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12.00 P. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Express for Bangor, Portland and B. Stos.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.10 a. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 1.15 p. m.
Woodstock and North, via Woodstock branch, 5.30 p. m.
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Fredericton, May 6th 1893

WOODSTOCK BRIDGE.

A Lively Discussion in the Legislature.

In the legislature Thursday evening April 19th, Hon. Mr. Emmerson committed a bill to amend the act to further facilitate the construction of public works, Mr. Flewelling in the chair.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said the amount of bonds asked for under the bill was \$36,000, and was to complete the Woodstock bridge. This would include the cost of building a sheer boom pier, should one be thought necessary in order to keep the logs in the channel. For the present year a boom would be attached to one of the old piers in the river and this might be found sufficient. As was known to the house, the contract had been entered into for the superstructure and the inspection of that superstructure, not after its arrival but at the various places of manufacture, was being done in a far more thorough manner than was ever known in maritime provinces. He did not think the entire \$36,000 would be required, but had placed the amount at that figure in order to avoid the necessity of again coming to the house.

Dr. Alward—Has an estimate been made of the probable cost of these boom piers? Hon. Mr. Emmerson—I have been told it would cost about \$2,000. The engineer has not yet made an estimate. Mr. Pinder said that according to existing contracts the total cost of the bridge could only be \$137,000, and he thought the \$13,000 asked for in excess of that was too much. The original estimate was only \$114,000. If the government had taken the advice of their engineer instead of their political friends, they could have had a bridge as good as the present one for \$85,000. Mr. Blair—What engineer? Mr. Pinder—Mr. Brown. Mr. Blair—Mr. Brown never advised anything of the kind. Mr. Pinder—Well, he said he did. However, I think his advice was not wanted for any other site than just where the bridge was located. Other engineers made a survey of it and they claimed the bridge could be built for about half the amount.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson—Who are they? Mr. Pinder—Well, I don't know. I'm obliged to tell you. Continuing, Mr. Pinder claimed that had the bridge been located 350 yards further up stream only three piers would have been necessary, which would not have cost more than half the present eleven piers, and the total cost of the bridge would not have exceeded \$100,000. If the government could not afford to maintain the lunatic asylum they should economize in the matter of bridges. It was well known that the extras on the Woodstock bridge already amounted to \$30,000. In an estimate of \$100,000 should not now ask for \$36,000 of bonds when only \$35,000 was required.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said he was glad to see the hon. member was in training for the board of works in the new government. It might be well for the hon. member to give a history of the Nashwak bridge, where the hon. gentleman had received several hundred dollars for putting in a few, flannel logs and for opening a drain that he never opened. The hon. member seemed to ignore the fact in discussing the site of the Woodstock bridge that the piers built in deep water and on a soft foundation would cost far more than the present ones. The fact was, notwithstanding the amount paid for extras, rendered necessary by the errors of the engineer, the total cost of the foundation was less than that of the tenders which the government had received. Some of the opposition newspapers had stated that the bridge would cost more than \$250,000. At the outside the cost of the bridge could not exceed \$150,000, unless some unforeseen contingency arose. The care taken in inspecting the superstructure made it impossible for the province to be defrauded. Every particle of the material was being inspected and the specifications had been pronounced by competent judges to be the very best. The hon. member had stated that the bridge when finally completed would be a credit to the engineer, Mr. Wetmore, and the province.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he would like to refer to the work in its present stages before the present government took charge. Mr. Ryan had made an arrangement, after consulting with other members of the government, to secure a gentleman of good repute and supposed to be thoroughly competent to supervise the work. Mr. Ryan thought he could easily get a workman entirely to Mr. Brown and he did so while he turned his attention to other departmental work. The result was that the department had been deceived, but did it follow from that fact that the government was to blame? Might not any employer be deceived by his agent? The government had been charged in unmeasured terms with having permitted the work to be slighted and with winking at these mistakes on the part of our friends who were constructing the bridge. The fact was that in August, 1892, shortly after his return from England, he (Blair) had received the first intimation that any member of the government had heard anything was going wrong. The letter which he had received was as follows:

Hon. A. G. Blair, Fredericton:
DEAR SIR.—Pardon me for writing you on this subject, but I feel it my duty to do so. I went out to the head of the Island where Mr. Kitchen is building the bridge across the St. John river, and I am sorry to state to you and your government, that it is in my opinion the abutments that Kitchen is building, will not stand one spring's freshet. The reason is that the pier on the outside or the one proposed to be built under the bridge, is undermined, as one of the blocks of granite has fallen out and others are falling in, and it looks as if some one should have independence enough to notify you and your government of this matter, and I do this because it is only just and right to the people and country, and I do not ask it to be kept secret on my account, as it is only fair for some one to let you know. You should telegraph Kitchen to stop work on the entire pier toward the channel, so you can see the work of the water yourself, then you will know.

(Signed) F. MOORE.
He (Blair) had immediately wired to Mr. Ryan and received a reply from him, in which he said he was down in the extreme end of Gloucester and could not be back till a certain day. He had also communicated with the provincial secretary. On the twenty-fourth of August he wrote Mr. Moore as follows:
FREDERICTON, Aug. 24th, 1892.
DEAR FRED.—I think you have done just right in calling my attention to the

bridge matter and to anything which you thought might be going wrong in connection with its construction. I very much appreciate your kindness in writing and the matter has already received some attention at my hands. There are so many persons who are looking for grounds to complain in these matters that I am glad to have a clear statement from a person, who, like yourself, would have no interest in finding fault without reason, and whose judgment upon a work of that kind would be worthy of respect. I have wired the chief commissioner and I am in receipt of a telegram from him stating that he could not possibly get over to Fredericton before Friday; but will come there and immediately go to Woodstock. I have also communicated with the secretary, who recommended Mr. Brown as being a thoroughly reliable man, and he probably will go up from St. Stephen by the same train which takes on this letter. I have business myself which calls me to St. John Wednesday and Thursday, and any day I would know nothing as to whether the work was properly done or not.

(Signed) YOURS TRULY,
Wm. Mitchell, Esq., M. P.
So promptly did Mr. Mitchell respond to the despatch sent him, that he must have reached Woodstock as soon as this letter. He stopped the work instantly until the chief commissioner could arrive. When Mr. Ryan came he fully endorsed all that Mr. Mitchell had done and so more work was done on the bridge until a report was obtained from a Nova Scotia engineer. He (Blair) mentioned these matters because there were people who thought it was impossible for a government to do anything with a single mind and purpose, and they must be assumed in all cases to shut their eyes to wrong doing. The government had exercised all possible vigilance in regard to the Woodstock bridge from first to last, yet it had cost them about ten times as much in both as the structure was worth.

Dr. Stockton said that in 1892 the government had been given authority to issue bonds to the extent of 14,000 on account of Woodstock bridge. He read from official debates of that year to show that he had then predicted that piers would cost between \$85,000 and \$100,000, and that the total cost of bridge when completed would be between \$150,000 and \$175,000. Experience has proved correctness of his prediction, the piers had already cost \$60,000. The attorney general had sneered at his (Stockton's) prediction in 1892, and he stated that the piers would not cost more than \$95,000, and said he (Stockton) was not warranted in saying that the cost of the piers would be between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Blair—Neither you or I could not force the conduct of Woodstock bridge. Dr. Stockton again read from debates of 1892 to show that Dr. Atkinson had stated that the bridge could have been built at Queen street from between \$50,000 and \$60,000. What had the then chief commissioner said in 1892? He stated he was reported as saying that \$80,000 would be insufficient to build a bridge at Woodstock at any site. It would cost at Queen street at least \$80,000. Here on the statement of Hon. Mr. Ryan we find that the bridge could have been built at Queen street for \$80,000, which would mean a saving of \$70,000 to the province.

Hon. Mr. Blair—The ex-chief commissioner said nothing of the kind. (Hon. Mr. Ryan) had stated that it would cost at Queen street at least \$80,000. Would the hon. member read all that the ex-chief commissioner had then said? Dr. Stockton—Yes; he said "it would cost at Queen street at least \$80,000, taking the length of the structure given by Dr. Atkinson as correct. It would cost nearer \$100,000."

Hon. Mr. Blair—That is much different from what you at first presented the ex-chief commissioner as having stated. Dr. Stockton said the bonds already issued and the \$36,000 now asked for would make a total of \$116,000. The piers had cost \$60,000 and \$45,000 was estimated for the superstructure that would make \$105,000. What was to be done with the other \$14,500? He read from engineer Brown's letter in the Daily Sun of April 12th, 1893, to show that the government had been asked to pay \$100,000 for the bridge, and if another site that he had reported upon, had been chosen, there would have been a saving to the province of \$60,000.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—The only report Mr. Brown made was represented to the house last year and appears in the journal. Dr. Stockton said he had no doubt if Kitchen had been chief commissioner, the bridge would not have been placed at its present costly site. He would like to know what was to be done with the money now asked for and what accounts, if any, were yet unpaid on account of the bridge, including inspection of piers.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said although authority was asked for \$36,000 of bonds, it was not thought that the government would be required to be expended in addition to the amount already voted. This whole matter had been thoroughly threshed out in 1892 and again last year, the cost of the piers had been greatly increased in consequence of Brown having changed the specifications, which change had resulted in part of the piers being washed away. Brown having been dismissed for his improper conduct while in charge of the work, had written a letter not in accord with the facts and entirely at variance with his own (Emmerson's) report as presented to the house last year. As against Brown's letter, we have not only his report but also the statement made in the house in 1892 by the chief commissioner (Hon. Mr. Ryan), that statement was made in answer to Dr. Atkinson in regard to the proposed Queen street site. It was that the depth of water at Queen street "was from ten to fifteen feet; that there was a mud and quicksand foundation, and that a bridge erected there would not be in the public interests." Considering that Mr. Brown was smarting under his dismissal when he wrote his letter to the Sun, the public would place very little confidence in what he then said, more especially in view of his report which was of an entirely different nature. All the accounts in connection with the bridge had been before the public accounts and they had been through examination and he had already told what further expenditures were necessary.

one which recommended itself from Bull's Island to the old bridge site; the cost of a bridge on that site would be about three quarters that on the Ball's Island location, but the latter was far superior in point of public convenience. There was no question but that Mr. Brown was a good engineer; his plans and specifications were excellent. He (Mitchell) was completely thunderstruck when Mr. Blair placed in his hands the complaints he had received. When he went to Woodstock it was some time before he could find Mr. Brown. On examining the pier that had been undermined he could see no cement, no proper packing and no piling. "In the name of the specifications, the poles should be driven. When asked about it Mr. Brown said the gravel beach seemed to be solid enough and he did not think the poles were necessary. As to why he had allowed the specifications to be departed from, Mr. Brown could give no reply. When the chief commissioner visited the work and made a report to the council stating that he had dismissed Mr. Brown, He (Mitchell) thought while he was satisfied Mr. Brown had been treated "unfairly" of trust, but as it would be difficult to make Mr. Brown's friends believe it, he urged that Mr. Brown should not be dismissed until an inspecting engineer was employed to report upon his work. Mr. Murphy's report showed the neglect of Mr. Brown. The latter's letter to the press was the work of a man who was exceedingly sore at his dismissal. Mr. Mitchell said he was sorry to be obliged to criticize Mr. Brown but he had been obliged to make his statement and report upon the subject. Hon. members had referred to this bridge as a political bridge. So far as he knew, and other members of the government knew they had selected the present site because it was in the public interest. Every engineer as far as he knew who had ever examined and reported upon the subject had strongly favored the present location. He had never heard the name of an engineer of standing who had recommended any other site.

Mr. Phinney regretted to hear Mr. Brown's reputation attacked. He was a man admitted to be a good engineer and his specifications were approved. Mr. Dibble—Then why didn't he stand by them? Mr. Phinney—Whether he did his duty or not, he did not know, but he did not know that he had any right to be done unless some other person was concerned in it. Mr. Dibble—There was some other person concerned. Mr. Phinney said even though Brown might have been guilty of every conceivable fault he did not believe he was a false man. He had never heard of any such thing in his private life. Hon. Mr. Tweedie—He's a truthful man his letter to the press should be a credit to him.

Mr. Phinney said that Mr. Brown had stated that he had received every confidence in his truthfulness that he had received a hint from a member of the government that the present site should be selected. Hon. Mr. Blair—Mr. Brown never had a single communication with any member of the government after he made his examination and report. Hon. Mr. Tweedie said the criticism of the opposition was not a fair one. Was it fair criticism to put forward the statement of a man who had been dismissed by the government for improper conduct? Was it fair to say that he had received a hint from a member of the government that the present site should be selected? Mr. Phinney said that Mr. Brown had stated that he had received every confidence in his truthfulness that he had received a hint from a member of the government that the present site should be selected.

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THE QUINN INVESTIGATION.

Conclusion of the Evidence in a Brief Form.

MISS 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. William brought it back, saying that 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, and the paper produced is 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 10th of January, 1893, to Wm. A. Quinn asking for the payment of a subscription in consequence of William A. Quinn having told him that his father was willing to give a subscription to the election. He (Barry) had never heard of any subscription to the Quinns or any one else that the subscription was to be given in connection with an election to any office. No subscription was paid, and (Barry) never asked for it again. The attorney general had not requested or suggested to him to write the letter or call for a subscription. Not one cent of money went to Wilson (if there was any paid), went into the bye-election fund or was used for election purposes of which he had any knowledge. The attorney general had been asked the whole week before 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 pressed by young Quinn for an appointment of some kind. He had received a letter from W. H. Quinn prior to October 14th, 1893, 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 quotation marks, indicating that he (Blair) was quoting from his (Quinn's) letter to him. He wished to say that the words were not quoted by him as his letter showed on its face. The effect of the quotation marks (the result of the tampering) was to put into Mr. Quinn's mouth words that were not used by Quinn to him, and he (Blair) in his letter had only purported to state the effect of Quinn's words. He remembered to have seen Quinn at his store after October 14th, and it must have been necessarily before Mr. Barry's letter of January 18th following. The declaration of Quinn was so drawn up as to allege that he (Blair) had called on Quinn after the receipt of the Barry letter which he (Blair) now swore positively he had not done. To show that he had not called on Quinn after Barry's letter, he stated that he (Blair) had gone to Harvey on January 15th, from Harvey to Canterbury Station, speaking there on Thursday night and from Canterbury Station he went to St. John Friday morning, speaking in St. John that night. He left St. John immediately after and came to Fredericton early Saturday morning by special train and was in his office on Saturday till noon. While he was in his private office Saturday, young Quinn came in. John Wetmore, then a student in his office, was in the private office at the time and was present during the interview. Young Quinn said his father had given him \$200 to put into the election fund and wanted a pledge from him (Blair) that he (Quinn) would be appointed to a clerkship in the office of the clerk of the peace, and that he (Blair) had not got any with Quinn and had told him to take his money back to his father and tell him he would not take one cent from him on any condition. Quinn left from him, taking the money with him, and almost immediately after he (Blair) left town to keep an appointment that night at McKean's Corner, some distance from the city. James Smith, who is now in court, drove him on that occasion. Mr. Quinn had sworn that when he (Blair) went to his store he was on his way to the country. That the team was at the store door and that it was late in the afternoon. He (Blair) now swore that he was not in town that afternoon (Saturday) and had not called on Mr. Quinn, or he replied, "No, I never did."

When Mr. Quinn was equally positive that he had never seen the receipt, but when Mr. Blair asked him to read the receipt he was unable to do so. "I cannot read it," he said, "but I know never had it in my possession." He did not think it possible that his son had humbugged him as to his relations with Mr. Wilson. To Mr. Sivewright the witness admitted that he had formed his opinion as to the receipt when it was shown him more from the appearance of the paper than its contents.

This closed the evidence in the case, it was agreed by the whole committee to recall W. H. Quinn and his daughter in regard to the receipt produced by Mr. Wilson.

Adjoining the sitting of the committee Monday evening Miss Mary Quinn's testimony was very brief. Mr. Powell presented the receipt produced by Mr. Wilson to her and asked: "Did you ever see that paper before?" With a hesitating reply, she replied, "No, I never did."

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Board of Works Jan 1, 92

Mr. Quinn should get an office. Mr. Blair told Quinn that into the election money by such a proposal, and to take the money to his father and tell him that he would not accept it on any condition. Quinn then left. The attorney general soon afterwards drove into the country.

WILLIAM WILSON'S EVIDENCE is as follows: The government candidates in York county in the election of 1890 were Messrs. Blair, Anderson, Balfour and myself. The first time I knew anything about any contribution, W. A. Quinn or his father intended to make to the election fund was at my office on Saturday before election day, after coming here from Southampton. W. A. Quinn came to my office and told me that the old gentleman had sent \$200 by him for an election contribution; that he had taken it to Mr. Blair and asked him to sign a written promise to appoint him to the office of deputy clerk of the peace in consideration of the payment of \$200 into the election fund, and that Mr. Blair had treated him very ugly; told him he would not take money, and practically ordered him out of his office. Witness said to him, "I don't see what other treatment you could expect when you offered money in such a way." Mr. Quinn read the receipt to him, and said he did not see anything wrong with it. He heard nothing further from him about any election contribution, and never knew he had made one until the day after the election was over. Messrs. Anderson and myself were in the witness' office talking over the events of the election, and he asked Anderson if he would mind endorsing a note for him as accommodation in case he needed it. Anderson assented very readily, but said he would not want the note to go to the bank. Witness promised to arrange it with a private party. This was about the 22nd of January, 1892. About the 13th of February witness wanted some money, as his bank account was getting low on account of his continued absence during the campaign, and he went to W. A. Quinn—from whom he had sometimes borrowed sums of money—and asked him for a loan of \$200. Mr. Quinn said he could get it. Witness promised him an endorser and mentioned Mr. Anderson's name. Mr. Quinn came to witness' office the same afternoon and loaned him \$200, taking the following receipt: "Received from W. A. Quinn the sum of two hundred dollars, loaned on this receipt until an endorsement can be arranged, and when the endorsement is made this is to be returned." The money was paid to witness' private bank account and used in his business. Not a cent went into the election fund. Afterward learned that W. H. Quinn understood that the money was given for election purposes, and went to W. A. Quinn and told him that his father was under the impression that the money was paid for the sale of an office, and that it was not received by him on any such understanding, and that he was prepared to arrange the endorsement according to agreement. Wm. A. Quinn was continually pressing for a government endorsement, and witness was under promise to use his influence for him. W. H. Quinn afterwards came to witness and asked for the note. The note in evidence was given him, endorsed by John Anderson. In 1892, September 17th, W. H. Quinn called at witness' office and asked the interest on the note and said he would endorse \$50 on principal, and would only charge 7 per cent, on \$150 from the date of receipt to the 17th of September, 1892. He did this of his own free will and without any solicitation from witness, and not a cent of the \$50 ever went into any election fund. It was not used for any election purposes. Neither Blair nor Barry knew anything about the transaction between witness and Quinn in regard to the receipt and note until Mr. Pitts made the charge in the house.

JAMES K. PENDER, M. P., was then sworn, and asked by the lady's counsel if he had in his possession a copy of what is purported to be Mr. Quinn's letter to Mr. Blair, of which the latter's letter of Oct. 14th was a reply. He denied having seen any such copy. He denied having shown a copy of such a letter to Peter McFarlane.

This closed the evidence in the case, it was agreed by the whole committee to recall W. H. Quinn and his daughter in regard to the receipt produced by Mr. Wilson.

Adjoining the sitting of the committee Monday evening Miss Mary Quinn's testimony was very brief. Mr. Powell presented the receipt produced by Mr. Wilson to her and asked: "Did you ever see that paper before?" With a hesitating reply, she replied, "No, I never did."

When Mr. Quinn was equally positive that he had never seen the receipt, but when Mr. Blair asked him to read the receipt he was unable to do so. "I cannot read it," he said, "but I know never had it in my possession." He did not think it possible that his son had humbugged him as to his relations with Mr. Wilson. To Mr. Sivewright the witness admitted that he had formed his opinion as to the receipt when it was shown him more from the appearance of the paper than its contents.

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THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 28, 1894.
VOICED PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

The members of the Fredericton board of school trustees, or a number of them at least, are represented as being quite on their dignity because Inspector Bridges in his report, which is published in the education report, bestows upon them the most bitter criticism and condemnation on them for their parsimony in cutting down the teachers' salaries just after they had completed a very expensive school building on York street, but as the inspector only voiced public feeling in the matter as represented by THE HERALD at the time, he can afford to ignore the indignation of the trustees. Here is the extract from Inspector Bridges' report, which has thrown some of the trustees into a perturbed and indignant state of mind:

"The new building in appearance and appliances for school work is certainly a credit to the city, and is fully equal if any in the maritime provinces, but if it has been erected at such an expense as to compel the board of trustees to lower the salaries of some of their most efficient teachers, as well as increase their work, it would seem to have been promoted in a spirit of show rather than wisdom. The board has no satisfaction, however, of knowing that their action in this regard has been universally condemned both on the streets and in the press, and it is more to be regretted as it will furnish a pretext for parsimonious district boards, and unfortunately there are such, to lower salaries that are already too small."

No unprejudiced person who reads the Inspector's remarks, but will feel that it was quite justified in his observations; indeed it was his duty to officially place on record the feeling of the people on this subject. No doubt a similar feeling influenced the city council to decline the increased demand made on them for the annual grant to the schools. The trustees displayed poor business judgment in erecting such an expensive school building if its large cost entailed a reduction in the teaching staff and in the salaries of some of its most efficient members. This is the most important point at issue, and the one which strikes the trustees so forcibly, that they feel called upon to censure somebody, to call attention from their own mistaken policy. If the trustees want to pass indignant resolutions, and talk of memorials to the board of education, apologies, and that sort of thing, they had better formally condemn their own want of foresight in spending so much money on an expensive building to the prejudice of the schools' efficiency. THE HERALD is with the Inspector, who in his observations, was simply in the line of his duty, which he evidently understands quite as well if not better than those who seek to censure him. What else is there for but to call attention to any and everything which might impair the efficiency of the schools?

AN EMBARRASSING PROGRAM.
The British government, under Lord Rosebery's leadership, have on hand an extensive and difficult program during the present session of parliament, and it will be surprising if they carry it all through, considering the narrow majority they have in the house of commons, and the various conflicting elements comprising their party. The registration bill, the evicted tenants bill and the budget proposals, says a recent writer, each contain a sufficient number of objectionable provisions to excite the determined and prolonged opposition, not only of the conservatives, but of a considerable part of the Irish membership and many radicals and unionists. The conservatives will resort to every possible form of obstruction in resisting the bill made upon landed property under the proposed new estate duty, and in these tactics they can confidently count on the undivided support of the unionists. The liquor interests are exerting a powerful influence on the Irish and Scotch supporters of the government in their insistence upon the modification of the projected duties on spirits and beer. Their efforts in this direction have not been in vain either, for the clamor they have raised has already compelled Sir William Harcourt to limit the imposition of the proposed tax on spirits to one year, and it is not unlikely that he will find it desirable to make still further concessions to the increasing demands of different sections of the kingdom. Even under the limitation of the proposed tax on spirits to one year, Ireland, which is already paying a conspicuously unfair proportion of the domestic revenues into the imperial treasury, will be mustered to the tune of £200,000 additional taxation, and with the proposed increase under the estate duty, it is estimated that the excess of Irish taxation over the current year will be over £500,000. Confronted by this condition of things, it is not surprising that the Irish parliamentary party are fretting over the delay of the government in bringing forward home rule, a delay that is tantamount to the shifting of the blame for the session. Neither is it any wonder that the Irish party are chafing at the obstructions placed in the way of a settlement of the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. The most bitter fight of the session undoubtedly will be made on the registration bill. The opposition have already given intimation of their intention to contest to the last gasp, the clause providing for the abolition of plural voting, the holding of simultaneous elections and the three months' residence qualifications. These clauses comprise about all there is of the bill, and the conservatives will not be alone in fighting the measure.

ALBERT T. DUNS, one of the popular M. P.'s for St. John county, has been sworn in a member of the local government in place of Mr. Connell of Woodstock, and sat in the executive council yesterday for the first time. Hon. Mr. Duns is a well-known business man, and since his election to the legislature has won the esteem of everybody who has been brought into contact with him. St. John has not been represented in the government since Hon. D. McLellan's retirement, but in Mr. Duns that constituency has now a worthy spokesman.

HON. D. C. FRASER gives notice in parliament of an enquiry as to whether the government knows that John C. Bourne, customs collector at Port Hawkesbury, is the proprietor and editor of a conservative newspaper. Mr. Fraser might extend his enquiry to New Brunswick and include Editor Robinson of the Monitor Acadian and W. C. Milne of the Sackville Post. Both these gentlemen are collectors of customs, the one at Shediac, and the other at Sackville.

A MANY SIDED POLITICIAN.
Not so many years ago, George V. MacInerney, the now full fledged conservative M. P. for Kent, was a leading New Brunswick liberal, and one of the vice-presidents of the provincial association formed by that party. In the meantime, however, Mr. MacInerney has experienced so many changes of heart that it has been difficult to keep track of him. A Kent correspondent of the Transcript who has been looking back over Mr. MacInerney's political record, finds that he has contested Kent seven times for the house of commons, running his first three elections as a straight liberal. Then he ran against the now Judge Landry as an independent liberal, and he ran against Dr. Legere as a conservative at the election that Jardine ran as varied. He ran with O. J. LeBlanc as a liberal against Dr. Legere, he was a supporter of the liberal, O. J. LeBlanc; and at the last election he ran as an independent conservative. In local politics Mr. MacInerney's career has been as varied. He ran with O. J. LeBlanc as an out and out supporter of the Blair government. Again we have him supporting Auguste Leger, a supporter of Mr. Blair, against Goguen, and in one year after we have him supporting Goguen and Phinney against the Blair government.

Where Mr. MacInerney will next turn up, this reporter sayeth not, but to preserve his record as the champion political acrobat of New Brunswick, he ought next to become a liberal, and in local politics, give the Blair government a turn.

ALARMING CONDITIONS.
While the people of Canada are continually emigrating in large numbers to the United States, the news comes from Great Britain to this country which declines to be less than a warning. As compared with the corresponding period last year, continues to decrease, though the St. Lawrence route is now open. So far this month the departures from Liverpool have only been one quarter the number as compared with April last year. The emigration experts here say that the bottom has been completely knocked out of Canadian immigration. This they claim, is partly due to increased and excessive steamship rates, and also to the revival of British rural life owing to extensions of local government, the bad reports of things generally which are received from Canada and the low prices of wheat. If the Dominion government can do nothing to prevent the exodus of Canada's population to the United States, they should not give up all possible efforts to bring emigrants into the country. No doubt it will be well known in England, even among the farmers and other probable emigrants, that the agriculturists of Canada are taxed to death under Mr. Foster's tariff, and possibly only the removal of the bugbear of the tariff will be able to settle this country. Canada has been burdened with expenditure to develop the great northwest, but fertile prairies, and expensive railway communication are of very little use without emigrants.

The liberals in parliament, after much resistance on the part of the government, have had conceded to the public accounts committee the right to examine witnesses under oath. It was only after the most determined fight, however, that the point was won, for the treasury party have much to cover up which will not be revealed. There is believed to be enough scandal yet unearthed at Ottawa to drive more than one cabinet minister from office, and produce very unpleasant convictions of the public business is conducted at the capital.

The Nova Scotia liberals are setting the party in New Brunswick a good example in already organizing for the dominion election which is sure to come in the next few months. Mr. Fildes is taking the lead. At Truro the other night he addressed a large meeting and assisted in the organization of a liberal association for Colchester. Other counties are to follow in the same line.

BY-ELECTIONS will be held during the recess in Carleton and Gloucester counties to fill the seats vacated by Messrs. Connell and Blanchard, and the prospect is for a government success in both constituencies.

W. D. BALLOCH, the new sheriff of Carleton county, is one of the most popular gentlemen in that constituency, and his appointment will give very general satisfaction to the people of Carleton.

The liberals of York would have more confidence in the coming electoral revision if it was to be conducted by some other person than a partisan lawyer.

D. O'CONNOR, an Ottawa lawyer, has scooped \$122,449 out of the government since 1884 for legal services.

GOVERNOR FRASER withheld his assent from Dr. Stockton's tobacco bill.

CANADA'S LATE GOV.-GENERAL.
Creates a Sensation in the House of Lords.
Each house of parliament was startled the other night by a scene quite unparalleled in their respective histories. The house of lords was suddenly amazed by the spectacle of a noble peer standing with a pistol leveled at the head of Lord Salisbury. This dramatic situation was the climax of a queer speech by Lord Stanley, Canada's ex-governor general, who was advocating the bill to restrict the sale of firearms. No dealer was to be licensed except to the holder of a game license, and married women were to be debarred from having the license under any conditions, husbands being outside definition of fair game within the meaning of the bill.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS
To Last Year's Lunatic Asylum Bill.
In the legislature the day before proclamation, Hon. Mr. Blair committed a bill amending the law relating to the provincial lunatic asylum.
Dr. Stockton moved an amendment that sections 11, 13 and 14 of last year's act providing for sending of pauper lunatics to the asylum at the expense of municipalities be repealed.
Hon. Mr. Blair said the question of admission was surrounded with difficulties. He had given much thought to it and had invited suggestions on the subject. It had been suggested that the medical superintendent be given discretionary power as to who should be admitted, and he (Blair) was not unwilling to accept that suggestion. If that were done, however, the municipalities would still have to pay the cost of having the person taken to the institution whether such person was admitted or not. Another suggestion was that the superintendent or assistant should go to the locality where the person reported to be insane lived, and examine him there. It not unfrequently happened that there was an epidemic of lunacy, and it would be impossible for the superintendent or his assistant to be in two or three different places at the same time. To carry out anything like that idea it would be necessary to increase the medical staff of the asylum by the appointment of two or three perhaps a greater number of doctors, and that was not desirable. Whatever might be said as to what the municipalities could or should not pay, no one put forward seriously the proposition that the province should incur the expense of sending pauper lunatics to different parts of the province to make examinations. The present bill should be acceptable to all reasonable persons. It proposed that when it was found that any person was in the asylum who should be in the almshouse of the county from which he came, it shall be the duty of the superintendent to notify the secretary of such municipality and the latter shall notify the overseers of the poor or almshouse commissioners and they shall have twenty days in which to remove the lunatic from the asylum; and in case of such withdrawal, the municipality shall not be chargeable with any expense for the maintenance of such lunatic under the said act, prior to such withdrawal. Nothing could be better than that. If the parishes did not want to have the pauper lunatic in the asylum they could have every opportunity to withdraw. If they wanted them there at an expense of about one-half what it would cost to keep them at home. Mr. How said he was much impressed with the remarks of Mr. Blair regarding the difficulties of the case. He thought, however, all the issues of the province should be in the asylum and should be supported by the province.
Mr. Hill said he was in favor of the amendment. He thought the number of papers unloaded on the asylum by the municipalities was much over rated. If the amendment failed to pass he would support the bill, as it was an improvement on existing legislation.
Hon. Mr. Blair said some relief was absolutely necessary owing to the increasing cost of maintaining the asylum. It was the cheapest clapnet to say that the province should continue to bear these increasing burdens for all time. It was not possible for the government to do so when the income was only \$1. The interest charges of the province had increased from \$40,000 to nearly \$120,000. The great increase was almost altogether the result of the railway legislation of 1882. The people of the country who demanded all these railways must be considered to have accounted the cost. In Nova Scotia the government only pay 15 per cent. of the cost of maintaining the insane. The opposition, in the interests of the province, ought to be willing to strengthen the hands of the government in their efforts to restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.
The first section of the present bill simply provided that assessment of last year in the various counties should not be illegal. That was an absolutely necessary measure. The next section was an objectionable one. It merely provided that the overseer of the poor or almshouse commissioners should be notified in case a patient was sent to the asylum who would be a charge under the existing law so that they may remove them within twenty days if they wish. The hon. member (Stockton) was trying to make political capital. He (Blair) did not say that the financial position of the province was desperate, but he did say that the province was not in a position to bear the expense of maintaining a class of dependents who ought to be maintained at home. It would be supported by the hon. gentleman's suggestion that the municipalities should if necessary assess themselves and disburse the money themselves; that such legislation as the government proposed was unheard of. How was the county school money obtained, and how was it distributed? In Nova Scotia the counties are called upon to pay just as it is now proposed by this government to call on them in a minor degree.
Dr. Stockton said the rule adopted in Nova Scotia was not necessarily to be followed here. He wished the committee to understand that the government had made no change in the law of last year by which all patients who were not of a suicidal or homicidal tendency were charged on the municipalities. The effect of this was that four-fifths of the entire inmates would be funded on the counties.
Hon. Mr. Blair said the hon. member had made a very inaccurate statement. It was not the intention of the government to make unreasonable demands upon the municipalities. The law could at any time be repealed if it was found to work injustice.
The amendment was lost on the following division:
Yes—Powell, Stockton, Phinney, Shaw, Smith (St. John), Alward, Pitt, Goggin, Howe, Pinder, Russell, Perley, Smith (Westmorland), Hill—14.
Nays—Blair, Tweedie, Mitchell, White, Emerson, Labliss, Lewis, Harrison, Thériault, Sturtevant, Matt, Flewelling, Scovill, O'Brien (Northumberland) Dunn, Dibblee, Robinson, McLeod, Wells, Ferris, O'Brien (Charlotte)—21.
(Mr. Allen and Mr. Blair were paired).
The bill was agreed to.

William Herod, a tuckpointer, fell from the tower of the new cathedral at Toronto, Thursday, and was dashed to death on the stone pavement, eighty-five feet below. Herod was standing on the two-foot scaffold tuckpointing the stone cornice, when his foot caught in the slack end of the scaffold rope. His companion, named William Bond, was unable to reach him before he had disappeared over the edge of the scaffold. Herod fell headlong, but as his body went hurtling through the air it turned sideways and struck the stone flagging lengthwise. The body rebounded to the horror of the spectators. He was instantly killed, his body being frightfully disfigured.

Four Halifax policemen have been dismissed for drunkenness.

CANADA'S MILITIA.
What Major-General Herbert Thinks of The Force.
The annual report of the Dominion militia department to June 30, 1893, shows that the expenditure for the year was \$1,419,745. This is exclusive of \$7224 on account of the northwest rebellion. The revenue only reached \$482,210. Among the principal items of expenditure appear the following:
Drill pay and camp purposes, \$380,212; drill sheds, construction and repairs, \$103,057; permanent corps, \$467,850; drill instruction, \$34,407. Veterans of the war of 1875 only drew \$3084. Other items are: Upper Canadian militia, \$2,480; Fenian raids, \$3040; Northwest rebellion pensions, \$20,382.
The issues from district and headquarters stores, irrespective of other articles of military equipment, during the year were as follows: Blank cloth and serge, 9719; trousers and riding breeches, 10,818; forage caps, 6044; great coats, 3315.
The ammunition for the militia has been furnished as usual by the government cartridge factory; and the small arm ammunition and the 94 pr. and 9 pr. cartridges and shrapnel shell that were issued to the force have been proved to be of very good quality. The purchase recently made by the department, from the imperial government, of a number of Martini-Metford rifles, for a change in the armament of the force, will necessitate a change in the armament.
The cartridge factory at Quebec supplied all demands for small arm ammunition, ball and blank, during the year, and has added largely to the reserve in magazine charge. For a day or two cartridges are now being manufactured at the government factory.
Condemned clothing, consisting of part worn great coats, tunics, trousers, etc., are being sold to the Indian department for the raising of the Indian force.
Major-General Herbert in his report says: Both the cavalry and infantry of the permanent force are far below the standard of efficiency which has been attained by the artillery. This is due entirely to the fact that the officers appointed to command the officers of the permanent force. This defect, he says, can only be remedied by setting before their eyes a correct standard of excellence, and by affording them the means for professional study.
The organization of the district camps of instruction has been improved, the work to be done in them has been systematized, and as a consequence more definite results obtained from the training of the rural militia. In each district a site has been selected which will be the permanent point of concentration of the militia of the district. By this measure there will be a saving of expense, the camps will gradually be improved, and they will be adapted for use in the event of mobilization. The medical service in these camps has been organized on a military basis. A hospital camp equipment, medical and surgical appliances, have been provided in each military district. The Canadian militia system has hitherto failed to recognize that the most valuable elements of a national defensive force are those in which the everyday activities of the citizen are applied, by military organization, to a given task in connection with the scheme of defence. The spirit of emulation aroused by the competitions in military efficiency, established in connection with the inspection of the active militia, has had a good effect on the training both of the rural and city battalions.
Last year 367 officers and men obtained certificates at the various schools of military instruction. The camps last year trained 850 officers and 9700 men with a total cost of \$1,419,745. The number of quarters comprised 614 officers and 7387 men.

AROUND THE WORLD.
The News of the World in Brief—The Cream of Our Exchanges.
Michael Keefe was re-elected mayor of Halifax Monday by acclamation.
Jesse Seligman, a well known banker of London and New York, is dead. He leaves \$15,000,000.
Fred A. Jones, formerly proprietor of the Hotel Dufferin, St. John, is to manage a hotel at the new location, New Brunswick.
Home secretary Asquith, moved in the imperial house of commons, Thursday evening, the disestablishment of the church in Wales.
At Picton, N. S., last week, Rev. Mr. Faulkner, pastor of Prince street Presbyterian church, sixty years old, was married to widow Copeland.
The electric lights in the main body of Grace church, Bradford, went out Sunday night, and, curiously enough, the next hymn was "Lead, Kindly Light, Amid the Encircling Gloom."
Pine Hill Presbyterian theological college was closed for the session Monday evening. The number of students in attendance was the largest in the history of the institution, over forty.
At Port Monton, N. S., Thursday, on board the S. S. Aid, by the premature discharge of dynamite, the diver, Edward Gabriel was instantly killed, and Capt. Brooks, sr., seriously injured.
Mrs. Gleiser, an old resident of Waterloo, Ontario, while sitting in her pew in the Lutheran church during a funeral service, on Saturday, was stricken with apoplexy and died, aged seventy-nine.
The Duke of Teck and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts have been presented in London to James Corbett, the gentleman who pounced the faces of J. L. Sullivan and Charles Mitchell in the southern prize fight.
At Oklahoma, U. S., Thursday, Judge Scott sent J. J. Burke and E. E. Brown, publishers of the Daily Times Journal to the county jail for ten days and to pay a fine of \$200 each for contempt in commenting upon his judicial character.

The twentieth annual session of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada will be held in St. John opening in St. David's church on Wednesday June 13th, and over three hundred commissioners will be present.
The governor of Sudan has telegraphed that the French forces at Timbuctoo have completely destroyed the troublesome Tuareg tribe after a series of engagements and have captured nearly all their flocks and herds. In one conflict the Tuaregs left 120 dead on the field.
Paris advises positively deny the formation of a French syndicate to complete the Panama Canal. All faith in the continuation of the canal project has been lost, and more of the canal employes are leaving. There is also a great exodus of merchants and other citizens of Colon to Port Limon, Greytown and other places.

PHUL-NANA.
This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of reasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.
J. FRED. CHESTNUT,
Apothecary,
2 doors above Barker House,
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Seeding at the experimental farm at Ottawa, commenced on April 14th, and is so well advanced that it will be completed before May 5th, the day on which seeding commenced last year.

APRIL, 1894.
THE OLD SAYING
Throw Physic to the Dogs,
Will not apply to the Present Day.

ALONZO STAPLES, Druggist and Apothecary, HAS IN STOCK New, Fresh Drugs PATENT MEDICINES. A CHOICE LINE OF HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS. And all requisites found in a First-class Drug Store. Physician's prescriptions compounded with utmost care at all hours. Opposite Randolph's Flour Store.

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Seeding at the experimental farm at Ottawa, commenced on April 14th, and is so well advanced that it will be completed before May 5th, the day on which seeding commenced last year.

APRIL, 1894.
THE OLD SAYING
Throw Physic to the Dogs,
Will not apply to the Present Day.

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COUNTY COURT HOUSE SQUARE, OPP. QUEEN HOTEL.
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HERALD OFFICE, COR. QUEEN AND REGENT STS.

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30 Different Styles Parlor Suits.
35 Patterns of Bedroom Sets.
Full Lines of Furniture.
English Bicycles for Both Sexes
—AT—
LEMONT'S

POETRY.

WHEN FATHER CARVES THE DUCK.

We all look on with anxious eyes,
When father carves the duck,
And mother almost always sighs,

SELECT STORY.

SAVED BY HER LOVE.

CHAPTER IV.

When she came to herself again she
was lying on the bed in her own room,
and her husband was bending over her,

The fiery spirit he had poured between
her clenched teeth made her heart beat
and her pulses thrum with renewed life.

"I am so glad I am better. When I
fainted then I thought I was going to die."

"You are a dying woman. Go down
on your knees and pray your Maker
to forgive you," he said, in a strange, calm

"Why, James, what do you mean? I
am not well and strong," she said, trying
to laugh off the ghastly fear that had

"You must be mad. You can't mean
to kill me as you would a dog. Spare me—
I am not fit to die. If you have no

"I am not fit to die. If you have no
mercy on me for my own sake, for the
love you had for me once, spare me for

me to sell myself to the highest bidder—
that my smiles and pretences had their
market value. I outraged my own heart

"I am sure you will not long," declared
Bertie, with genuine enthusiasm. "All
the people round here will be delighted

"I can promise you a welcome at all
times."
"Are you very kind. I am afraid you'll
find me a awful bore."

"I am afraid I must tear myself away;
it seems like leaving Paradise."
"I shall wait and see how long you are
in finding your way to Rose Cottage again

"I am going to make a fool of myself
over that handsome lad, I wonder?" she
soliloquized, as she watched his retreating

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heavy white lids, and smiled, well pleased
at the effect she had made upon him.
"I am very grateful to you for cheering
my solitude," she went on. "I feel very

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blushing cheeks told him that she had
spoken the truth.
"You women are all alike. Frivolous
and shallow as you may seem, you are all

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A MEAT PIE.
If you should some day order a tender
beefsteak or a choice steak, and instead
of getting what you ordered, should find

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CONSUMPTION
is averted, or if too late to
avert it it is often cured and
always relieved by
Scott's Emulsion

VIGOR OF MEN
Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WILLING TO FIGHT, TOO.
Arisen out of the recent stoppage in
the coal trade, a capitalist story is worth

HIS CONCLUSION.
An Alleghany household was discussing
George Washington when that patri-

A DEVOTED WIFE.
Reginald has a fit of economy on him,
mamma, and I do all to encourage him.

HANDSOME FEATURES.
Sometimes unsightly blotches, pimples
or allow opaque skin destroys the attrac-

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been
used by millions of mothers for their chil-

ENGLISH SPAIN LINIMENT
removes all
head, cold, rheumatism, Lumps and Blisters

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Preparation

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