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POOR DOCUMENT

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Is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street, by

JOHN A. BOWES,

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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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., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

HARBOR COMMISSION.

Ald Kelly has done well to give notice of a resolution that the harbor be placed in commission. It must be evident to all who have given the subject their attention that unless something like this is done the present civic year will pass without any progress being made towards harbor improvement. The Leary scheme having been disposed of and there being apparently no disposition on the part of the common council or our citizens to undertake the construction of the wharves necessary to the development of our trade, there is really no other alternative but to place the harbor in commission. Just prior to the mayor's election the GAZETTE expressed an opinion that there were enough members in the common council in favor of that much talked of idea to carry harbor commission, and we have not since had any reason to change our views in that respect. Let the matter be thoroughly considered and we are confident that a large majority of the people of St. John will come to the conclusion that the harbor must be placed in commission unless we are to see our chances for becoming the winter port of Canada pass away forever.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Some months ago the GAZETTE referred to the fact that the population of the United Kingdom is now almost as great as that of France, and we ventured to predict that before the end of the century it would be considerably in advance of that of the big European republic. The completion of the census of the United Kingdom now makes it possible to show with a reasonable degree of certainty when the population of Great Britain and Ireland will be equal to that of France. The figures for the United Kingdom are as follows:—

England and Wales	29,001,018
Ireland	4,706,162
Scotland	4,003,106
Isle of Man, Channel islands and army, navy and seamen abroad	356,634
Total	38,096,917

The increase between 1881 and 1891 was 2,855,435, or at the rate of 285,543 a year.

The population of France in 1886 was 38,218,903, and the increase in the previous five years had been 546,855, or at the rate of 109,371 a year. The surplus of births over deaths in France during these five years was 466,497 or an average of 93,299 a year, so that about 16,000, of the annual increase of the population of France must have been from immigration. Since then the annual birth rate of France has declined so much that the surplus of births over deaths has fallen to an annual average of 50,878, so that the probable population of France at the present time should be about 38,590,000. At the end of the century the population should be about 39,280,000 while that of the United Kingdom should be 40,670,000. The population of the United Kingdom should be equal to that of France in the beginning of the year 1894. Yet in 1801 the population of France was almost twice as great as that of the United Kingdom.

SOMETHING ABOUT FOG.

The older inhabitants of St. John some times refer to a tradition that came down to them from their fathers, that here about the mouth of the river Saint John and for a considerable distance out into the bay, the prevalence of dense fogs was not unusual, in the old time, especially at midsummer, and that the remarkable purity and freshness of the complexions of our grandmothers and great grandmothers, in their youth, was attributed to its effects. The fog, alluded to in the tradition, it is concluded, was not the aftermath of the Swiss, the mosses of the Scot, the convenience of the Teuton or the hunt of the Gael, but the good old snee-fog of the Dane, which on these coasts had its origin in bodies of warm, moist air wafted over the water of the cold, southward current from the Arctic Seas through Baffin's bay. A volume of these traditions illustrated by one of the ancient maps that portrayed the manifold dangers which beset the mariner in the Bay of Fundy, and especially about the harbor of St. John, would be of deep interest to the rising generation and their posterity. Much of the time this summer, it is told, that Halifax harbor has been practically closed by the snee-fog of the Dane, and that its streets are growing picturesque with *fasch* or the thick-tangled aftermath of the Swiss. Without doubt there is a good deal of exaggeration in this; in any event, we of St. John, have little fear of the fog and when at an early hour this morning it began to roll over the island from the coast of Nova Scotia, many of our people rose before their accustomed hour to welcome it. Fog is one of the favorite baths of beauty, and while the maids and matrons of the city could well do without it, very likely even among them, there are some who would regret to be deprived of anything calculated to enhance their charms. And among the sterner sex there are many who would not willingly forego an occasional inhalation of the damp, salt air of the sea, which it is said, contributed so much to the intellectual and physical vigor of our forefathers. So it is hoped that the fog may not be withdrawn from us utterly, though prognostications to that effect may not be wholly without foundation.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The audience at the Institute this evening to hear the Rev. Geo. M. Grant's speech on Imperial Federation should be a large one. Mr. Grant is one of the best speakers in Canada and the subject is of the greatest interest to all citizens of the British Empire.

If the statement made by Robert McGreevy yesterday that Chief Engineer Perley was paid $2000 through his son for his services in connexion with the Esquimalt dock is correct it will not be necessary for the public to waste much sympathy on that suspended official.

Now that the body of one of the victims of the Reed's Point disaster of April last has been found the coroner should see that the evidence at the inquest is as complete as possible in order that it may be clearly ascertained why it was that these two poor girls were allowed to drown while all the men in the boat escaped.

The opposition begged last evening that the vote on the budget debate be not taken last evening and it was allowed to go over on a promise from Mr. Laurier that the debate will close on Tuesday. The opposition find that some of the French members on whom they have been relying to vote for Cartwright's amendment will not do so. The government will be handsomely sustained on Tuesday next.

The Liberals of Digby Co. are ashamed of their member Bowers. They openly say that should the protest against his return carry, which they acknowledge it will, he will not be again accepted as their candidate and so in hope of a glorious resurrection from the dead, the Hon. W. B. Vail is hanging around, offering to give his services; but his grave clothes are open to view, and he will be allowed to sleep on in his resting place in Halifax.

The silly Telegraph objects to our harbor being placed in commission because there appears to have been some "boodling," in connexion with the Quebec harbor commission works. We have heard of "boodling" in connexion with contract work done in a city not a thousand miles from St. John where the common council were the contracting parties. It would be a pleasant thing for Mr. Robinson to ignore because a few engineers have proved to be dishonest as it would be to abolish harbor commissions because the contracts made with them have not always been well performed.

PARLIAMENT.

Continuation of the Budget Debate.

OTTAWA, July 23.—One of the most vigorous and striking speeches on the budget was that delivered today by Mr. Adams of Northumberland. He struck out on new new ground when he showed that the opposition leaders in this parliament were making exactly the same boast that the opposition leaders had made from 1867 to 1873. In the former period the gentlemen who now sit opposite promised to solve the question of continental trade. In opposition they could not make specific statements, but they assured the country that if they were summoned to the treasury benches they would show the people how easily the thing could be done by the right men and the right party. They did come to the treasury benches, and after five years went out of power without having done anything. Now they are back in opposition assailing and attacking the government because reciprocity had not been secured, and as before are boasting that they will settle the whole question. Mr. Adams then quoted the utterances of George Brown, Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mackenzie, who, when their party was in power, firmly refused to yield the control of this country to the United States, and as firmly protested against discrimination against the mother country. The manly utterances of George Brown might well, said Mr. Adams, be quoted in support of our national policy, and he was sure that if the voice of ex-Premier Mackenzie could be heard again as clearly as it was in old days, it would ring out as it did before against the policy of humiliation for Canada and discrimination against England, even though that policy had been adopted by his degenerate colleagues. Edward Blake had spoken and his words would not soon be forgotten.

After discussing briefly the general question of protection, and sharply criticizing the ambiguous attitude of the grit leaders, Mr. Adams replied to the general charge of extravagance made against his party, comparing Cartwright's record of deficits and increasing debt with the present period of surpluses and stationary debt. There should have been a great record of advance and achievement to the credit of a government which increased the debt and taxation so rapidly, but unfortunately increased debt and taxes was about the only record the grit government could show. Mr. Adams regretted that Cartwright thought it necessary to garble the trade tables in an attempt to show that the country was not advancing and warned the leader of the opposition against accepting the literally profuse compliments of Mr. Charlton, who only a few months ago declared him as a Catholic and a Frenchman unfit to lead the great liberal party. He would not go into a discussion as to how many cents and fractions of a cent had been saved to the people on the sugar duties. He was willing to allow the bread winners of the country to settle that question. Every workingham, every old woman in the country would know whether or not six more pounds of sugar could be bought for a dollar than before. In closing, Mr. Adams discussed and denounced the grit policy announced lately in the house, that the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island railways would be closed up if they did not pay their way. The people of the maritime provinces would now understand what they had to expect when the opposition party come in. For himself he would say that whether the government railways remained under the present system or went into the control of a commission as some suggested, he for one would protest against any change which would depreciate the character of the line or reduce the accommodation to the people.

In closing his speech this afternoon, Mr. Adams made a remark about scandals. Some opposition members interrupted with reference to the enquiry now going on.

"Oh," said Mr. Adams, "how you do love a scandal!" The only time you ever won an election you came in on a scandal and not on your merits. When the people of this country are looking for statesmanship you point them to scandals. You, gentlemen opposite, are seriously troubled now because the scandals of which you speak are to be probed to the bottom by the course the government has taken. It would have pleased you well had the government choked off the investigation. This government will do nothing of the kind. It will have the matter probed to the bottom. "That man is the true conservative who lops the mouldering branch away." That is what we propose to do. If there are mouldering branches to the conservative tree we propose to lop them away, but the tree itself will stand more firmly and grow more sturdy than ever.

The debate was continued by Mr. Devlin of Ottawa, Mr. Desjardins of Hochelaga, and Mr. Bowers of Digby.

Mr. Edwards moved the adjournment of the debate.

It had been arranged that the debate would close and the vote be taken tonight. Whips had given out words to members to be in readiness and the leaders were parties to the understanding. About midnight it became evident that the opposition were anxious to shirk the vote. Information was conveyed across the house that a postponement was desirable. Hon, Mr. Foster took opportunity after midnight to ask Mr. Laurier whether he hoped to bring the debate to an end in a reasonable time? Mr. Laurier said that a great number of his friends desired to speak and he saw no chance of finishing before a late hour in the morning. He would assure the government that the debate would be brought to an end next Tuesday if a postponement was made.

The debate adjourned out of courtesy to the opposition.

MR. MCGREEVY INQUIRY.

Mr. H. F. Perley said to have Received Another $2000.

OTTAWA, July 23rd.—This afternoon before the committee on privileges and elections Robert McGreevy continued his testimony on direct examination. He went into details about the Esquimalt contract, dealing with the proposed substitution of granite for sandstone, which change however was not made. He was asked to axplain an item of $2,000 reserved from the last British Columbia divisions of profits. This sum was made up by the subtraction of $400 from each of the five partners' shares,

Yesterday Michael Connolly stated that he could not tell what become of the money.

Robert McGreevy's story is that the $2,000 was set aside for Henry F. Perley and that Michael Connolly was authorized to deliver it to him at Ottawa. Connolly did not found Mr. Perley at home, but had given the $2,000 to his son, whom he had found at the house. Robert also stated that he had learned from one of the Connollys that a sum of money had been given to Laforce Langevin. Asked for particulars about two items in the memorandum of expense in connection with Quebec harbor improvement, witness said that two items of $1,000 and $4,000 respectively, in August, 1887, were reported to him as having been paid to Thomas McGreevy. The item of December 31, 1888, marked "$3,000 per N. K. C." was money paid in consequence of the request of Thomas McGreevy to witness for that amount to be paid to the Courrier De Canada, a Quebec political paper. It was proposed to buy out some one's interest. Mr. Chapois, Sir Hector's son-in-law, was manager of this journal. Witness asked the firm for this money.

Mr. Ouimet examined witness on this item.

Did you not act as political agent for your brother?

Witness gave an equivocal answer.

Is it to your knowledge that this money or any money contributed by the firm went into the local election, 1886?

Witness could not remember.

Was there not a local election in Megantic about the time this $3,000 was paid?

Witness thought there was.

Was it not about this time that Hon, Mr. Rhodes was taken into the Mercier government and contested Megantic?

Answer—Yes.

Do you know whether this $3,000 did not go to assist Mr. Rhodes in his election?

Witness, after some hesitation, answered that the general impression was that the money went to the grit campaign fund in Megantic. He added that Thomas McGreevy was a supporter and friend of Mr. Rhodes.

Further questioned, he added that since the Mercier government came in Thomas McGreevy had supported that government. Thomas actively supported the other Owen Murphy against witness in the Quebec local election of 1889, Murphy being a Mercier man. Thomas McGreevy had a financial claim against the provincial government.

The last testimony for the day was in respect to the south wall. Mr. Tarte's charges re the south wall are:

"That in 1886 tenders were asked for by the Quebec harbor commissioners for the construction of a work called the 'south wall' or 'retaining wall.'

"That Thomas McGreevy procured from public officials the tenders received and showed them to O. E. Murphy, Connolly and R. H. McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors.

"That they had the said tenders in their possession during several hours, after which they were returned to Henry F. Perley, then in Quebec, by the said Thomas McGreevy.

"That the contract was awarded to one John Gallagher, a mere figurehead for the said Murphy, Connolly and R. H. McGreevy, who did the work for their own profit and advantage."

Witness said tenders were called for. Murphy put in one, Gallagher another controlled by the firm, and Mr. Carson a third. After the tenders were all in they were opened at Thomas McGreevy's office. The witness and Murphy were present. Murphy's was the highest, Gallagher's the lowest. The outside tender was between them, but the tenderer had made a mistake in writing $150 per yard for one schedule, when he intended to write $1.50 per yard. This mistake made the tender higher than Murphy's. The witness thought engineer Perley ought to take the outside tender at its face. Then Gallagher's tender could be withdrawn and Murphy's tender would get the contract. The plan did not work, as Mr. Perley allowed Mr. Carson to explain his tender. This brought it below Murphy's. The contract was awarded to Gallagher and the Connolly firm carried it out. Some changes witness believed were made later on, but he did not know the effect of them. Witness himself had no interest in this contract. In this connection a letter from witness to Murphy was read, hoping that the Murphy tender, which was "a decent one," would be accepted and the firm not be compelled to work on the Gallagher tender, which would not allow them to do anything.

SEIZED EASTPORT FISHERMEN

Reports of the Affair Seem to Have Been Unduly Magnified—Captain of the British Cruiser Dream Has Always Been Lenient in Similar Cases in the Past.

EASTPORT, Me., July 20.—The sensation caused here by the capture of the fishing boats by the Canadian cruiser Dream last week seems to be unduly magnified. As Congressman Boutelle puts it: "The seven boats seized and carried off to St. Andrews were those of Americans who were engaged in fishing on a shoal at Cochran's ledge, directly off the town of Eastport, and only about three-fourths of a mile distant."

He also says—or his paper does—that the boundary line goes directly over the fishing ground where the boats were seized, and, as it was a foggy day, the cruiser had no headland ranges to verify her exact position. That it was foggy is correct enough, but it does not cover the whole ground. It is unfortunate that the day was foggy, that the boats were seized, and it is much more unfortunate that the boundary line comes so near the Eastport shore that the boats could be captured with even a show of right within less than a mile of their owners' homes.

The fact seems to be that the best fishing ground here is on Cochran's ledge, which is comparatively a shoal place in these deep waters. Boats from this shore and from Campobello alike frequent it, and are not too often particular—and have not been for a long time—about keeping strictly on their own side of the intangible, invisible boundary line.

Capt. Pratt of the Dream is a man well spoken of by those who know him on this side of the border. He has made many seizures in the past, and has released the craft after throwing overboard their fish. This has been acknowledged to be a friendly proceeding on his part, and he has never evinced any desire to be overbearing or to proceed to the extent of his rights or his power.

It is very probable that the leniency he has shown in the past, having led to some complaing from dissatisfied people on the Canadian side of the line, has something to do with his strictness in the present case. It seems he went out in the fog Thursday morning and caught these boats near the line; he says, naturally, on the British side. Here it is claimed that they were on our side, and there is a chance for endless discussion; but there is hardly any excuse for talking as the congressman from this district did in his dispatch to Secretary Foster about "an attempt to annoy and harass Americans at a time when the Maine coast is most thronged with pleasure

That has nothing to do with the matter

There have been other misrepresentations made in some Boston and other papers. It has been stated that the men from the seized boats were got on board the Dream treacherously, and when they found what had happened were on the point of throwing Pratt overboard. This is not true. If any talk of that kind was made, it was by way of regret that they did not do so, and made after they had got home.

It is for the interest of everybody here that friendly relations should prevail with the people on the other side, and it is not just or wise to stir up excitement for personal or political ends over an affair which can so easily be settled.

The value of the boats seized was probably less than $200. That of the principal involved is, of course, not to be measured by dollars and cents. But the case is one for calm consideration, and that is what the people here desire and expect it will have.

They want justice done, and there is no such frenzied excitement here as has been represented in despatches.

Society in New York.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett, the novelist, has fallen foul of the "Four Hundred," and in the current number of the Arena smites hip and thigh "the Plutocracy and Snobbery of New York." Mr. Fawcett's opinion of New York society may be judged from the following specimen sentences:—

"New York society is a blending of the ludicrous and pathetic."

"The really charming women have two terrible faults * * * The first is their worship of wealth, their devout genuflection before it as the sole choicest gift which fate can bestow, and the second is their merciless and metallic snobbery."

"Frederick the Great said that an army was like a snake and moved on its stomach. Of New York society this might also be asserted, though with a meaning much more luxurious."

"'Position' in New York means a corpulent purse whose strings work as flexibly as the dorsal muscles of a professional toady."

"New York is at present the paradise of parvenus."

"The abominations of New York's politics are only a few degrees more repellant than the cruelties and pusillanimities of her self-styled patrician horde."

"Marriage among the New York snobs and plutocrats ordinarily treats human affection as though it were a trifling optic malady to be cured by a few drops of corrective lotion."

In Maine.

(Bangor Commercial.)

There are families living in Bar Harbor, it is said, who spend $15,000 in a season. This is the sort of item that makes the average Maine man smile from ear to ear.

One of the interesting phases of Biddeford's life Saturday evening was a big spree in a lawyer's office where several professional "gentlemen" were entertaining some speedy women. After a lengthy carousal they grew noisy and the officers swooped down upon them. They were having a regular war dance when the police arrived and the crowd was dispersed much to its disgust. There seems to be more sweetness in Biddeford's society than can be found in any other quarter of Maine.

What's a dream? Nothing of course say most people and specially those practically inclined. Such was the case with one Augusta lady last week. She had lost a pair shears several months before but the incident had passed from her mind when one afternoon she fell asleep on the sofa and dreamed that she had discovered the scissors to be about the sofa. Awakening she began to grope around. Finally she started to look under the sofa and just as she placed her hand on the carpet she remarked "what a fool I am." At that instant her hand came in contact with the scissors which had lain under the carpet since it was laid.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. EGGOLE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PIERRE MOSELEY, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

CHEAP DINNER .·. SETTS.

Just received a lot of DINNER SETTS. At Very Low Prices.

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TO ARRIVE:—

Acadia, Pictou, Reserve, Caledonia and allsizes of Anthracite.

IN STORE:—

Old Mines Sydney, Scotch, Caledonia, and all sizes Anthracite.

PRICES LOW.

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The above coals are on the way and will be sold at the lowest prices.

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PICTOU COAL LANDING.

Now landing ex sch. "Eva Maud,"

400 TONS ACADIA PICTOU.

Fresh mined and free from slack.

Intending purchasers should leave their orders at once, as the cargo is mostly sold.

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To arrive from New York per "Tay."

'BEAVER MEADOW LEHIGH'

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Give it to your child suffering from

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does not make you sick when you take it.

Give thanks. That it is three times as efficacious as the old-fashioned cod liver oil.

Give thanks. That it is such a wonderful flesh producer.

Give thanks. That it is the best remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Coughs and Colds.*

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and $1.00.

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NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

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SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. *Be cured in time,* neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

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And read. Your blankets need cleansing but you hate to do it; they's heavy and its hard work washing them by hand. Even if you have it done by a washwoman, they are not so clean or well done as if UNGAR got them through his process. Is cheap washing too. Try it nce; once for a trial. You'l try it again; others have.

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CHOICE QUALITY. NEW CROP.

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5 Cases Armour's Solid Extract Beef;

5 Cases Fluid Extract Beef.

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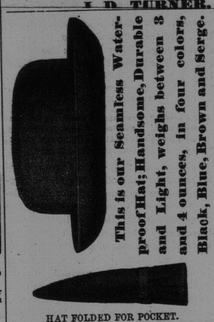

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