

## New Brunswick Reporter,

AND "TEMPERANCE JOURNAL,"

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HERMAN H. PITTS,  
Publisher and Proprietor

## New Brunswick Reporter.

SATURDAY, MAY 12 1888.

Mr. Hale of Carleton Co., has been 'read out' of the Liberal party owing to his vote against Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution.

Sir Leonard Tilley celebrated his 70th birthday on Tuesday last. The Sons of Temperance in session in Carleton, St. John, forwarded to him a telegram, congratulating him, and wishing him many happy returns of the day.

The British Board of Trade reports an increase of exports as well as imports for the month of April, in comparison with the same month last year, which is viewed with much encouragement. The increase in imports was £950,000 and that of exports £1,320,000.

From late despatches it is thought that Blaine will be the Republican Candidate again this year. Several strong Republican papers have lately come out strongly favoring his nomination, and it is thought this is clearing the way for his return to public life. The candidate of the Democrats will probably be Mr. Cleveland.

A friend writing from Montana says: 'Any one comfortable in New Brunswick had far better remain there. This roughing it is anything but pleasant. A few succeed here, but the majority fail, and this you hear nothing about. In saying this I speak generally of the West.' This is the usual report that comes to us from those who have gone West, and our readers can draw their own conclusion from it.

It will be remembered that recently, in Halifax, two deaths were caused by the electric light wire on the same pole. The coroner's jury has been some days investigating the matter, and ended their investigation by centuring the Chandler Electric Light Company in not taking proper precautions to prevent accident after the death of patrolman Webber, which occurred only 42 hours previous to that of patrolman Croker, and on the same post.

The German Emperor seems to defy all opinions of the physicians. The latest despatches show that there has been a steady improvement these last few days. The latest despatches to hand are as follows:—

LONDON, May 10.—The Lancet says the emperor of Germany is slowly gaining strength. The recent sudden increased flow of pus was not accompanied by fever and the discharge of pus is now increasing.

BERLIN, May 10.—The emperor passed a satisfactory night, in good spirits. He ate his meals with appetite and from 11 a. m. till 8.30 this evening remained in his study reclining on a sofa.

The St. John Building Society has been before the public this week. An examination into the affairs of the Society showed that the company was in a most deplorable state. Fictitious values have been placed on the real estate making it appear more valuable than it really is, and the indebtedness to the public is much greater than appeared in the yearly statement issued. It is believed that depositors will get their money back eventually, in full, but there is very little hope that the share holders will realize anything from their stock. As the dividends for several years have been in the vicinity of thirteen per cent, those who have been in the Society for any length of time will not lose very much, but persons that have bought stock any way recently will be badly bitten. All these 'developments' have a tendency to depreciate St. John securities in the money market.

## The Hawke Case.

The Hawke Case has been before Parliament. Hon. Mr. Davis felt it imperative upon him to move in the matter. He recited the facts as had been forwarded to him, and quoted a number of authorities on the subject, which he contended went to prove that judges might be criticised after judgment. Mr. Thompson

replied, contending that the action of the judges was right and that Mr. Hawke had committed a serious contempt, and had done well not to have had an action for libel against him as well.

The debate was taken part in by Mr. Weldon of St. John, Prof. Weldon of Albert, Messrs Lister, Davis, Mitchell and Casey. Mr. Davis eventually withdrew his motion.

## The Canada Pacific Railway.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canada Pacific Railway Company took place on Wednesday last. The old directors have been re-elected, Mr. Geo. Stephen has been re-elected president, and Mr. Vanhorne, vice president. The gross earnings of this great railway for the year have been \$11,606,412 and the working expenses have been \$8,102,296, with net earnings of \$3,505,118 less fixed charges \$3,228,263, leaving a surplus of \$253,855. The report goes on to speak of the increased traffic, success of the steamship service between Vancouver, China and Japan, and other matters. Referring to the agreement recently executed between the Dominion government and the company for the termination of the restrictions upon railways extending to the international boundary, the report says this agreement will put an end to the unfortunate agitation which has done so much harm to the company and the country for the past two years, and will at the same time place the company in a position to provide at a very low rate of interest the necessary capital required for permanent improvements of the railway, additional rolling stock and facilities of all kinds, for rapidly increasing traffic, so that the surplus earnings may not in future be absorbed for these purposes, but may be devoted to the payment of dividends to shareholders.

## A Trip to Southern California

BY JABEZ.

(Continued.)

And now, Mr. Editor, I will try to give you a short description of Southern California, as far as I have had an opportunity of seeing it. First about the climate. This, in the winter at least, is all that it is represented to be. Now, in February, it much resembles our summer, except that the nights are cooler, with an occasional light frost. Although it is the rainy season it is but seldom that the rain falls. But when it does come, look out. The climate ought to suit anyone. Still, though it is so pleasant in the winter, the summer is not without its drawbacks. The days are very hot, 125 degrees in the shade. And the dust! It is here, there, everywhere. It penetrates into the bedrooms and settles in a grey layer on the snowy counterpane. It sifts upon the furniture, it is swallowed with your meat and drunk with your tea. It is omnipresent. Such a nuisance it is, indeed, that it makes quite a difference in the value of a property upon which side of the road it is situated. For instance, as the prevailing wind is south west, any property so situated that the wind blows the dust from the road upon it, will not sell for as much as the one across the street. In spite of the frequent use of the garden hose, dust gathers thickly on the leaves of the plants in the garden, marring their beauty. And once on, there it stays, for there is never a shower from March till December, to keep the foliage clean.

And this absence or scarcity of water strikes an eastern man as strange. From the Colorado River to the Pacific Ocean, we saw no stream larger than Garden's Creek. Yet the beds were broad, gravelly and looking as if swept by rushing torrents. And so it is. When what are known as cloud bursts occur in the mountains, down comes a mighty flood of water, sweeping all before it, and changing the dry bed to a swollen river. A few hours, however, and all is over. The rain ceases in the mountains, and the stream shrinks to its normal winter size. In summer it does not exist at all. So it is all through. Many streams flowing from the mountains, never reach the sea. They are lost in the sands at the foot of the hills.

These latter streams are the sources of the prosperity of Southern California. Fed by the melting snows and clear mountain springs, their waters are conveyed through pipes or canals over all the thirty land. Wherever the waters are sprinkled the desert literally rejoices and blossoms like the rose. The sandy soil will produce enormous crops, if only watered. It is a common sight to see an orange orchard or raisin vineyard all green and flourishing, while just over the fence is the barren desert, resembling nothing so much as a sand bar along the St. John left bare by the falling waters. It is a common saying amongst Californians that you buy the water, and get the land thrown in. There is plenty of land there now which, if water could be got, would be worth all the way up to \$1000 per acre.

Now, nobody would take it in a present.

Fruit raising is preeminently the industry of Southern California. And truly, if one has money enough to buy a bit of land, and to stock it with fruit trees, he may plant with the certainty of success, all the fruits of temperate and semi-tropic climates. Oranges, lemons, apples, figs, walnuts, peaches, pears, olives, pomegranates, raisins and many other fruits may all be successfully grown wherever water can be obtained. Oranges, lemons and grapes are the leading crops. To see an orange orchard in full bearing is itself worth a trip to the West. Always beautiful they can be seen in their perfection at Riverside, and best at Riverside is the orchard of Mr. Geo. Garcelon late of Fredericton. His orchard contains twenty acres all planted in orange and lemon trees. The beauty of the scene, as one looks down the long vistas of trees laden to breaking with golden fruit, the very apples of Hesperides, the quiet of the place, the balmy air, all impress one fresh from the frozen north in a manner never to be forgotten. And there is another peculiarity about these orchards. They are very profitable. These twenty acres netted their owner last year the snug little sum of \$3,600. Not bad for twenty acres and in a bad year too. Mr. Garcelon values his orchard at \$1800 per acre, and finds it pays a good interest on that sum. He is a firm believer in Southern California in general, and in Riverside in particular. One feels little wonder, after seeing his estate.

Many vineyards, both of raisin and the common black or white grape, are to be found all through this section of the country. They pay well, though not so well as oranges. Their mode of culture struck us as curious. No trellises or stakes are needed or used. A single shoot is allowed to grow when the vine is set out, which in time becomes stout enough to stand erect. It is kept down to about three feet high. From the top of this stalk, where the frequent prunings form a large knot or head, grows out each year the 6 or 7 shoots which are allowed to remain and bear. Every March they are all cut off again close to the knot. When in this condition the vineyard strongly reminds one of a field newly cleared, and full of stumps. The yields by this system are enormous.

But surely, some one will say with all these advantages, its glorious winter climate, its fruit orchards and vineyards, Southern California must be a veritable paradise. And so it is, for the rich. The poor man has no place there. A skilled mechanic, indeed, has a pretty fair chance. Work is not very plenty, but wages are good. It is not, however, owing to dull times that work is so scarce, but to the great number of men standing idle, and ready to snap up the first vacant place. In spite of all the wailings of discontented or subsidized newspaper men, one can see more idlers around the street corners, more rushing for the chance of a job in San Bernardino in one day than he will in Fredericton in a month. And the towns are about the same size. A laboring man has a poor chance here. He has even more competitors than has the mechanic. Many men, deceived by the glowing reports of interested parties, land here with little or no money, but in full hope of finding ready work at high wages. Some do. More do not. Nothing is left them but to beg or starve. They keep looking for the work which is not to be found, become reckless, and finally bring up in the chain gang. We saw and talked with several men whose one aim was to get money enough to leave the country.

The land boomers are to blame for all this. We all know how good our real estate men in the east are at drawing the long bow, but they would hide their heads in very shame if brought into competition with their Southern Californian compeers. They will say or do anything to make a sale. They have the business of land booming reduced to a regular system. Perhaps some one might like to know how it is done. The first thing to do is to get together a company with considerable capital, and next to secure as large a block of land as possible. Water must be got on one or two lots at least. Then it is surveyed, town lots and streets laid off, and a big hotel built. Next a newspaper is started, which 'booms' the town to the best of its little ability. A shop or two follows, and the town is fairly under way. As yet it exists mostly on paper. People must be got to buy and settle. So excursions are sent out from Los Angeles and the other big towns. Headed by a brass band they parade from the nearest railway station to the 'town.' After a free lunch at the hotel, and after the excursionists had been shown the lots, an auctioneer mounts the platform and disposes of as many lots as possible. Then the excursionists return, to be followed in a few days by a fresh lot. We ourselves saw one of these paper towns. It consisted of a solitary artesian well surrounded by rows of pegs, marking streets and lots, in

the midst of a desolate waste of sage brush. We gathered from a sign-board nailed to a telegraph pole that the appropriate name of this 'Garden of the Gods,' (it is so termed in a poster describing its beauties and advantages,) was Hesperia. So much for the land boom.

In writing of Southern California, we have not exaggerated anything, nor made any statements which we were not satisfied to be true. We do not believe that it is the country for the laboring man it is represented to be. The mechanic does better, but so many go there that it is quite impossible for all to obtain work. A steady man who gets anything to do ought to do very well. But it is the rich they want out there, and until the boom bursts, it is the place for them. Then woe to the losers, and their name already is legion. If a man has money enough to purchase a lot and erect a house, besides having something left to live on comfortably, and to take him to the hills in summer there is no place where he can enjoy life better. He should go there. Others had better stay at home. New Brunswick will suit them better. It is harder to get work, and costs more to live than here. A laborer gets \$2 per day, pays \$1 for board, or \$6,00 per week if a permanent lodger. Clothing, except cotton goods costs about double. All luxuries as fine fruits, he may get for half nothing, but the substantial of life are dear. It took us some time to find out just how things really were. People with axes to grind would make us believe it to be a veritable paradise. No drawbacks of any kind, no poor, no hungry, all doing well, all wealthy, or about to become so. But we got at the truth after a while. Our own conclusion is that for most men, our own much maligned province is just as good a place as they can find. If those who go would work as hard at home, and do the things they may be compelled to do there, they would be quite as well off. 'Distant fields look green' But let each try if he likes, and prove the truth of the good old saying that experience teaches.

## Late Despatches.

## BOUNCED.

LONDON, May 10.—The government of New Zealand has proclaimed all Chinese ports infected, to put a stop to the entrance into the colony of Chinese immigrants. The government of South Australia has proposed that an intercolonial conference be held for the purpose of arranging for united measures to exclude immigrants from China.

## PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

DUBLIN, May 10.—The tenants of Scotts and other estates in parish Killdysart, county Clare, have adopted the plan of campaign.

The Standard says Parnell's disavowal of the plan of campaign has offended a section of his followers.

A despatch from Rome to the Chronicle says the Irish bishops have notified the Vatican of their adherence to the papal rescript.

## EVICTION.

DUBLIN, May 10.—There were exciting struggles at Carmack near Thurles to-day, between a strong force of emergency policemen and the tenants whom they sought to evict. The police used a battering ram, but met a strong resistance, the tenants throwing boiling water at them and assaulting them with sticks. Some intended evictions were effected; others are believed to be abandoned.

—At Owen Sound, Ont., Saturday evening a man named Scott went with a light into the cellar of Mrs. Grant's milliner shop to search for a leak in the gas pipe. A fearful explosion took place. The plate-glass windows of Mrs. Grant's shop and Masson's law office adjoining were blown to atoms, the counters and shelving were wrecked and the contents scattered about the building, which took fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished. Scott was seriously injured and lies in a critical condition.

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