

guarded reply, as I thought; I said that the government were only authorized to go to the extent of \$2,500; that they had gone far and whether they would go any further or not depended altogether upon whether the province was in a position to do it. If, after consultation with our friends in the legislature and conferring with the members who felt disposed to do it why he would. I spoke in a plain and most unambiguous way as to our taking counsel with the members supporting us in the legislature, before I would commit myself in any way to any definite pledge on the subject, while anxious to help the project forward. That was the substance of my answer.

Statement was Misreported and Magnified.
I found that the Sun newspaper had been given that misreported version, the erroneous version of it, and that there was a very great deal of excitement in St. John over what was assumed was my positive and unqualified refusal to countenance or favor any further aid. That was the view they put forward.

M. Wilson.—There was an affidavit made to that effect? A.—Yes. A declaration sent to the press that that was my statement; a statutory declaration to the effect that I had said that I would not give further aid. Well I did not say so and on Wednesday evening when I was speaking at Harvey, there was a gentleman present who had been at my meeting in Stanley, the Rev. Mr. Mullen, a Presbyterian clergyman and a political opponent of mine, very strongly so, and I took occasion (he being present), without any previous communication with him at all, but while I was on the platform, and seeing him in the audience, to attention to the

Erroneous version of my Remarks
at Stanley which has been put forward, and I read that version and I asked the Rev. Mr. Mullen if he would be kind enough to say whether I said that or not, and I went on to repeat, as nearly as I could from memory, what I said at Stanley, and Mr. Mullen was kind enough to get up in his place and say in that meeting that he felt it was his duty to say, although not a friend of mine politically, that what I had just given was the true version and the version sent to the newspapers in St. John was not the true version of what I had said. Mr. Mullen stated that publicly at my meeting there. When I went to St. John I had scarcely got into the hotel before I began to be interviewed by leading citizens down there upon this very subject. I cannot recall all their names at the present moment, but quite a number dropping in, one after another, referred to this very matter of the report which had gone abroad as to my action and

Attitude Toward Further Aid to St. John
and they asked me how I felt about it. Well I said, gentlemen, I will make a statement from the platform to-night just how I personally feel on the subject and I trust it will be satisfactory. I made that statement.

Q.—Outside of that public declaration which you made in St. John, do you give any promise to any person to authorize anybody else to make any promise as to the government giving further aid to the dock? A.—No; I did not. Most unhesitatingly I say not. No private individual received any assurance or promise from me on the subject at all; no person representing Mr. Leary and no private individual, whatsoever. I stated to these gentlemen when they called upon me and spoke to me on the subject in the hotel in St. John, that I would make a public statement from the platform which I hoped would be satisfactory. I made it. No there is

Not a Living Mortal can say
that I ever did.

Q.—After Mr. Leary and the members of the common council appeared before the executive council did you see him subsequent to that? A.—Mr. Leary?

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Queen Hotel only once after he appeared before the council. I was in the Queen hotel on the Sunday evening following. I was there in the secretary (Mr. McCallum) and I was there was there another couple of hours, and by the way that was the occasion when one of the newspapers said there had been a Sunday carnival in the Queen Hotel. I went into the hotel in the evening after dinner and was not there a great while before all these gentlemen, who had been before the council, every individual one of them, came in, Mr. Leary, the mayor, Aldermen Baskin, Kelly, Peters and Connor. I don't know whether there were any other or not, but those were the ones that I remember. They all came in and came in together.

Mr. Hanington.—On Sunday? A.—On Sunday evening. I had not a word of private conversation with Mr. Leary on the subject of the dock at all.

Hon. Mr. Pugsley.—You had not? A.—Not a word nor with anybody else on the subject of the dock. I don't recollect at this moment that the dock was mentioned. I could not say that it was not, for my memory is not, perhaps, to be depended on to that extent, but if there was anything said it was said.

Fidelity in the Hearing of Everybody.
Not a private syllable was uttered.

Q.—You say that on the 3rd day of January, when you telephoned to the late provincial secretary that you were willing the contract should be given, that the matter passed out of your hands? A.—I presumed that was the end of it. I presumed as far as the government were concerned that it was disposed of, and it passed out of my mind. As I say I felt that my own matters were of so much importance that I did not go through and examine the draft of the contract which you sent me.

Q.—Did you ever suggest to Mr. Leary, or anyone on his behalf, or directly or indirectly authorize anyone to suggest that this contract should be given on condition that he should contribute to the election? A.—No, never; never!

Q.—You say you never knew of his contributing? A.—Such a thought as that never entered my mind.

Q.—Did you ever know whether or not he contributed anything? Did you ever know of his contributing? A.—Not a cent.

Q.—From the 3rd of January, you say that so far as you were concerned it was settled and understood that the contract should be given to Leary? A.—I took it for granted that all that remained was to have the agreement formally prepared and signed, as far as I was concerned.

The cross-examination by Mr. Hanington was rigid, but it did not in the least shake the attorney general's statements. Alderman Stackhouse and Alderman McGoldrick, of St. John, were examined, but except that they denied that so far as they knew any money was contributed to the election fund by Mr. Leary, their evidence was unimportant.

consult there. Am from New York city. Do a lumber business in St. John and throughout the province, contracting for piling for J. D. Leary, of New York. We know him for twenty years. Took no part in getting the dock contract for him from the city, nor from the government, except in the latter case to act as Leary's agent of correspondence. I communicated with the solicitor general a number of times. Began, I think, in latter part of December to talk with Pugsley about it. He was the only member of the government I talked to. Saw him four or five times and urged him to get the contract signed. Right after the order in council Pugsley submitted the draft contract to me and I sent the substance to Leary. I did not consider any solicitor. Did not send Leary a copy of the contract. Had no solicitor at all. Never talked with Gilbert Pugsley about it. He was Leary's solicitor; think I heard it the very day Leary retained him. I was in St. John at the time, but was not present when McCallum had spoken to him. Had spoken to Wm. Pugsley a few days before the signing. The contention from the time the contract was submitted till it was signed was that it would absolutely bind Leary to go on with the work on a subsidy of \$2,500 a year, so a saving clause was added at that instance that he would not be bound unless the subsidy was increased. The draft contract did not have the saving clause. It was two weeks before it was added. I could not entertain the proposition till the saving clause was added.

What day was it Pugsley first told you he would not sign the saving clause? A.—About the 10th or 12th January. Am sure it was before the 15th.

I exercised no influence over the government. I did not know the least thing about any telephone message to Mr. Barry about money being sent to York. I have no knowledge of how money was raised for the election in St. John. There never was any doubt in my mind after the publication of the prov. secretary's letter to the mayor that the contract would be given to Leary. I never knew or heard of Leary contributing money for York election in consideration of his getting the contract, or of Mr. Blair or any one else ever receiving money from Leary or any one acting for him directly or indirectly for election purposes.

Mr. Pugsley.
He out-lined the various orders in council and the proceedings had with the government in reference to the dock scheme in St. John. Coming down to the order in council passed in December last, and to the letter of the Provincial Secretary to the Mayor of St. John, and particularly that of January 3rd, he stated that after that date he was, as Solicitor General, prepared at any time to complete the contract, and accordingly when delegated by the Attorney General to draw the contract, he had done so, and had forwarded the draft to the Attorney General. As a return to the attorney general for leaving his own country and attending the St. John meeting, he had informed him that his friends in St. John had the intention of sending money. The first he had heard of that aid being sent to the county of York was in the committee rooms at St. John, when Mr. Kelly had said that it was the intention of the friends of the attorney general in St. John to send such monetary aid. On the 16th he again heard Ald. Kelly state that he would send the money to the attorney general and it was in consequence of that he had sent word to Mr. Barry that a messenger would wait upon that evening. To his knowledge he did not know whence that money had come. He had not had any connection with the collection of money for the expenses of the St. John election, or the money that had been sent on to York. He was never the agent of Mr. Leary, nor was he in any way connected with procuring the contract for that gentleman; neither was he the agent of his brother nor anyone else in that matter. He had never heard or known of any arrangement being entered into, nor did he ever understand that any arrangement had been entered into, of any nature or description, between Mr. Blair or Mr. Leary or by any member of the government, either with Leary or with his agents or anybody for them or him, that Leary would, in consideration of obtaining the contract, contribute to the election fund of any place.

Dr. Atkinson.
who was sworn and testified. I made the charge in question.

Who gave you the information? Ruled out after long argument.

Mr. Hanington claimed Dr. Atkinson had a right to make the charges. He had informed him of the evidence he had, sufficient evidence to make the charges.

Where Dr. Atkinson got the information he had no right to tell and the committee had no right to make him tell. It was the same kind of hearsay and irrelevant evidence that had been ruled out. He would say now that the thought the chairman had throughout the investigation given fair and just decisions and that his rulings were honest and impartial. The committee were to inquire into the truth of the charges and not as to where the information to lay the charge came from.

Mr. Phinney said he thought this question was along the line of questions ruled out; besides, he thought that

Dr. Atkinson's Honor was at Stake
in this matter. No doubt he had been given the information under the sacred seal of honor.

Mr. Mitchell thought the question should be answered.

Mr. Hetherington concurred.

Mr. Wilson, while he thought the witness should be willing to give all the information he had and that the light upon the matter he could, yet he would not press the question.

Do you refuse to answer? Objected to.

Mr. Hanington said Dr. Atkinson was not on trial.

Witness—I decline to state whether I decline or not.

Did not Geo. F. Gregory draft the charge you presented to the house? Objected to by Mr. Hanington. Gregory is not on trial. If this is allowed you can ask who did draft it. After some discussion Mr. Hanington withdrew the objection.

The solicitor general said in view of what had been said he would change the form of the question:—

Who drew up that charge? Objected to. Not answered.

Do you not remember, when asked by the speaker what you meant by colleagues, you said colleagues in the county, and after recess, did you not rise and tell the house that you

Did not Know What it Meant,
that you now meant colleagues in the government? Objected to.

The committee decided witness should answer it.

Witness said when he made the charge and the speaker asked him what he meant he did not see words and c. which followed colleagues, and supposed it meant members of the ticket in the county. Afterwards, when he read the charge over, he came to the conclusion that it meant colleagues in the government.

place. The question was allowed, as Dr. Atkinson had made a voluntary explanation of his different ideas of word collocation.

A.—Well, I don't think it was. Did you draft it? Objected to; not pressed.

After you got this information did you communicate with any of the aldermen of St. John who have been called here as witnesses or with Mr. Murray in order to satisfy yourself as to the strength of the charge before you made it? Objected to with usual arguments. Mr. Hanington stating that if as counsel his advice had been asked he would have advised him not to consult them.

Mr. Hetherington thought

A Man Picking Up Charges on the Street
ought to inform himself about them thoroughly before making a serious charge affecting a man's character.

The provincial secretary thought that during this investigation the counsel for the prosecution had tried to make political capital out of it. He should now be willing to retract and recede in the examination of Dr. Atkinson.

The committee ruled the question should be answered.

On advice of his counsel the witness refused to answer.

Did you ask the attorney general if there was any truth in the charge before you made it?

No, I did not.

Did you consult any member of the government about it? Objected to—ruled that he should answer.

I did not go to any member of the government stating what I had heard and asking for an explanation of the affair.

Then without making any inquiries into the authority of the information you had received you made this serious charge? Objected to and ruled out.

The solicitor general said he would ask no more questions.

The following is the report of the committee:

"That they have carefully and exhaustively inquired into the subject matter of the said resolution, and submit herewith a full and complete copy of the evidence taken before the said committee, together with the proceedings thereof. That they have carefully examined such evidence and proceedings, and find the charges contained in the said resolutions entirely groundless and without foundation in fact. That the said Honorable Andrew G. Blair is fully exonerated from the charges preferred against him, and that the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution before your committee not only fails to sustain the charges contained in said resolution, but completely disproves them; and your committee express their regret that such groundless and malicious charges should have been made against the said Andrew G. Blair.

WM. WILSON.
JAMES MITCHELL.
THOS. HETHERINGTON.

We, the undersigned, a minority of the committee to whom was referred the resolution moved by M. C. Atkinson, a member for the county of Carleton, preferring certain charges against the Hon. A. G. Blair, beg to report as follows:—

No direct evidence was adduced before the committee on the part of the prosecution to establish the truth of the charges as contained in the resolution, while Mr. Blair has positively and emphatically denied the truth of any agreement or arrangement with Mr. Leary by which (Leary) was to contribute to the election fund of Mr. Blair and his colleagues in York, or that any money was received from Mr. Leary or his agents for that purpose.

We desire, however, to call attention to the fact that a considerable amount of evidence was introduced in this matter, and which in our opinion was relevant and important to the inquiry, was excluded under the ruling of the majority of the committee, and that in consequence the investigation had not been as thorough and searching as in our opinion, in justice to all concerned, it should have been, and we have to express our regret that against the recommendation of the undersigned such testimony was ruled out. We do not regret to report that it is undoubtedly proved that the sum of \$1,500 was sent from St. John by parties in sympathy with the government and who took a deep interest in the dock scheme in that city to the aid of the government ticket in York, on the eve of the general provincial election and immediately prior to the execution of the contract by the provincial government, and that such contribution, or a major part of it, was made with the knowledge and approval of the attorney general and solicitor general.

F. D. BURNETT.
M. C. ATKINSON.
CHANCELLOR VON CAPRIVI.
Creates a Good Impression.

BERLIN, April 15.—The Prussian Diet was opened to-day by Chancellor Von Caprivi. In his speech he said:—"It is not my intention to state the government's programme, but, having no doubts as to the aloof from political life. I now wish to speak a few words in order to approach you personally." (Cheers) The Chancellor then referred to the important position which had been held by Prince Bismarck, and expressed the hope that in the future the Empire would continue secure. The edifice of the State, he said, was cemented firmly enough to resist wind and weather. Moreover, the noble personality of the young monarch had already. He affirmed his undying belief in the future of Prussia's shoulders. Both for a long time to come would be a historical necessity. Both countries anticipate the future full of hope. The Emperor had said that his course would remain the same. The inauguration of a new era was therefore not to be expected, although a more harmonious solidarity would be manifested among the members of the Diet. In conclusion, the Chancellor said he would allow the widest scope to practical criticism, and would adopt what was good wherever it was found. He would co-operate with all persons having at heart the interest of Prussia and aiming to foster the monarchic feeling in Prussia and the national feeling in Prussia and the national feeling throughout the Empire. (Cheers.)

The speech was received with general approval by the Chamber. Herr Von Heene, of the Right Bench, went to the Ministerial bench and shook hands with the Chancellor. Herr Rickert, a Freisinger leader, expressed satisfaction with the general tenor of the speech, and he trusted the government with concede a reform in taxation. His party, he declared, would continue to defend the Constitutional State system. Herr Seitz, of the Free Conservative Party, of the Right Bench, the German Liberal leader, expressed confidence in the Ministerial declarations. Dr. Windthorst declared that the Centre insisted upon the re-establishment of the relations between Church and State which existed before the Kulturkampf. He complained of the maladministration in the Public Works Department and demanded adherence to the Protection policy in economic matters.

Fifty-two years ago Saturday Louis and Matthews were hanged in the Toronto jail yard, just where the present Court-street is, for complicity in the rebellion of 1837.

Mr. Charles Durand, who is still alive, was a witness of the execution from one of the jail windows, where he was confined as a suspect. The men were hanged, notwithstanding 30,000 citizens petitioned for their pardon.

THE HERALD.

FREDERICTON, APRIL 21, 1890.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The complete exoneration of Mr. Blair from the charges preferred against him, an exoneration in which the minority of the committee, both of whom are his strong political opponents and one of them the accuser himself, joins an end to the greatest attack ever made upon the honor of a public man in New Brunswick. The report does not imply that the charge is not proved, but that it is disproved—that is the evidence not only fails to show that the alleged wrong doing was committed, but proves most conclusively that it was not committed. Unprejudiced men everywhere, who have followed the evidence where they have gone to its fullest extent the majority report.

There ought to have been no minority report in this case and the presentation of one only shows the length to which some of the opponents of the government are prepared to go. We have no desire to question the private feelings of any member of the assembly, but it is a matter of record that the two gentlemen, who have gone outside of the scope of the resolution, outside of the evidence and outside of the facts relating to the inquiry in order, if possible, to leave a drop of poison where they failed to pour it, have done so in a manner severely castigated in the house by the attorney general. We do not say that the mean report which they have presented is their method of taking revenge; but if vindictiveness had been their ruling motive they could scarcely have done otherwise. It is simply untrue, in pretence, that the scope of the enquiry was limited by the exclusion of evidence they may score a point among those who are anxious to see Mr. Blair discredited, but they do so at the expense of the good opinion of every fair-minded man. No one knows better than Mr. Phinney that the majority of the questions ruled out were asked with the deliberate intention of having them ruled out in order to have something on which to base a cry that the enquiry was being restricted. No one knows better than Mr. Phinney that the evidence of Mr. A. Stockton, Mr. J. C. Robertson, and Mr. F. E. Barker, as stated by Mr. Hanington himself, had no earthly bearing upon the question before the committee.

The closing allegation of the minority report that it was proved that funds came to York from persons interested in the dock contract is simply untrue. The direct contrary was shown. The names of the persons who contributed to the money sent to York were given by Mr. Kelly and not one of them had an interest indirectly even in the contract.

That Mr. Phinney should have signed such a report is a disgrace to a gentleman who has attained a certain professional and political standing and ought to have a future before him. Nothing better was expected of Dr. Atkinson, who may plead that he did not know what the report meant, but better things were expected of Mr. Phinney. He might for once have risen above the rut of partisanship and frankly stated what in his own mind he knows to be true. He chooses poor company when he puts his neck in the yoke with Dr. Atkinson to drag George F. Gregory out of the mire.

THE ACCUSER ON THE STAND.
Dr. Atkinson cut a pretty figure on the witness stand. He refused to answer questions connected with the charges preferred against him, and generally assumed the role of a criminal who eludes to be excused from answering questions on the ground that no man is bound to prove himself guilty. One would have thought that Dr. Atkinson was on trial. His counsel watched him as though he were a criminal; and the great deputy apostle of purity, when the opportunity was given him to speak, was practically dumb. Only one fact was elicited from him—that he did not prepare the charge himself, but that he had preferred it without taking the slightest trouble to ascertain that it was well-founded. But this one fact discloses the grossest representative breach of the privilege of a representative and the laws of the assembly. If the law of parliament confers upon members the right to demand a committee of investigation upon an allegation that he believes he can prove the charges he makes, it also imposes upon him the duty to ascertain that there is some basis for his charge before he makes it. One might as well demand that the most modest man ought to possess would compel him to the same course; and we do not want to try out Dr. Atkinson's conduct by this test. On the lower ground of parliamentary law, by his own confession made under oath he stands convicted of having grossly abused his privileges, and he has rendered himself unfit for a seat in any legislative body. Hereafter no assertion that he may make in the legislature is entitled to or will receive credence even from those with whom he is politically associated. He has staked what his case is a substitute for honor and he has lost.

WHICH?
The Gleaser says:—"The government of the province deliberately sold to the agents of Mr. Leary—a foreigner—a public contract for a certain sum of money to be used in the late election." This statement was made after all the evidence was in and after the only agent that Mr. Leary had went upon the stand and under the most rigid cross-examination distinctly and unequivocally denied that anything of the kind was true. We have on one side of the case:

The sworn statement of the Attorney General.

The sworn statement of the ex-Provincial Secretary.

The sworn statement of the Solicitor General.

The sworn statement of Mr. Murray, agent for Leary.

The sworn statement of Alderman Kelly.

The sworn statement of Alderman McGoldrick.

And these gentlemen, who would certainly know something about such a transaction, if it occurred, swore in terms which admit of no qualification, which are so sweeping that if there was the remotest shadow of foundation for the charge, they have been guilty of perjury—they swore, we repeat, at there was no bargain, corrupt or otherwise, between Mr. Leary and Mr. Blair, or between Mr. Leary and any number of the government, or between Mr. Leary and the government—either personally or by agents—for the contribution of one dollar to the election fund in York or any place else. On the other side of the case we have:

The Gleaser, when on countless occasions has been shown to prefer falsehood to truth and revels in malicious slander.

The appointment of Pierre A. Landry to the county court judgeship rendered vacant by the death of Judge Betsford, is very gratifying to his many friends here, and is worthy of special remark as it is the first instance of an Acadian receiving a judicial appointment in this province.

THE CASES ARE NOT PARALLEL.

The opposition have pretended that the charge against Mr. Blair and the Clerk of the Peace investigation are parallel cases. They are not. In the Clerk of the Peace investigation the facts were: The late George J. Bliss, Clerk of the Assembly and Deputy Clerk of the Peace was known to be in receipt of a larger salary than appeared in his public accounts, and was also known to be claiming to be entitled to this salary under an agreement made with him when he resigned the clerkship of the Legislative Council. The government not having disclosed how this salary was paid, Mr. Blair asked for an investigation into the income of the office of Clerk of the Peace, on the assumption that as there was no other source of public revenue from which the additional salary could be paid it must be paid from this source. The evidence showed that Attorney General Fraser was paying the additional salary out of his private funds. Whereupon the government was obliged to disclose the fact that the salary was paid by Mr. Fraser's household respectability and goodness of heart, set up the cry that these were assailed, when not a word was said from the beginning to the end of the whole matter reflecting personally or otherwise upon that gentleman. Dr. Atkinson's charge was distinctly against Mr. Blair personally.

THE GRAND TRUNK EXTENSION.

The latest proposal of the Temiscouata Railway people, in the interests of the Grand Trunk, is to build a line between St. Hyacinthe and Arthabaska, Quebec both points in the Grand Trunk between Quebec and Montreal. The railway between these two points now forms two sides of a triangle of which the new line will be the base and will save a distance of twenty miles. It is proposed to build a line from Kamouraska on the Intercolonial to a point on the Temiscouata whereby fifteen miles will be saved, or a distance of thirty-five miles altogether between Montreal and Edmundston. It is also proposed to build a line into Fredericton and make a direct connection with St. John. The latter is claimed will be about forty miles longer than the distance over the C. P. R.

Mr. Wilson as chairman of the committee of investigation held a very difficult position but discharged its duties in a highly satisfactory manner. Even Mr. Hanington admitted that the committee had the evidence to compliment him upon his fairness and good judgment shown in his rulings. Undoubtedly Mr. Wilson permitted the enquiry to take a very much wider scope than was warranted by the resolution appointing the committee, but in so doing he was actuated by the consciousness that there was nothing which ought to be concealed, and he drew the line only at such questions as could not be the most forced constructions of the principles of evidence received anywhere. If the investigation in some cases assumed the character of a farce it was neither the fault of the chairman nor of any member of the committee.

THIS PROVINCE is just now going through a spasm of political virtue. To hear the howl that some people are making because St. John sent \$1500 to York, one would think that no one had ever heard of using money at an election. These professions of purity come with pretty grace from a party that sent \$4000 into Northumberland to defeat Mr. Tweedie and nearly as much into York to help Mr. Gregory. It may be a very melancholy thing that money is used at elections; but it is used, though perhaps not nearly as much of it as the hypocrisy of some people imagine. There are large expenses which must be met and no one knows this better than the papers which are now professing to be horror-stricken over the little contribution to York. Half the amount would secure the support of any one of these blatant purists.

When the speaker named Hon. Mr. Mitchell as a member of the committee on Dr. Atkinson's charge, Mr. Mitchell raised a question as to whether he ought to act. Mr. Hanington protested that there was not the slightest objection but that he ought to go on the committee. In view of this Mr. Hanington's subsequent objection to Mr. Mitchell being on the committee fell from him with very poor grace. The objection to Mr. Wilson, which has been made the subject of so much talk, ought to have been taken at the time he was named, and would have been taken then if there had been anything in it.

The amendments to the Controverted Elections Act have caused much discussion. We think it will be found when the Bill has passed that the law has been greatly improved and no way done any person on principle.

TROUBLED LABOR.
Strikes in Europe, the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

At a meeting of the Vienna cabinet on the 14th decided that the men employed in the government workshops shall be prohibited from taking a holiday May 1 under pain of dismissal. The ministry will not interfere with men employed by private concerns except to prevent intimidation or disorder. The Jewish law regarding the May Day demonstrations are inconveniently tradesmen generally. A large number intended to close their shops, and many will leave the capital. It is probable that the halls and other places of public resort will be closed. The police authorities have forbidden street processions, and will take extensive precautionary measures. The police will have military assistance.

What threatened to be a long and bitter contest between capital and labor in New York in the way of a strike of the trades generally on the 14th has been averted and men of all trades went to work. The difference between the Central Labor union and the Hecla iron works people was adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The non-union men employed have been discharged.

Both the bricklayers and the masons' unions of Chicago have signified their intention of supporting the striking carpenters and they will refuse to work upon buildings where non-union men are employed. All the other unions of the building trade are expected to follow suit, so that building operations will be very limited until the strike is settled.

The strike in the Toronto building trades continues. The masters, who are as confident or as stubborn as the men, think the outlook is gloomy and that the end is a long way off. A number of the contractors whose work is urgent are paying the increased wages demanded. Some of the men are leaving for the United States. The stonemasons took their tools from the different yards. The strikers propose to ask the city council to bring some pressure to bear on the contractor for the new city building to compel him to go on with the work. They think such a course would compel him to pay the increase in wages asked for.

The Philadelphia Press says a syndicate has been formed with a backing of \$500,000 to buy up all the lithographic plants in the United States, and form a great lithographic trust to control all the business of small and large firms.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO RENT
FROM First May next, or sooner, the ALBION HOTEL, situated in Queen Street. This building has been thoroughly rebuilt and repaired since the recent fire, and the premises are in first-class condition. Apply to GEO. A. HUGHES, Fredericton.

TO RENT.
THE premises now occupied by Jas. H. Crookes in that three-story Brick Building situated on the corner of Queen Street and Wilton Avenue, belonging to the estate of the late Patrick Devereux, is to be let as situated on First, Second, and Third floors, and can be reached by Electric Elevator. Admiration adapted for Sample or Society Rooms, being centrally located and well lighted. Rent moderate. Possession at once. Apply to JAMES DEVER, Esq. of Estate. Feb. 1, 1890.—3

Fresh GARDEN, FIELD, and FLOWER SEEDS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has just received his usual large supply of Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds for the season of 1890, and does not wish to lose the opportunity of securing the best quality of seeds at the lowest prices. He has a large stock of the following seeds:—Beans, Peas, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, and all small seeds, either in bulk or in packages. Wholesale and Retail. My Oats sent for this year is the finest I ever imported.

Yellow Dutch Onion Sets.
Special discount given to Agricultural Societies and Country Dealers.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND,
GEO. H. DAVIS,
Druggist and Seedsman.
CORNER QUEEN AND REGENT STS. FREDERICTON.

Boy Wanted.
A GOOD, STOUT LAD to learn the Printing Business. Apply at HERALD OFFICE.

COOKED CODFISH.
Ask your Grocer for

COOKED SHREDDED CODFISH,
And Try It.

Provincial Stock Farm.
THE GOVERNMENT having decided to close the Provincial Stock Farm, at the Stock, the following property, belonging to the Government, will be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, APRIL 26, at 10 o'clock, p. m. At the same time will be offered for sale (one year) of the premises will be offered for sale at Public Auction:—

1 Shorthorn Cow and 1 Shorthorn Bull; 2 Polled W. H. Cows and 1 Polled Norfolk Bull; 2 Polled Angus Cows and 1 Polled Angus Bull; 1 Ayrshire Cow and 1 Ayrshire Bull, with such of their progeny as may be on the Farm at the time of the sale.

Also 1 Chester Bear and 1 Sow, and 1 Berkshire Bear and 1 Sow, also 10 hares. The implements comprise wagons, sleds, mowing machines, &c.—except for the lease—Cash or approved notes.

CHAS. H. LUIGEN,
Sole Agent for Agriculture.
Department of Agriculture,
March 21, 1890.

G. T. WHELPLEY.
JUST RECEIVED.

500 Bushel TIMOTHY SEED,
1 Ton CLOVER SEED,
SEED OATS; FEEDING OATS.

ALWAYS IN STOCK:
Flour, Cornmeal, Pork, &c.

A FRESH LOT OF
Christie, Brown & Co's BISCUIT,
SOCAL TEA BISCUIT,
SODA BISCUIT in 2 and 3 lb. Boxes,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MACARONS, &c.

TO ARRIVE,
3 Cars Ontario Seed Oats,
1 Car Bran and Middlings.

G. T. WHELPLEY,
310 QUEEN STREET,
FREDERICTON.

FIRE! FIRE!
JUST RECEIVED.

A LOT OF
Mens' Rubber Boots,
Misses' Rubber Boots,
Child's Rubber Boots,THAT WERE SLIGHTLY DAMAGED
IN THE BIG BOSTON FIRE.

For Sale Cheap, at
LOTTIMER'S
Shoe Store,
210 QUEEN STREET, FREDERICTON.

SPRING, 1890.

JOHN J. WEDDALL.

204 QUEEN STREET.

We are Showing Magnificent Lines of

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS,
LATEST STYLES.

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