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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES. Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, APRIL 22, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THAT INVESTIGATION.

The House of Assembly voted last night on the report of the investigation committee which inquired into the charges against Hon. A. G. Blair. The result of that vote is to entirely exonerate Mr. Blair from the very serious charge laid at his door. Hon. Mr. Pugsley who acted as counsel for Mr. Blair in the investigation made a magnificent speech in defence of his leader. Owing to the fact that duplicates of messages sent in the evening are not delivered to the afternoon papers, we are unable to give Mr. Pugsley's speech to-day but will give it in full to-morrow.

Mr. Pugsley proved the utter falsity of the charge and gave Dr. Atkinson a bad half hour for listening to street rumors which when tested under oath were proven utterly without foundation in fact. Always after an election the defeated party start reports that the election was won by the free use of money. This is a stock charge which is sometimes true and sometimes false. It is unfortunately too often the case that money is used for corrupt purposes in elections. This has been the case in the past, and while we hold that the world is getting better there can be no doubt that money is still used in some elections, but the amount expended is often grossly exaggerated.

The main interest the investigation has for St. John is the fact that the opponents of harbor improvements in St. John have been the principal supporters of it. Every effort has been made by those persons who are interested in the St. John bridge to prevent the City of St. John from getting what we are so sorely in need of. Mr. Leary whose proposition has been accepted by the Common Council of St. John and the Government of the province has been roundly abused and no effort has been spared to defeat his scheme. Not only has honest argument been used but the meanest kind of invective has been employed against this gentleman.

It really seems too bad that when a man of known capital comes here, invests his money and is prepared to furnish important and needed improvements for St. John at a much less cost to the city than the work could be carried on, by our own people, that he is to be maligned and misrepresented by a class of our community from whom better things were to be expected. St. John has suffered greatly from the interference of political partizans, and improvements of one kind or another have often been delayed and sometimes defeated altogether from this kind of interference.

It is to be hoped now that the politicians have been defeated in their scheme to smirch Hon. Mr. Blair and to connect Mr. Leary in a corrupt arrangement with the government, this kind of opposition will cease. We need harbor improvements. Summer is coming on and the work ought to be in progress, at once. Let both the Common Council and the legislature do their duty by the citizens of St. John and the great work so much talked about will commence at once.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, M. P., was in a playful mood last night when he suggested that a bill be introduced abolishing the Ten Commandments. It would be a mighty handy thing for Mr. Stevens to have the Ten Commandments dispensed with, and if he could only swing his gang into power by so doing he would not hesitate a moment.

The usual custom of appointing the senior representative of a ward to serve as a municipal councillor was departed from by the Common Council yesterday. It is sometimes difficult to understand the doings of the Common Council, but judging from a remark of Alderman Kelly the intention was to sit on Alderman Stackhouse. If this is the reason some members of the council are very small men indeed.

It seems almost incredible that the exhon Daniel L. Hanington, leader of the opposition in the house, should have so far escaped personal punishment for the insulting manner which he has displayed towards the house and individual members thereof. Simply because a man is leader of an opposition does not entitle him to be altogether a blackguard and it is to be hoped that the province has seen the last of such exhibitions as we have been treated to in the past five or six weeks.

The Sun which has been assuming an air of great virtue and indignation over several measures before the legislature recently, fairly bubbled over with indignation this morning over the passage of the whitewash bill. To read the Sun one would never suspect that the editor of the Sun had been chairman of a campaign committee and as such possibly directed how the money in his district should be spent. But this is the position Editor Scott held on more than one occasion and it may be remarked that members of the Sun staff are the only newspaper men in the city who even aspired to be ward bosses and the failure of at least one of there number seems to have rendered him very sour indeed.

The Montreal Star says: Young Englishmen are still arriving in this country who have paid money to be "taught farming." One of these who had paid $500 arrived in St. Thomas, Ont., the other day, and another who had been squeezed for a like amount appeared at Toronto this week. Is it not time the Government interfered to put a stop to this sort of swindling?

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday Afternoon's Proceedings.

After recess the debate on Mr. Baird's resolution re the Blair inquiry was resumed this afternoon, Solicitor General Pugsley continuing his speech of Saturday night. He quoted at considerable length from the testimony taken before the committee, particularly from the evidence of Murray, to show that there was not the slightest truth in the charges against the attorney general.

Mr. Pugsley again defied the hon. gentlemen opposite, as he had defied them on Saturday, to show one single instance where it could be found that any evidence of fact had been objected to or ruled out. Hearsay evidence had been sought to be given and to that alone had he objected. Evidence in no way connecting the attorney general or any member of the government had been sought to be given, and such being only the evidence of third parties was clearly inadmissable as was well known to every legal member of the house. To have admitted such evidence would have been an unheard of thing, and had he allowed such a course to be pursued it would have been most unfair. That his objection was what he stated it to be he referred to page 52 on the minutes of evidence. The statement had been made that the course followed by the committee in ruling out evidence had never occurred before. In order to show that each statement was erroneous he would refer to the journals of 1882, page 67 of the appendix wherein it would be found that precisely the same course had been followed as that now objected. Every hon. gentleman at all acquainted with legal procedure in the house would say that was the correct method of dealing with such evidence.

Mr. Hanington—No disinterested member will tell you that.

Mr. Pugsley—The hon. member has found his tongue since last Saturday. Perhaps the influence of the Sabbath has been such as to loosen it, and that being so he would ask him to give him now the name of his informant in regard to his (Pugsley's) having accepted a retainer of $3000.

Mr. Hanigton—Does the hon. member want me to answer that?

Mr. Pugsley—Yes.

Mr. Hanington—I might say that when I was before asked that question on Saturday, they having used ungentlemanly language I would not reply because he was not a gentleman, and then he proceeded to use language that I do not consider very parliamentary—that I was a malicious slanderer—and I let it pass as he had stated he did not wish to use unparliamentary language, and he now wants me to tell him the name of the person. If I had no regard for him at all I would not tell him here in this house because it would hurt his reputation worse than it is hurt, but I would tell him privately, for this is not the proper place to do so.

Mr. Pugsley—I think when a member of the legislature makes a charge of that kind—

Mr. Hanington—I did not make any charge. I stated I heard it was so.

Mr. Pugsley—When a member of the legislature makes a charge of so grievous a character I think I have a right to know who was the informant. The house has been insulted through me and the house, as well as myself, has a right to know who was the person who made such a false, foul charge against me.

Mr. Hanington rose to a point of order. The hon. member says I made a charge against him; I did no such thing. I have never made a charge against him and it was never mentioned in this house. It was before the committee and I then said it was so told to me. When I take it in hand to make a charge I shall do so in a proper manner, at the proper time and in the proper place.

Mr. Pugsley—The hon. member for Westmorland (Hanington) had in the committee stated he had been advised that I was a member of the firm which got $3,000, and that statement had been in his capacity as counsel.

Mr. Hanington rose to a point of order.

Mr. Pugsley—That statement has been sent forth in the press of the country, and I am here ready to deny it and call for the person who so foully charged me.

Mr. Hanington said he had risen to a point of order. The hon. solicitor general had called him a malicious slanderer on Saturday, and he (Hanington) now wished to state that what had taken place was in the committee, and the hon. gentleman was not now reading what had occurred.

Mr. Pugsley said he had no firm, that he was engaged in his practice by himself, and had no connexion with any firm. He denied as broadly and as flatly as he could that he had received one cent from any person in connexion with any contract, as had been charged, and again called for the name of the informant of the hon. member for Westmorland. He would leave it to the house and to the people of the country to judge as to who had pursued the most honorable course in the matter—the hon. member who had, without any knowledge of the facts, accused him (Pugsley) of having been guilty of what would be a monstrous crime, of taking a large sum of money from a public contractor with whom he, the solicitor general of the province, (on behalf of the province entering into a contract, with whose duty it was to guard well the public interests), or he whose denial has been given to any such charge and would have the house to pass judgment on the conduct of that hon. member. He would repeat again the language he had used on Saturday, that he had never received from Leary or anybody on Leary's behalf one cent in connexion with this matter. He then quoted further evidence from the committee of inquiry. He was not afraid of any investigation that could be had in reference to his conduct; he felt himself entirely innocent, he felt that no charge could be preferred against him, and was quite prepared without any formal charge being made to trust himself and his reputation to the calm, sober impartial judgment of the house and the people of the country. He closed by asking the house to vote against the amendment of Dr. Alward.

After a long speech by Dr. Atkinson explaining his course the amendment was then lost, 21 to 9, and the resolution carried by the same vote, the names being:—

For Baird Resolution. Mitchell, Ryan. Pugsley, Tweedie, LeBlanc, Poirier, Wilson, Russell, Theriault Harrison, White, Taylor, Palmer, Hibbard, Murray, Robinson, Douglas, Baird, Anderson, Bellamy, Labillois—21.

Against. Hanington, Stevens, Stockton. Alward, Smith, Atkinson, Phinney, Shaw, Perley—9.

The following members paired: Hetherington with Turner, Ketchum with Rourke, and Burchill with Powell.

After supper Mr. Bellamy committed the bill amending chapter 38 of consolidated statutes of the arrest, imprisonment and examination of debtors, Dr. Atkinson in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Stevens recommitted the bill incorporating Moncton Electric Tramway company, Mr. Hibbard in the chair. Agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Blair committed the bill respecting loan companies, Mr. Shaw in the chair. He explained that the Credit Foncier, a Quebec company, was authorized by act of 1881 to loan money on lands, bonds, etc., at a rate of interest not exceeding six per cent. The company now seek by this bill to have repealed all limitation of the rate of interest, so as to allow the company's agents to charge any rate of interest they could get.

Mr. Hanington strongly opposed the bill. Six per cent. was a sufficient rate of interest, and the company should not be allowed to exceed that. Messrs. Melanson and Hibbard agreed with Mr. Hanington's views.

The motion to adopt the first section of the bill was decided in the negative.

Mr. Melanson said he was absent from the house this afternoon when the vote was taken on the reports re the Blair inquiry. He had only been absent a short time and would not have been away from the house at all if he had thought a vote would have been reached before evening. He asked to make this statement so that his position might not be misunderstood and he further desired to have his name recorded as in favor of the resolution of Mr. Baird.

There being no objection his name was so recorded.

The bills amending the highway act of 1886, under consideration at noon, were again taken up and agreed to with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Blair recommitted the bill in amendment to chapter 5 of consolidated statutes, controverted elections, Mr. Hibbard in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he proposed to amend the section which had been substituted in place of section six, to read as follows: If it appears to the judge on the trial of any election petition, wherein the notice provided by section 32 of said chapter 5 has been given: That corrupt practices have prevailed in connection with any election to such an extent that, in his opinion, the return of any respondent was due to such corrupt practices, he shall, in case there are any defeated candidates who shall not be proved to have committed any corrupt practices, declare the returning officer's return of such election so far as it respects any one or more of the respondents; who has or have committed any corrupt practices void, and may change the same to that extent to a return of such defeated candidate or candidates, provided always that if the number of such defeated candidates shall be less or not greater than the number of respondents whose election and return shall be so declared void, the judge may change the said return to a return of such defeated candidates, and if the number shall be more he shall declare the returning officer's return of such election void and he may, in case corrupt practices shall be proved to have been committed by one or more of the respondents and also by any defeated candidate or candidates declare the election and return of such respondent or respondents void, and if it appears to the judge that corrupt practices have prevailed in connexion with any election, but not in his opinion to such an extent that the election of the repondent or respondents was due thereto, he shall in case (a) no corrupt practices shall be proved to have been committed by any one of the defeated candidates, declare such election and the return thereof void, so far as they relate to any one of the respondents who shall be proved guilty of corrupt practices; and he may in case (b) corrupt practices have been committed by any one of the defeated candidates confirm the election and return of the respondent or respondents. The expression (defeated candidate) in subsection two of this section shall not mean or extend to or include a candidate who has run on the same ticket with respondent or respondents and the term "candidate" or respondent when used herein in connexion with the committing of corrupt practices shall extend to and include his agent or agents or other person or persons who with his knowledge and consent worked for his election or return.

Hon. Mr. Blair explained the amendment.

Messrs. Stockton and Hanington strongly condemned the bill.

Mr Powell said he was thoroughly in accord with the principle contained in the section as amended by the attorney general. (Applause from government supporters.)

At 12,15 Dr. Alward was speaking strongly in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Phinney followed Alward in opposition to the bill.

Dr. Atkinson said this amendment was really section 6 in disguise. He strongly opposed it.

Section 6, as amended, was adopted, the vote being:—

Yeas—Blair, Mitchell, Pugsley, Tweedie, Leblanc, Lewis, Poirier, Russell, Theriault, Harrison, Taylor, Palmer, Murray, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, Baird, Labillois, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien—21.

Nays—Hanington, Stockton, Phinney, Alward. Atkinson, Stevens, Smith, Shaw, Perley—9.

Powell and Burchill paired.

The following additional sections were added to the bill:—

7. An order, judgment or decision, made or rendered under the last preceding section, shall be subject to appeal to the supreme court upon questions both of law and fact, as provided by section 70 of said chapter five.

8. Any order or judgment of the judge, or rule or judgment of the supreme court on appeal, declaring any election or return void, or changing the same in any respect, or confirming the same, shall be filed with the crown in chancery.

9. All costs incurred in connexion with an election petition or the trial thereof may be apportioned by the judge and ordered to be paid by the petitioner or petitioner's respondent or respondents, or defeated candidate or candidates, or party or parties, guilty of corrupt practices in pursuance of such apportionment, and the same may be recoverable by attachment.

10. The trial of any election petition shall be commenced within six months from the day of the presentation thereof exclusive of the time mentioned in section 4 of this act unless the time shall be extended by the judge upon hearing all parties to the petition.

11. Any person who shall offer any money or reward by way of gift, loan or other device or contract, to induce any elector to vote or forbear to vote at any election or to corrupt or procure any person to give his vote to any person who shall furnish money for another to do any of the aforesaid acts he shall, for every such act, forfeit the sum of $100 and be debarred from any election for a term of seven years from the date of connection therewith.

The following proposed by Mr. Hanington was accepted as section 12 of the bill: No person will be excused from answering any question put him under this act concerning this, any election or the conduct of any person thereat or in relation thereto, on the ground of any privilege or that the answer to such question will tend to criminate such person, but no answer given by any person claiming to be excused on the ground of privilege or that such answer will tend to criminate himself, shall be used in any criminal proceeding against any such person other than an indictment for perjury, if the judge gives to the witness a certificate that he claimed the right to be excused on the grounds aforesaid, and made full and true answers to the satisfaction of the judge.

Dr. Alward moved, seconded by Dr. Atkinson, the following as section 13: Nothing in this act contained shall extend or apply to or affect any election already held or any petition filed against the return of any member of members returned or elected at any such election or to set the same aside, but every such petition shall be proceeded with, tried and determined in every respect as if this act had not passed. This caused a very lengthy discussion.

Dr. Alward's motion was lost the vote being:—

Yeas.—Hanington, Stockton, Phinney, Alward, Atkinson, Stevens, Powell, Smith Melanson, Shaw—10.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Pugsley, Tweedie, LeBlanc, Lewis, Poirier, Russell, Theriault, Harrison Taylor, Murray, Robinson Douglas, Baird, Labillois, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien—19.

After the vote was taken Mr. Powell stated under an arrangement with Mr. Burchill he should not have voted having paired with that gentleman.

Mr. Hanington moved, seconded by Mr. Stockton, that nothing in section 6 or 7 should apply to existing petitions. This was lost the vote being:—

Yeas—Hanington, Stockton, Phinney, Alward, Atkinson, Stevens, Smith, Melanson, Shaw—9.

Nays—Blair, Mitchell, Pugsley, Tweedie, LeBlanc, Poirier, Russell, Theriault, Harrison, Taylor, Palmer, Murray, Robinson, Ketchum, Douglas, Baird, Labillois, Bellamy, Anderson, O'Brien—20.

The bill as amended was then agreed to.

Dr. Lewis presented the final report of the contingent committee.

The house adjourned at 2 o'clock till 10 o'clock in the morning.

PARLIAMENT'S DOINGS.

The Work our Legislators at Ottawa are Engaged in.

OTTAWA, April 21.—The house met at 3 o'clock.

In answer to Mr. White of Cardwell, Hon. Mr. Chapleau said that the labor legislation promised in the speech from the throne would be introduced this session.

General Laurie moved for correspondence between the imperial and Dominion governments with reference to the abrogation of such articles in the various treaties of commerce between Her Majesty's government and the governments of foreign nations as to preclude preferential fiscal treatment of goods of British and colonial production by the government of the Dominion. He spoke at considerable length in favor of the facility for intercolonial trade, possible in such abrogation. Canada, he held had much to expect from an extension of trade with the West Indies, Australia and New Zealand and South America, much more than from any scheme of commercial union with the United States.

Sir John Macdonald said the net results of the endeavors made to extend our trade with the West Indies seemed to be that the islands were willing to take all they could get but give very little in return. (Laughter.) Canada had contemplated sending commissioners to Australia, but it having been intimated that the legislature would be in session at the time the commissioner would arrive, the trip had been abandoned for the present, probably until some conclusion was arrived at with respect to the attempted federation of the Australian colonies. He had no doubt but that Great Britain would cordially assist Canada in any attempt made to extend her trade in whatever direction.

After recess the Keefer and Glover bills were read a second time on a division.

Mr. Brown having moved the second reading of Walker's divorce bill, Sir John Thompson moved the six months hoist. He took the ground that no adultery had been proved or alleged in this case and that parliament would be stigmatized were it to grant a divorce for any other cause.

Mitchell and Tisdale spoke in support of the bill and Sir John Macdonald, Davies, Weldon of St. John and Dickey supported the motion for the six months hoist. The house then divided and Sir John Thompson's amendment was carried by 70 to 35.

Wallace's bill amending the anti-combine act, so as to re-enact the clauses impaired by the senate last year and also to make it clear that trades unions are not affected by the act, was read a second time and passed through committee.

Purcell's bill for protection of railway laborers against fraud by sub-contractors, was read a second time and referred to committee on railways and canals. Purcell spoke in support of the bill, which his thirty years' connection with contracting showed him to be a necessity.

Succeeding speakers warmly complimented him on the zeal he had shown in promoting the measure for the benefit of the working men.

Charlton's bill respecting reciprocity in wrecking and towing was dropped at the request of Sir John Macdonald, who said the matter was now the subject of correspondence between the imperial and United States governments.

Dickey's bill amending the Canada Temperance act so as to obviate a local difficulty in its application in Nova Scotia was read a second time.

Sir John Thompson said as the bill was already perfectly clear on the point involved he would have opposed this explanatory bill were it not for the fact that a judicial decision, for which he could have no respect whatever, hampered its working in four or five counties in Nova Scotia. He was surprised that a judge could be found who held that the repeal of an act correcting ambiguities and errors, revived these ambiguities and errors. The bill was adopted in committee, read third time and passed.

On enquiry of Mr. Dickey, M. P., the department of agriculture has informed him that it is the intention of the government to make arrangments to have some of the barley recently received from England sowed at the experimental farm, Nappan, so that a test can be secured as to its merits.

Messrs. Van Horne, Shaughnessy, Judge Clark and others are here endeavoring, if possible, to put obstacles in the way of any aid being granted to the proposed extension of the Temiscouata to Moncton. They want the government to postpone any action in regard to granting a subsidy for the road until next session of parliament.

Private advices received from Washington state that Secretary Blaine has, at the request of the secretary of the interior, forwarded to congress a message asking that legislation be enacted to prevent the sale of liquor to Canadian Indians when they cross the border into the United States. This action has been taken at the instigation of the Dominion government.

Hon. Mr. Colby gives notice this evening of a bill in relation to public harbors the object of which is to give power to harbor commissioners to enforce regulations for the preservation of their harbors within the limits assigned them, thus preventing the depositing of ballast and rubbish where it is not wanted.

Telegraphic Flashes.

Late advices from Yokohama state that March 25th and 26th, 800 houses were burned at Aomali, Noshiro and Minuro.

Seven hundred shoemakers at Frankfort have struck for higher wages and a general strike of shoemakers has been decided upon.

Sixteen thousand Berlin shoemakers have struck. They demand a working day of 10 hours and wages of not less than 18 marks per hour.

Pretty 16 year old Mary Stuart of McKeesport, Pa. is under arrest, charged with arsenical poisoning. She evades all questions and strongly declares her innocence.

Olive E. Friend, Emily Howard, Geo. Halstead and Orrin A. Halstead, prisoners in New York, the past 16 months in connexion with the electric sugar frauds were discharged on their own recognizances yesterday.

A fire was raging near Harrodburg Ky. yesterday which threatened to destroy the business portion of the town. It is supposed to have been set on fire by small boys. At 1.45 this morning the fire was under control.

The Darling river, N. S. W., is still rising. A large expanse of country has been flooded. Several buildings in the submerged town of Bourke collapsed. Hundreds of inhabitants have taken refuge in the railway depot, and in the custom house and post office which are protected by dams.

Ben Elsey, colored, was hanged in the jail yard at Birmingham on Saturday, for murder. His last words were "I am going to Jesus." He was dead in eight minutes. Elsey was executed for the murder of J. W. Meadows, a railroad conductor in January 1889. He also murdered and robbed an old farmer and his wife in Douglass county, Ga., about five years ago, shot a policeman in Atlanta, and in December 1889, robbed and murdered an Italian peddler near this city.

A COUGH

is a symptom of many diseases, including Inflamation of the Lungs and Phthisis. Often a cough is neglected, the patient believing it to be only a trifling affair, but when it once takes hold of the Lungs how difficult to cure.

OFTEN

you hear the patient say, "Oh, it's only a cough, I'll soon be over it," and so he lets it run until he can't be cured, and thus he brings his career to an early close,—all caused by simple neglect or refusal to take proper remedies and thus many a life

ENDS

that might have been prolonged but for carelessness. Don't neglect a cough; time and money can be saved by attending to it at once. Physicians now agree that Cod Liver Oil is the best remedy to use in all pulmonary diseases, and

In Consumption

it is prescribed extensively; but they often find that the patient cannot take it, as the stomach refuses to retain it. Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream can be retained by the most delicate stomach,—it is as pleasant as milk. Try it. All druggists sell it.

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.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

HARD COAL: CHESTNUT, STOVE, EGG, BROKEN, LUMP.

SOFT COAL: Acadia, Pictou, Caledonia, Gowrie, All screened before delivered.

Prices very low.

W. L. BUSBY,

81, 83, and 85 Water St.

400 lbs CHOICE BUTTER

For Sale at

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CLOTH SURFACE RUBBER

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I am selling OLD MINE SYDNEY COAL, screened free of slack at $6.00 per Chaldron

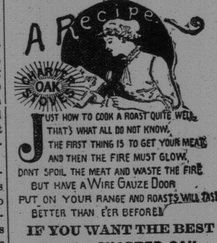
ALSO LANDING,

and for sale very low, 200 tons NUT COAL, 50 tons CHESTNUT. For sale by

R. P. McGIVERN,

No. 2 Nelson Street.

A Recipe



JUST HOW TO COOK A ROAST QUITE WELL THAT'S WHAT ALL DO NOT KNOW, THE FIRST THING IS TO GET YOUR MEATS AND THEN THE FIRE MUST GLOW, DONT SPOIL THE MEAT AND WASTE THE FIRE BUT HAVE A WIRE GAUZE DOOR PUT ON YOUR RANGE AND ROASTS WILL TASTE BETTER THAN E'ER BEFORE

IF YOU WANT THE BEST Buy the CHARTER OAK, With the Wire Gauze Oven Doors.

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ALDERBROOK JERSEY CREAM

140 Rolls Gilt Edge Butter.

Alderbrook Henery Eggs

FRESH EVERY DAY.

GEORGE ROBERTSON & CO

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The subscribers are prepared to take down stoves and store them on their premises until wanted in the fall or to remove and fit up stoves or ranges with the necessary plumbing work for hot or cold water.

—ON HAND—

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES, STOVE PIPE AND TINWARE.

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Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges, suitable for small hotels or boarding houses.

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Castings and Fire Bricks for Climax and other Ranges.

Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus,

Plumbing and Gas Fitting. Special attention to repairs.

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How? By every member and every other sensible man buying a

"WHIPPET" BICYCLE.

Yes, but our roads are very different from the English roads. True, but we have a *MACHINE* that runs as easy as any buggy.

Positively NO Jolting.

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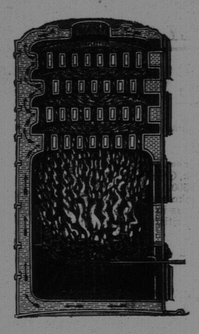

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