

COTTOLENE advertisement with an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the product's benefits for cooking and digestion.

SHARP'S BALSAM OF HOREHOUND AND ANISEED advertisement, claiming to cure coughs and colds, with a list of proprietors.

Advertisement for a medicine that cures in 10 hours, with a list of ailments it treats and the name of the proprietor.

F. O. PETERSON, Merchant Tailor advertisement, listing various clothing items and services offered.

GEO. W. CUTLER, FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANIES advertisement, listing various insurance services.

5,000 HIDES! advertisement, offering five thousand hides for sale, with contact information.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION advertisement for piano and pipe organ, listing the instructor's name and address.

HOUSE TO LET advertisement, offering a house for rent with contact information.

NOTICE advertisement regarding a legal matter, with details of the case and the parties involved.

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LAND FOR SALE advertisement, offering land for sale with contact information.

Gas Works for Sale advertisement, offering gas works for sale with contact information.

RAILWAY TO BLACK BROOK advertisement, providing information about the railway project.

Miramichi Advance. CHATHAM, N. B., APRIL 12, 1894. Gloucester County. Our friends from Gloucester are to the effect that neither Mr. Sievwright nor Mr. Landry will offer for the vacant seat in the House of Commons for that constituency, but that Mr. Blair, Mr. P. E. will be a candidate with the certainty of election. It is understood that Mr. Laman R. Doucet is also to be in the field, but although he will poll a fair vote in certain districts, he will have no chance of success. Mr. Doucet had a very poor reception on Monday night at Petit Rocher, where he endeavored to get the support of Mr. Landry's friends, who would not listen to him. Mr. Blair is now in the County and has a very largely attended meeting in Bathurst on Monday night. He seems to have the support of all parties, now that it is understood that Mr. Landry will not run, although it would make little difference, even should that gentleman also enter the field.

Four hundred unemployed men in San Francisco have organized an industrial army to start for Washington. Like Caxxy's army, they are simply organized troops.

The Senate of the United States has passed the Behring Sea bill, which was based upon the decision of the international commission which met in Paris last year.

The Democrats seem to be incapable of holding their own in dominant United States politics. They have lost Rhode Island and gone back very materially in Ohio, whilst their vote has decreased in almost every other election of the year.

The British Commons on Thursday last, adopted a proposal by J. H. Dalziel (Liberal) to establish a Legislature for Scotland to deal with purely Scottish affairs. The vote stood 180 to 170. The Government's proposal was to establish a Scotch standing committee.

The Halifax Board of Trade has passed a resolution expressing satisfaction at the prospect of a fast Atlantic steamship service, which is to have one of its termini at that port, and to receive a Dominion subsidy of \$750,000. At the same time that very sensible Board has passed resolutions condemning the new tax on tea and urging that the keroseene tax be reduced to five cents a gallon.

The Behring Sea Question in the Imperial Parliament. There are, in the Imperial Parliament, a number of persons who seem to think that peaceful solutions of differences with other nations are incompatible with British traditions, and these are not satisfied with the diplomatic settlement of the Behring Sea question. We have also, in Canada, gentlemen in public life who object to the decision of the Paris Tribunal largely for political reasons, and who would like to keep the question open so that it may form a part of the active campaign matter in the next Dominion election. The Behring Sea business, however, may be looked upon as finally settled, although legislation will be necessary on both sides of the Atlantic to confirm and establish the international award.

This subject comes up in the British House of Commons on Wednesday last week and the grumblers appear to have been rebuked to silence by Sir Richard Webster. A London despatch of the 5th says: "Sir George Baden-Powell, conservative, formerly Commissioner to the Behring Sea, questioned the government in the House of Commons this evening as to the provisions for the execution of the Paris award. He wished to know whether or not the bill had been fully approved by the Canadian government."

"Sidney Duxton, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, replied that the Dominion government had agreed in general to the conditions of the bill, although much opposed to one or two of its details. The Behring Sea bill, which had been introduced into the United States Congress, differed in form from the bill before the House. In substance the two measures were very similar. The points of difference would be explained later. The papers on the subject, he said, would not arrive until to-morrow. Therefore the government would not answer the question this time."

"Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney General, then moved the second reading. He reviewed the events leading up to Sir Richard Webster, and complimented Lord Salisbury upon his efforts to make a friendly arrangement with the United States. "It would have been a most unhappy event," said Sir Charles. "If the two countries which have so much in common had resorted to the rude methods of force to decide their quarrel." (Hear, hear!) The award of the Court was very satisfactory from the British point of view. It settled questions of jurisdiction in accordance with the view which our government had first put forward and provided proper regulations of the fisheries as well as redress for the British subjects who suffered injury. The bill is drawn practically on the lines of the American bill, and the government had pursued a wise course in not leaving it to Mr. Blair's attitude on the question of woman suffrage was an excellent one. I think it is a poor compliment to those gentlemen opposite

to call the leader of the government a Rip Van Winkle. For if he was able to whip to the right of the House the slaughter of seals, which led to the extinction of the animals in certain regions. "Gibson Bowles found fault with the Paris Court of Arbitration. Its decision, he said, had given Great Britain the advantage without the substance in the Behring Sea. One effect of the award would be that the British people would be taxed in order to subsidize one of the greatest monopolies the world had ever seen."

"Sir Richard Webster, who was one of the British counsel before the Paris Tribunal, rebuked Mr. Bowles. Neither the time nor the place was fitting for a challenge of the tribunal's decision. The legislators of the two countries were bound in honor to give effect to the award. In all, the regulations would suppress the evils which both governments objected to most strenuously. The award had proved a reasonable solution of a difficult question, and he himself regarded it as the result of the highest wisdom. He stepped towards the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means. The award was a monument to what could be done by fair argument toward settling dangerous international differences. After Sir Richard Webster's speech the bill passed its second reading."

What a Combination! The combination that concocted the charges made in the Assembly against Attorney-General Blair, a few weeks ago by Mr. Pitts, of York, is a very curious one that were at first suspected of complexity therein. If it had been published, when the matter was being put through the press of Canada, that Mr. A. C. Stookton, leader of the opposition, Mr. Phinney who was his lieutenant in the session, Mr. Pitts, Mr. McCready, Frederic correspondent of the Sun and Mr. Crockett, editor of the Gleaner and the regular Frederic correspondent of the St. John Globe, were all visiting old Mr. Quinn's house upon the day of darkness and engaged in getting up in secret the "written declaration" which the poor old fellow was induced to sign, the whole business would have been looked upon as at least open to suspicion of a conspiracy and fallen quite flat upon the public. The aged Quinn—who would never have been heard of as a factor in political life, but for the use that those who wished to make of him—doubtless felt himself greatly honored by the interest Mr. Stookton and Mr. Phinney manifested in him, although he must have had suspicions of unbecoming in the business when he saw those gentlemen associated with the others in their nocturnal visits. Dr. Stookton, if he still possesses the shrewdness which has made him a man in his position, must distinguish a man in his position, must distinguish the humiliation of the exposure that has come upon him. Poor, dear "Billy Quinn," who was ever looked for a public office of some kind, would not doubt, had he been alive, pronounced his old father from being "plowed and harrowed" by the conspirators who hovered about his house nightly. He would have told them he had misled his father by showing him a bogus receipt for the \$2000 he loaned Mr. Wilson in the year 1890 for the purpose of establishing a course of business. It is probable that every man of them, from Mr. Stookton down to the representative of the Globe, knew from the first, that young Quinn's ambitions had caused him to mislead his father, and that they thought that plan of it would never be developed, so they hatched their greivous scheme in their visits to old Quinn's and, probably, congratulated themselves in the anticipation of having a deadly effective coup for the country against Mr. Blair.

What would the politicians, who in the pretended belief that Canada is a poor country, who are so fond of what is in the Glasgow News relating to the pauperism of aged men in Great Britain could be truthfully said of the Dominion? Here it is: "Age, ache, and penury—they are the words of a poet, but they are the words of a prophet, and a horror of their looming fate makes youth unaturally timid and despondent. If we go to the streets of St. John, and Phinney, who, doubtless, will be thought a little above the common herd of political scavengers, to be exposed in prowling about under cover of darkness, personally hunting down Mr. Blair in company with Mr. Crockett, and, if they do not find him, they will be seen in an awkward position, to say the least of it."

The meanness of the Globe's attitude does that paper the greater discredit in view of the fact that it is a paper devoted to purely personal matters. It is believed by many in St. John that the liberality of that constituency hope to induce Mr. Blair to become one of their candidates in the next Dominion election. The Globe realizes that if Mr. Blair is chosen, its editor, who was defeated in 1891, of course, not again receive a nomination. If Mr. Blair's character can be destroyed, meantime, it will improve Mr. Blair's chances with his party, hence the Globe's eager pursuit of Mr. Blair, in company with the Sun, Gleaner, Stookton, Phinney and Pitts.

Even the Spare Man is "No Good" They all seem to get at the opposition's spare man from St. John, and poor Dr. Alward does not seem to find his academic degree very valuable in the Assembly as a protection from those who know that, while he occasionally awakens and is permitted by Mr. Pitts to utter his thoughts in all the alleged freshness of his origin, some active member of the government, who wants to amuse himself, as a relaxation from departmental duties, practically sits upon him. St. John Progress, referring to Dr. Alward says: "The present session of the legislature has been a rather trying one for the junior member for St. John (Dr. Alward)." Closely following the rib-ticking retort of Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Emmerson said as well as the Alphabetical Alfred in a very effective fashion. "As I listened to the mellifluous tones of these honorable gentlemen I could not but conclude that food, the very best of the public well, they were still more fond of the sound of their own voices. They remind me of the words of the poet: "I love to hear his giddy gurgle, I love to hear his bubbling will, I love to hear my mouth up, I love to hear it go." (Laughter.) "The honorable member for Hawkesville has charged me with inconsistency because I am a member of the government of Mr. Blair, whom I once called a Rip Van Winkle. What I really said was that Mr. Blair's attitude on the question of woman suffrage was an excellent one. I think it is a poor compliment to those gentlemen opposite

of the great Scottish poet almost constantly before the minds of the people among whom my lot was cast. I have always claimed that the writings of Burns made for good. He has instilled into the minds of his countrymen a love of liberty, a sturdy independence, a sterling honesty, which makes Scotchmen not only reverent of the old land, but constitutes them the sharpest of human freedom, the sternest adversaries of the rights of man, wherever they have made their homes. It is mainly owing to the writings of Burns that Scotland can pass the grand stand with gallant stride and waving plumes and proudly answer to her name at the general roll call of the nations. In his poem "A Man's Man for 'a' that," Burns has given to the world the grandest declaration of independence that ever emanated from the brain of man. This poem made tyrants tremble in their palaces. Many years ago when despotism had its home on the European continent, it was declared illegal in several countries to either publish or circulate that immortal poem. What a high compliment to Robert Burns! He declared that: "The honest man, tho' 'er as poor, is king o' men for 'a' that."

The tyrants of Europe declared that blood and blood made the man. The tyrants and their tyranny have passed away, and "A Man's Man for 'a' that" has become the universal anthem of mankind. It may interest you to know the circumstances under which this remarkable poem was composed. I will give you the story, and would say in the language of Sir Walter Scott: "I cannot tell how the truth may be, but the tale is 'twas 'a' that."

Burns was invited by a certain Scotch nobleman to a grand banquet. He went, but instead of being shown into the hall where the guests were dining, he was sent to the kitchen. He was sent for and requested to recite a poem of his own composition. He rose and gave "A Man's Man for 'a' that," and when he reached the third verse he pointed to his forehead and said: "Ye see yon birkie o' a' lord? 'Wha' struts and stears 'a' that? 'Wha' hinders worship by 'a' word, 'He's but a cool for 'a' that, 'For 'a' that and 'a' that, 'The man o' independent mind 'He's a' that and 'a' that."

And then in the last verse, like the period of millennial glory, when the nations should beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks, Burns the act of war was no more—Burns gazed through the vista of the future and saw the mist and clouds of tyranny and oppression clearing away—the mountain peaks of human freedom shining bright and beaming the evening sun upon universal brotherhood. Yes! he saw all that, and he sent the immortal sentiment ringing down through the corridors of time: "Then let us pray that come it may, Though like a shadow never come, That sense and worth o'er 'a' the earth, May bear the greet and 'a' that, 'The man o' independent mind 'He's a' that and 'a' that."

At the conclusion of this recitation Burns bade his audience farewell and left the lofty mansion. The greatest man of the eighteenth century was in his midst and he knew it not. He alone if all that assembly had the title of his nobility from the Great Author of his existence.

It has been said that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is a benefactor of his race. Burns has made a thousand joys spring up in the field of poetry, where only one existed before he entered it. His songs are sung the world over, and his poems are read in every school, but in behalf of public morality, to enforce with no sumptuary laws to break, there would be no decent and honorable citizens turned into law-breakers; no personal and paternal estates to evade, and no so-called reformed men.

But until we wipe out all these present restrictive liquor laws we cannot have the drunkard. We must be charitable with him, even cherish as well as pity him; we must respect him as a man who is upholding the liberty of the subject at the expense of his health; as a sort of public hero, and the angel above him—while laws lead to poverty, or "Drunkards lead to wretchedness," we must read it "Poverty leads to drunkenness," "Wretchedness leads to drunkenness." Instead of worrying the inebriate, but can be disarmed and rendered family and smash his furniture, we must cry, "Poor man, he is out of employment," "Poor man, he has an unhappy home, a wretched wife and children, and there was nothing left but drink." "It is not his fault, it is the fault of that horrid liquor law." And so on, as if the selling of liquor and not the bottling of one's self were the crime, as if the seller and not the drinker were the criminal; as if one who would not drink could be made a drunkard by the selling of liquor; or as if the fruits of the earth expressed or distilled were not the work of God's gifts to man.

Like most admirable servants, liquor is not to be had unless it is asked for, and permitted to get into the stomach of the drinker. If there were any man who would not drink, he would be made a drunkard by the selling of liquor; or as if the fruits of the earth expressed or distilled were not the work of God's gifts to man.

John Kirkpatrick was fined \$10 at Kingston last week for using an old stamp on a letter.

Bellefleur City Council has passed a by-law for the licensing of butchers and prohibiting the peddling of meat.

Major Bruce, of the Royal Grenadiers, is spoken of as likely to be adjutant of this year's Blaisy team.

The execution of Pendergalt, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, has been further delayed until July 2.

The Advisory Board of the Manitoba Department of Education has appointed a committee to consider the question of introducing the teaching of agriculture in the public schools.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association in Ottawa last week, Hon. Mr. Patterson, Minister of Militia, took occasion to compliment Major General Herbert, and also to contradict statements in some newspapers to the effect that there had been differences of opinion between the Minister and the General.

The Toronto Empire says: "The steamer Macassa ran the 39 miles from Port Dalhousie to Burlington pier in 1 hour and 50 minutes."—The Empire also states that the side rate at the rate of seven miles or two miles an hour with the steamer.

The Navies of England, France and Russia. The seventh yearly edition of the "Aide Memoire de l'Officier de Marine," the compilers being M. Edouard Durosier, chief de Bureau at the French Ministry of Marine, and M. Charles Valentin, late of the French Navy, and now a sub chief de Bureau in the Ministry of Marine, gives the following statistics of the relative naval strength of France, Russia, and Great Britain:

Table with 4 columns: Category, France, Russia, Britain. Rows include Unarmed ships, Armed ships, Torpedo boats, Officers, and Seamen.

In still another way the prohibitive liquor laws have worked, and are still working hardship to our people. The liquor-drinking habit in large and metropolitan cities is palpably on the decline. Here the ever-increasing complexity of affairs, the immense demand of competition, the pressure of time, and the strain of business methods, render it injudicious to drink much wine or liquor; large corporations exact a rigid temperance, often total abstinence, from their clerks and employees. Either because edited for fashion, or because the demands of business, or for some other cause it appears to be no longer fashionable in cities to drink deep, or long at table. In the natural course of things it is to be expected that this might reach the interior, to prevail there. But, in the towns and cities of the liquor-law-ridden States, the more stringent the ordinances, and the more important the "amateur," it more and more becomes a point of self-respect, almost of honor, by which a man, to drink much wine and often, and liquor drinking increasingly. Even lads of tender years, clubbing together, buying a demijohn of what purports to be something of which they have heard their elders speak, and which is sold in some cellar or bedroom, experience all the fearful joys of dispair!

In other interior precincts where there never was much liquor drinking, but where the inebriate reformer stands in line of Iygonus or theatre or assembly, the liquor habit will remain about the same, not increasing, but not allowed by the reformers to die out and their occupation be gone. So the maxim of Horace Greeley, that an habitual drunkard is quite as useful a member of society as a temperate reformer, remains unerringly true, not only, but he is positively a retarder of public progress. But once let every liquor law be expunged from the statute-books of our American States and the temperance reformer would disappear, the honest laborer would spread to the country, liquor drinking being no longer a matter of courtesy or self-respect, but an indifferent matter of taste, would decrease, as it always has decreased in the civilized communities where it has not been prohibited. The liquor of liquor would disappear, and only the horror of the drunkard would remain. And the enormous gain would not only be the salvage of the money wasted in pretending to enforce incompetent and disrespected laws, but in behalf of public morality, to enforce with no sumptuary laws to break, there would be no decent and honorable citizens turned into law-breakers; no personal and paternal estates to evade, and no so-called reformed men.

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would not be pinioned. For four hundred years it has been possible to enter an inn in the smallest and most insignificant rural hamlet in England and get a thimbleful of liquor without peril to one's stomach or to one's self-respect. How is it in those of the United States which prohibit the sale of liquor? As to one's stomach, I merely copy an item from a local newspaper, printed in one of those States (suppressing the localities only): "Some recent cases of poisoning heretofore have brought out the statement that poor whiskey is the cause of it. It has been found that the whole distillation process is so conducted that the whole distillate is so full of impurities that it will kill a man in five or six days. It is said that the distillers are so careful that they will not sell a drop of liquor unless it has been distilled in a still that has been cleaned out with a quantity of water. It is said that the distillers are so careful that they will not sell a drop of liquor unless it has been distilled in a still that has been cleaned out with a quantity of water. It is said that the distillers are so careful that they will not sell a drop of liquor unless it has been distilled in a still that has been cleaned out with a quantity of water."

The Quinn Investigation. FREDERICTON, April 6.—To-night's investigation in the Quinn inquiry showed that there was a conspiracy among leading members of the opposition against the attorney general, and that Mr. Quinn was supposed to be the chief actor in the affair, was a tool in the hands of Stookton, Phinney and others.

The evidence showed that Dr. Stookton first visited the house of Mr. Quinn and got from him a statement of alleged facts, and that Phinney and J. W. McCready afterwards went to Quinn with the declaration all prepared, and induced him to sign it.

Mr. Quinn's evidence shattered the hopes of the opposition and showed that the attorney general had no connection with the case as he had hoped to make it appear.

FREDERICTON April 6.—The investigation of the Quinn charges commenced this morning before a select committee consisting of Hon. Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Kilham, Mr. Sievwright, Mr. Pitts and Mr. Powell.

Mr. Pitts, when asked if he proposed to prosecute the charges he made, declined to do so, but claimed the right to produce evidence in rebuttal to testimony offered by Mr. Blair.

On motion of Mr. Tweedie subpoenas were issued for the attendance of Mr. Wm. H. Quinn and Mary Quinn, and Mr. Phinney and other opposition, sympathizers predicted that Mr. Quinn would not attend, but at the evening session that gentleman appeared and took the stand.

Mr. Quinn's testimony revealed some interesting facts. He said he had made the declaration at the request of Dr. Stookton, who had come to his house at night, accompanied by Mr. James Crockett. Mr. Pitts had also been there. The next call was made by Mr. Phinney, who had brought the declaration to be signed. He was accompanied by Mr. McCready. Referring to the letter which he had received from Mr. Blair dated October 14th, he said he had no copy of the letter of which that was a copy. Mr. Quinn then produced what purported to be copies of the various letters he had written to Wilson and of the Wilson receipt. He could not say whether it was before or after the election of 1890 that he received the letter from Mr. Barry.

He could not say how long a time he had been in the office of Mr. Barry, but he had seen him there. He would only swear to having seen Mr. Blair once between the 14th October, 1890, and Mr. Barry's letter of January 16th, 1890. When asked why he had kept a copy of Mr. Wilson's receipt when the receipt was in his possession and not to be surrendered until either the office of the money was secured, Mr. Quinn was unable to make any satisfactory reply. When the copy of the note from Wilson in favor of Anderson was shown witness said he did not remember ever having seen it before. Dr. Stookton here excitedly interjected, "Why I got it from you only a week ago." But witness still adhered to his statement that he could not recognize it. When asked who he had sent the \$200 that he saw offered Mr. Blair, Mr. Quinn said that he was not particular who it was. He had sent it to be given either to Mr. Blair or Mr. Barry. He would swear when William brought that \$200 back to him. It might have been as much as a month. He thought it was only a short time, not more than a few days, but might have been a week after he gave the money law as providing for the public safety (which is after all said, the origin and harm to all laws). It is not a greater charm to the tourist in rural England than the certainty that, no matter how small the village through which he passes, he will find at the inn refreshment and comfort, "stable things to eat and drinkable things to drink." Indeed, the ale-taster was once a public benefactor, and it is to be regretted that the ale-taster was once a public benefactor, and it is to be regretted that the ale-taster was once a public benefactor.

James Smith, the next witness, testified that he had driven the attorney general around the country in that election when he went by team. He remembered the meeting in St. John and that Blair had arranged for him to have his team ready next day, on the arrival of the train from St. John. That they left about noon and he had gone to St. John (Blair's) house for him with the team. With the exception of a few minutes at the attorney general's office that he had made no stop, but had gone into the country. He never positively that Mr. Blair had not supposed Quinn's on their way out town.

John Anderson, ex-M. P. E. P., swore that there never had been any understanding in connection with election funds nor did he ever hear of any arrangement with Quinn whereby the latter was to get an office. His (Anderson's) endorsement was as understood it. John W. Wetmore, claim solicitor of the C. N. R., stated that he had been a student in Mr. Blair's office, and remembering the meeting at the Mechanic's Institute, St. John, on Friday night, next morning he was with the attorney general in his private office after the latter had returned from St. John. He was attending to some private business with Mr. Blair, which business Mr. Blair had got off before going into the country. While they were thus engaged, young Quinn entered and said he wished to speak to the attorney general. The latter said to never mind his (Wetmore's) being there. Quinn then said his father had given him \$200 to put in the election fund but wanted a piece of the money to his father and told him that he would not take it on any other condition. Quinn then left. The attorney general soon afterwards drove into the country.

William Wilson, evidence is as follows: The government candidate in York County in the election of 1890 were Messrs. Barry, Anderson, Bellamy and myself. The first time I knew anything about any contribution W. A. Quinn or father intended to make to the election fund was my office on

Fredericton, April 6.—The Quinn inquiry was resumed today. Mary Quinn testified that she had a good deal to do with her father's business affairs; that she knew of the money being given out by her father to William to put in the election fund. Mr. Blair had refused to take it. After that William got the money again, and then brought back a receipt for it, which she thought was in Mr. Wilson's handwriting. She said that she had seen a paper which had a copy of the receipt, and the paper produced in the copy. She knew it to be the copy, because it was William's handwriting.

J. H. Barry testified that he had written a letter on the 16th of January, 1890, to Wm. A. Quinn, asking for the payment of a subscription in consequence of Wm. A. Quinn having told him that his father was willing to give a subscription to the election. He (Barry) had never heard a syllable from the Quinns or any one else that the subscription was in any way in connection with an appointment as an office. No subscription was paid, and he (Barry) never asked for it again. The attorney general had not requested nor suggested to him to write the letter or call for a subscription. Not one cent of money paid to Wilson (if there was any paid) went into the by-election fund or was used for election purposes of which he had any knowledge. The attorney general had been away the whole week between nomination and election day as far as he could say.

Attorney General Blair was the next witness. His testimony was to the effect that he had been frequently present by young Quinn for an appointment of some kind. He had received a letter from W. H. Quinn prior to October 14th, 1890, which letter he had carefully searched for but could not find. The letter produced from him to Mr. Quinn he admitted was sent by him to Mr. Quinn but the letter had been tampered with, as a portion of it was marked with initials, indicating that it was not the letter which he had written. He was asked to say that the words were not quoted by him, as the letter showed on its face. The effect of the question was to put in (the result of the tampering) was to put in Mr. Quinn's mouth words that he had not used. He admitted that he had seen the letter which he had written to Mr. Quinn, and that it was necessary before Mr. Barry's letter of January 16th following.

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On motion of Mr. Tweedie subpoenas were issued for the attendance of Mr. Wm. H. Quinn and Mary Quinn, and Mr. Phinney and other opposition, sympathizers predicted that Mr. Quinn would not attend, but at the evening session that gentleman appeared and took the stand.

Mr. Quinn's testimony revealed some interesting facts. He said he had made the declaration at the request of Dr. Stookton, who had come to his house at night, accompanied by Mr. James Crockett. Mr. Pitts had also been there. The next call was made by Mr. Phinney, who had brought the declaration to be signed. He was accompanied by Mr. McCready. Referring to the letter which he had received from Mr. Blair dated October 14th, he said he had no copy of the letter of which that was a copy. Mr. Quinn then produced what purported to be copies of the various letters he had written to Wilson and of the Wilson receipt. He could not say whether it was before or after the election of 1890 that he received the letter from Mr. Barry.

He could not say how long a time he had been in the office of Mr. Barry, but he had seen him there. He would only swear to having seen Mr. Blair once between the 14th October, 1890, and Mr. Barry's letter of January 16th, 1890. When asked why he had kept a copy of Mr. Wilson's receipt when the receipt was in his possession and not to be surrendered until either the office of the money was secured, Mr. Quinn was unable to make any satisfactory reply. When the copy of the note from Wilson in favor of Anderson was shown witness said he did not remember ever having seen it before. Dr. Stookton here excitedly interjected, "Why I got it from you only a week ago." But witness still adhered to his statement that he could not recognize it. When asked who he had sent the \$200 that he saw offered Mr. Blair, Mr. Quinn said that he was not particular who it was. He had sent it to be given either to Mr. Blair or Mr. Barry. He would swear when William brought that \$200 back to him. It might have been as much as a month. He thought it was only a short time, not more than a few days, but might have been a week after he gave the money law as providing for the public safety (which is after all said, the origin and harm to all laws). It is not a greater charm to the tourist in rural England than the certainty that, no matter how small the village through which he passes, he will find at the inn refreshment and comfort, "stable things to eat and drinkable things to drink." Indeed, the ale-taster was once a public benefactor, and it is to be regretted that the ale-taster was once a public benefactor.

James Smith, the next witness, testified that he had driven the attorney general around the country in that election when he went by team. He remembered the meeting in St. John and that Blair had arranged for him to have his team ready next day, on the arrival of the train from St. John. That they left about noon and he had gone to St. John (Blair's) house for him with the team. With the exception of a few minutes at the attorney general's office that he had made no stop, but had gone into the country. He never positively that Mr. Blair had not supposed Quinn's on their way out town.

John Anderson, ex-M. P. E. P., swore that there never had been any understanding in connection with election funds nor did he ever hear of any arrangement with Quinn whereby the latter was to get an office. His (Anderson's) endorsement was as understood it. John W. Wetmore, claim solicitor of the C. N. R., stated that he had been a student in Mr. Blair's office, and remembering the meeting at the Mechanic's Institute, St. John, on Friday night, next morning he was with the attorney general in his private office after the latter had returned from St. John. He was attending to some private business with Mr. Blair, which business Mr. Blair had got off before going into the country. While they were thus engaged, young Quinn entered and said he wished to speak to the attorney general. The latter said to never mind his (Wetmore's) being there. Quinn then said his father had given him \$200 to put in the election fund but wanted a piece of the money to his father and told him that he would not take it on any other condition. Quinn then left. The attorney general soon afterwards drove into the country.

William Wilson, evidence is as follows: The government candidate in York County in the election of 1890 were Messrs. Barry, Anderson, Bellamy and myself. The first time I knew anything about any contribution W. A. Quinn or father intended to make to the election fund was my office on

