THE HERALD.

VOL. I., NO. 16. FREDERICTON, N. B., MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1890. $1.00 PER YEAR.

HOTELS.

QUEEN HOTEL,

Queen Street, Fredericton, N. B.

THIS HOTEL has been REFITTED AND PAINTED IN THE MOST ATTRACTIVE STYLE. AN ELEGANT GENTLEMEN'S PARLOR, OFFICE, and BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED DINING ROOM on Ground Floor; PERFECT VENTILATION and SEWERAGE 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 popular favor, and is to-day 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 SAMPLE ROOMS in Canada, having street entrances and also connecting with Hotel Office.

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

The "QUEEN" is centrally located, directly opposite to the Steamboat and Gibson Ferry Landings, and within a minute's walk of the Parliament Buildings, County Registrar's Office and Cathedral.

☞ A FIRST-CLASS BARBER SHOP IN CONNECTION.

Wm. WILSON,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.

Secretary-Treasurer York.
Registrar University of New Brunswick.
Agent Glasgow and London Insurance Co's.

Office: CARLETON STREET.

RAILROADS.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY CO.

ALL RAIL LINE TO BOSTON, &c.

THE SHORT LINE TO MONTREAL, &c.

ARRANGEMENT OF TRAINS

In Effect December 30th, 1889.

LEAVE FREDERICTON.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

7.00 A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points.

10.00 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, and points East; Vanceboro, Bangor, and points West; St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton and Woodstock.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction and St. John, Connecting at the Junction with Fast Express via "Short Line" for Montreal and the West.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 9.40, 11.20 a. m.; 4.10, p. m. Fredericton Junction, 11.35, a. m.; 1.17, 5.37, p. m. McAdam Junction, 11 10, a. m.; 2.00, p. m. Vanceboro, 10.45, a. m., 12.25, p. m. St. Stephen, 8.50 a. m. St. Andrews, 8.05, a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 12.45, 2.10, 6.40, p.m.

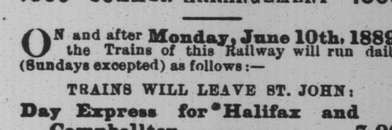
LEAVE GIBSON.

7 15 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

5.15 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

A. J. HEATH, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent.
F. W. CRAM, Gen'l Manager



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1889 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1889

ON and after Monday, June 10th, 1889, the Trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN:

Day Express for Halifax and Campbellton 7.00
Accommodation for Point du Chene 11.10
Fast Express for Halifax 14.30
Express for Sussex 16.35
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal 16.35

A parlor car runs each way daily on express trains leaving Halifax at 8.30 o'clock and St. John at 7.00 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal leave St. John at 16.35 and take sleeping car at Moncton.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN:

Express from Sussex 8.30
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec 10.50
Fast Express from Halifax 14.50
Day Express from Halifax and Campbellton 20.10
Express from Halifax, Pictou and Mulgrave 23.30

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway to and from Montreal are lighted by electricity and heated by steam from the locomotive.

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

Railway Office, Moncton, N. B., June 8th, 1889.

For Tickets and other information, apply at the office of
JOHN RICHARDS, Agent, Fredericton

NORTHERN & WESTERN RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

In Effect Nov. 25th, 1889.

TRAINS RUN ON EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

A PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Fredericton daily (Sunday excepted) for Chatham.

LEAVE FREDERICTON

2:40 p. m.; Gibson, 2:45; Marysville, 2:55; Manzer's Siding, 3:20; Durham, 3:30; Cross Creek, 4:10; Boiestown, 5:20; Doaktown, 6:10; Upper Blackville, 7:00, Blackville, 7:25; Upper Nelson Boom, 8:00; Chatham Junction, 8:25; arrive at Chatham, 9:00.

RETURNING, LEAVE CHATHAM

6:30, a. m; Chatham Junction, 7:00; Upper Nelson Boom, 7 15; Blackville, 8:05; Upper Blackville, 8:35; Doaktown, 9:25; Boiestown, 10:20; Cross Creek, 11:30; Durham, 12:10, p.m; Marysville, 12:45; Gibson, 12:55, arriving at Fredericton, 1:00.

Connections are made at Chatham Junction with the I. C. Railway for all points East and West, and at Fredericton with the N. B. Railway for St. John and all points West and at Gibson for Woodstock, Houlton, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Presque Isle, and with the Union S. S. Co. for St. John, and at Cross Creek with Stage for Stanley.

All Trains will Leave and Arrive at Fredericton Station, West End of Bridge, instead of Gibson as heretofore.

All Freight to and from Fredericton will be received at Fredericton Station. Freight to and from Gibson will be received at Gibson Station.

☞ Tickets can be procured at F. B. Edgecombe's dry goods store.

THOMAS HOBEN, Superintendent.

Gibson, N. B., May 18th, 1889.

The New Drill Book.

INFANTRY DRILL, 1889.

PRICE 35 CENTS.

For Sale by
McMURRAY & CO.
Bookseller And Stationer.

MAKE HENS LAY

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER.

WE SEND BY MAIL A LARGE 2¼ POUND CAN FOR $1.20, TWO SMALL PACKS 50 CTS. POST PAID.

Sheridan's Condition Powder

is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. Strictly a medicine, to be given in the food, once daily, in small doses. Prevents and cures all diseases of hens. Worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting, and to keep them healthy. Testimonials sent free by mail. Ask your druggist, grocer, general store, or feed dealer for it. If you can't get it, send at once to us. Take no other kind. We will send postpaid by mail as follows:—A new, enlarged, elegantly illustrated copy of the "FARMERS' POULTRY RAISING GUIDE" (price 25 cents; tells how to make money with a few hens), and two small packages of Powder for 60 cents; or, one large 2 1-4 pound can and Guide, $1.20. Sample package of Powder, 25 cents, five for $1.00. Six large cans, express prepaid, for $5.00. Send stamps or cash. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom-House Street, Boston, Mass.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:
Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

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 priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and 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 Contracted and Stiff Joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78, NEW OXFORD STREET, (late 533, OXFORD STREET), LONDON

and are sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot and may be had of all Medicine Venders throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 533, Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

13-10-8

I CURE FITS!

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address:—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

STEAMSHIPS.

ALLAN LINE.

Under Contract with the Government of Canada and Newfoundland for the conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1890, Winter Arrangements, 1890.

This Company's Lines are composed of double-engined, Clyde-built IRON STEAMSHIPS. They are built in water-tight compartments, are unsurpassed for strength, speed and comfort, are fitted up with all the modern improvements that practical experience can suggest, and have made *the fastest time on record.*

The Steamers of the

WEEKLY MAIL LINE,

Sailing from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and from Halifax on SATURDAYS, calling at Lough Foyle to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland, are intended to be despatched as follows:

LIVERPOOL AND HALIFAX.

From Liverpool.	Steamships.	From Halifax.
13th Feb	CASPIAN	8th Mar
27th do	SARDINIAN	22nd do
6th Mar	PERUVIAN	29th do
13th do	POLYNESIAN	5th Apl
27th do	PARISIAN	19th do
10th Apl	CIRCASSIAN	3rd May

A considerable reduction has been made in the ocean rates during the winter months, the rates of Cabin passage now being $50 and $60, according to accommodation, from Halifax, and the Intermediate and Steerage, $25 and $20 respectively.

Glasgow and Philadelphia Line (via Halifax.)

Steamships.	From Glasgow.
CANADIAN	8th Mar
SCANDINAVIAN	19th do
SIBERIAN	26th do
BUENOS AYREAN	2nd Apr

These Steamers call at Halifax en route to Philadelphia, and do not carry Passengers on voyage to Europe.

Rates of Passage to Liverpool.

SALOON (According to accommodation)	$50 to $60
RETURN	$100 to $110
INTERMEDIATE	$25
STEERAGE	$ 0

Rates of Passage to St. John's, N. F.

Saloon, $20; Intermediate, $15; Steerage, $6.

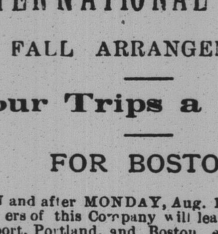
Steerage Tickets issued to and from the principal points in Great Britain and the Continent at cheap rates.

For Staterooms, Tickets, or further information apply to

WM. THOMSON & CO., Agents.

ST. JOHN N. B.

No. 5.



INTERNATIONAL S. S. CO.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Four Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after MONDAY, Aug. 12th, the Steamers of this Company will leave St. John, for Eastport, Portland, and Boston, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston same days at 8.30 a. m., standard, and Portland at 5.30 p. m., for Eastport and St. John.

In addition to above, a Steamer will leave every SATURDAY EVENING, at 6.25 Standard, for Boston direct; also, a Steamer leaves Boston same evening for St. John direct, until Sept. 14th.

Connections at Eastport with steamer ROSE STANDISH, for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen. Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

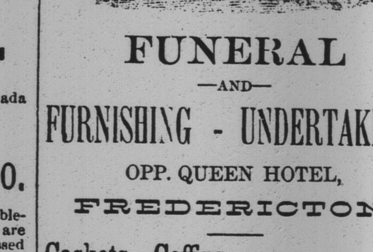
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent,
Reed's Point Wharf, St John, N. B.

New Victoria Hotel,

248 TO 252 PRINCE WM. STREET,
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
J. L. McCOSKERY, Prop.

One minute's walk from Steamboat Landing. Street Cars for and from all Railway Stations and Steamboat Landings pass this Hotel every five minutes. 50-88.

ADAMS BROS.



FUNERAL —AND— FURNISHING - UNDERTAKERS,

OPP. QUEEN HOTEL,

FREDERICTON.

Caskets, Coffins, Robes, Mountings, &c.

and everything required in the Undertaking Business kept in stock.

☞ *Special Prices for Country Orders.*

Orders in the City or Country attended to with promptness.

Residence over Warerooms.

ADAMS BROS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

IT IS ONLY A SHORT WHILE SINCE

LUCY & CO.

started their present undertaking, and they can now with pride boast of having one of the best

Boot, Shoe, —AND— READY-MADE CLOTHING

Business in the City. This has been accomplished in the short space of eighteen months, and it shows what pluck and perseverance will do when backed by fair dealing and close attention to the wants of the people. Their goods are bought and sold for CASH, and this is the real secret of their success.

They wish to call the attention of Christmas buyers to the fact that Presents bought at their Store are not only ornamental, but also useful to those who receive them. Respectfully,

LUCY & CO.

Their stock is now complete and they are receiving NEW GOODS every week.

R. C. MACREDIE,

Plumber, Gas Fitter, AND TINSMITH,

WOULD inform the people of Fredericton and vicinity that he has resumed business on Queen Street,

OPP COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

where he is prepared to fill all orders in above lines, including

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

BELL HANGING,

Speaking Tubes, &c.

Prof. Loisette's MEMORY

DISCOVERY AND TRAINING METHOD

In spite of adulterated imitations which miss the theory, and practical results of the Original, in spite of the grossest misrepresentations by envious would-be competitors, and in spite of "base attempts to rob" him of the fruit of his labors, (all of which demonstrate the undoubted superiority and popularity of his teaching), Prof. Loisette's Art of Never Forgetting is recognized to-day in both Hemispheres as marking an Epoch in Memory Culture. His Prospectus (sent post free) gives opinions of people in all parts of the globe who have actually studied his System by correspondence, showing that his System is *used only while being studied, not afterwards; that any book can be learned in a single reading, mind-wandering cured, &c.* For Prospectus, Terms and Testimonials address

Prof. A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

In accordance with the general advance of speed, the free-for-all class was never so strong in numbers as now. The members likely to start this year include nearly a score of brilliant performers, any one of which has sufficient reputation to draw as an exhibition horse. Of those that won their way to the class of classes, Rosaline Wilkes, 2:14½, failed to figure prominently in 1889. She started the campaign with good prospects, but caught a severe cold on the boat between Detroit and Cleveland after being defeated by Gene Smith. She retired for the season, and report says is now ready for the grand preparation Patron made two essays against time, as did the stallion Edgemark, when he equaled the four-year-old record of 2:16. Oliver K. sustained two defeats, trotting the best of two winning heats in 2:16¼. Graylight burst into the free-for-all division at Buffalo, after showing very fast in his race at Cleveland. He won two races, lowering his record to 2:16½. Thornless had better success, sustaining two defeats by Gene Smith in the Grand Circuit. He won three races in straight heats, putting in his best mile in 2:16½ at Cleveland. Susie S. made her five-year-old debut in the Grand Circuit at Cleveland, and scored her victories in the 2:18 classes at Rochester, Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Springfield, trotting her fastest mile in 2:15½ over Charter Oak Park. Belle Hamlin beat Harry Wilkes at Buffalo and New York, went against time at Poughkeepsie and Rochester, and at the last named place lowered her record to 2:12¾. Guy was used solely as an exhibition horse. He made two unsuccessful attempts to beat the record of Maud S., but succeeded in cutting his own record of 2:12 by doing a mile at Cleveland in 2:10¾. In all he trotted seven time trials better than 2:14¾. Houri won two races, the 2:19 and 2:20 classes, in Kentucky, and made a fruitless attempt against time at Cincinnati. In her race at Lexington she made her present record of 2:17. Axtell was the bright particular star east of the Rockies. He won seven time trials and one contested race. His winning mile in 2:12 at Terre Haute put him on record as the greatest of three-year-olds, and the greatest of all stallions.

In California time was again and again beaten by the champion stallions of the Golden State. Stamboul made three essays, succeeding twice, and scoring a record of 2:12½. Palo Alto won five contested races, trotting his best winning heat in 2:13¾. In three fights against time he won twice, trotting in 2:12½ and 2:12¼, his best record. Sunol started eight times during the campaign of 1889. Three were walk-overs for three-year-old stakes. On the occasion of the last formal performance she was cut loose for a fast record, and trotted in 2:10½. She won two contested races and one time-trial, and lost the other events in comparatively slow time.

Nelson started five times, and was defeated once by Alcryon in the $10,000 stake race at Hartford. In this race Nelson won the first heat in 2:14½. Previous to this meeting he won the 2:22 class at Buffalo, trotting the three fastest consecutive heats placed on record last year, and late in September won the National Stallion Stake at Beacon Park. His other races were won at spring meetings in straight heats.

Jack was successful in six out of eight starts. He won at Cleveland and Rochester in the Grand Circuit, was beaten previously at Detroit, won at Terre Haute, twice at Lexington during the fall meeting, lowering his record to 2:15, and won the special race at St. Louis. In all his victorious races he won in three straight heats, and in no instance failed to get a premium.

Alcryon won four contested races at Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Springfield, trotting all his heats better than 2:20. At Lexington he started to beat 2:16¼, and won by a second.

Gene Smith was the most frequent winner of the four. He won the 2:19 class during the spring meetings at Poughkeepsie, Albany and Hartford; at Detroit he won the free for all, and captured first money in the same event at Cleveland, Poughkeepsie, Hartford and Springfield, previously winning the 2:18 class at Buffalo. In his Cleveland race he lowered his record to 2:15½.

There is no probability of the greater part of these turf warriors coming into direct conflict, but it is more than possible the majority of them will be out this year to erase their records of 1889. There is enough aveilable material to encourage the most influential associations in making a free for all trotters a part of their programme. Contested races by horses of the class above enumerated will be stronger drawing cards than dashes against time.—Horseman.

DRESS IN REIGN OF GEORGE I.

An admirable description of the beau of this period occurs in Colley Cibber's comedy of The Careless Husband, in which Lord Morelove speaks of "one of my Lord Foppington's gang—a pert coxcomb that's just come to a small estate and a great periwig—he that sings himself among the women. What do you call him? He won't speak to a commoner when a lord is in company — you always see him with a cane dangling at his button, his breast open, no gloves, one eye tucked under his hat, and a toothpick."

Contemporary advertisements will enlighten us on some of the characteristics of the fine clothes in which our exquisites then disported themselves. As, for instance, "Stolen [&c.], a new cinnamon-colored cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches embroidered with silver four or five inches deep down before, and on the sleeves and round the pocketholes and the pockets and knees of the breeches. They are lined with a sky-blue silk." * * * "Taken from a Gentleman's House, [&c.,] a drove-colored cloth suit embroidered with silver, and a pair of silk stockings of the same color; a gray cloth suit, with gold buttons and holes; a silk drugget salmon-colored suit, lined with white silk; a silver brocade waistcoat, trimmed with a knotted silver fringe, and lined with white silk."

The "drugget" here mentioned was a stuff resembling baize, was sometimes half wool and half silk, but usually all wool. Gentlemen generally wore cloth, though camlet—an expensive mixture of wool and silk—was also worn. According to some etymologists this was named from the river Camlet, in Montgsmeryshire, where, in this county, its manufacture first began, while others derive it from the camel's hair with which it was originally woven. Sagathy, a kind of serge, is another fabric that was used for making up the famous Drap du Barrie and D'Oyley suits—the last named after the once celebrated haberdasher whose fame is wrapped up with the dessert napkin.

"Can I look in your city directory?" a man asked of the druggist.

"Yes."

"No, I can't, I'm blind," and he carefully let his way out of the store, chuckling.

A RAILROAD STORY.

A Tramp Saves a Conductor's Life by His Prompt Action.

"No, we don't bounce the tramps who ride on the bumbers of our freight train," said a freight conductor who has a run to the west. "I presume that we carry an average of a dozen each trip, but if they remaine between the cars we pretend not to see them."

"But it is against orders," was urged.

"Oh yes but there is a higher power than general orders even from railroad men. Five or six years ago I used to be hard on the railroad tramp. I'd have the train looked over at every stop and if we caught a chap he got handled pretty lively. Nowadays I throw out a hint to the brakeman to shut both eyes, and if the tramp don't presume too much on my good nature, no one will disturb him."

"What happened to change your mind?"

"Oh, a little incident of no interest to the public, but a great deal to me. I was married in December three years ago. On the third night I got an order to run out with an extra. There was a cold rain, which froze as it fell, and one of my crew got hurt at our very first stop. This left us short handed, and as we could not supply his place I had to act for him. We were back in the mountains, running strong to make time, when the engineer whistled brakes for a grade. I climbed out of the caboose with the brakemen, and had set two brakes and was after the third, when a lurch of the cars threw me down, and I fell between two of them. I had just one glimpse of the redcheeked bride at home, just one swift thought of her in widow's weeds and her heart-breaking, when a hand grabbed me. I was going down head first, but the strong clutch turned me over and my feet struck the bumpers. I'd have gone then only some one put my hands on the ladder, flung his arms around me from behind to hold me there and said:

"'You are all right, old man. Your nerve will come back pretty soon.'"

"And it was a tramp, eh?"

"It was, and he held me there until the train reached its stop, and then helped me down, for the sudden fright had taken all my strength and nerve away. But for him I should have been ground up under the wheels. This is the reason I keep a soft spot in my heart for the genus tramp, and why, when I sometimes walk the length of every train and find every bumper occupied, I look skyward and pretend not to see as much as an old fur cap."

GUM CHEWING IN ENGLAND.

One of the worst habits of American women is gum chewing. The habit seems so innocent and harmless that nothing can be said against it from outside appearance; but according to the medical men of America it destroys the teeth, invites dyspepsia, and brings many small evils in its train, that grow to being distinctly inconvenient and unhealthy. The practice of gum chewing is being introduced into England by the American Confectionery Company, and of course they claim that it is full of advantages. A representative called at their establishment in Regent street to see if the habit had made any headway here.

"What smoking is to men gum chewing is to women in our country," said Miss Pope the manageress. "Women chew gum all day. In the streets, in the tram-cars, anywhere, they're never without their bit of gum. Some women have actually had their jaws paralyzed through working them too hard."

"Do you think you will ever make gum chewing fashionable in London?" "Why not? There's a demand for it already among the men. We are introducing it to our customers by putting a small stick into every box of sweets. This kindles their curiosity. Of course the sale of gum among our American customers is immense. They are delighted at being able to get it in Europe. They are as ravenous after their favorite luxury as a prisoner is after a pipe of tobacco or a good meal."

"How many sorts of chewing-gum are there?" "About fifteen. There are lots of flavors. Peppermint, licorice and spring-green are the favorites. But I think Adams' tutti frutti is really the most popular flavor. We sell a great deal of tasteless gum, too."

"Some of the flavors are more costly than others?" "Yes, the spring-green is a trifle expensive. It is sold in 6-penny packets. The ordinary flavors can be bought in half-penny and penny sticks. They will stand about four days' hard chewing. Casual chewers will make a stick last a month. The gum never wears out, but it gets sticky after a time and clings to the teeth."

"Is there more than one way of chewing gum?" "Well, you must be careful to start it right. The gum ought to be allowed to get warm in the mouth before it comes into contact with the teeth, otherwise it crumbles instead of growing soft. We have a gum which some of our customers buy as a tonic. It is very bitter. But none of the gums are detrimental to health; they promote the saliva, cleanse the teeth and help the digestion."

By the way, tar is another thing that American women are fond of chewing "because it whitens their teeth," the manageress said.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.

The current (April) number of FRANK LESLIE'S POPULAR MONTHLY contains fully a dozen elaborately illustrated articles, any of which is worth buying the magazine for. "The Senate and its Leaders" is discussed in bright, gossipy style by Frederick Daniel, and nearly a score of portraits and views accompany the text. Wm. Hosea Ballou describes the Tennessee Blue-grass region and its thoroughbred horses, together with the historic homes of Presidents Polk and Andrew Jackson. The wonders of Edison's perfected phonograph and graphophone are brilliantly set forth in Arthur V. Abbott's paper entitled "A Voice from the Past," with the best pictures that have ever been published in connection with this subject. An excellent account of the Union League Club of Chicago, with its palatial new home, is furnished by Lieutenant Bassett. Alfred H. Guernsey's series of historical papers on Frederick the Great is continued; Sophie Worthington gives picturesque "Notes on Nuremberg" Andrew S. Fuller studies "The Domestic Life of Prehistoric Americans" in their pottery-ware; the celebration of the new Constitution of Japan is illustrated and described in an interesting letter; and the history of "The Umbrella" is as interesting as it is seasonable. The short stories and poems of the number are by favorite magazine writers, including Lucy Hooper, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Charles Henry Webb, Frances B. Currie and others.

When the Chicago girls hang up their stockings for Christmas they are the envy of the rest of the world; but they bankrupt Santa Claus.

STUMPAGE.

A Great Speech by the Attorney General.

THE OPPOSITION CASE DISSECTED AND ITS FALLACIES EXPOSED.

How the Sectarian Cry Was Worked and What the Opponents of the Government Proposed to Concede to the Lumbermen.

HON. MR. BLAIR

on rising to close the debate on the stumpage question, said: Perhaps it would be well that I should emulate the example which some of my friends opposite have set and dispose of one or two questions, on preliminary matters, before entering upon the general subject under discussion.

There appeared to be on the part of hon. gentlemen opposite, a disposition rather to deprecate any allusions to the nature of the contest which arose in the city and city and county of St. John. I can very well understand why they should desire that there should not be any reference made to that subject, and whatever reference I shall hereafter make or whatever references I have heretofore made with respect to the contest that was waged in St. John, have been drawn from me for a far different purpose from that which was attributed to me. I would be sorry to make any remarks in this house that would tend to excite religious strife or to give rise to feelings of religious animosity. I would, sir, be the last man in this house or in this country to array any man against his neighbor on religious grounds. The interests of the community in which we live and of the people as a whole can be best served by forgetting there is any difference of religious belief among us and these matters should not be imputed at all or permitted to be mentioned in connection with the discussion of our public questions. I think that it will be conceded by all fair minded people the charge had been made frequently during the debate that the government was on its trial and that the judgment of the people of the country was against it. I think it is not only my privelege in this house, but, sir, I apprehend it is my duty, to myself and to the gentlemen who are associated with me in the government of the country to put fairly and to put boldly before the house what were the issues before the country. I think sir, it is my privilege following the hon. members of the opposition to stand in my place on the floor of the house and

Deny Emphatically,

as I now do, that this government was tried on its merits in the city and city and county of St. John. Surely, sir, when it is charged that the government were condemned by the country I have a right to rise in my place and tell the gentlemen here assembled what question it was that brought the hon. gentlemen from St. John before me and behind me into this legislature. Surely none are so sensitive as to object, none are so open to influences of the kind that these gentlemen should fear that the mere statement of facts would set one gentleman against the other—such an idea is an absurd one.

The gentlemen here assembled are calm, judicious men, and I think they can hear the facts stated here plainly without creating animosities of a religious nature and without setting one against the other. I want the privilege before this house of telling gentlemen here assembled that the government of the country was not tried on its merits in the city and city and county of St. John. A religious feeling was worked up by the government, my hon. friend says. I deny that statement. I am quite sure the hon. gentleman cannot support or sustain so grave a statement worked up by whom did he say? Worked up by me or by my friends? What interest could my friends have in raising a cry such as that? Why, sir, our greatest hope was that the appointment we made would be suffered to go into effect, without invoking any such feeling; there was not the slighest thought entertained by us as to its religious aspect nor were

Any of the Views Entertained

that were now raised by the gentlemen across the house. It is possible for me here in their hearing and it is within my power by reference to documentary evidence to establish that it was not the gentlemen who were running in the interests of the government in that constituency but our friends opposite who sought to set aflame the mind of the constituency—a constituency I would admit that this government could have appealed to with success—but there was interposed between the people, and their consideration of the acts and conduct of this administration, a cry, the consequences of which my hon. friends opposite may yet regret, and a cry the effects of which the future may not readily efface. I tell them I have some documentary proof at my hand. I ask these hon. gentlemen if this is not an extract from the paper to which they appended their names and gave circulation to in the city and county—a document in which they stated that they were opposed "to the granting of special privileges to any religious scat on the ground of their religion," and would ask them was not that document circulated among large numbers of the people in the constituency to which I now refer?

Mr. Alward:—That is the first time I have heard of it. If my name was appended to any such document it was done without my authority and without my having any knowledge whatever of it.

Dr. Stockton:—I wish to state the same.

Mr. Smith:—I also wish to disclaim any connection with such a document as that referred to by the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. McKeown:—I must also disclaim any knowledge of or connection with the circular referred to by the hon. Attorney General.

Mr. Rourke:—I also deny that I had any connection with that paper referred to or signed it.

Hon. Mr. Blair:—All these gentlemen, sir, stand up in their places and say they did not append their signatures to the circular to which I have reference.

Dr. Alward:—I never saw any kind of a document to that effect and never authorised any person to put my name to it

Hon. Mr. Blair:—They all disclaim any connection with it.

Hon. Mr. Hanington:—Their statement should be accepted.

Hon. Mr. Blair:—Will the valiant leader of the opposition wait till the conclusion of my remark. I was about to say that I am very glad that several of the hon. members of St. John city and city and county have disclaimed any knowledge of this circular, but, sir, the circular I refer to

Was in use and it Produced its Effect.

It is admited that this circular was printed, was circulated and sent out to the electors in the city and county of St. John—not to all but to certain people of that constituency and that circular contained not only the part to which I allude but also the card of those hon. gentlemen.

The statements these gentlemen have made disclaiming any complicity in the circulation of the card, must be accepted, but it is beyond a doubt that some one on their behalf used this means which resulted in their return? Their friends had done this and they had got in here on this cry, no matter, sir, from whom it emanated, and they are in that position that they are the representatives of this cry, which I regret to say was raised on their behalf and not there in that constituency, disclamed by them. To show how widespread was the feeling that that was the case and that I do not stand alone in that belief, I would ask the patience of the house while I refer to what was stated by the hon. leader of the opposition—under whose leadership these same gentlemen now stand.

I have in my hand the report of the speech of the hon. gentleman leader of the opposition which his friend and now supporter who sits almost behind him, printed in that enterprising paper the Moncton Times.

It is under the heading "Hanington's views"

Mr. Hanington's Views.

"Stockton and Alward had supported every measure of Blair down to last spring and quarreled with him after the last session. The union of the St. John and Portland went into effect in May. The government had the right to make two officers or one of the duties of common clerk and police magistrate. Stockton and Alward recommended that Mr. Peters should continue to hold both offices; the other supporters of the government thought fit to increase the salary of common clerk, leaving it with Mr. Peters, create a new office of the police magistracy, and give it to Mr. Ritchie: hence the resignation of Messrs. Stockton and Alward. It was because Mr. Ritchie was a Roman Catholic that Stockton and Alward fought against the appointment. His principles were equal rights to all, and Stockton and Alward had no right to say that the government should not appoint an Irish Catholic to office."—Moncton Times.

How the leader of the opposition can entertain these principles and views and then recognise the hon. gentlemen beside him as his deputy, is almost incomprehensible, and when we, sir, hear the charges hurled across the floor of the house against the surveyor general because of his presumed inconsistency, and when we hear day after day and hour after hour of the inconsistencies of others, it paralyses me almost beyond expression to find these two hon. gentlemen side by side and cheek by jowl, holding such absolutely diverse views upon a principle which far transcends in importance the question of 25 cents reduction in the stumpage for a couple of years.

We have that exemplified in the most remarkable manner in the action of the opposition when it met at the opening of the legislature to determine upon its organization and to give effect to the principles for which its members were sent here. I am glad to know that these gentlemen are not above making large sacrifices and for the

Purpose of Getting into the Offices,

of course, it will yet require great sacrifices, and the deputy leader is ready to forego his principles and cease the introduction of the principles of responsible local self government. So much for that. That is the answer I make, when these gentlemen hypocritically affirm what they have affirmed in this debate. But let us remember and let it not be forgotten—I want it borne in mind that the government has not been tried in St. John, and it is not being tried by the constituency through its representatives to-day upon its merits nor upon its record.

The government had been supported by these gentlemen, as they have themselves declared, loyally and heartily until the close of the last session of the house and they come into this legislature from the city and county of St. John, not because we had not well administered the affairs of the country but because we did not see fit to act upon the recommendation of these gentlemen when one portion of the representatives was against the other portion, then these gentlemen withdraw their confidence from us. It is well known that those two gentlemen opposite

Endorsed all our other Acts

in every feature, that were submitted for the approval of the legislature down to the very last moment of the last session of the last house. Those gentlemen now came here seeking to prevail against that same government and that they are seizing upon everything they can discover of in their desperate efforts to defeat us.

Passing on to some of the matters touched upon in this debate. I may say that I am quite anxious that it shall come to as early a conclusion as possible. In the discussion many collateral and incidental matters have been introduced which I will not follow. I will not now take up the different points point by point as they have been referred to in the discussion. But I will deal with such of the more prominent ones as the time at my disposal will allow, and which had been raised in the three hours and a half speech with which the hon. member for St. John had favored the house. It is complained that the Provincial Secretary has not spoken during the debate. Now why should the Provincial Secretary interpose particularly in this debate if you have been informed by me as leader of the government from what the territorial revenue will in the opinion of the government produce during the current year and I have furnished that information to the house as it was furnished to me and as it is always furnished the government by its official staff. I have told the house, from the best information at the disposal of the crown land department, that we believe there will be available this year at the rate of $1 stumpage

From $138,000 to $140,000.

If, sir, you had all the surveyor general's reports that have been printed they would not throw any more light on the question than I have by that statement. Government always makes this communication in the same way as I have made it. It is idle for members opposite to say that the information given is only conjecture. In the same sense our estimate of territoral revenue may always be said to be conjecture. Anything connected with the public accounts is contained in the report of the auditor general, already in the hands of hon. members. The surveyor general's report will not contain any information as to the probable timber cut for 1890 and could not contain it, for our reports in regard to that were not then received by the department when the report was prepared for publication. I would like some one to name to me a single item of information which such report usually contained that would throw any light upon the subject under discussion. Hon. members on the opposite side of the house also say that they have not had the financial returns a sufficient time to enable them to arrive at an intelligent understanding of contents. But they had the auditor general's report for 1889 that shews the amounts received and expended in 1889; it gives a statement of the territorial revenue from all sources in that year and nothing more would appear if all the accounts and transactions of the present year, from first January down to present date, were laid before the house. Members in opposition always profess to think that something is being withheld by the government which if disclosed would shed a flood of light upon its outrageous actions and

All would stand Appalled

at the state of facts discovered. That is the theory upon which the hon. leader of the opposition had been acting for the past seven years, a theory also taken up by the gentleman at his side (Mr. Stockton) who now seeks to cast discredit upon acts which he (Mr. Stockton) has year after year and session after session indorsed and approved. They are endeavoring to show that the government has been dishonest and that it is now forcing on a discussion upon which there has not been sufficient information given to the house. If the amendment proposed is carried it is an expression of want of confidence in the government and will necessitate its resignation, but, I think sir, this amendment will not carry. When this house feels that it cannot proceed to the discussion of any important question because it doubts the integrity and honesty of the ministerial statements and returns, then I say that the time has arrived when other gentlemen should take charge of the country. That is the theory upon which all governments are carried on under instructions similar to our own. Sir, when there was a foundation laid for questioning the administration in any particular, then it is proper such investigation should take place as had been contended for, but my learned friend is too old a parliamentarian to be at all ignorant upon this question.

The hon. gentleman (Dr. Stockton) has entered upon the discussion of the financial condition of the province and I am content to follow him as the time at my disposal will permit.

He says that this government has been

Outrageously Extravagant

because in 1889 it had included expenses in travelling, and alone had expended for coach hire $503 in that year, and said this with a look of horror depicted on his countenance which did infinite credit to his dramatic powers. I wish a photograhic artist had been then present and by the instantaneous process could have caught the expression of the hon. gentleman's face in order that the expression might have been preserved, in order that future legislators might have some idea of the proper facial expression to assume when an item of such a monstrous character as this is being criticised. "Oh, oh," says that hon. member, "I find that these gentlemen spent for coaching $503 in 1889—an outrageous bill." Well sir, is this an outrageous bill? I have looked up the coaching bill for 1888, a bill let it be borne in mind which this hon. gentleman has justified and find it is larger than the one in question and that the hon. gentleman in that year approved of coach hire to the amount of $520. The hon. member now says we are playing ducks and drakes with the revenues of the province because we have withdrawn $182,000, yet that hon. gentleman did not state he authorized their withdrawal at the time and the expenditure for which the withdrawals were made.

Those items were discussed year after year while the hon. member was in the house and he has stood in his place and has justified and approved every transaction in connection with them yet what is his stand to-day? He

Justified the Expenditure

on the Insane Asylum at St. John and knew we had withdrawn that amount from our credit at Ottawa; in the expenditure on the departmental buildings had we not the support of that hon. member, as also for whole sums amounting to $182,000. Surely his opinion of the extravagance of this government being of recent growth is of comparatively little value. It might be very well for a member who had not justified the transactions referred to, to comment unfavorably on the expenditure, but what shall we say of a gentleman of the standing, repute and character of the hon. member now condemning what was done by his own vote? Is it possible that there is a man here disposed to do what is right who will question such unworthy opposition as that?

There are some principles of fair play which ought to even govern a politician though he be from the city and county of St. John. So much for the financial criticisms of my hon. friend for I think what I have said disposes of that part of his address. I say now and say it feelingly, that if some one who had not voted as he had and who was not in his position, had taken the grounds he has now taken, I would have given the complaint a more extended answer. We have also been treated to some news by the hon. gentleman in respect of our statement

As to the Territorial Revenue.

It would appear from what he says that there has only been an increase of $1600 in the territorial revenue on an average for the last two or three years. Let me tell the house what the facts are in regard to it. I am glad to have on my left, while I address the house on this subject, a business man, Mr. Melanson, who I am sure will take a business view of the matter—a gentleman who, I was sorry to hear, express an intention of opposing the resolution because I think from the speech which he had favored the house, he had treated the matter in a business like view and I am sure that after and while I am addressing myself to this question he will fully understand it. Look at the statement of the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Stockton) he says $1600 is the increase of 1889 over the preceding year. Is that correct? Refer to the records and they are available to the hon. gentleman. In 1887 the territorial revenue was $106,700 in 1889 149,000 an increase in the year 1889 over 1887 of $43,000.

Dr. Stockton:—I was not making any comparison as to the whole territorial re