MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Evening Gazette will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH	35 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS	$1.00.
SIX MONTHS	2.00.
ONE YEAR	4.00.

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and WANTS for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY FEB. 15, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

A COMPLAINT FROM FREDERICTON.

The Fredericton correspondent of the Sun writes to that paper that the action of the St. John Board of Trade in supporting the Edmundston-Moncton line was a surprise to Fredericton. The correspondent adds that the Board of Trade seem to forget that anything that would benefit Fredericton must have a corresponding beneficial influence on the trade of St. John. We are also told that it is probable a delegation from Fredericton will proceed to Ottawa in a few days to interview the government on this question and to press for the fulfilment of the pledges made for the completion of the Short Line through that city. Our readers will thank us for reproducing the good advice which the young gentleman who corresponds for the Sun in Fredericton tenders the people of St. John. Such advice is particularly appropriate in a paper which did its best to secure the building of the Harvey-Salisbury line, in the interests of Halifax, in order that St. John might be side-tracked and our chance of becoming the winter port of Canada destroyed. Still the editor of the Sun ought to inform his Fredericton correspondent that his advocacy of Fredericton interests in St. John papers should, at least, be logical and plausible. If anything that will benefit Fredericton must have a corresponding beneficial influence on the trade of St. John, the correspondent should first give some facts to show that the mere passage of this line of railway through Fredericton will benefit that city. But without troubling ourselves too much in regard to this preposition let us take its logical sequence that whatever benefits St. John and builds it up will benefit Fredericton. We do not think that anyone will dispute the fact that if St. John were suddenly to double its population and become a city of 100,000 inhabitants it would have a prodigious effect on the whole of the territory in this province which finds a market in St. John, and that Fredericton would also be greatly benefitted. Such an addition to our population would involve an increase of some $5,000,000 a year in our expenditures for necessary food and clothing, and four-fifths of this sum would be expended in this province. We firmly believe that the moment the winter port question is finally settled in favor of St. John the population of this city will begin [illegible] in the course of ten years or less. But if the wishes of Fredericton are carried out the winter port question will not be decided in favor of St. John, but of Halifax. The Fredericton people, knowing, as they must do, that for St. John to become the winter port of Canada would greatly increase the wealth of this province, have deliberately embarked in a crusade, which has for its object the destruction of the hopes of St. John, and the aggrandizment of Halifax. To put the matter in another way the Fredericton people are acting as if it would be of more benefit to them to build up a seaport which is 320 miles away and in another province, rather than to aid in building up a port only 66 miles away from them and in their own Province. This, of course, is a very absurd attitude for the people of Fredericton to occupy, as anything which injures St. John must certainly injure Fredericton. But we suppose they will find their justification in the conduct of a St. John newspaper, the Sun, which, less than a year ago, was engaged in advocating the construction of the Harvey-Salisbury line and the side tracking of St. John, the principal reason it advanced in favor of this course being that the firm of W. H. Thorne & Co., would thereby be enabled to sell more hardware to the contractors who were to build that road.

THE QUEENS COUNTY ELECTION CASE.

The judgment which has just been rendered in the Supreme Court in the cases arising out of the Queens county election of 1887 derive their chief importance from the fact that they leave the way clear for the Supreme Court at Ottawa to proceed to a final judgment in the Ellis contempt case. In our opinion the weak point in the judgment of the court is that it deals much too leniently with the conduct of Judge Steadman, who ought to have been made to pay to the fullest extent the penalty of his unwarrantable interference in the Queens election case. When a County Court judge undertakes to set himself up as the superior of the Supreme Court he should be taught in a very sharp way that he is acting illegally. Judge Steadman had no more right to undertake a recount of the votes in the Queens county case than he would have to take possession of the next Queens circuit of the Supreme Court and deal with all the cases civil and criminal on the docket. As the decision of the returning officer in the Queens county case was based on the lack of qualification of Mr. Baird's opponent the number of votes cast did not at all enter into the discussion, yet in the face of this fact and in defiance of the writ of prohibition, Judge Steadman undertook to go on and count the votes in order that he might declare Mr. Baird's opponent elected. The judgment of Judge Palmer is very clear on this point. He says:—

The bottom of the controversy appears to be, had Judge Steadman any power to recount the votes under the circumstances? I think he clearly had not. All the power he had was given him by the 64th section, and by that section one of the following circumstances appears necessary as a condition precedent to any authority to recount: (1) That the returning officer has improperly counted or rejected ballot popers, or (2) improperly summed up the votes. None of these were done, and if such was alleged in order to give the judge jurisdiction such allegations were clearly false, for the only thing complained of by Mr. King was an improper decision that he was not a candidate and the improper return of Baird. Over these the county court judge is not given given jurisdiction, but the election court is. Another point taken is that this court has no power to restrain courts created by cap. 9, Revised Statutes of Canada, election courts. If it were not for the decision of a judge in the Centre Wellington case I should have thought the matter beyond controversy, for it has always been the course before this court to see that no person or court exercising judical functions in this province exceed their powers. The powers given to Judge Steadman are given by statute and are judical, and I can find no law or reason why this court should be relieved of its duty. If this was not done we might have two tribunals, the county court and the election court both attempting to deal with this question.

We are glad that in the judgment of the has been so complete. Judge Tuck court the vindication of Mr. Justice Tuck issued the writ of prohibition, after much deliberation, and greatly against his first view of the case, solely on the ground that such a writ could under the circumstances be demanded *ex delito justiciæ* and that the interests of justice would be prejudiced by its refusal. For doing this Judge Tuck was abused in the most shameful manner by the Grit newspapers and speakers, including the two learned doctors, Alward and Stockton. The greatest offender of all, however, was the Globe which libelled Judge Tuck by saying in substance that Mr. Baird had resorted to him for the purpose of defeating the ends of justice. This constituted the contempt, of which Mr. Ellis was found guilty, and for which it is likely he will now be properly punished.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Blake made a high bid last evening for French support in his speech on the dual language bill in the house of Commons. The leader of the Grits seems to have let his impulses run away with him, and he will probably lose more support in Ontario by his words than he will win in Quebec.

Mr. Morrissey, who is opposing Mr. Tweedie in Northumberland, is a Roman Catholic. Should he be elected Dr. Alward will hardly ask him to second the resolution which he intends to propose in the House of Assembly as an amendment to the address that no Roman Catholic should be appointed to any office in the gift of the government of this province.

The Sun today publishes an imaginary telegram from Mr. Leary which it supposes might be sent to influence the Northumberland election. This is merely a gratuitous insult to a gentleman who has no connexion with our politics and does not desire to have any. More interest would be excited by the publication of some of the telegrams sent by the Sun and its friends to the North Shore to in the four Northumberland members to unite with the St. John opposition.

An election petition was filed today at Fredericton against the return of Messrs Alward and Smith for the city of St. John and Messrs. McKeown, Stockton, Rourke and Shaw for the city and county of St. John. The ground in both cases is bribery. The petitioner is R. C. John Dunn and the sureties are James H. Pullen and Wm. Foster. This action has been taken as the result of the decision of the executive committee which was in favor of contesting the return of all six members.

AT THE CAPITAL.

The Work of Parliament Yesterday.

OTTAWA, Feb 14.—The speaker took the chair at three p. m. a[illegible]house sat with closed doors for a [illegible] question of privilege raised by Mr. Davin, who complained that a couple of evenings ago he was denied admittance to that portion of the commons' galleries reserved for senators. The offence had been committed by Kimber, gentleman usher of the black rod. Mr. Davin claimed that as a member of the commons he had the right to go anywhere within their precincts, and the house sustained him in this view. The official will be warned not to repeat the offence.

The house then proceeded to public business, and Mr. Charlton resumed the debate on McCarthy's anti-French bill. He denied that the few French in the Northwest had any more right to the official use of their language there than had the few French in Ontario. Though much had been said about the loyalty with which the French Canadians had stood by British connection when invited to join with the thirteen states in the American confederation, he had very grave doubts whether this was unmixed loyalty or whether it was not mixed with fear for the future of the Roman Catholic church in the states. The story of the tower of Babel showed what a mighty power community of language gave a people. He thought the Northwest would settle this matter if left to them by abolition of French, but it was our duty, having put this clause into the the act, to strike it out.

Hon. Mr. Blake, said that if either of the three propositions before the house met his views he would have given a silent vote. He denied the right of Messrs. McCarthy and Charlton to expound the aims and intentions of the English-speaking race in Canada. When Louisiana was admitted to the American union the constitution of the state authorized the use of French and English in the state legislature and that was continued until circumstances made it unnecessary. The professions of friendship for French Canadians expressed by Mr. McCarthy were wholly inconsistent with the agitation they were conducting. It was absurd to say that the Jesuit estates' bill was the origin of the agitation led by Mr. McCarthy when it was remembered that race and creed cries were raised before the last general election in the interest of the Tory party long before the Jesuit bill was passed. It was impossible to dissociate Mr. McCarthy's bill from the avowed purposes of its authors, and from the preamble of the bill itself it was evident that the anti-French agitators were not to be satisfied with the abolition of French language in the Northwest. In speeches else where Mr. McCarthy had declared that the French language should be stamped out. It was not true that the amount of French speaking in Parliament was increasing. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McCarthy had asked the people for power to eliminate from the constitution all provisions with regard to the French language in Quebec and the dominion, and hence the bill now before the house was but the beginning of the campaign. Having avowed their purpose why did not Mr. McCarthy and his friends pursue their agitation upon the lines they had laid down? Their policy was not only impossible of attainment but it destroyed all hope of reform in the directions they desired. Impertinent interferences with vested rights were the surest means of destroying all hope of reform. (Cheers.) The only way to meet such a peace-disturbing, destructive proposal as that made by Mr. McCarthy was by firm and unbending resistance. (Cheers.)

Resuming after recess, Mr. Blake dwelt upon the position of minorities in every country, and contended that no good could come of an agitation conducted on the lines laid down by Mr. McCarthy. So far as the old provinces were concerned the language question was settled and should never be reopened. It was their duty as patriotic citizens to defend the rights of minorities as guaranteed by the constitution. He intended to defend them as warmly as if he belonged to the minority himself. (Applause.) He referred to the times when Great Britain had remonstrated with Russia with respect to the suppression of the Polish language in the courts of Poland. Now Mr. McCarthy proposed that Canada should adopt a policy which Britain had condemned when practiced by Russia. (Cheers.) He was personally prepared to meet a bill such as Mr. McCarthy's by a direct negative. If the house was to make some declaration on the subject, neither of the amendments were suitable to the occasion. There was no real grievance in condition with this question. Mr. McCarthy had voted millions of money for purposes far less defensible than the few hundred dollars spent every year in giving the French settlers of the Northwest a knowledge of the proceedings of the local legislature in their own language. Was it by such proposals as Mr. McCarthy's, he asked, that French-Canadian emigration was to be diverted from the United States to the Canadian Northwest? The question before the house was one that should be left to the future. If, in the course of discussion, he had an opportunity of submitting his views in the form of a resolution, he would submit the following amendment:

This house cannot, having regard to the long continued use of the French language in old Canada and to the covenant on that subject embodied in the B. N. A. act, agree to the declaration contained in the said bill as the basis thereof, that it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the dominion that there should be community of language among the people of Canada.

That on the contrary this house declares its inviolable adherence to the covenant in respect to the use of the French language in Quebec and Canada, and its determination to resist any attempt to impair those covenants.

That as to such use of the French language in the Northwest territories allowed by law, it is in the best interests of Canada at large, and of the territories in particular, that inducements should be held out to the emigrating inhabitants of each of the provinces to settle in the territories, whose greatest want is population.

That the expunging of the provision allowing the use of the French language in the territories is not required to remedy any practical grievance at this time, and would under existing circumstances lessen the chances of a French-Canadian immigration.

That it is expedient to have these provisions undisturbed and to defer any decision as to the ultimate settlement of the question until time shall have further developed the conditions of Northwest settlement.

Mr. McNeill followed in support of the bill.

Mr. Sutherland resented Hon. Mr. Langevin's charge of intolerance against the people of Ontario, and pointed out that the Liberals of Ontario had chosen a French-Canadian as their leader. He did not consider that there was any particular danger to French Canadian rights in Mr. McCarthy's agitation. The Tory party in Ontario were more interested in the efforts to get the Mowat government out of power, than they were regarding the French language. Hon. Mr. Langevin was apperling to French liberals to support him in resisting attacks upon the French language. He was working cheek-by-jowl with those whose attacks he pretended to be resisting.

Hon. Mr. Laurier moved the adjournment of the debate and the house went into supply.

Mr. Scarth, since his arrival here, has seen all the members of the government and has secured subscriptions from them to the Norquay memorial fund, to which also a large number of members have subscribed. Several of the ministers and members have expressed regret that the amount of subscriptions is limited, as they would have been willing to contribute larger amounts.

A petition of the Knights of Labor, presented today, in favor of the passage of Taylor's alien labor bill, takes the ground that emigrants are engaged in Europe and other countries to come to Canada and on arrival find themselves deceived and unable to obtain work which they have been promised, and as a result they are left as a burden on the established laboring classes who have to support them.

In the senate this afternooon petitions were presented from the agricultural societies of the counties of Richmond, Drummond and Yamaska and the Ulverton Farmers' club, all in Quebec province, asking that corn, cotton seed, flax seed and all cattle food ground and unground, and manures, chemicals, minerals and all materials for the manufacture of manure, be placed upon the free list.

Mr. Bender's scheme to build a railway across Labrador has advanced another stage by the presentation, to-day, of a petition asking for an act to incorporate the North Canadian Atlantic Railway and Steamship company. The petition sets forth the same points as contained in the notice of application already presented and signed by E. P. Bender, Simon Cimon, M. P., and J. G. Blanchet.

Beausoliel's amendment to the McCarthy bill will undoubtedly be defeated. Then possibly some member will move that it is expedient to introduce a bill [illegible] session to provide that the dual [illegible] territorial legislature after the next general election. The difference between this and Davin's motion is that the former pledges the house to find means forthwith to relegate the question to territories, while Davin's is an abstract proposal.

In the railway committee this morning the bills chartering the Sault Ste. Marie and Hudson's Bay railways were considered. Sir John recommended the committee to proceed carefully in the matter, as capitalists were now looking favorably to the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay road, and another company might prejudice its chances. Several members spoke in a similar strain, evidently showing that Sutherland's road is in high favor. From the premier's remarks it may be concluded that it is the intention of the government to guarantee the bonds of the road.

The Sault bill passed, but the provision to hold and operate the mines was struck out, practically killing the measure.

The millers' deputation accompanied by the Manitoba members, waited on the minister of customs today and asked for an equalization of the tariff on wheat and flour, and that the duty on flour be raised to 75 cents. The deputation as individuals said that they preferred the duty should be raised to a dollar. Hon. Mr. Bowell said the matter would be fully considered.

It is stated that the controversy in connection with the question of guaranteeing the French language at the time of the bill of rights being agreed upon is about to be settled, Sir Donald Smith having been made the custodian of the original document. He has found it amongst his papers. Furthermore this agreement distinctly provides that the French language should be maintained. If true, as it appears to be, this is an important matter, in view of the dispute between Archbishop Tache and Prof. Bryce, as it settles the question in favor of the archbishop.

The Colonial secretary has transmitted to the government the copy of a treaty between her majesty and the president of the republic of Colombia for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, signed at Bogota on the 27th of October, 1888, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Bogota on the 21st August, 1889. The treaty will not apply to Canada so long as the provisions of the Canadian act of 1886 continue in force.

Rubenstein the champion Canadian skater, who has so nobly upheld Canadian honor in the fancy skating arena, and who, according to a telegram just received, heads the list and has in St. Petersburg beaten representatives from Vienna, Stockholm, Norway, Finland, Moscow and St. Petersburg, has been used very badly by the Russian authorities. Owing to the fact of his being a Jew, his passport from the Canadian secretary of state was taken from him and he was ordered to leave Russian territory. The British ambassador interfered and managed to arrange matters so that he could remain until after the skating matches.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) intends to make enquiries of the government if they have heard of the affair and what they intend doing about it.

R. G. Leckie of the Londonderry iron mines, is here, and with Mr. Mills (Annapolis) waited upon the finance minister respecting the tariff on iron. Mr. Foster informed him that the government would encourage in every way possible this industry which is assuming so large proportions in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Wilmot of Sunbury interviewed the minister of marine and fisheries this morning and made application that salmon and salmon trout fry be placed in the west branch Oromocto lake, also in French lake and Maquapit lake, Sheffield. Mr. Tupper informed him that his application would be attended to and that fry would be placed in the lakes mentioned the coming season.

Sir John Macdonald gives notice this evening that on Monday he will move that government orders shall have precedence on Thursday for the remainder of the session. This will give the government three days a week and will probably lead to the expedition of government business, which is gradually accumulating upon the order paper.

BILL NYE IN KENTUCKY.

HARROWING HISTORY OF LOUISVILLE AND SOME CITIZENS.

They Are a Good but Peculiar People. Those Kentuckians—A Reporter at an Execution Has to Read the Death Warrant—Some Moral Reflections.

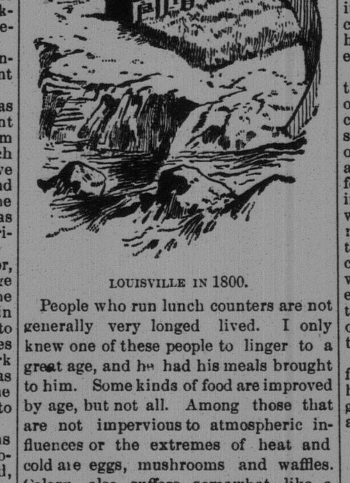
[Copyright by Edward W. Nye.]

ON BOARD OF THE CARS.

In the early gray of a February evening a small party, consisting of myself, might have been seen wending its way toward the railway station at Louisville, Kentucky. One may enter the sleeper there at 9 o'clock p. m. and at half-past 2 a, m. he will start for Cincinnati.

Taking with me a small fragment of river water to use when I get home for scouring knives, I paid the bill at me 'otel and went to the depot. The depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is a massive pile, costing upwards of $64 in money. It is built in the Modoc style of architecture and faces both ways like an independent paper.

Meals may be had there at all hours and baggage checked to all parts of the world. Sleeping car berths and pie are furnished at the shortest notice, and you can get information or victuals there while you wait. My car was made up, so I knocked out a few brains, disrobed and retired. My window gazed upon the lunch room, and so I could lie and watch people as they came in, nestled up against the counter astride a tall stool and basely betrayed their stomachs. It was rare sport. Sometimes a woman would spring gayly upon the stool, and, wrapping her heels around those of the stool, would enquire the price of a cup of tea, and if not too high she would buy some in isolated cases. A man generally orders about twice as much as he can eat, and by his manner says, "Darn the price. I reckon I will have enough to eat as long as my money holds out."



LOUISVILLE IN 1800.

People who run lunch counters are not generally very longed lived. I only knew one of these people to linger to a great age, and he had his meals brought to him. Some kinds of food are improved by age, but not all. Among those that are not impervious to atmospheric influences or the extremes of heat and cold are eggs, mushrooms and waffles. Celery also suffers somewbat, like a senatorial election, by exposure. It does not thrive under such circumstaces so much as a ballet, but pines away and gets coal dust on it, and loses its ambition and hangs over the edge of the glass like a love sick angleworm.

In 1773 Capt. Thomas Bullitt, who was called a son of a gun by a Kentucky humorist, who only lived long enough to ejaculate, "Adieu, kind friends, I'm going home," discovered the city of Louisville, Ky., at the mouth of Beargrass creek at the Ohio falls, and he could not have discovered a better town if he had tried. The water was very low at that season of the year and of about the consistency [illegible] the price of whiskey was almost equally low, and so the party thinned out the water with the latter. It gently exhilarated them and made them glad they came.

There are now 275,000 people in Lonisville, I might say, mostly colonels but I will leave that joke for the use of the large army of bright men who were first to think of it. When Capt. Bullitt discovered Louisville there was not a decent hotel in the place. Now there are a great quantity of them. The following year a house was built, but the boom was a kind of sickly effort and lots were quite low.

Louisville was named for Louis XVI.

The above will give the reader an idea of Louisville at about the beginning of the present century. The building with the flag on top is the Galt house. Mr. Henry Watterson has just gone inside the door, softly humming to himself:

I Am a pirate King.

He will be back in a few moments.

The large building on the opposite side of the street is a general store kept by a gentleman who is since deceased. He kept hides, pelts and molasses; also real estate, ice cream and feathers. He sold ammunition, hoarhound candy and hardware, gents' neckwear, cedar posts, honey, plastering hair, straw hats, dimension lumber, suspenders, timothy seed, coffins and salt mackerel. He also kept the postoffice and took in washing. He advertised hard cider, playing cards and embalming while you wait. The other houses in the cut are occupied by Many Citizens, Taxpayer, Justice, Old Subscriber, Veritas, etc., etc.

The high fence in the right foreground is designed to keep out the Indians, at least the largest of them.

Louisville has an average rainfall and mean temperature.

Indians, of course, retarded the early settlements in Kentucky, and lack of funds interfered with some of the later ones, but through it all she rises today like this here Phoenix that they tell so much about, that can even get out of a strictly fire proof hotel and never scorch a feather.

Louisville owes much of her success to the prosperity which has been, incident to and a part of, as it always will be and ever has been, the successful prosperity and the prosperous success of a city that has succeeded and prospered. I do not know that I make this entirely clear, so that another city could go to work and succeed, but I have done the best I could.

Agriculture, blue grass, trotting horses, bourbon, ginger ale, iron ore, hams, asparagus, butter, eggs, literature, distilling, pro-slavery, store keeping, railroading, etc., etc. have each risen to a great height in the table of industries of the state. Kentucky is no doubt a choice state. Nature did much for her, and Henry Watterson has not fooled away his time either.

Proctor Knott is a feature of Kentucky which I must not forget as I hurriedly pass along. He would have been more influential if it had not crept out that he was an humorist. No man can be respected quite so much after he has shown symptoms of this kind. Mr Knott made a funny speech on Duluth once, and now people come from away back of Little Hickory and Hominy Centre and stay all day and bring their dinner, hoping that Proctor Knott may be funny again some day.

Governor Knott said once, in an address in Kentucky to the graduates of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college, at Lexington: "When I consider the superior intelligence and refinement of the presence in which I have the honor to appear, I very seriously mistrust my ability either to contribute to your entertainment or to add to your present stock of information by a discussion of any subject whatever. Descended, however, from an ancestry who made their homes on the, Dark and Bloody Ground' when it was a savage wilderness with danger and death lurking on every hand; born upon the bosom of the commonwealth which they in their humble sphere assisted to create, while the tomahawk and the scalping knife were gleaming around them; inspired with a passionate pride in her prosperity and her prestige from my earliest youth; the recipient of the most distinguished honor within the gift of her generous people, and standing beneath the shadow of this splendid institution of learning, the offspring of her enlightened bounty and the object of her fostering care—I feel that I may at least speak to you of Kentucky, of her resources of her progress and her possibilities."

And he did so. He started out from that and made a good speech with thoughts in it. I spoke of the fixed carbon and volatile combustible matter in the coal, and said the iron ore of Kentucky had iron pexid in it in large quantities.

In the interior of Kentucky one still finds some odd characters, and the plain unostentations manner of administering justice attracts some attention whenever it is brought to public attention. A friend of mine went into that country once to report the preliminary examination of a man who had killed his wife by means of a broadax. The reporter had an all night drive, and when he got to the school house where the trial was to take place he found no one inside but the headless woman lying on a door. After a while he went back of the school house and found the sons pitching horse shoes with the justice of the peace, while the unruffled and self made widower was calmly keeping tally of the game by cutting notches in a shingle.

Not long ago a colored man named Monroe Wilkinson killed a man at a picnic in order to give variety to an otherwise monotonous programme. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The execution was to take place within an inclosure, but the obliging sheriff had it in a valley, so that a whole county could sit on the hillside and see it. It is hardly necessary to say that he was re-elected.

Nearly 10,000 people came to witness the great show. They came on foot and on horseback, from everywhere, till they covered the hillside and were like the sands of the sea for multitude. Lemonade stands sprang up as if by magic, and merry-go-rounds got there from the four corners of the earth. Popcorn, eating apples and wax for chewing purposes were for sale everywhere. The balloon man was there, likewise the man with the machine for showing how much one can lift without injuring himself. Everywhere poor, tired farm hands who needed rest were testing their strength till their eyes looked like soiled door knobs or poached eggs in a saucer of stewed tomatoes.

Photographs of the murderer were also for sale with his autograph. His brother had walked fifty miles to plead with the governor for a pardon, but it did not avail.

THE SELF MADE WIDOWER KEPT TALLY OF THE GAME.

Euclid C. Cooksey, a bright young reporter, was sent to do the execution for his paper. He and Mr. Morningstar, another reporter, sat up with the condemned man. Friends decided that religious services should be held over the murderer. Mr. Morningstar was selected to lead in prayer. He had never done so before, but he was a good reporter, and when assigned for anything always covered the field. He still says that considering his lack of preparation, he thinks he did pretty well.

A fresh reporter tried to interview the prisoner while the service was going on, but Mr. Cooksey, who was reading a chapter from Genesis at that time, paused and told the young man that he was not in it.

The sheriff then came in to say a few words to the prisoner. He said: "Monroe, you know that I would never hang you in the world at the figures I get from the county if I didn't have to do it. I've got to do it or lose the nomination next year. I'm a friend to you Monroe, and I reckon I've always treated you right."

"Yes, sah, that's what you has." As the morning sun lighted up the beautiful hillside and scattered a shower of glory through the trees upon the blue grass turf beneath, it showed a busy scene on the grassy slopes of the natural ampitheatre. Tall young men with amber spattered chins and budding whiskers were pitching rings for a cane or having tintypes of themselves and their financiers taken with the gallows in the background. Mothers brought with them little sunburnt offspring that had only arrived in Kentucky the previous day. Dark red cookies sold for a cent apiece. A tall tree giving view upon the whole jail yard brought two dollars.

All was life and animation. The sheriff had acquired a comfortable jag, but it had not succeeded in stealing away his brain. In fact he was quietly chuckling to himself as he imagined the jag groping in the attic of his massive skull, knocking the skin off its knuckles and cussing as it vainly sought for the sheriff's brains.

Finally the hour arrived. The prisoner was brought on the scaffold. He pressed the hand of the reporter and, bursting into tears, presented him with an election cigar. The newspaper men then united in singing a little topical song, of which I am the author and which is designed more especially for executions by electricity, beginning as follows:

I'm sorry I got insulate,
But I'm going home to dynamo.

It is a plaintive song, eminently fitted for executions in New York, and has had a great run.

The time now arrived for the execution and the sheriff asked Mr Cooksey if he would be good enough to read the death warrant. Mr Cooksey said it wonld not be legal.

"Well, I'll deputize you then," said the sheriff.

"Why don't you read it yourself?"

"Well, for two reasons. In the first place I did not bring my glasses and in the second place, if you won't let it go any further, I can't read anyhow." Cooksey says if there had been no reporters there the prisoner would have been obliged to read the death warrant himself.

Nothing pains a man who is unused to appearing in public and who has had no elocutionary training, like having to read his own death warrant to a big Chautauqua gathering like that and have two or three ignorant people yell "Louder!" Death is at all times more or less disagreeable at the hands of the law, but some one ought to be at hand to take the burden of the literary exercises off the hands of the doomed man.

Bill Nye

An Augusta Philanthropist.

The Kennebec Journal tells of a philanthropic citizen of Augusta who recently met a little ragged, half-starved urchin on the streets there. The earnestness and forlorn condition of the little fellow elicited sympathy from the gentleman, who decided to give the boy an opportunity to do something. Accordingly he told him he would send him out on a farm of his as a chore boy. But at first sight it was evident that the lad's tresses had ever been untouched by the cruel shears. Compassionately the gentleman entered a store near by and upon, a block of very thin, almost tissue paper wrote the following order to his favorite barber: "Mr. F—Cut this boy's hair and charge it to me." No sooner had he gone than one of the proprietors, a friend by the way, saw on the sheet next below that on which the order was written an exact duplicate. This was traced, and so on, till that original order had at least a dozen duplicates, which were distributed among mutual friends, and the barber kept on cutting. When the charitable citizen came to pay $12 for cutting that boy's hair he did it without a murmur but his smile on doing so kept people at a respectful distance.

Literary Notes.

W. E. Norris needs no words of commendation as a writer of fiction. To say that he has just published, through the Lovell's, a novel entitled "MISADVENTURE" is to ensure a ready sale for that which is always in demand.

"COSETTE," by Katherine S. Macquoid, is a story of French life taken from the lower strata, yet not less interesting than the stories of higher life in more gorgeous surroundings.

The House of Congress Committee on foreign affairs, yesterday appointed Messrs Dunnell, Hilt and Chapman a sub-committee to have charge of all questions bearing upon reciprocity between the United States and Canada.

THOSE who investigate for excellence and beauty in photography will be repaid by a call at Climo's. In comparative merit his prices are lower than any. 85 Germain street.

FACTS ABOUT SUICIDE.

Marked Increase of Self-Destruction. A Confession of Weakness and Hence Unjustifiable.

From a paper by Dr. Pilgrim, we take the following:

"A marked increase of suicides is annually taking place in this country, and there are many reasons for it. Our country is young; social changes are rapid, and the struggle for wealth is severe. We are living in a fast age. The modern youth burns the candle at both ends, and soon finds that the infirmities of age have supplanted the vigor of youth; business and professional men, mechanics —almost everybody—do not rest when the sun goes down, but prolong their work far into the night. In fact nearly every one is madly pursuing a share of wealth and fame, and it is no wonder that the delicate structure of the brain breaks down, and the unfortunate victim seeks rest in the dishonored grave of the suicide."

The terrible nervous and mental strain of the present century drives men to the dreadful weakness of suicide. Mr. Richard D. Young, the well known and popular manufacturer of perfumes, at 100 William street, New York City, probably came as near suicide as anyone who ever attempted it. For weeks he did not enjoy one moment of natural sleep, his mind gave way, and he was confined in three insane asylums and pronounced incurable. To-day he is in perfect health perfect strength, and perfect sanity, only through the use of Paine's Celery Compound.

Does it not stand to reason that a remedy which can accomplish such a wonderful cure is the true remedy for all brain and nerve troubles? Undeniable. And it has proven its great worth hundreds, yes, thousands of times. It has positively cured neuralgia, sleeplessness, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, brain tire that no other treatment could benefit.

HOW IS YOUR COUGH?
-WORSE!-
THEN LET US RECOMMEND A BOTTLE OF
Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

Thousands can testify to the wonderful effects of this preparation in *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Impaird Nutrition and Wasting Disease.*

The disagreeable taste and smell of the Oil is completely disguised and rendered so palatable that we have yet to learn of one case where the stomach refused to retain it. Warranted to contain 50 per cent. of finest Norwegian Cod Liver Oil. Physicians endorse it, and prescribe it daily in their practice—having discarded all others.

Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM, Price 50c; six bottles $2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
PHILLIPS'
Cod Liver Oil
—WITH THE—
WHEAT PHOSPHATES.
Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.
Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.
FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS,
AND AS A FLESH MAKER,
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
For sale by all Chemists.
PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
FOR DYSPEPSIA.
[illegible]

Globe Flour
GLOBE FLOUR
Fills a Long-Felt Want
WHOLESALE BY
Geo. S. DeForest & Sons

Rye Meal, Rye Flour,
Granulated Oat Meal,
S. R. Buckwheat,
Barley Flakes,
Hominy.
JUST RECEIVED BY
J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.
32 Charlotte St., Next to Y. M. C. A.

Navel Oranges;
Florida Do.;
Lemons;
Catawba Grapes.
TAYLOR & DOCKRILL,
84 KING STREET.

LARD,
HAMS,
BACON.
Grocers should place their orders at once to secure their Christmas stock.
SLIPP & FLEWELLING
Pork Packers,
160 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

GARDENIA.
200 BBLS OF THE ABOVE SUPERIOR Oil to arrive per schooner Nellie King (now due). This high class Oil is fast taking the place of other Brands of Oil where a really superior Oil is wanted. Every Buyer of Oil who is a right thinking man, will patronize GARDENIA, if for no other reason than he is supporting honest competition and denouncing Pirates and their bulldozing methods in trade, besides keeping within our own Province any profit arising from its sale. Buyers patronizing other Brands are supporting Palatial Residences on 5th Avenue, New York, and the Banks of the Hudson, thus sending out of the Country that money which should be retained and spent among our own people. I submit if these are not most important considerations for every Citizen interested in the welfare of his own Country.
J. D. SHATFORD.
Sun.

ACADIA PICTOU.
Now Landing ex "Maggie Willet" about
250 Tons Fresh Mined Acadia Pictou Coal.
Free from slack. Price $6.00 while discharging.
FOR SALE BY
R. P. McGIVERN,
No. 2 Nelson Street.

VALENTINES,
Valentines, Valentines, Valentines.
BOOKS AND TOYS.
Large stock at lowest prices to select from,
A. MURPHY,
BOOKSTORE,
Opposite Pitt's Store, Union St.

Medicated Body Bands
—FOR—
Kidney Troubles,
Rheumatism,
Chills and Fever,
Lumbago, Pleurisy,
Pains in the Back &c.
THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
Easily applied and pleasant to wear, can be worn on any part of the body. For sale by
CHAS. McGREGOR,
DRUGGIST,
137 Charlotte Street.

SHUTTER BLINDS.
Now is the time to order Shutter Blinds as you can get them cheaper now than at any other time of the year.
A. CHRISTIE W. W. CO.,
Waterloo St.

Slippers,
Over Boots,
Rubber Boots,
Skating Boots.
R. A. C. BROWN,
10 Charlotte St.

Fine Watch Repairing.
I HAVE engaged the services of a FIRST-CLASS Watch, French clock and Chronometer repairer, and will guarantee satisfaction to those needing such articles put in thorough order.
All work promptly attended to at No. 81 KING STREET.
W. TREMAINE GARD,
Goldsmith and Jeweller.
Under Victoria Hotel.

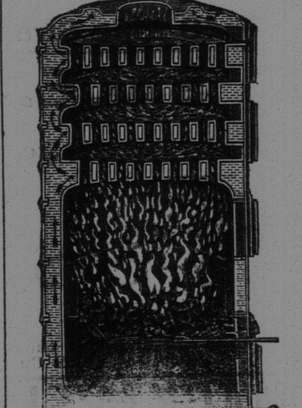
NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
East End City,
Waterloo, near Union.
Great Reduction of Prices
during December in all the leading departments.
SPECIAL.—Dress Materials, Ulsterings, Tweeds, Coatings, Wool Goods, Cloth Jackets, Waterproofs &c., &c.,
T. PATTON & CO.,
Dec. 12th, 1889.

Iron Framed Wringers
Wood " "
—AT—
50 cts. a Week.
F. A. JONES,
34 DOCK ST.

The Drugs and Medicines are of superior quality and of standard strength.
DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS & RECIPES A SPECIALTY.
None but Competent Persons allowed to Compoun Medicine.
Night Dispensing attended to.
Prices low.
WILLIAM B. McVEY, Chemist,
185 Union St., St. John N. B.

Oak Hall Clothing House
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
MEN'S SUITS made to order, $17.00.
MEN'S PANTS made to order, $3.50.
TRUNKS. TRUNKS. TRUNKS.
One Car Load of Trunks just received,
To be sold at Manufacturers Price.
PANTS. PANTS. PANTS.
All prices from 99c to $5.00 a pair.
Over 2000 pairs to select from.
SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,
Corner King and Germain St., St. John, N. B.

HATS
FURS! FURS!!
1889. SEASON 1889.
We are now Complete in Stock of every description of Furs, including
LADIES CAPES,
—IN—
Beaver, Otter, Black Marten, Australian Oppossum, Moufflon, Bear, Baltic Seal, Greenland Seal, Black Lynx, Silver Hare, Fox, &c.
Bear Boas, Fox Boas, Sable Boas, Polar Bear Boas, Iceland Lamb Boas, &c.
Gents Fur Coats, Ladies Astracan Sacques and Children's Fur Sacques.
Robert C. Bourke & Co.,
61 Charlotte st., St. John, N. B.



THE MOST PERFECT
HOT WATER HEATING
—BY—
GURNEY'S BOILER & NEW RADIATOR.
Buildings can be heated by *our system cheaper* than by any other.
Over 400 boilers in use in the "Lower Provinces." Lots of testimonials can be furnished if required.
Satisfaction guaranteed, before payment, where parties abide by our specifications which will be furnished *free of cost.*
Don't have any other but Gurney's.
E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,
Montreal.
Stoves, Ranges, Scales, Furnaces, Registers Cast Iron Fittings &c.
G. & E. BLAKE,
Agents, St. John

SIMEON JONES,
BREWER.
BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED
TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,
REPRESENTING
The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.
J. SIDNEY KAYE,
GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.
Office, No. 8 Pugsley's - - - Building, Saint John, N. B.

A. F. deFOREST & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Foster's Corner, King Street.
All the latest novelties in Tweeds, Worsteds, Coatings, etc., etc.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies and Military Work a Specialty.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of
Pressed Tinware, Japanned Ware,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
Trimmings, Tools and Machines,
AND
General House Furnishing Hardware.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM:—Robertson's New Building, Cor. of Union and Mill Streets, St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM GREIG, Manager.