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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., SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE INVESTIGATION.

We shall not follow the evil example of the Sun in prejudging the investigation which is now going on at Fredericton before a committee of the House of Assembly, for the purpose of examining into certain charges against Attorney General Blair. We are quite willing to allow the Sun to have a monoply of that sort of literature, seeing that paper appears to be ruled neither by the principles of law nor of equity. A very large portion of the Sun's editorial columns this morning is taken up with a tirade against the government and the Attorney General, in which the guilt of the latter is assumed, and in which the members of the committee are called all sorts of names, because they do not condemn Mr. Blair unheard. If this is the sense of British justice which the editor of the the Sun has brought with him to St. John, we think that his stock in trade of that article is in great need of being replenished, At present it has been shown that a sum of money, said to be $1,500, was left by Mr. Murphy, of the firm of Kelly & Murphy, in the hands of Mr. Barry, the partner of Mr. Blair. We presume the receipt of money in the Attorney General's office is not such an unusual occurrence as to demand a judicial investigation on every occasion on which it occurs. No connection whatever has been established between this matter and Mr. Blair, much less between Mr. Murphy, who is a carriage builder by trade, and Mr. James D. Leary, who is the other object of the Sun's malevolent attack.

We publish to-day elsewhere so much of the evidence as is material to the understanding of the case and shall continue to give our readers the benefit of whatever is developed in the enquiry. For the present it can only be said that nothing at all to substantiate the charges against Mr. Blair has been shown.

LEGISLATING FOR HALIFAX.

The Sun this morning has an article under the above heading in which it accuses the government of legislating for Halifax, the ground upon which the charge is based being, that the provincial subsidies given to the steamboats plying to the Basin of Minas and to Yarmouth are to be withdrawn. We understand that these subsidies are to be renewed at least in part, and as has been already stated in these columns $1,000 each will be given to the steamers running to the Basin of Minas and to the steamer running to the western end of Nova Scotia. We think it ill-becomes the Sun to make charges of legislating for Halifax against the government of New Brunswick. No paper that ever was published in St. sohn has done so much to promote the interests of Halifax as the Sun. Only a year ago the Sun was engaged in an endeavor to have the Harvey-Salisbury line constructed, although it is well known to the inhabitants of St. John that that line was intended to side track this city and to take all the business of the Short Line to Halifax, our rival. More recently the Sun has been engaged in an attempt to defeat harbor improvements in St. John, no doubt with a view to preventing us from having any in transit business here and in order that the trade which properly belongs to St. John might go to the Nova Scotia city. The reason for the Sun's preference for Halifax over St. John is probably to be found in the fact that its editor is a Halifax man, who, before he came to this city, was engaged in writing editorials for the Evening Mail of Halifax, in which the harbor of St. John was described as a mud hole, and the Bay of Fundy as a water incapable of being navigated, with safety, in consequence of the fog. The idea of such a person attacking the provincial government on the ground of being in favor of Halifax is rather absurd.

ALWAYS AGAINST CANADA.

The notable feature of the debate on the budget which has recently been brought to a close at Ottawa has been the proof which was given of the hostility of the Grit leaders to the true interests of Canada. Ever since the national policy came into existence in 1879 we have had the same stale cries of ruin and excessive taxation, and unfavorable comparisons have been drawn between our condition and that of the people of the United States. There has never been a time when the leaders of the Grit party have been ready to co-operate with the Liberal-Conservative party in building up the industries of Canada. Instead of making the interests of this Dominion and its people their first care, they have been at all times ready to sacrifice what was dearest to us all for the sake of a foreign power. This remark is of such general application that it is true of almost everything the Grits have said or done during the past ten years. Like Shaftsbury, "resolved to ruin or to rule the state," they have concluded that as the people would not permit them to rule Canada, they would ruin it. They made desperate efforts to prevent the Canadian Pacific railway from being carried wholly through Canadian territory, and advocated a policy which, if carried out, would have cut us off from the West and left that great national line at the mercy of the Congress of a foreign and hostile power. They sought to discourage settlement in our own North West and used their best efforts to direct it to Dakota, to Kansas, or to almost any point rather than to Canadian territory. They did their best to foment the Reil rebellion; they rejoiced over the murderous outbreak in the North West as a fulfilment of their own prophesies, and they sought to overthrow the government of Sir John A. Macdonald on the ground that it had successfully coped with that rebellion and consigned its leader to the scaffold. Such is the record of the Grit party as regards the material development of Canada and its growth in patriotism. It is a shameful record for a great party to have to show, and the only light that relieves it of its blackness, is the fact that a great many good Liberals have declined to follow their leaders in their crusade against the interests of the country, and no longer will own allegiance to men who are tainted by disloyalty. The action of the opposition leaders on the tariff is quite in keeping with their previous record. Instead of arguing fairly on the business results of the imposition of the new duties, and regarding them in their proper light as for the encouragement of native industry, they raise a clamor that the people of Canada are being taxed to death. Although the people of Canada are not conscious that they are suffering from that cause, the opposition leaders declare, with a loud voice, that their burden of taxation is greater than they can bear. Such statements now only provoke a smile of contempt, but the fact that they are no longer listened to, does not excuse the Grit leaders for pursuing such unpatriotic tactics. Any party, which has as its aim and object the giving over of Canada to the virtual control of a foreign power, has no right to live, and cannot exist long in this great and loyal Dominion.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Laurie explained in the House of Commons yesterday that he had removed his residence to London, and considered himself entitled to charge mileage from that great capital. General Laurie's "gall" is equal to that of the famous O'Grady of the popular song. Canada does not want any non-resident M. P's. It is clearly, General Laurie's duty to resign his seat.

Here is a fine sample of the Sun's fairness in detailing the evidence on the investigation into the conduct of Mr. Blair. We quote from the evidence of Mr. Murphy:—

There were $1,500 in it. I counted part of it in Blair & Barry's office, here. I took it there and left it there Counted it over with Blair's partner. Did not know when I had brought it. It was for election purposes. I had no connection with. I was told to leave it with Barry; not with Blair.

What Mr. Murphy said was that he did not know the money was to be used for election purposes. The Sun makes Mr. Murphy say the very reverse of this.

The Gladstonians have recovered the seat for Caernarvon district which was lost at the general election. They only won it by 20 votes on Thursday but their majority there was never large. In 1885, at the general election, the Liberals carried the seat by a majority of 65, the Liberal candidate receiving 1,923 votes, and the Conservative 1,858 votes. At the general election of 1886, after the split on the home rule question, a Conservative was returned by a majority of 136 receiving 1,820 votes to 1,684 to the Gladstonian candidate. Three fourths of the representatives of Wales are Gladstone Liberals.

The editor of the Sun, who is the St. John correspondent of the Toronto Empire, wired the following despatch to that paper on the night of the Mayor's election:—

Mayor Lockhart was re-elected today by a majority of 404 over John A. Chesley. The interest taken in the contest was very slight, as only 3,224 votes were polled out of some 8,000 qualified or who would have qualified had they desired to vote. Mr. Chesley had a handsome majority in the old city of Portland, over which he presided as mayor before the union, but Lockhart had a majority of 600 in old St. John.

The statement that there are some 8,000 who might have qualified themselves to vote, if they had desired to vote is not true. The total number that could possibly have voted did not exceed 6,500, and of these only about 5,000 had qualified themselves to vote by the payment of their taxes.

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, April 11.—Hon. Mr. Chapleau introduced a bill to amend the Franchise act so as to simplify the working of the measure and reduce the cost of printing and other expenses.

General Laurie rose to make a personal explanation as to why he had drawn mileage for the distance between London, England, and Ottawa. He said that since last session he had removed his residence to London, and when he had explained the circumstances to the clerk he was told that he could draw the mileage after signing the declaration he had drawn.

The government bills to amend the territories real property act, and to prevent the disclosure of official documents and information, were read a second time.

The house then went into committee of ways and means, taking up the tariff resolutions. The greater part of the afternoon was taken up with discussion as to whether or not Hon. George E. Foster has been justified in saying, as he did the other night, that it was criminal for public men in this country to attempt to create the impression that the government were animated by a malicious desire to retaliate upon the United States.

Mr. Mulock raised the point that this language being applied to the opposition was unparliamentary and should be withdrawn, and several other members backed him up in this contention.

Three items were passed during the afternoon. These related to live animals, artificial flowers and feathers.

After recess several private bills were passed, amongst others that for the incorporation of the National Construction company, promoted by Mr. Mills of Annapolis.

The house again went into committee of ways and means and these items of the tariff were adopted: Axle grease, petroleum barrels, surgical belts and trusses and suspensory bandages, blacking and harness dressiny, advertising pamphlets and printing matter of like nature, maps, charts and globes, supplements for newspapers, bank notes and other commercial forms, bookbinders' tools and implements, fancy work boxes, brass in strips, braces or suspenders.

The duty of 17½ per cent. on uncleaned or unhulled rice, the same as the old tariff, provoked a long discussion.

Gillmor took the opportunity to make a vicious general attack upon the national policy. Protection he called a child of the devil and specific and ad valorem two thieves licensed to go out and plunder right and left. He called upon the grits to openly renounce any half-hearted protection and to fight their battle with free trade as their chief cry. He denounced confederation as a mistake, and said he had from the first opposed it as against the interests of New Brunswick.

The Spencer's Island Co., have got to work on a vessel 200 tons. The keel was furnished by Mr. Patrick McLauchlin of Parrsboro, and towed down on Wednesday by the tug "Bertha."

THE BLAIR INVESTIGATION.

EVIDENCE TAKEN BEFORE THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE YESTERDAY.

A Package of Money Which Was Left With Mr. Blair's Legal Partner by Mr. Murphy.

Geo. I. Gunter, express agent of Fredericton. was first examined. He was in the express business on the 16th and 17th of January last. He knows George Murphy, of Kelly & Murphy, St. John, and remembers the general election held on the 20th January. He gave the names of the government and opposition candidates for York at the said election. He has a safe in his office. Mr. Murphy was at my office just before the election. He asked me to take care of a parcel for him. I took it to be a valuable parcel from what he said. It was probably six inches square. I think he put it in my safe in the evening. I did not know where it came from.

To the chairman—I am not sure of the date. Think it was before the election, but am not sure.

Mr. Hanington—Don't you know it was before the election.

The solicitor general objected to cross-examining.

Mr. Gunter—It remained in my safe all night. I don't know when it was taken out. I was out of town the next night. Left W. Berry, my clerk, in the office I went to Blair & Barry's office. with Murphy. He asked me to show him the way. It was the the attorney general's office. I did not introduce him to any one. I think there was some young gentlemen in the outside office. I do not remember seeing Mr. Barry that day or the next day. I am not sure that I went into the office. He did not say how long he wished the parcel left in the safe. I did not understand at any time that he wished to see Blair & Barry about the parcel. He wished it left till he called for it. I was never down to Blair & Berry's with him except when I have before said. I do not know when he left town. He did not tell me he was waiting for any papers. I will swear he did not say he wished to see the attorney general or Mr. Blair. He asked for Blair & Barry's office. So far as I know his only business in town was to see Blair & Barry. I don't know when he got through. I don't know whether he stayed until next day. I did not know the attorney general was out electioneering; did not tell Murphy so. I missed the parcel when the clerk told me he had given it to Mr. Murphy.

At this point a message was sent Mr. Speaker desired the attendance of the members in the house.

George I Gunter was recalled at 3.30 p. m. He deposed that when Murphy came to his office he had handed to him a parcel for safe keeping. Witness did not know its contents from anything on the outside of the package. Murphy, in about 10 minutes or half an hour, requested him to show him to the office of Blair & Barry, which he did. He (Gunter) did not known for certain whether he went into the office or not, but saw a young man sitting in the outer office who was either Mr. Wetmore or young Mr. Blair. Murphy did not know Messrs. Blair or Barry. He did not ask witness to introduce him. He might have so inferred and would have done so had he met either of these gentlemen. He might have shown the parcel that was in the safe to the young man in the office but had no recollection of having shown it to anyone else. He thought the parcel was one containing money to be used in the election. He had no idea of the amount of money it would have contained if in $1 or $2 bills. It was about six inches square and was tied up in such a manner in brown paper that no one would have thought that it contained money. When Murphy went down to Blair & Barry's office he did not take the parcel with him. Witness had been out of town on the day following that on which Murphy had given him the parcel for safe keeping, and Mr. Berry had given (Murphy) the parcel on calling for it as the witness had previously instructed him to do. He had been interviewed by Geo. F. Gregory about a fortnight ago as to his knowledge in the matter, but he had not given him any information so far as he remembered.

At the evening session of the inquiry Willard Berry sworn, said: I was at the examination to-day. I know Geo. Gunter and am clerk in his office. I was there on 16th and 17th January. I did not see Murphy the evening the parcel was put in the safe. I saw him next morning. Gunter was there; so was Murphy. They might have had some conversation while I was there. They were there from 10 minutes to half an hour. I do not know that they had any conversation. No one talked to me about giving evidence here. I dont know how far apart they were. I would not say they had any conversation. It was about 11 o'clock. I did not then know the package was in the safe. Mr. Gunter told me the parcel was in the safe and that it belonged to Mr. Murphy. He did not tell me who to deliver it to but of my remembrance. Murphy went out of the office. I could not say whether he went out with Gunter or not; do not know whether he was there when Gunter told me the parcel was in the safe. Gunter went out of the office when I was there. I am sure he was there in the morning with Murphy. I had met Murphy in Fredericton before, never at Gunter's. I don't know whether he and Gunter were old friends or not. I do not know where Murphy went to when he left the office. I don't think Murphy took the parcel with him. I don't know whether Gunter told me the parcel was in the safe in Murphy's presence. I opened the safe when the parcel was taken out. Gunter was not there. Murphy had been away and come back. He got the parcel in the vicinity of 12 o'clock. I don't know where he went with it. It was a brown paper parcel, about six or seven inches long, about the same breadth and three or four inches deep. I don't recollect whether I saw him again or not. I don't know when he went away from town.

Mr. George Murphy, sworn, said: I am one of the firm of Kelly & Murphy, St. John. Kelly was and is one of the alder men of St. John. We are carriage makers. We have done some business for George Gunter, Fredericton. I was in Fredericton the week before election on 16th January. I got here on the evening train. I went immediately to a hotel. I don't remember where I went to from there. I am not sure whether I went to Gunter's or not. I had a parcel with me; brought it in my hand. I had it in my pocket; it was seven inches long, five high and four broad. There was money in it. There was $1,500 in it. There was just the one width of notes. I counted part of it—counted it in Blair & Barry's office. Mr. Barry is Mr. Blair's partner. I was told to leave it with Mr. Barry. Mr. Kelly told me to do so. I took a receipt for it. Gave the receipt to Kelly. I did not know that it was to be used for election purposes. I left it there some time after dinner on Friday 17th. I took it to Gunter's the evening before. Mr. Gunter showed me the office. I did not inquire whether Mr. Blair was in town or not. I did not know what the money was for. I was to deliver it when I had word to deliver it. The word was to come from Mr. Kelly in St. John.

An altercation here took place between Mr. Shaw and the solicitor general, the latter accusing Mr. Hanington of saying that he could prove that Mr. Blair was directly interested in the matter. He considered it very objectionable that the learned counsel should make such statements. He could say that he had been informed by Mr. Blair that he was not in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with the matter, and knew nothing about it in any way. If any election funds had been contributed by any one in St. John the attorney general knew nothing about it.

The examination then continued. Witness said: I was in Barry's about half an hour and then went to a hotel. I think I met Mr. Barry there. I saw him about five minutes. I saw Mr. Barry next day; saw Gunter next day. I did not know whether or not Gunter was working for the Government ticket. I told him I was to keep charge of money until I heard from St. John. I did not deliver the money until I heard from St. John—heard by telephone and telegraph both. I knew that Mr. Kelly was anxious to have the Leary dock built in St. John, and that Leary should get the contract. (Conversation between Kelly and Murphy ruled out.) The money was not counted in St. John in my presence. I got it in our office from Kelly. They were out of British Bank and Bank of New Brunswick. They were five dollar

Continued on Fourth Page.

NYE IS NOT SUFFERING.

HE AND THE NOB HILL SET UNAFFECTED BY DULL TIMES.

Charms of San Francisco in the Balmy Month of March—A Landlord Grossly Imposed Upon—The Ocean of Sympathy Lavished on a Penurious Traveler.

[Copyright 1890, by E. W. Nye.]

California has a rainy season which takes the place of winter, and has some rain left for other purposes. Last winter it rained and did other things for five months, but on the day that I burst upon the coast like a long legged benison from a clear sky, the sun came forth from his long seclusion and lit up the grand old main—the ocean main, I mean, not mine. Then the timid, songster caroled to his mate in low, passionate tones, the gay orange poppies began to give gorgeous coloring to the green billows of field and prairie, and a thousand bright and beautiful wild flowers garnished the great American vineyard, orchard and conservatory.

SHE WAS THE DRUMMER.

You always hear a great deal of California before you see it, because the Californian is ao infatuated with his state that he cheerfully gets up in the night to brag about her, and yet, somehow, when you see the real state, you are not disappointed. A great many people go to California, but few return. This is because the majority do so well they do not care to return, and the balance do so poorly that they cannot get home again.

San Francisco is the American Paris, and seemed to me almost like getting home again. It is the abode of wealth and refinement. The newspapers of San Francisco have done much to bring wealth to the coast. They have done much more than the railroads in that way. The latter have brought a good deal of money to California, of course, but have forgotten to divide it after it got there.

Times are said to be dull in California at the present time. I must say that I did not see any evidences of it, though traveling over the state for some time constantly. Certainly there seemed to be very little suffering on Nob Hill, and in fact times are good, I know, among our set. With the common people and tradesmen of course I could not say positively, but I am told that the suffering is greatly exaggerated by enemies of the coast.

I rode out on the bay clear into the open Pacific in The Examiner's steam launch. It is a beautiful and swift little craft which Mr. Hearst and his staff use while recovering from brain fag. when weary of the hurry and turmoil of opinion molding, and the thought gangila begins to sag and the intellectual muscle to wabble, and thought itself becomes a burden to the teeming brain, they hitch up the yacht and, allowing the trade wind to meander through their late whiskers, they smell the salt sea air and the sea nymphs and the wood violets, and in an hour the world again looks inviting; the odor of printers' ink and hot machine oil and political records can again be endured cheerfully and even hilariously, and all is well. I wish the steam yacht could become more general among newspaper men, and hope to see it adopted soon throughout the country in place of the buck saw and other outdoor sports.

The bay is too well known to my readers to need a description. At this season of the year it is a glassy stretch of quiet water at the feet of green and velvety hills. Later on the grass gets brown and so the effect is not so good. As it is now, there are few flies upon the bay. For the first time I have found a desirable place to live in during March. March everywhere else points to itself with pardonable pride as the champion in the bete noire business. It is the meanest month on the calendar. It is a month that is replete with suicide and the smell of hot soap. The screaming winds carry everywhere the odor of burning arctics in the front yard and go searching with sinister eye and stealthy tread for the man who has in an unguarded moment shed his winter ygers.

In California March has her tushes drawn by the soft air from a gentle oceanic current, the weather bureau drops her a tender little isothermal line or two, and the robin nests again, the clouds roll by and the spring time has came gentle Annie.

Before I forget it I must allude here to a little sensation, which has not been printed, and as the public will occasionally read a sensation, if truthful, I beg leave to give it here. I will not use names, because they are not necessary. A sad faced man, with a little vox humana and the tremolo pulled out his voice, came to the desk of the hotel as I was registering and said in a low voice that unless things were reformed there he would go away. "I am not particular," he said, "as a general thing, but I've about decided that this has gone far enough."

The landlord asked him what was the voice of a lady in the room of a drummer several times. The landlord investigated it, pounded on the door, and made a good deal of trouble, but found that it was the lady's own room. Then he tackled the sad man, and he said it might be the lady's room but that if they would search it they would also find the drummer. Much excitement was excited and money rapidly changed hands. Curious faces of both sexes were seen protruding from various doors all along down the hall. Finally a stern man from St Louis said this thing had gone far enough and that he knew the lady in question, and that while the charge was substantially correct it ought to be explained a little, the lady herself was the drummer.

The man with the tremolo in his voice then paid his bill out of the landlord's money, took several deep draughts at the bar at the landlord's expense and hurried down to the depot to pay his excess baggage bill, also with the landlord's money. I believe that there are three women acting as traveling men now, and this was one of them.

The coast is beginning to feel an interest in the World's fair and will do its share handsomely in the way of a display. A general hope is expressed that America will not sacrifice beauty and worth to blow and advertising. Art becomes no longer art when it is obscured by the price mark, and literature suffers when it becomes a reading notice. In a certain city a few years ago a beautiful monument was built to the memory of the boys who lost their lives in the war for the Union. The inscription read:

> Erected in memory of the Brave Men who laid down their lives for the Union, as a mark of love and lasting esteem, by their fellow patriots and loving friends, at a cost of $150,000.

After a long, severe argument, however, wiser counsels prevailed, and the price was stricken out. The trans-Missouri country will enthusiastically go in for a good showing, and will also attend the fair prepared to figuratively knock out the eye and gather in the Etruscan pelts of the great nations of the earth.

California, among other salient features, is the proud possessor of what is called an average rainfall. Every child even knows what it is now, what it was in '79 and as far back as history extends.

Fourteen or sixteen inches will do the business in agricultural districts very well, but this year it has been from 40 to 110 inches, according to the locality. The Santa Clara valley has wetness enough to last for years, and yet only in low parts of the country will crops be delayed or injured by the great rainfall.

I asked a well known railroad man the other day what he thought would be the general effect on business if the government should take charge of the railroads and telegraphs. He said he thought it would be anything but soothing. "In such an event," said he, "business would be subverted to politics, I think. On election day trains would be delayed and voted in the doubtful states. Washouts would give large party gains to the ruling powers. Telegrams would be affected more or less in the rapidity of their flight by their political tenor, and the administration organ would be able to get Sunday trains for its mammoth editions, while the opposition paper would run off the track or be held for orders. We can get all the corruption we need, I think, without extending its scope or possibilities. I would hate to see a Hester street heeler rewarded by being made a government train despatcher on my road. You can educate a postmaster pretty well in four years, but you take a green politician and try to make a train despatcher or a division superintendent out of him and you are liable to be bitterly disappointed in him."

We had last week on the train a style of passenger common to this free country. He was a Russian by birth and had made some money in this country by a happy accident in the price of rags or the sudden advance in old clothes. Doubtless in his old home across the ocean he had slept at night on a heap of straw and eaten the brunette bread of the plain people. Here he made money under the fostering care of our free institutions and rode in a sleeping car. Vulgarity had early marked him for its own, and so, even with a silk hat and an overcoat with a fur collar on it, one could see that he would be more at home sleeping in the loft of a livery stable with his whiskers full of barley straw.

"WE ALL PITIED HIM."

He found fault with everything, and in half an hour had won his way to the hearty and cordial hatred of every one in the car. He asked me what I paid for my berth to San Francisco. I told him, but I told him two dollars less than the price because he was well calculated to call forth that kind of an answer. He was wild. He wanted to jump off the train and go back to the office to get his two dollars back. I then posted the other passengers, and they came and pitied him till he frothed at the mouth.

People told him that the company must have a prejudice against him for something. Every one pitied him and felt sorry for him. Finally we got to working the same thing on him in other directions. We would ask him what he paid for his dinner and his other meals. Then we would find out that he had been robbed again. We would buy fruit of the train boy, according to a previous arrangement with him, at a price at least 50 per cent, below what he could get the same goods for. Then we would got over and feel sorry for him, and ask him if he had ever been suspected of being a Nihilist or of belonging to some other denomination that was unpopular that people picked on him so, until finally he got so mad that large scalding tears of vexation ran down over his red beard and fell on the rich tapestry of the car. His only solace at this time was to turn frequently upon his wife and curse her in corduroy profanity such as is only found in Russia with fur trimmings on it.

He was the meanest old brute I have ever seen since Mr. Bender dropped out of society, and I was not sorry to help him while away the tedious journey by touching him gently, ever and anon, on the only place where the old pachyderm could be touched without the aid of a bomb, viz., his sensitive little inside pocket.

Bill Nye

Proceedings in the House of Assembly Last Evening.

When the house met after five o'clock Dr. Stockton introduced a bill to prevent and punish wrongs to children.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill amending the act in amendment of the law incorporating the town of St. Stephen and the several acts in amendment thereof, and to further provide for the assessment and collection of rates and taxes in that town.

Dr. Alward committed a bill in addition to the law relating to public slaughter houses in the city and county of St. John, Mr. Russell in the chair.

Agreed to with amendments.

Dr. Stockton recomitted the bill further amending the law incorporating the St. John River Log Driving Company, Mr. Shaw in the chair.

Progress was reported with leave to sit again.

The house adjourned till to-morr ow morning.

At the Capital.

(Gleaner.)

The Northern & Western Railway is developing a very important freight business and this spring particularly is increasing it very rapidly, the regular and special trains having about all they can handle.

Joe Eatman (colored) was out walking on Sunday evening with Hannan Hoyt (white), the wife of Bill Hoyt (colored) when they met Bill with a damsel (colored) hanging affectionately on his arm. The result of the meeting was an interesting trial in the police court this morning of a charge of assault, preferred by Hannah against Bill, and a gathering of almost the entire colored population of the community.

A report was circulated about town this morning that a man had been drowned in the river back of Simmons' tannery last night, but the only ground for it is that some of the residents of the west end say they heard cries on the river about ten o'clock, as if of a person calling for help. Two or three men living in the vicinity went out on the ice, but could hear or see nothing to indicate that anything had happened.

In Colchester.

(Truro Sun)

The Bass River Furniture factory is rushed with orders and as a consequence are compelled to run their works night and day.

Spencers Brothers and Turner's factory have now in hand orders for the doors, sashes, and finishing for nine buildings to be erected in Truro the coming season.

The indications on the Stewiacke river are of an early spring. Dickie & Black are pushing their logs down stream at a lively rate.—Alex Sample has a keel in the river for Maitland shipbuilders, together with a large lot of spruce timber.

On Sunday night, March 6th at midnight, the house of the late R. C. Hingley of Kemptown, was destroyed by fire. The occupants being in bed at the time the fire broke out they were unable to save the furniture, etc., and as there was no insurance the widow is a heavy loser. The fire is said to be the work of incendiaries.

To Those Anxious to secure the best, but who are in doubt as to what is the best among so many claimants, we beg to say that we will cheerfully refund the amount paid and all other expenses to all purchasers of

CHARTER OAKS,

who, after a fair trial, are not thoroughly satisfied that it is all we claim for it in every respect, and superior to any other cook stove made.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
Buy the CHARTER OAK,
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A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season in the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials, from among thousands in our possession, bear witness to its sterling merit.

Wm. M. Lucas, Dempsey Corners, N. S., writing for a second supply of Nasal Balm says: On Sept. 21 I got two bottles from you, and it has done me more good for Catarrh, than all the other numerous and costly remedies and treatment I had tried. I feel better now than I have for years, and have every reason to believe the two bottles I am now sending for will completely cure me. I consider Nasal Balm worth its weight in gold to any person suffering from Catarrh.

Wm. Clark, baggage master, W & A. Railway, Annapolis, N. S., writes: Please send me another bottle of Nasal Balm as my first bottle is gone, and believe, had I used it according to instructions, it would have cured me; as it is I am very much better, in fact feel like another person.

Wm. Chas. Hanley, postmaster, Spry Bay, N. S., says:—I submit the following to the public that any one who may be afflicted may be benefitted by the same remedy. Two bottles of your Nasal Balm has restored to perfect health a four year old child of ours suffering from Catarrh.

Robert C. Woolman, Digby, N. S., writes as follows: Enclosed find $1 for another large bottle of Nasal Balm which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefitted me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

Mrs. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., writes: I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a rapid cure.

Nasal Balm.
Instantly Relieves
Cold in Head.

Nasal Balm
Positively Cures
Catarrh.

Hanford Wolhampter, Bloomfield, N. B. writes: I wish to inform you that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for a long time, and have continually tried so-called remedies and Catarrh cures, but all to no purpose. At last I heard of Nasal Balm and was induced to try that. To my astonishment I found relief from first application, and now after two weeks use feel myself PERFECTLY and THOROUGHLY cured.

James H. MacLeod, Mink River Road, N. S. says: I have tried other remedies for Catarrh, but received no good from them. Your Nasal Balm is certainly the best remedy I have tried and all you claim for it. The fact that it is pleasant and convenient to use adds greatly to its value, but its chief worth lies in being a certain cure for that unpleasant disease—Catarrh.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cent for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Down The Bay.

Grand Manan people are laughing over an incident that occurred on the island on All Fools Day. Mr. Fraser, a well-known trader, at Woodward's Cove, who has the misfortune to be blind, got up very early on that day, intending to fool the boys by firing off a gun. He went to his store, and reached up to where his powder cans were, and took down a can. He loaded up his gun with a big charge, put on a cap and pulled the trigger. But there was no report. He gave the gun a shaking up and put in another fingerful from the can. Once more he snapped the cap, but the gun would not discharge. By this time the neighbors had begun to move around, and some of them, seeing the jocular citizen with the gun, went down to find what he was doing. He could not find out why the "blamed thing" would not go off, but when he was told that instead of powder he had been filling the gun with ground ginger, he felt like kicking himself. The joke was such a good one that it soon spread around, and everybody, including the joker himself, is having a good laugh over it.

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 let 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.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA.
Phillips' Phosmo-Muriate of Quinine Compound. } THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

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For ladies and gentlemen
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Just received a large and full variety of
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suitable for this climate.
GARDEN SEEDS
of all kinds,
American and Canadian
Will be for sale in a few days.
Many special kinds this season.
R. D. McARTHUR,
MEDICAL HALL,
Opposite King Square.
FLOWER SEEDS. GARDEN SEEDS.

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During the changeable weather a Spring Overcoat is not a luxury, it is a necessity, and patrons find in our extensive assortment, all grades, in great variety.

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Strong Serviceable Suits $5.00;
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SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,
Corner King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.

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Robert C. Bourke & Co.

We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in
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Spring Style Silk Hats,
Ladies and Misses Travelling Caps,
Also a full assortment of
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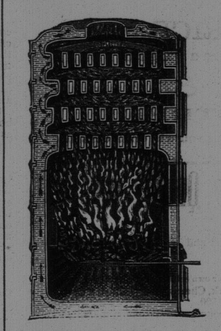

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