

VOL. V., NO. 20.

FREEDRICKTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1894.

\$1.00 PER YEAR

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REBUILT AND PAINTED BY THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GYMNASIUM, PARLOR, OFFICE, AND BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DINING ROOM ON Ground Floor. PERFECT VENTILATION. SEVERAL THROUGHOUT. LARGE AND AIRY BEDROOMS. COMMODIOUS BATH ROOMS AND CLOSETS on each floor; and is capable of accommodating ONE HUNDRED GUESTS. It is rapidly growing in popularity, and is today one of the LEADING, as well as the MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE DOMINION.

The Table is always supplied with every delicacy available. The Cooking is highly commended, and the Staff of Attendants are ever ready to oblige.

There are two of the largest and most conveniently fitted up SALLEE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

HORSER and CARRIAGES of every style are to be had at the LIVERY STABLES of the Proprietor, immediately adjacent to the Hotel.

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, within walking distance of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral, and a FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

WILLIAM WILSON,

Attorney-at-Law,
SOLICITOR AND CONVEYANCER

Office: Carleton St., East Side.
Directly opp. Dr. Coulthart's office.

Accounts Collected and Loans Negotiated.

WILLIAM WILSON.

H. B. RAINSFORD,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Clerk of the Peace and District Registrar,
Real Estate Agent, Loans Negotiated,
Office: Lower East of County Court House.
Adjoining the office of the Registrar of deeds.
Fredericton Nov. 16th, 1891.

GEO. A. HUGHES,

Attorney and Solicitor,
NOTARY, CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office: WHELFIELD BUILDING, Fredericton, N. B.
Opp. Post Office.
Corner St.

WILLIAM ROSSBOROUGH,

MASON,
Plasterer, and Bricklayer,

SHORE ST. NEAR GAS WORKS,
FREDERICTON, N. B.

JOHNSON a specialty.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

ATLANTIC DIVISION.

ALL TO BOSTON, &c.
RAIL THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS
In Effect December 4th, 1893.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

00 A. M.—Mixed for Woodstock and points North, via Gibson.
6.15 A. M.—Express for St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North; Banquet, Boston, and points West and South.
7.50 A. M.—Accommodation for Fredericton Junction and St. John, also with Night Express for Bangor, Portland and Boston.

ARRIVING IN FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, etc., 10.15 a. m.
Bangor, Montreal, etc., 9.0 a. m.
Woodstock and North, via Gibson branch, 5.30 p. m.
St. John, McAdam Junction, etc., 7.10 p. m.
All day trains run Week Days only.

D. MCNICOLL,
Gen. Pass Agent,
441 GOLF PASSAGE,
MONTREAL.

STEAMSHIPS.

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

Liverpool, Halifax and Portland.

From Liverpool. From Montreal. From Quebec.

Apr 10 SARDIANIA May 5 May 8
Apr 12 LAURENTIAN May 12 May 15
Apr 15 PARISIAN May 15 May 18
Apr 18 NUMIDIAN May 18 May 21

From Liverpool. From Montreal. From Quebec.

Apr 10 SARDIANIA May 5 May 8
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Apr 15 PARISIAN May 15 May 18
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Storage Tickets issued to and from the principal ports in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

Glasgow via St. John's, N. F., to Halifax.
Sailings fortnightly.

Glasgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

From New York.

STATE OF NEBRASKA March 22, April 26
STATE OF CALIFORNIA April 10, May 10
Cable, Radio & Bell; Second Cabin, \$30; Steerage, \$24.

For Steamships, tickets and further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents,
ST. JOHN N. B.

HEALTH FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, correct all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels. They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the Aged they are preferable.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is equally valuable in Rheumatism. For Disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS,

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases, it has no rival; and for Contagious and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
75, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON
and are sold at 1s. 1/4d., 2s., 4s., 6s., 11s., 22s., and 32s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicines Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Labels on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is as above.

533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

FINE OVERCOATINGS

Latest Cloth for Suitsings.

GUNN,

THE TAILOR,

Guarantees good fit, and first-class materials in his MAKE UP

Come in and see my Cloths and hand prices. It will pay you to do so.

It is BEYOND QUESTION!

That Our PAPER ENVELOPES are the Best for the Price, you can get.

For QUALITY and VALUE.

OUR ACCOUNT BOOKS are Unexcelled.

YOU WANT THE BEST GOODS.

BEST PRICES, THEN BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS.

Hall's - Book - Store.

W. E. SEERY,

Merchant Tailor,

Has Just Received a splendid new stock of

CLOTHS AND TWEEDS,

Spring Overcoating, Suitsings, and Trousersings,

Which he is prepared to MAKE UP in the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

AT MODERATE PRICES.

W. E. SEERY, WILMOT'S AVE.

DR. R. MCLEARN.

Office and Residence,
Corner Queen and Regent Sts.
Office Hours,
8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.
Telephone, 66.
Fredericton, May 6th, 1894.

THE QUINN CHARGES.

Mr. Quinn on the Stand - Examined by Mr. Blair.

[Continued from last week.]

You say you compared this copy with the original? Yes.

How did you compare it? My son read to me and I looked at the other.

Which one did he read to you? The one he copied.

You have sworn that William compared it? Yes.

How did he compare it? Well, he read it and I looked at the other one.

Which one did he read? He read this one; I looked at the other. He had them both there in front of him.

How did Miss Mary compare them? She was there and looked on.

Did she have them in her hands? Certainly.

How did she compare them? She stood by and listened and looked at them.

(Paper.) When you wrote that paper? After the money was given.

How long after? I couldn't say positively—it is a request to get it back.

When was it written? I couldn't give you any idea. It was written between the time the money was given and the note was given. I am not positive of the time.

Can you swear that that paper which you produce here was written by you and sent out of your hand after the 12th of March, 1891? It was written between the time of getting the receipt and getting the note from Wilson.

And that is all you can say? That is all.

You say it was written after you got the receipt for the money from Wilson and the time that Wilson gave you the note endorsed by Anderson? Yes.

That would be very sorry to swear that it was written or sent after the 12th of March, 1891? I told you before it was between those times.

And that is the best you can say? Yes; from the terms of the letter it would seem that it must have been a good while after. All I can say is that it was before I got the note.

Mr. Powell—Would this statement be correct—that it was over a year after you were promised the position? Yes.

Mr. Blair—Will you swear from what is said that he told you when you called upon him since this thing came out that it had been done without your authority? I don't think I did. I was opposed to bringing it up altogether, because my son was dead, and I had nothing to gain and nothing to lose.

That is what you told Wilson? Yes.

Didn't you tell him that you authorized him to say that there was no bargain between you and him at all in connection with this office? I cannot say that.

Will you swear you didn't tell him that? Yes; because I would tell him as he if I did. He wanted me to write a letter.

Pitts—And you would not write it? No. Blair—I am not referring to anything that took place after the statement was signed by you, but as to what was said by you to Wilson before this, because you refer in your declaration, you see, to Wilson's statement. Now, I want to know from you whether you did not say to Wilson, and authorize Wilson to say, that there never was any bargain between you and him such as had been stated in the papers? With regard to money?

Yes? I could.

With regard to the office? I couldn't state that to him.

Will you state that you didn't say that? I don't think I did, for I gave him money for that purpose, and I couldn't say that he had not got the money.

Didn't you say that you authorized him to state as from you that there was no bargain between you and him whatever for the sale of any office? No.

You swear positively you did not? Yes; because if I did I would have contradicted what I did.

Tell me when the bargain took place between you and Wilson for the sale of the office? We did not have any bargain. I did not have any bargain with Mr. Wilson. My son was the applicant.

Didn't you tell Wilson that you authorized him to say that you never had any bargain? That I never paid him any money? That there never was as between you and Wilson one syllable exchanged with regard to a bargain for the office? When? Away back at the time when the office was promised? I might have had a conversation with him and asked him to get it.

Certainly, you were constantly asking for an office for your son, but will you swear that as between you and Wilson, there ever was one syllable to the effect that if you would pay for it, or pay so much; that he would get you the office? No, he didn't make any bargain with me about it.

You never had a syllable with him? Not on the subject of the office.

Now, when this declaration was produced to you did you read it? Some were kept in a drawer where there was paper to sell—notepaper, etc.—and some in the desk.

When they were open and exposed? Yes.

You kept none any more carefully than you did others? No, I had no care.

They were all treated alike, sometimes they might be in one place and sometimes in another? Well, where they were put I suppose they would stay there till we wanted them. We had no call to move them.

When did you first have call to look for this copy of the first letter you wrote to me? I didn't have need to hunt for it at all that I know of.

When did you discover that you had lost it? Did you discover that you had lost it before you were called upon to make this paper? O, I must have.

Will you swear you did. No, I won't.

Will you swear that that was not the first that you knew of that paper being missing? I won't.

Did Billy have this original receipt you speak of for any length of time in his possession? He must have had it some time.

How many months would it be? I cannot tell you that.

Mr. Pitts—That implies that it was months.

Mr. Blair—Well, was it months? It may have been.

Do you know where he kept it or had it? I don't know.

Do you know when he took it away? When he made it.

You say that after he brought the receipt back to you and showed it to you that he had it away for some little time? You couldn't say how long? The copy? No, the original receipt? O, he didn't have it away at all.

When he first brought it to you it remained with you, did it? Yes.

Are you sure about that? Yes.

And you signed it without making any change whatever? No; only they made these marks on the sides.

Powell—Was it before this that Stockton was up there taking your statement? Yes.

Blair—Did you give to Stockton the same statement of these facts that you have given here. Yes, I think so.

Did you give to Stockton when you made your statement to him the same statement of facts that you have given here to-day? No, I don't know as I did, because you turn them around somehow.

Here to give him dates which you say now you cannot remember and don't know anything about?

Mr. Stockton—This is certainly impeaching, or attempting to impeach my character as a man, and therefore I ask the right to appear on my own behalf and to cross-examine Mr. Quinn on this branch of the subject. The inference is that I made a statement for Mr. Quinn to swear to that was not correct.

Mr. Tweedie—There is no evidence that the declaration was prepared by you at all.

Mr. Blair—Because I am interrogating this witness and he is fearing the effect of the answer will be rather prejudicial, is no reason why he should appear here. He is not on his trial.

I want to find out from you Mr. Quinn, whether in your statement of this transaction to Stockton you stated as you have here that you "could not tell about the dates positively—that you could not swear positively as to when these things occurred. Were you any more positive as to the dates then than you are now? No.

Were you not present on one occasion when Mr. Wilson was at your place since this thing came up and heard your daughter state that she was the one that made the copy of the receipt? I heard her say that she had made one herself, but not that one for that is in my son's handwriting and that Mr. Wilson wanted to see it.

Did she show it to him? No, she said she couldn't find it.

Now, I want you to tell me what you did with the copy of the letter you first wrote me, to which mine of October 14 was a reply? I cannot.

Why? Because I lost it.

When did you first ascertain that you had lost it? Last winter.

How did you come to lose it? I cannot tell you. I mislaid it in some way.

Why, you kept the papers all together, didn't you? Not all the time. Sometimes I would have one on the shelf and others in the desk.

Did you keep these papers scattered about? Sometimes if I was drafting one, and some came in I would lay it on the shelf.

I am speaking of the letter to which I replied. I ask you where the copy of that letter is? I cannot tell you.

Did you ever have a copy of that letter? Certainly I had.

When did you lose it? I cannot tell you.

Where was it when you saw it last? It was on the desk.

On top of the desk? Yes.

Lying there by itself? Well, with other papers.

How many years after the letter was written was it that this copy of the letter was seen by you on the desk? I cannot tell you.

Was it two or three years? I cannot say.

You can tell within a year, cannot you? No.

Did you hand it over to John Black for the copy of that paper? Not to my knowledge.

Will you say you did not? No, I won't.

Was it not among the papers after it came back from John Black's office? Not to my knowledge.

Will you swear when you had it last? No.

When Black first called upon you about these papers, didn't you tell him you hadn't any? I couldn't have.

Didn't you tell Wilson that you told Black that you had no copies of letters at all that had been written by you to me? I might have told him that I told Black.

You want us to understand that the copy of that letter is lost and you cannot tell us now where it is? I can not tell you where it is.

And you say that letter was lying about, as well as these other letters and papers? Yes.

Did you occasionally have these papers lying about—some in one place and some in another. Well, I would be drawing one up, and if some person came in I would lay it aside, and then perhaps pick it up and put it in the drawer.

Were they scattered about after they were put in the drawer? No, they were not tied up together.

Were they in one place in the one drawer? I couldn't tell you that. Some were kept in a drawer where there was paper to sell—notepaper, etc.—and some in the desk.

When they were open and exposed? Yes.

You kept none any more carefully than you did others? No, I had no care.

They were all treated alike, sometimes they might be in one place and sometimes in another? Well, where they were put I suppose they would stay there till we wanted them. We had no call to move them.

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When he first brought it to you it remained with you, did it? Yes.

Are you sure about that? Yes.

FROM RURAL DISTRICTS.

Interesting and Spicy Gossip from Our Active Correspondents.

Hartland.

The Royal Temperance of temperance have organized a council in the village with twenty-five charter members. This order is increasing very rapidly in Carleton county. The Methodist congregation are preparing to build a church. G. Cox has the contract. It is to be completed in September. The plan is a fine one, and when done will add to the appearance of the town.

The A. C. F. society held their monthly program and business meeting Tuesday evening. A very pleasant time was spent. This society is doing a grand work and is deserving of every success.

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NEWS FROM QUEENS.

Macdonald Point.

April 7.—Rev. J. D. Wetmore and Rev. A. C. Shaw have been holding revival meetings here for the past two weeks. Nineteen have been baptized and joined to the Baptist church.

The death of Alexander Macdonald occurred here on the seventh of March. Deceased was in his seventy-ninth year, and leaves a widow and four children: Norman Macdonald, merchant in Boston, Dr. M. H. Macdonald of Wickham, Mr. George Fowler of Havelock, Queens Co. and George W. Macdonald of this place.

Miss Maud Craft, of B. J. Lee's Cove, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Byron McKell. The health of William B. Smith, is somewhat improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas DeLong left for their home out west, on April 2nd. Capt. Duncan Colwell of Jemseg, spent several days last week with his friends here.

CLEANINGS FROM YORK.

Bloomfield Ridge.

April 13.—Rev. E. Bell of Boiestown preached to a large congregation at this place last Sabbath morning.

Miss E. Smith, who has been collecting for the Sunday school library has got over eighteen dollars.

Chas. W. Calhoun and John A. Spencer has started for Dunenburg for Jas. S. Fairly.

John W. Parker has returned from Durham and Nashua, where he has been for eight or ten days.

George Beattie of Taxis river paid a visit to this place one day last week.

Miss Alice Pond of Ludlow, was visiting her friends, Mrs. J. W. Parker and Mrs. E. E. Spencer.

Mrs. George Astle of North Portage, and her son Nelson were visiting her daughter Miss E. G. Astle, at Bloomfield Ridge.

On the afternoon of Tuesday the 11th, Mrs. S. McDonald gave the young ladies a quilting. In the evening the ladies and gents amused themselves dancing. Miles D. Spencer furnished the music. The dance was kept up till five in the morning.

Miss Carrie E. Ferguson and Inyie E. Conroy of Campbellton, were the guests of Mrs. J. P. Boye last Sunday.

Miss M. I. Gilmore of Campbellton paid a visit last Saturday, to Mrs. S. Price.

Jas. McLellan has gone to Stanley to attend to his duties there.

Chas. W. Pond started a crew of men making a house from the lumber of William Hinchey went to Boiestown today.

Saunders Price has taken the contract to build dams on Rocky Brook for J. F. Richardson.

George Park has commenced to build his barn.

Bessie Spencer while playing the other day, fell and sprained her ankle.

Robert Brennan and Robert McCloy, of Stanley, passed through our village to-day en route to Campbellton.

Alex. Parker has made a large addition to his blacksmith shop.

Adam Cook and John Dunphy of Boiestown, spent a couple of days here.

The young folks are looking forward for the good time coming off at Alex. McLellan's next week.

SELECTIONS FROM SUNBURY.

Lakeville Corner.

April 2.—The weather has been fine though cool here lately, and many of the gentlemen have taken their guns to the woods, but so far few of them have been successful. One party, however, succeeded in shooting an animal, which they thought was a large bear; but after careful examination, they found it to be a valuable dog, with a large bushy tail, belonging to T. Taylor.

We are pleased to see Dr. Upton among us again, after spending the winter in Sherburne, Me.

Mrs. E. McKewen, who has been spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. J. Jewett in Fredericton, arrived home on Wednesday.

Miss Kate Ferguson has been visiting friends at Chas. A. Boye's corner.

Miss S. Chase is recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Rose Burpee of Sheffield, spent two days with her cousin, Mrs. Jack Bridges, last week.

A number of our young people attended the social held at Mr. McGill's residence at Little River. A very enjoyable time was spent, and the sum of \$25 was realized.

Mangerville.

April 10.—A basket social was held in Sewell's hall on Saturday evening, March 31st. The object of the social was to raise funds for a school library in district No. 3. The sum of \$34 was realized.

Arthur Sewell and family, who have been living here since June, are moving to their handsome new residence in Gibson.

Mrs. Walter Smith entertained a number of her friends on Friday.

A. R. Miles is expected home from the Miramichi this week.

Rev. Mr. Freeman will hold service in Sewell's hall next Sunday afternoon.

William Harding and family moved here this week.

Jas. Harrison, eldest son of the late hon. Chas. Harrison, and brother of C. B. Harrison, M. P., P., and A. Harrison, late member of the legislative council, died at his home in St. John on Wednesday last. The funeral services will be held at Sheffield on Friday. Mr. Harrison formerly lived here but moved to St. John some years ago.

POOR PATS' MISHAP.

Two Irishmen were caught sleeping one night in the loft of a burning building. One of them hastily drew on his trousers and jumped from the window. In his fright, he had unconsciously pulled on the garment wrong side foremost, with an effect which, when he received his equilibrium after

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CORNER QUEEN AND RECENT STREETS,
BY
THE HERALD PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO. LTD.
THE HERALD.
FREDERICTON, APRIL 21, 1894.

DR. STOCKTON'S MOTION
To Give Women the Right to Vote Defeat-
ed, 21 to 14.

An interesting discussion occurred in the legislature on the Woodstock bridge Thursday night, a full report of which will be given in THE HERALD. The opposition attacks on this enterprise were vividly shown up by the attorney general and other government speakers.

In the legislature Tuesday Dr. Stockton moved a resolution that it is advisable to confer upon women the right to vote for members of this house.

SMALL POX IN SUSSEX.
Dr. Byrne Brings the Much Dreaded Disease Home from New York.

He said the resolution had been made so broad in order to give a chance for an expression of opinion on the general principles. He knew there was a difference of opinion as to whether if the franchise were extended to women, it should be given to all women or be confined to spinners and widows, and he also knew that there was a difference of opinion as to whether there should be universal suffrage, or whether only those having property should be entitled to vote.

On Thursday morning the attorney general received a telegram from Dr. White, chairman of the Kings county board of health, reported the case. Mr. Blair at once handed the message to Dr. Coulthard, secretary of the provincial board, who immediately wired Dr. White as follows:

The chief commissioner had said the other day that property was the first principle of our franchise act. If that be so, why then should property that happens to be owned by a woman be denied the right of voting for members of this house. Our franchise act is practically one of manhood suffrage, but it took us a hundred years to arrive at that condition. He traced the growth of the woman suffrage question all over the world, and read the opinions of Senator Carry of Wyoming, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, to show how well the law giving an extended franchise to women worked in the states and countries to which it had been adopted.

Dr. Coulthard received the following telegram in reply:

Dr. Coulthard, Secretary Provincial Board of Health. I have rigidly enforced quarantine, and will follow up missing members family to quarantine. We found true case small pox; thank you for instructions, also sending for vaccine virus.

THE METHODIST CONVENT.
The following is the program of the concert to be held in the Methodist church on Friday evening next, on which occasion Messrs Turnbull Sinclair, the boy soprano, and those wonderful singing the papers are speaking so much of, wherever he has appeared, will take part. The object, for the benefit of the Methodist choir, and the opportunity to hear this singer, will no doubt draw a large audience.

Resolved, That owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed till a further session.

RECENT FIRES.
The old Whittaker tannery on Sunbury street was destroyed by fire shortly before midnight Saturday with about \$600 worth of stock. There was no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as the building has been closed up for the past several years. The building and stock was the property of Chas. Whittaker. The firemen handled the conflagration with great skill, and confined it to its original limits although the houses on both sides were very near. Aid Rosborough very kindly furnished hot coffee and other refreshments to the entire fire brigade after the Whittaker tannery fire was got under control.

Resolved, That owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed till a further session.

COURT CHANGES.
The legislature passed a bill to abolish the judge in equity. The act declares that the supreme court shall be composed of the chief justice and five puisne judges, and that it shall be the duty of the judges to assign one of their number to attend specially to equity business. Another provision of the bill is that there shall be summer vacation. Trinity term will commence on the first Tuesday in November. The circuit courts will also be arranged so that the months of July and August will be practically vacant.

Resolved, That owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed till a further session.

FALSE ALARM.—Two young men named Doherty and Porter were charged in the police court this week with ringing a false alarm of fire. The latter admitted his guilt and was fined \$5, and the former is standing his trial.

Resolved, That owing to the importance of the question and the nearness of the close of the session it is desirable that its further consideration be postponed till a further session.

portant reform that the women required they would not secure anything for it. What privilege or benefit affecting their own interest and well being had ever been denied them? What legislation had they asked for that had been withheld? If there was no general demand among the women for the law, and no good had arisen because they had not the law, no reason whatever had been shown for placing upon the statute book a measure which would bring about a most important constitutional change in the country, the effects of which no man could foresee.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said: In view of the fact that on a former occasion I addressed myself to this question I may be pardoned for occupying the attention of the house for a few moments even at this late hour. I was pained at the remarks of the hon. member for Charlotte that because of the lateness at which they had been made, and arisen because they had not the law, no reason whatever had been shown for placing upon the statute book a measure which would bring about a most important constitutional change in the country, the effects of which no man could foresee.

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EXONERATED.
Attorney General Blair Again Triumphs Over His Enemies.

PHUL-NANA.
This is the name of a new Japanese Perfume. We have other kinds at all prices; also a choice variety of seasonable goods in our line. We like to show our stock.

As we intend to move to our New Store adjoining the Queen Hotel, on or about the middle of May, we will sell our Stock of Furniture at a Greatly Reduced Rate. Bargains may be expected.

Resolved, That this committee of the evidence approve and slightly amend the report of the whole to take into consideration the report of the special committee to whom was referred the charges in the Quinn matter, and that the report of said committee be referred to the committee of the whole house.

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CORSET HOUSE.
John J. Weddall.

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We have just opened New Prints in all the Newest Patterns and Colorings. Challies. Challies. LIGHT AND DARK GROUND.

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FULLY EXONERATED.

[Continued from second page.]

White—We must infer that some pressure was brought to bear upon Mr. Quinn, because we find him on the stand making a statement entirely at variance with this declaration. When the investigation was entered upon not one of these gentlemen was found bold enough to come forward and support the charge. Instead of that the very gentleman who made the charge said he had made no charge; that there was no charge; that if there was Mr. Blair had made it himself. Was it not absurd for Mr. Pitts to make that statement in view of his words in the house and the declaration which he had read in support of them? It was apparent to all that the charge was made rather with a view of injuring the attorney general's character—not with a desire of having the matter investigated in order that the truth might be ascertained. It was only the other day that Mr. Stockton and Mr. Phinney both of them repudiated all responsibility in connection with the making of these charges—a most remarkable statement in view of their conduct as revealed on the inquiry.

Mr. Stockton—You are misrepresenting me. I did not make the statement that I repudiated the responsibility for this proceeding.

White—I am not misrepresenting the hon. gentleman. I ask the house whether the hon. member did not give us to understand that he was sorry the charge was brought.

Stockton—I say that is false. White—It is not false and the house knows it is not false. I have no doubt the honorable member feels keenly his present position, and that if he had this thing to do over again he would do it in a far different manner. I beg to move the following resolution, seconded by Mr. Killam.

Whereas, Herman H. Pitts, a member for the County of York on the 20th day of March, from his place in the house, made statements injuriously reflecting on the character and conduct of the honorable attorney general, Mr. Blair, as a member of the government and of the legislature; and

Whereas, The attorney general at once, from his place in the house, gave a full and unqualified denial to all such charges, and the said Mr. Pitts, instead of moving to have the said charges referred to the proper tribunal for investigation of the same upon evidence under oath, subsequently on the second day of April, instant, reiterated the said charges, and read a declaration of one William H. Quinn, prepared and published with a view to give color to the same; and

Whereas, The said attorney general thereupon again denied the truth of the said charges, and requested the said Mr. Pitts to move to have the same inquired into upon evidence under oath, and which Mr. Pitts refused to do; and

Whereas, The said attorney general in consequence of such refusal, and in view of the fact that the said charges had been widely disseminated throughout the country felt called upon to move, and did move, for a committee of investigation into the said matter, which the house granted, and investigation into the said charges was thereupon had before a committee of this house, and the evidence of all parties in any way connected with the alleged matter and able to give any material testimony touching the same was taken upon oath before such committee, and the committee have reported such evidence in full, together with their findings thereon to the house, which evidence and report are now before this committee, and by the said report said Hon. Mr. Blair is found exonerated from all said charges; and

Whereas, The attorney general having denied the said charges and imputations, and having urged the said Mr. Pitts to move for a committee of inquiry, thereupon and challenged the fullest investigation of his conduct in connection therewith, and having denounced the making and procuring of the statutory declaration of the said Wm. H. Quinn and the publishing of the same in order to give color to said charges and without any intention of calling for investigation thereof, Mr. Phinney a prominent member of the party opposed to the government in the house from his place indignantly repudiated having had any part in procuring such statutory declaration or in promoting the said accusations against Mr. Blair, and Mr. Stockton, the leader of the opposition, also gave the house to understand that he was not a party to the making or preferring of the said charges; and

Whereas, Notwithstanding such denial of said Mr. Phinney and statement of said Stockton, it subsequently appeared in evidence on said investigation, that said Messrs. Stockton and Phinney had, on divers occasions, visited the dwelling house of said William H. Quinn, and there induced and procured him to make and sign the said statutory declaration so that the same might be read in the house and published in the newspapers and press, and the said statutory declaration was read by Mr. Pitts from his place in the house;

Resolved, That while this committee of the whole house fully recognizes that whenever a member of the assembly believes any other member guilty of conduct unbecoming and improper to him as a representative of the people, and has fully satisfied himself by careful enquiry, and does honestly believe that he can sustain a charge for such misconduct by credible testimony, it is not only his right but his duty to prefer such a charge to the house, but to do so only for the purpose of securing an investigation thereof, and as a necessary preliminary step to such an investigation. In order that the honor and character of the legislature and its members may be maintained and vindicated, this house desires in the most emphatic manner to mark its disapproval and censure of the course pursued by Mr. Pitts in making charges and imputations of an injurious character against the Hon. Mr. Blair, and, when he had directly and emphatically denied the truth thereof, refusing to withdraw such charges and imputations or to call for a committee of investigation thereupon before this committee of this house in the usual manner.

And this committee further desires to record its disapproval of the conduct of Messrs. Pitts, Stockton and Phinney in procuring the said statutory declaration and publishing or causing the same to be read in the house, and in thereby promoting the charges and imputations which had been previously made, as such action on their part was manifestly designed and intended to injure and asperse the character and reputation of Mr. Blair, in disregard of the honor of the house and not for the purpose of having the said charges investigated so that the honor and character of the house should be maintained.

After Mr. Phinney had spoken

Hon. Mr. Tweedie arose and made one of the best speeches ever heard in the legislature of New Brunswick. He said Mr. Phinney had made a very elaborate speech, but the force of his effort was largely lessened by the fact that he appeared, after all, as the paid advocate of Mr. Quinn.

Mr. Phinney—Who said I was paid by Mr. Quinn.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—You said before the committee that you were there on the retainer of Mr. Quinn and you cannot take it back now. The hon. member had referred to the charges which had been brought by Mr. Blair against members of the old government, as if that was any justification for the cowardly underhanded efforts made by these gentlemen to destroy the character of the attorney general. One of these charges was brought against Mr. Adams, and he (Tweedie) was glad to know that he was exonerated, but he had never heard even Mr. Adams claim that Mr. Blair had no reasonable grounds on which to make or prefer a charge. In the Fraser government, although Mr. Fraser in the end was completely vindicated, yet Mr. Blair was entirely justified in having the matter investigated, for it was a matter of common knowledge at that time that the clerk of the peace, Mr. Bliss, was claiming to receive a salary greater than appeared in the public accounts. The hon. member for Kent had a mind of such a diagonal turn that it was impossible for him to

Argue any Political Question Fairly or without dragging in side issues. It was useless for these hon. members to attempt to bury the issue, or to try and escape the unenviable position in which they had placed themselves. When Mr. Pitts had made his charges Mr. Phinney and Mr. Stockton disclaimed any knowledge of them; they claimed that they were deniers that the honor and integrity of the legislature should be maintained, while at the same time they were urging forward the hon. member for York and dodging around the Quinn mansion in pursuit of evidence upon which the honor and integrity of members of the legislature were impugned. The sincerity of Mr. Phinney, in his expressed solicitude for the honor and integrity of the house could be estimated by the fact that he had admitted that he had these documents in his pocket over a year ago. (Applause.) These gentlemen opposite were very fond of arraying themselves in the robes of honor, when at the same time they were engaged in the most sordid and unbecoming tactics necessary to accomplish that purpose; and when that gentleman was fairly and fully acquitted before the committee they dragged in side issues and still claimed that he should be convicted despite the evidence.

It was idle for these gentlemen to say that they had made no charge against the attorney general. They had made the charge, through their mouth-pieces, Mr. Pitts, and having entered it over the length and breadth of the country they hoped that would be the end of it. If they had had the faith in the Quinn documents that they professed to have, why had they kept silent about them for over a year? Why had they skulked around Mr. Quinn's place in the darkness of the night to induce him to sign a declaration when they themselves were afraid to formulate their charge. The attorney general, however, had not been afraid to

Have the Fullest Investigation and on his motion a committee was appointed. What position did these high-minded gentlemen take then? Why, they claimed that they could not get a fair and full investigation of the matter; that the inquiry would be biased; that the charge had been limited and the evidence would be shut out. Of course the charge was limited to the attorney general, for against whom else was the charge preferred? Was the conduct of any other member of the house impugned? Would any member of the opposition say that they had been unfairly treated in that investigation? Would they say that the inquiry had not been a full and fair one? Could they have produced any testimony that they were not allowed to produce? It was not true even that the evidence had been narrowed down to the attorney general's connection with the case, for every possible fact bearing on the whole matter had been elicited. Every question that was asked, with one or two exceptions.

Had Been Allowed. True, Mr. Quinn was not allowed to state what he understood the \$50 endorsed on the note was for but would it not have been absurd to allow one man to give what was in his own mind without allowing the other man to state what was in his? Mr. Quinn was asked to state all that was done and all that was said, and it was for the committee to draw a conclusion as to what the understanding was. When hon. gentleman opposite says that Mr. Quinn was the party charged they know they are stating what is not correct. Mr. Blair was the party charged, but they were afraid to make it openly and squarely. They must have had some reason for this course, and his (Tweedie's) belief was that they themselves had doubts about the authenticity of those papers. Vigorous warfare against a political opponent is an admirable thing, but when prominent public men assume the role of the detective and eavesdropper, prowling about at night for evidence against the object of their hatred, and then stand up in the house with an Air of Sanctimony and express the hope that he will be able to clear his skirts, they are taking a course which the people of this country will not endorse. The attitude assumed by the hon. member for York was an extraordinary one. He seemed so entirely oblivious of what was right that it was difficult to believe that he was sane. The whole thing appeared to him (such as his moral obliquity of vision) like a huge joke. It might be a very amusing thing for him to do to destroy the character and good fame of the premier of this province, but the people would not regard it so.

Mr. Tweedie strongly condemned the course of Mr. Hazen, who had assumed Mr. Blair to be guilty before there was the semblance of a trial. He could assure that gentleman that the conservatives of this province were not in accord with him. Not many years ago Mr. Hazen was the firm friend of the leader of the government and he came to Fredericton and voted an open ballot for him; now having secured his own ends he had turned against the party to which he was once allied, and hated it and its leader with the

Relentless Hatred of a Renegade. The hon. member for Kent claimed that the charges were narrowed down to the attorney general. If so, upon what ground could he justify his course in addressing himself for over an hour to the charges against Mr. Wilson? He claimed that there must be perjury somewhere, yet he had entirely ignored the clear and positive evidence of the attorney general that he had no dealings himself, nor any knowledge of the dealings of others with respect to trafficking in public offices; that he had never received a dollar or known of any one else receiving a dollar for political purposes from the Quinns. Was Mr. Phinney prepared to say that he did not believe that evidence? He would ask the hon. member for York (Pitts) who had an occasional glimmer of fairness in his make up, if he did not feel when the inquiry closed that no charge had been made out against the attorney general?

Mr. Pitts—Always said that the charge hadn't been made out and couldn't be made out.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Then why didn't you act upon it? Mr. Pitts—I acted upon it and you know I did.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes, you were with us in the committee room, but you went upstairs with Mr. Powell and came down with your name signed to a refined argument that was drawn up by that gentleman. I say I will submit that evidence to any fair-minded man in this province, and unless he believes the attorney general swore falsely, he will be obliged to admit that there was not a

Syllable of Evidence Against Him. Indeed, if Mr. Blair's testimony was ignored altogether he could come to no other conclusion. Were the sins of others to be visited upon the attorney general? Was he his brother's keeper? Was he responsible for what Mr. Wilson or others may have done behind his back? But I take the ground, also, that there is nothing that can fairly be charged against William Wilson. I say that any jury would find without leaving their seats that he was guiltless. It does not follow that in order to believe Wilson you have got to discredit the evidence of Mr. Quinn and his daughter; but I say that, knowing Mr. Wilson as I have, I require a greater strength of imagination than I am capable of to believe that he would produce a receipt that was forged before that committee and which had no existence prior to the meeting of this committee, and that he

Would Perjure Himself before his country and his God. Mr. Phinney had bitterly complained of what had appeared in the Telegraph newspaper by way of criticism of himself and the leader of the opposition. Why did not the hon. member rise in his place and protest against the slanderous article that appeared in the Telegraph press? He (Tweedie) did not believe in imputations in papers of either political side, and he felt free to say that in his opinion the newspapers of this province had to a great extent forgotten their high mission as educators of the public, and prostituted themselves to the ends of partisan warfare. He would ask the hon. member of Kent in all fairness what he thought of the treatment the attorney general had received.

From the Daily Sun? The opposition were not sincere in their claim that their interests had suffered because no counsel had been allowed to appear for Mr. Quinn. Mr. Powell, one of their ablest members, had conducted the examination with great shrewdness and force. Mr. Quinn was an outsider altogether. He stood merely in the position of a witness, and had no more right to be represented by counsel than had Mr. Wilson, Mr. Barry, Mr. Wetmore or Mr. Anderson. The committee had decided in strict accordance with legal principles when they rejected that application. The opposition members themselves could not have been very strongly impressed with the force of their contention, for they also put forward with equal vehemence the equally absurd claim that they had a right to appear as counsel for the legislature. In conclusion Mr. Tweedie urged the opposition members to rise above the selfish motives of political warfare, and do justice to the attorney general in a matter that affected his personal character and reputation. If they did this they could not fail to find that not a title of evidence had been adduced in support of the charges made against that honorable gentleman.

After some discussion Mr. White's resolution was carried by the following vote: Yes—Mitchell, Emmons, White, Tweedie, LaBillette, Lewis, Harrison, Theriault, Russell, Siveright, Mott, Killam, Scott, Baird, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Dibble, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Farris, O'Brien, (Charlotte)—23. No—Powell, Smith, (St. John), Alward, Allen, Howe, Pinder—6.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he did not propose to make any lengthy remarks to the committee. He thought he would be able to recall to the minds of the committee what had transpired in connection with this matter. In the course of the address which he had delivered to the house after the statutory declaration was read by Mr. Pitts, I said that I wanted to know the circumstances under which that statutory declaration had been procured. I said that I imagined I saw some men identified with the opposition party and who were anxious to injure myself, prowling around in the dead hours of the night to prepare that declaration. I did not make any charge against any particular member of the house, because I did not have it in my mind that any gentleman in the house had been a party to it. But when I made that statement the hon. member for Kent indignantly called on me to say whether I meant to charge him with prowling around at night, or having anything to do with that statutory declaration.

Phinney—That is not true. You are a base slanderer.

Blair—Every member of the house knows that is true, and yet the hon. member dares get up and deny it. When he called on me to say whether I meant that any member of the house had been a party to getting up that declaration, I said that I had no thought of making such a statement. It is altogether too late for the hon. member to say that he did not seek to entirely disconnect himself from the paper read by Mr. Pitts.

Stockton—Why, I said I had the letters in my room.

Blair—Yes, at the close of my speech I said I had seen it in the press that the papers were in your possession, and I called on you to produce them, and you man understood from any remark of yours that you were connected with the preparation of that declaration.

Mr. Wells said a large portion of the charges and insinuations of the opposition had been levelled at Mr. Wilson, a gentleman who was not in the house and not amenable to the authority of the house, and who had not the chance to defend himself. Mr. Wilson, though a most reputable man, had even been accused of being a perjurer and a forger. He would move seconded by Mr. Ferris—Resolved, That there has been an attempt by certain members of this assembly to injure the reputation of a gentleman (Mr. Wilson) not now a member of the house, and such an attack, in whose case an expression of opinion as to the merits of the matter is not within the competency of the house, is highly improper, is unjust to the person involved, and is incompatible with the dignity of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that the house in making the reference to the committee of inquiry had recognized that Mr. Wilson was not a member—did not fill a representative capacity, and he (Blair) had felt that it would be grossly improper if the house should for an instant recognize that Mr. Wilson was within its authority. Yet the statement was made in the press that the government was limiting the area of the investigation, and it was put forward that when the committee met its tendency would be to rule out all matters touching a gentleman who was not amenable to the judgment or action of this legislature. If that was a sound constitutional doctrine, surely there was an element of injustice in the action of these gentlemen opposite in probing the testimony as they did in

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After some discussion Mr. White's resolution was carried by the following vote: Yes—Mitchell, Emmons, White, Tweedie, LaBillette, Lewis, Harrison, Theriault, Russell, Siveright, Mott, Killam, Scott, Baird, O'Brien, (Northumberland), Dibble, Robinson, Dunn, McLeod, Farris, O'Brien, (Charlotte)—23. No—Powell, Smith, (St. John), Alward, Allen, Howe, Pinder—6.

Hon. Mr. Blair said he did not propose to make any lengthy remarks to the committee. He thought he would be able to recall to the minds of the committee what had transpired in connection with this matter. In the course of the address which he had delivered to the house after the statutory declaration was read by Mr. Pitts, I said that I wanted to know the circumstances under which that statutory declaration had been procured. I said that I imagined I saw some men identified with the opposition party and who were anxious to injure myself, prowling around in the dead hours of the night to prepare that declaration. I did not make any charge against any particular member of the house, because I did not have it in my mind that any gentleman in the house had been a party to it. But when I made that statement the hon. member for Kent indignantly called on me to say whether I meant to charge him with prowling around at night, or having anything to do with that statutory declaration.

Phinney—That is not true. You are a base slanderer.

Blair—Every member of the house knows that is true, and yet the hon. member dares get up and deny it. When he called on me to say whether I meant that any member of the house had been a party to getting up that declaration, I said that I had no thought of making such a statement. It is altogether too late for the hon. member to say that he did not seek to entirely disconnect himself from the paper read by Mr. Pitts.

Stockton—Why, I said I had the letters in my room.

Blair—Yes, at the close of my speech I said I had seen it in the press that the papers were in your possession, and I called on you to produce them, and you man understood from any remark of yours that you were connected with the preparation of that declaration.

Mr. Wells said a large portion of the charges and insinuations of the opposition had been levelled at Mr. Wilson, a gentleman who was not in the house and not amenable to the authority of the house, and who had not the chance to defend himself. Mr. Wilson, though a most reputable man, had even been accused of being a perjurer and a forger. He would move seconded by Mr. Ferris—Resolved, That there has been an attempt by certain members of this assembly to injure the reputation of a gentleman (Mr. Wilson) not now a member of the house, and such an attack, in whose case an expression of opinion as to the merits of the matter is not within the competency of the house, is highly improper, is unjust to the person involved, and is incompatible with the dignity of the legislature.

Hon. Mr. Blair said that the house in making the reference to the committee of inquiry had recognized that Mr. Wilson was not a member—did not fill a representative capacity, and he (Blair) had felt that it would be grossly improper if the house should for an instant recognize that Mr. Wilson was within its authority. Yet the statement was made in the press that the government was limiting the area of the investigation, and it was put forward that when the committee met its tendency would be to rule out all matters touching a gentleman who was not amenable to the judgment or action of this legislature. If that was a sound constitutional doctrine, surely there was an element of injustice in the action of these gentlemen opposite in probing the testimony as they did in

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Then why didn't you act upon it? Mr. Pitts—I acted upon it and you know I did.

Hon. Mr. Tweedie—Yes, you were with us in the committee room, but you went upstairs with Mr. Powell and came down with your name signed to a refined argument that was drawn up by that gentleman. I say I will submit that evidence to any fair-minded man in this province, and unless he believes the attorney general swore falsely, he will be obliged to admit that there was not a

Syllable of Evidence Against Him. Indeed, if Mr. Blair's testimony was ignored altogether he could come to no other conclusion. Were the sins of others to be visited upon the attorney general? Was he his brother's keeper? Was he responsible for what Mr. Wilson or others may have done behind his back? But I take the ground, also, that there is nothing that can fairly be charged against William Wilson. I say that any jury would find without leaving their seats that he was guiltless. It does not follow that in order to believe Wilson you have got to discredit the evidence of Mr. Quinn and his daughter; but I say that, knowing Mr. Wilson as I have, I require a greater strength of imagination than I am capable of to believe that he would produce a receipt that was forged before that committee and which had no existence prior to the meeting of this committee, and that he

Would Perjure Himself before his country and his God. Mr. Phinney had bitterly complained of what had appeared in the Telegraph newspaper by way of criticism of himself and the leader of the opposition. Why did not the hon. member rise in his place and protest against the slanderous article that appeared in the Telegraph press? He (Tweedie) did not believe in imputations in papers of either political side, and he felt free to say that in his opinion the newspapers of this province had to a great extent forgotten their high mission as educators of the public, and prostituted themselves to the ends of partisan warfare. He would ask the hon. member of Kent in all fairness what he thought of the treatment the attorney general had received.

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POETRY.

THE OLD FIREPLACE.

'Twas built in days so long ago,
This fireplace tall and wide;
And no one now can ever know
Who, in the winter-tide,

SELECT STORY.

SAVED BY HER LOVE.

CHAPTER II.

By the time the man- servant announced
That the carriage was at the door, he
Thoughtfully with Lady Alice, and
Perfectly her most bewitching woman,

limited money to spend on her toilettes,
and a husband whom she could avoid.
And the poor, infatuated fool looked into
her eyes and hung on her every word,

CHAPTER III.

EVERYBODY said it was a very pretty
wedding. The bride looked lovely, and
her six sisters made a charming bevy of
bridesmaids. After the ceremony, Sir
James and his young wife went abroad,

"I am sure you will find it dreadfully
dull," she cried, petulantly. "What
could your motive have been for coming
to a wilderness like this, where I never

CHAPTER IV.

"I HATE this place! Its blackness and
gloom depresses me, and I cannot sleep
at night; the wind rustling in the pines
disturbs and worries me, and I lie awake
till daylight."

here," she cried, petulantly. "What
could your motive have been for coming
to a wilderness like this, where I never
saw a fellow creature or even get a letter?"

CHAPTER V.

"I HATE this place! Its blackness and
gloom depresses me, and I cannot sleep
at night; the wind rustling in the pines
disturbs and worries me, and I lie awake
till daylight."

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and broken of their rest by a sick
child suffering and crying with pain of

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I did, ma'am.
And what did they say?
One of them said, "How fortunate!"

Mothers
suffering with weakness and
emaciation, who give little
nourishment to babies, should
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Scott's
Emulsion
The Cream of Cod-liver Oil
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give them strength and make
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later excesses, the results of overwork, sick-

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AND
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sumed business on Queen Street.

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Typewriter.

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Purest and Best Materials
used in Manufacture.
Preparation
Best Value for the Money. in the Market
Readily taken by Children.
No preparation equal to it.
For Building up the System.

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THE AMERICAN
\$8 DOLLAR \$8
Typewriter.
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ever offered at a popular price, for which the above claim can be truthfully made. It is not
a toy, but a Typewriter built for and capable of REAL WORK. While not as rapid as the large
machines sometimes become in expert hands, it is still at least as rapid as the pen, and has the
advantage of such simplicity, that it can be understood and mastered almost at a glance. We
cordially commend it to helpful parents and teachers everywhere.

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marks, 71 in all.
Writes just like a \$100 machine.
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Prints on flat surface.
Writing always in sight.
Corrections and insertions easily made.
Takes any width of paper or envelope
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