

THE EVENING GAZETTE, SAINT JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1889.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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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 route to Europe.

Numbers of pamphlets have been issued in which the North West has been treated in various aspects and described in the most glowing terms.

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 towns and in the British Islands wherever you 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 cannot be surpassed.

No country in the world equals it for the production of this important staple of human food.

But every one does not desire to grow wheat, and all of those who do 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.

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They 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 of 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 1,000,000. Its revenues are \$4,000,000.

Cashmere was subdued by the Mahomedans in the sixteenth century by the Afghans in 1752, and by the Sikhs in 1819.

It was ceded to the British in 1819 as a result of the war with the Sikhs.

The British granted the sovereignty of Cashmere to Ghulab Singh, who succeeded his son Duleep Singh, who died in 1858.

The present Maharajah is Feroz Singh. 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 who had proved so inconvenient. It is clear that Feroz Singh will now lose his crown, and probably Cashmere will be formally made a part of British India.

In position on the Northern frontier, on the slope of the Himalayas, makes it highly important in a strategic 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 the 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 mail to Halifax and to have fast trains running from thence to Boston and New York.

In the meantime the object for 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

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London will have the same advantage in point of distance over New York that they always had. The distance from Liverpool to Halifax is 600 English miles less than the distance from Liverpool to New York.

The distance from Halifax to New York by rail is 560 miles or 270 miles farther 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 36 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 Halifax would be crossed by the 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 desire to shorten a winter voyage by at least a day and a half?

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The attention which Professor Weston's extradition bill is attracting in the British Islands.

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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 on route to Canada, where they are to be distributed among the several provinces.

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Every Household

Should have Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It saves thousands of lives annually, and is peculiarly efficacious in Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat.

"After an extensive practice of nearly twenty years, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is still the most reliable remedy for Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat, that I have ever used."

"I have used it for many years, and it has cured me of every case of Croup, Whooping Cough, and Sore Throat, that I have ever had."

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GROWING UP.

Curious Marshall was the brightest girl in the school district where her father's large story farm was situated. Her mother had read a translation of the Bible, famous for its many verses that the little maiden might grow up to be something of the common order. At the school, she had learned to spell the big boys and girls "down" as an old-fashioned spelling school usually would be, and she was named plain Job's daughter.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

The hidden meaning. The laborer's daily work, with its own special meaning, is the subject of a new book, "The Hidden Meaning," by Rev. J. H. Johnson, the African explorer, now about 45 years old, a small, wiry man, with bright eyes and a broad face.

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Men you hear of. Mr. Labouchere finally describes Gen. Lord Wolseley as "a perfect gas bag of old conceit." Mr. H. Johnson, the African explorer, is now about 45 years old, a small, wiry man, with bright eyes and a broad face.

STEAMERS.

International Steamship Co., Spring Arrangement. Trains will leave St. John. Trains will arrive at St. John.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY. Trains will leave St. John. Trains will arrive at St. John.

COAL.

SHUTTER BLINDS. A. CHRISTIE & W. CO., Waterloo St. THE Intercolonial Express Company (Limited).

NOTICE.

The New Brunswick Coffin and Casket Factory, 157 and 159 Brunsell St. The American Express Company.

CODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR 1899.

W. M. CALDWELL, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. G. T. WHITEHEAD, 157 Brunsell Street, House, Ship, Sign, and Decorative Painter.

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