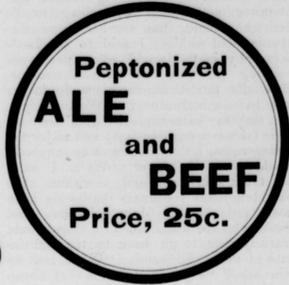
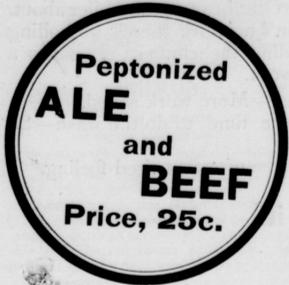


ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1892.



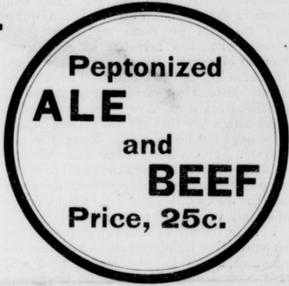
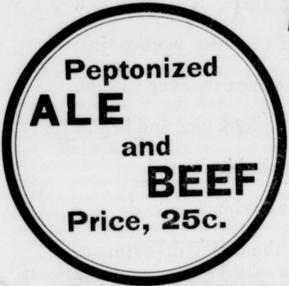
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### UNDER THE NEW LEADER

OPPOSITION CHARGES AND THE GOVERNOR'S VIEW OF THEM.

The Closing Days of the Session Made Memorable—Mr. McKeown on Dominion Politics—Gossip About the House—Mr. Douglas of Charlotte.

Doubtless ere the ink upon the comely pages of PROGRESS is dry this week the session of 1892 will be numbered with the dear departed. Prorogation is expected on Thursday or Friday, but as yet no official intimation has been made.

The week has chiefly been notable for stunning way in which Premier Blair fell upon the Alphabetical one on Monday. Probably no party in local politics has ever been placed in a more absurd or humiliating position than the opposition in reference to its memorial to the governor. That memorial was drawn up by Mr. Hanington, who afterwards, on receiving assurance of his appointment to the judiciary, wrote a memo., withdrawing his signature. Powell and Alward kicked strongly against signing the memorial at all, and could only be persuaded to do so by some of the more grossly personal references to the premier being eliminated. Among the charges which the opposition asked to have investigated were the Leary contract, the Baloom draft and the Fellows appointment. The former of these was threshed out in 1890 at a cost to the province of about \$1,000 and Mr. Hanington congratulated the premier upon the fact that the evidence not only failed to convict but entirely acquitted him. The Baloom draft was investigated at a cost fully equal to the amount of the draft this session, and the committee which included Messrs. Phinney and Lewis unanimously came to the conclusion that there was nothing to report to the house. As for the Fellows investigation, the rulings of Chief Justice Jones are matters of history. When the evidence was submitted to the legislative council, only one member (Mr. Barberie) failed to vote for Mr. Fellows' entire vindication from the charge preferred. Yet these are among the matters which the opposition solemnly asked his honor to appoint a royal commission to investigate.

It is not at all probable that the opposition had the slightest wish for an investigation by royal commission or otherwise. Their wish was to throw a shower of mud at the government at the close of the session, and on the eve of Mr. Blair's departure for England with the view of manufacturing public opinion. His honor's reply was pointed and decisive. He declared that such a thing as the memorialists asked for was unprecedented in the history of the province, and that the only proper constitutional course to be taken was to prefer the charges in the house and call for a committee of inquiry. What lends a crushing force to the governor's reply is the fact, which Mr. Blair had the authority of his honor to make public, that it was in no way dic-

tated by his advisers, but represented his honor's views in his own words.

Premier Blair then promptly seized the bull by the horns and introduced a resolution, reciting the view of his honor, calling upon the memorialists to formulate their charges in the house, and affirming the willingness of the house to remain in session until all the counts in the indictment were investigated. The alphabetical saw the ruinous consequences of the impending blow and tried to avert it, by claiming that the motion required two days notice, thus doubling in his tracks and doing his utmost to stave off an investigation of any kind. The fact is that Dr. Stockton, like the premier, is booked to sail for England on the 27th; an enquiry so tedious and so fruitless as the one he had asked for would undoubtedly prove to be, was the very last thing the Alphabetical desired to see entered upon.

Premier Blair's appeal for justice was a powerful one, and when the motion was put, only seven members of the opposition could be found to vote against it. But this was quite flattering to Alfred compared with the vote on the subject of the Woodstock bridge site, when after two days debate, a lonely trio composed of Stockton, Phinney and Melanson was mustered in a house of 32 to vote against the government's proposal.

One of the humorous events of the session was McKeown's departure for Carleton to stump for the Liberal candidate. Atkinson is there, too, in aid of Mr. Vince. The farewell between McKeown and the remainder of the St. John contingent, who sought to restrain the prodigal, was a most affecting one.

My attention has been drawn to the fact that the inference might be drawn from a recent communication that Mr. Douglas of Charlotte was not a useful representative. It need scarcely be said that to create such an impression was furthest from your correspondent's thought. No man in the county more closely follows the interests of the house, but when he does speak his views are practical, and as he is independent and conscientious in any stand he takes, they invariably command respect. His genial, manly, whole-souled nature gives him a strong hold upon his constituents, and makes him one of the most popular members of the house. I think few people reading my recent reference to Mr. Douglas would be disposed to take it very seriously, but lest there should be any such, I deem it best to Mr. Douglas to make this slight explanation.

Fredericton, April 6. NERO.

#### Why Merchants Fail.

It is well known that a large proportion of persons who embark in business, possibly 90 to 95 per cent. fail at some period of their career. A compiler of industrial statistics, after years of careful study of this question, classifies the cause of failure as follows: Six-tenths ensue from inexperience, extravagance, and negligence; two-tenths from innate and incorrigible dishonesty; one-tenth from speculation, and one-tenth from misfortune.

#### THE QUEEN ON A HOLIDAY.

How Her Majesty is Shielded from the Vulgar Eye.

Queen Victoria is spending her spring holidays at a pretty little out of the way and almost unknown place in France, called Hyeres. Just at present, however, it is one of the best known places in Europe. Pictures of every tree and fence within miles of the queen's hotel appear in the English papers with long accounts of her majesty's doings. But in this out of the way place the queen's attendants find their greatest trouble in keeping her royal highness from the view of the vulgar crowd. They are equal to the occasion, although it costs money, and many of the sight-seers have to content themselves with the knowledge that they are enabled to get within 100 yards of England's queen, even if they do not see her. *The Pall Mall Budget*, in its description of Hyeres, says:

There are three hotels situated upon the hill at Costebelle—the Grand Hotel de Costebelle, the Grand Hotel de l'Ermitage and the Grand Hotel d'Albion. The queen has engaged the two hotels first named. Though they are the older of the three hotels, the one to be occupied by the queen is modern, having been built nine years ago. The third hotel, the Grand Hotel d'Albion, which has not been engaged by the queen, is more modern. It is a huge six-storied building, built upon the summit of the Costebelle hill. This is the hotel where rooms have been engaged for the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who will spend a week at Costebelle during the Queen's visit. The Duke of Rutland, the English minister of state in attendance upon the queen, will also require to reside at the Hotel d'Albion. What with the numerous English officials, who cannot be accommodated at the queen's two hotels, together with the newspaper correspondents, who will crowd the Albion, independent English visitors will find it difficult to secure accommodation at anything under a distance of two miles, and will require to stay at one or other of the numerous large hotels at Hyeres. One great merit of the locality selected is that it will be hard, under the careful plans which have been devised, to intrude upon the queen's privacy. A spacious English church is a prominent feature upon the boulevards of Hyeres, a mile and a half from the Costebelle quarter; and a smaller edifice is also built upon the Costebelle hill adjacent to the three hotels. There is therefore no lack of church accommodation, and the queen will have a choice of buildings in which to worship.

A few structural alterations of the Grand Hotel de Costebelle have been rendered necessary by the queen's visit. The two hotels are so simple and unpretentious that it is almost surprising that more alterations were not required.

The most important structural alteration to be undertaken is that called for to suppress the curiosity of visitors at the Hotel d'Albion, which is situate immediately above the Queen's hotels, and the terrace

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AND OPENING OF

### NEW SPRING STOCK.

As intimated by us last December, we take much pleasure in informing the public that our

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Such as Axminster, Wilton, Tournay Velvet, Patent Velvet and Best Brussels. In another room we are showing our New Importations of Low and Medium Priced BRUSSELS and Best Medium and Low Priced TAPESTRY CARPETS. And the OLD CARPET ROOM, where the whole of our Carpet Business was carried on nine years ago, is entirely devoted to

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## OAK HALL CORNER KING and GERMAIN STREETS, OAK HALL St. John, N. B.

of which affords a vantage-ground from whence one can view the carriage-drive and chief entrance to the Grand Hotel de Costebelle. The terrace also commanded a view of the bridge which connects the grounds of the two hotels taken by the Queen. In the upper hotel, the Hotel de l'Ermitage, will be housed the Queen's private secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Sir F. I. Edwardes, with the remaining members of the Queen's suite. The lower hotel is reserved for her Majesty. As both hotels are built upon the southern slope of the hill, the bridge leading from the first floor of the Hotel de Costebelle, where the Queen's suite of private apartments are situate, forms an important communication. The bridge (some 30 or 40 ft. in length, by 3 ft. wide) crosses the carriage-drive outside the chief entrance, and conducts to a wooden path among the pines, at a higher level than the carriage-road. It will thus be extensively used by the queen in reaching her donkey carriage, as being the most direct point from whence her majesty can gain outdoor exercise. This bridge has therefore been covered in with a light framework of cathedral glass, so that absolute privacy may be secured. Under the bridge and over the portico and carriage-drive a large glass and iron construction has been erected. When her majesty takes carriage exercise the landau will draw up under the glass portico. From no point of view, therefore, will any glimpse be obtained. Her Majesty will be able to drive in her carriage from the main entrance of her hotel and immediately enter the private pine-woods which surround Costebelle without being overlooked. In the same way, by crossing the covered-in bridge, she may gain her donkey carriage, upon a higher level than the carriage drive, direct from her private apartments without observation.

The rooms to be occupied by the queen are situate upon the first floor in the west wing of the hotel. It is untrue that the furniture for these rooms has been despatched from Windsor. The only furniture which has been sent from England for the queen's use consists of one bed, one easy-chair, and three or four floor rugs. With the exception of re-upholstering and re-covering, the furniture of the rooms is absolutely without alteration from their former condition, and is of the simplest description.

It has been found necessary to pull down two partition walls in order to make the bedroom and private sitting-room sufficiently large. Both rooms have thus been enlarged by knocking two rooms into one. The rooms are absolutely unpretentious in size and decoration, and have been adapted solely for the comfort of the occupants.

#### THE RIGHT HAND.

Is Its Greater Aptitude a Gift of Nature, or Acquired.

Whether the greater aptitude of the right hand has been gradually acquired or is a gift of nature has always been disputed questions. Aristotle and Sir Thomas Brown believed it to have been acquired, Benjamin Franklin, personating the left hand, wrote a popular article urging the claims of this member to greater consideration. The hand is made to say:

"There are two sisters of us, and the two eyes of man do not resemble, nor are capable of being on better terms with each other, than my sister and myself, were it not from the partiality of our parents, who make the most injurious distinctions between us. From infancy I have been led to consider my sister as a being of more elevated rank. I was suffered to grow up without the least instruction, while nothing was spared in her education. She had masters to teach her writing, music, drawing and other accomplishments; but if by chance I touched a pencil, a pen, or a needle, I was rebuked, and more than once I have been beaten for being awkward, and wanting a graceful manner."

The left hand contended that she should be instructed equally with the right in order that if the right hand should be disabled the left might take her place. Many arguments may be brought forward in support of the theory that the greater strength of the right hand has been gradually developed. In warfare the shield would naturally be held in the left hand to protect the heart while the right was used for fighting and all military training, necessitating uniform movements, would tend to increase that distinction.

If the tendency to use the right hand were inborn, it should appear, from analogy, that other animals possess greater strength on one side, and this does not seem to be the case. On the contrary, it is maintained that nature shows the tendency to be her own provision, in many ways.

The direction of the worm of the screw is not arbitrary, but it is an evidence of the adaptation of parts to each other in nature. The greater strength belongs to the whole right side and not to the hand alone. Opera dancers, it is said, are obliged to give double the practice to the left side to obviate awkwardness.

The word "left" is derived from a word meaning "weak." Innumerable expressions owe their significance to this distinction. A left handed blow implies treachery, and a left handed compliment, insincerity. "Stand thou on my left hand," is equivalent to condemnation. The Chinese assign honor to the left

hand in ceremonials; this may be in accordance with the Asiatic tendency to value dexterity and cunning above physical strength.

The question affords occasion for endless discussions, for the same facts are used as arguments on both sides, with varying interpretations according to the different points of view.—*Detroit Free Press*.

#### All the Black Fridays.

The term "Black Friday" was first used in England, and was applied to the Friday on which the news reached London that Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, had arrived at Derby. This created a great panic. On May 11, 1866, the term was again used in London, when the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., on the previous day, was followed by widespread financial ruin. In September, 1869, occurred the celebrated Black Friday of the United States. The cause of the panic was the attempt made by Jay Gould and others to create a corner in the gold market by buying all the gold in the banks of New York city, amounting to \$15,000,000. For several days the value of gold rose steadily, and the speculators aimed to carry it from 114 to 200. On the Friday following (September 24), the whole city was in a ferment, the banks were rapidly selling, gold was 162½, and still rising. Everywhere the wildest excitement reigned, for it seemed probable that the business houses must be closed from ignorance of the prices to be charged for goods. But in the midst of the panic it was reported that Secretary Boutwell, of the United States Treasury, had thrown \$4,000,000 in gold on the market, and at once gold fell and the excitement ceased.

#### Monkeys As Detectives.

The Siamese merchant uses the monkey to detect counterfeit coin. Every piece is handed to him, and he picks up each bit of money, one at a time, and meditatively puts it into his mouth, testing it with grave deliberation. If the coin is good he declares the fact plainly. He takes it from his mouth and carefully places it in its proper receptacle beside him. He has pronounced judgment, and every one is satisfied that the judgment is correct. But if the coin is bad the cashier makes known his verdict in an equally unmistakable manner. He throws it violently from his mouth to the floor, shaking his head with as much disgust as the merchant himself might feel at being imposed upon. With loud chattering and angry gestures he makes known his displeasure at being presented with a bad piece of money. The merchant himself could not express it better.—*Calcutta Mirror*.