: 0.33 2-5, 1.05 3-5, 1.37 3-5and 2.10¾. Mr. Bonner says it is the most wonderful he ever heard of.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 13.—Joe Jefferson was driven to-day at Iowa driving park, by his owner, Alsardy, against the world's four-mile pacing record, 10.-34¾, which he lowered to 10.15, making the last mile in 2.23¾. He now holds the world's three and four-mile records.

Pigeon Shooting.

At the Heritage grounds at Marion the other days there was an exhibition of pigeon shooting unparalled in brilliancy in any country.

When the winning man kills 100 birds straight, and the loser kills 99, with the last bird falling dead just out of bounds, the performance is somewhat astonishing. Yet this was the record made in the match between E. D. Fulford of that city a man but little known as a great shot, and Capt. John N. Brewer, the champion of the world.

The shooting has, in reality, never been equalled, for when Al Bandle of Cincinnati performed the same feat it was done with a 10-gauge gun, while the score of today was made with a light 12-gauge.

The attendance was a large one. The match was at 100 birds each, for $200 a side, under modified Hurlingham rules. W. Wolsternoft of Philadelphia was the referee.

Athletic.

At a meeting of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic club, held last evening, the following officers were elected: President O'Hearn; vice-president, R. O'Brien secretary F. J. Mahon; treasurer, P. J. Gorman; managing committee, C. E. O'Reilly, E. Haney, D. J. Gleeson, J. Keeffe, W. J. Higgins.

ECHOES OF THE SPORTS.

The Y. M. C. A's were under light expenses.

Waterbury ran well for a new man.

There was only one 'dark' horse after the goose.

A certain city official enjoyed the greased pole exhibition greatly.

There were too many people on the floor.

Quite a number of the contestants had better not enter next time for they won't be in it.

Burpee was not in the half mile walk, Who was the brunt that kept running for two laps after the race was finished?

One or two suits that were worn by certain athletes should not have been allowed on the floor.

Norris is a dandy as a tumbler.

The sack race, obstacle race etc., were the only things that kept the Beavers from securing the most points.

The mile run is now a sure thing for Baxter.

There are always too many standing at the inside of the door, so that it is almost impossible for people to enter.

There was not so much stalling on the starter as usual.

Lawton had the neatest suit on the floor.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Y. M. C. A. should keep the young street urchins out of the gymnasium. It is a nuisance to the members while practising.

The Beavers are to have a larger club room this winter.

The bicycle club have their room fitted up fine.

The membership of the Y. M. C. A. is rapidly increasing.

Why not hold outdoor sports by electric light?

What's the matter with another long distance run? It would give some of the 'bloodhounds' a chance to see what they can do, since they consider they are capable of runing 8 miles an hour.

There is talk of another athletic association being formed next season, to be called the Self-admiration Athletic Association; some well known sporting men are agitating it.

Secretary McLeod is very popular with the boys of the Y. M. C. A. as is also J. M. Barnes in the Gymnasium.

Vincent makes a very graceful high jumper and he generally stands a good chance for first place.

The man that beats Baxter in the mile, has got to hustle.

'Billy' Barbour intends to enter the athletic arena next season. He will doubtless make a good showing.

Williamson always makes the mile interesting although he don't break the tape.

Standard Time.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—

The city council gets little credit for its eminently sensible decision in regard to Eastern standard time.

Probably a twelvemonth hence people will say, "Well, for once the common council made no mistake."

I am of the opinion that any action by the common council would have no effect in fixing a standard time; the matter rests with the Dominion government.

A large amount of nonsense emenates from certain newspapers upon the subject of standard time. No one expects that the "No one in particular" who signs his accumulation of ignorance in the handbill across the alley, "Postulata," can ever make anything of time, but just see what a mess the fine writer in the Sun has contrived to dish up this morning. The editor of that paper evidently thinks the subject of standard time is a very important matter for citizens in general to consider, but quite too insignificant on the other hand for him to write sensibly about.

The question is all contained in a nutshell.

Eastern standard time never was intended to be the standard for New Brunswick.

Sixtieth meridian time, commonly that erroneously called Halifax time, is fixed for a standard in the Maritime provinces by the laws of nature. Don't ask me why this is—ask yourself, and examine an atlas.

Town time, as the Sun terms it, is longitude, but uniform time is in very distant prospect, and as commercial needs demand hour standards, let them be the right ones.

No one who looks at an atlas can deny that New Brunswick and Nova Scotia should have the same standard time. Then let the Board of Trade shut up altogether about eastern standard time, and compel the railways to use sixtieth meridian time.

Yours truly,
P. E.

St. John, Nov. 11.

About Books.

Were one to place a volume of Harper's Magazine for 1865 beside another for 1891, he would be surprised by the advance which in the intervening years has been made in the art of bookmaking, yet that advance has been so steady that one hardly realizes it except by comparison. The illustrations, the typography, paper and general make up of the expensive books of thirty years ago would be hardly tolerated to-day in the ordinary publications of any leading publisher. Yet notwithstanding the luxuriousness of the paper, typography, illustrations and binding of the books that are coming from the press at the present time, they are no more expensive, and in many instances they are cheaper than were their coarser fellows of thirty or forty years ago. After an hour spent in the establishment of Messrs McMillan, where at this season the shelves are more than is usual, loaded with beautiful books, one cannot be expected to recall but a fraction of the hundreds of different works that claimed his attention. There was Ben Hur in two exquisite volumes, every page illustrated, for $7; Warwickshire Avon, with hundreds of dainty sketches, for $2; Art and Criticism, which no one could criticise in matter or making, for $6; Sharp Eyes, one of the most beautiful of juvenile publications, by Hamilton Gibson; Among the Andes, by Edward Whymper; Japonic, by Sir Edwin Arnold, with beautiful illustrations; Across Russia, by Charles A. Stoddard; The Spanish American Republic; Venetian Life, with choice and faithful illustrations; all of Frederick S. Stokes dainty publications and all of the old standard works in various editions. Messrs. McMillan will soon have a popular handbook of the ornithology of the United States and Canada, based on Nuttall's Manual, by an old friend and former citizen, Mr. Montague Chamberlain, which will be sold in various styles of binding at $8 to $16 per set of two volumes. It is noticable that while so-called gift books were formerly almost always ephemeral in their matter those of the present time are generally of permanent value.

Maine Vagaries.

A. MacNichol Esq., of Calais has returned from Gloucester county, N. B., where he is interested in a silver mine. Mr. MacNichol intends to develop the mine shortly and thinks he has a bonanza.

Benjamin Thompson, of Kennebunkport, Me., who is 98 years of age, owns and manages a large farm. He has raked after every load of hay this summer, and pitched off two loads. His health has never been broken by any sickness, and he retains his mental faculties to a remarkable degree. He is an early riser, relishes his food and sleeps well.

Superintendent Tucker of the Maine Central has a way of doing things that doubles the value of the favor. Recently, conductor Owen, who runs on the Dexter branch, went to Portland on his vacation, and while there called upon Mr. Tucker. During the visit he remarked that the cars on his train were rather old, and hardly up to the mark. Mr. Tucker said nothing, but when conductor Owen returned to duty, he found a new train fitted up with all the latest improvements, awaiting him at Newport.

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" Fine Congress Boots for $1.00, they retail at $1.50;
" " Dress Bal " for $1.25, they retail at $1.80;
" Whole Stock Cow Hide Leg Boots for $1.85, they retail at $2.50;
" Very Best Hand Made Leg Boots, whole stock, for $2.75, they retail at $3.50;
" Leg Boots in Split, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75;
Women's Fine Skating or Walking Boots for $1.30, they are worth $2.00
" Fine Dongola Button Boots for $1.35, would be cheap at $2.00;
" Very Strong Cowhide Boots for 55c., worth just 75c.;
" Very Fine Dongola Oxford Shoes with patent leather trimmings for $1.25, others sell them all the year round at $2.25;
" Slippers in Cloth, with leather bottoms, only 16c., worth 25c.;
Misses' Boots in Kid, Calf and Cowhide Boots, extraordinary value;
Children's Spring Heel and in every style known to the trade, at phenomenal prices; Infants Boots 25 cts up;
Men's Suits Clothing, marked $14.00, now for $7.00;
Boys' Suits Clothing, marked $8.00, now for $4.00;
Men's Silk Neckties in all the newest styles, 20c. up;
" Very Heavy All Wool Shirts, marked 75c., now 45c.;
" Cardigan Jackets 75c., 85c., 95c. to $1.50;
" P. E. Island All Wool Tweed Pants for $2.50, worth $4.00;
" American 1st Quality Rubbers only 50c.;
Women's American 1st Quality Rubbers 35c.;
P. E. Island Yarn in all shades for 50c. per lb.;
Men's 4 ply Linen Collars for 12c. each, they retail at 20c;
Men's Celluloid Collars for 12c., others ask 25c. for them.

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