MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

ONE OF THE THINGS
we are apt to grumble at
IN FRANCE,

THE providing of one's own soap at hotels! Permit me to remark that this is one of those things

They do manage better in France

than we do here. I am strongly of opinion that every one when travelling should carry his or her own soap as one takes one's own hair-brush or sponge. It is much more cleanly, and there can be no better providing in this respect for the hot sun and warm winds and dust of travel than a cake of

PEARS' SOAP

which, under such circumstances, I have found very efficient in the prevention of sunburn and allied annoyances.

FROM AN ARTICLE BY

DR. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E.,

Lecturer on Physiology and Health under the "Combe Trust;" Editor of "Health."

GROCERS, ETC.

C. BERRIES,
DATES,
PRUNES,
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
SUGAR C. HAMS,
BAKED BEANS.

SCOTT BROS.,
Waterloo Street.

CHEESE, HAMS, ETC.
Swiss Cheese (Gruyere);
Hampstead (Factory) Cheese,
Dunn's Hams and Bacon;
Pineapples, Bananas;
Florida Oranges;
FOR SALE BY
J. S. ARMSTRONG & BRO.,
32 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Herring.

1 Carload Eastern Herring,
Extra Large and Fat.

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RUBBER GOODS.

RUBBER Belting, Packing and Hose;
RUBBER Boots and Shoes of all kinds;
RUBBER Clothing of every description;
RUBBER Horse Covers, Waggon Aprons;
RUBBER Combs, Door Mats;
RUBBER Bed and Crib Sheeting;
RUBBER Syringes of all kinds, Hot Water Bottles
RUBBER Urinals, Air Cushions and Pillows;
RUBBER Gloves and Mittens, Soling and Cement:
RUBBER Carriage Drill and Duck;
RUBBER Spittoons and Tobacco Pouches;
RUBBER Tubing of all sizes;
RUBBER Paper Bands, Rulers, etc.:
Penholders, Corks, etc.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ESTEY & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. street.

WILKINS & SANDS,
266 UNION ST.,
PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL
PAINTING.
Those of our patrons who can conveniently have their work done early will find it to their advantage to place their orders at once and avoid the spring rush.

THOS. DEAN,
13 and 14 City Market.
Cumberland, N. S. Beef,
Mutton, Veal, Fresh Pork,
Ham, Turkeys, Bacon,
Chickens, Lard.
Manufacturer of DEAN'S SAUSAGES, (Established 1857.) Season from Sept to May.

GUYOTT'S
CURES in 1 TO 3 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
acknowledged to be the best remedy for all the urinary discharges and private diseases of men. A certain cure for the debilitating weakness peculiar to women.
I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers.
A. J. STONER, M.D., Decatur, Ill.
Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.
Manufactured only by THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.
Trade Mark.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for a term of one or three years from 1st April next will be received by the Indiantown and Lancaster Ferry Commissioners for the placing of

A Suitable Steam Ferryboat

on the route between Indiantown and Pleasant Point. Said steamer to be of not less passenger accommodation than the W. E. Vroom.

Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders will close March 2, 1891, same to be addressed to the Indiantown and Lancaster Ferry Commissioners.

St. John, Fe 2. D. H. NASE, Sec'y and Treas.

NOTICE.

TAKE Notice that Letters Testamentary of the Last Will and Testament of S. T. KING, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the estate are hereby required to make payment to us and all persons having claims against the estate will please present the same duly attested.

CHAS. W. KING, JAMES STRATON, } Executors of the last Will of S. T. King, Deceased.

COAL.

Hard Coal Landing.

MORRISON & LAWLOR,
27 and 29 Smythe Street.

SOFT COAL.
Now Landing ex Steamer "Bonavista," from Cape Breton, 1200 TONS fresh mined and screened
GOWRIE HOUSE COAL.
For sale very low by
R. P. McGIVEREN, No. 9 North Wharf.

Coal Landing.
Ex "Robbie Godfrey," from New York,
260 Tons Anthracite Coal,
in Lump, Broken and Stove Sizes.
100 Tons ACADIA PICTOU.
FOR SALE AT LOWEST RATES.
W. L. BUSBY,
81, 83 and 85 Water St.

RESERVE SYDNEY
AND OTHER KINDS OF
HARD AND SOFT COAL
delivered promptly by the load or barrel, from
GIBBON'S COAL SHED,
FOOT OF SIMONDS STREET.
Orders may be left in the evening.

St. John Oyster House
No. 5 King Square, North Side.
FRESH RAKED OYSTERS, CLAMS, &c.
6 BLS. SHEMOGUE, very fat and large; 50 BLS. FRESH RAKED OYSTERS just received, old stock all sold. Sales since close of navigation 1400 bls.
5 BLS. CLAMS, 20 Gallons Fresh Shelled Clams, Jackson's Celebrated Chowder sold by the Quart or Gallon; leading brands of Tobacco and Cigars.
Oysters Served in all Styles.
C. H. JACKSON.
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THE TAILOR
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104 KING STREET.

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The Best and Cheapest place to get your Doors, Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Moulding, Clapboards, Hard and Soft Wood Flooring, Matched Sheathing, and all kind of House Finish is at
W. N. DeWITT,
Celebration Street, St. John, N. B.
All orders promptly attended to.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
Capital $10,000,000.
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So asks the beautiful song. Too many boys do forget their mother; but the mother who once uses "Sunlight" Soap will never forget how delighted she was with its great lathering and labor-saving properties; nor will she ever forget to use it for the future.
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ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM.
CURES COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING COUGH, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS.
PLASMON KAS
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.

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Masons and Builders.
Mason Work in all its Branches.
Slating and Cement Work a specialty
Stone, Brick and Plaster Workers,
JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY.
Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., 21 Canterbury Street.
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Received To-day,
1 CAR LOAD
CANADIAN Rubber Overshoes AND Rubbers.
Also, 1 Car Load of Thompson & Co's
DONGOLA BOOTS and SHOES.
We can fill letter orders very promptly.
J. M. HUMPHREY & Co.,
ST. JOHN.
300 ICE CREEPERS.

TRY MONAHAN'S
Hand Made Boots and Shoes.
162 Union St., St. John, N. B.
(Next door to No. 3 Engine House.)
Every Pair Warranted.
Repairing Neatly Executed.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Local Legislature at its next session for the passing of an act, to confirm the organization of the New Brunswick Real Estate, and Building Association also to confirm a Trust Mortgage given by the Association for the purpose of securing an issue of Debentures, and for other purposes.

Dated January 28th 1891.

G. R. PUGSLEY
Managing Director.

Wringers, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, at 50c. a Week.
F. A. JONES,
34 Dock Street.

ST. JOHN DYE WORKS
IS THE PLACE TO GET
Ladies' and Gents' Wear Cleaned or Dyed and Pressed.
C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Prince Wm St.

MR. HAZEN'S SPEECH.

Continued from second page.

worse than what we have seen? It must be that they are hurrying away with some sinister motive to a foreign country to find a policy upon which they hope to come into power and upon which to govern the people of Canada. (Hisses and cheers.) To show you what a great interest they are taking in this country I will read you an extract. I will not, however, weary you with many:—

'The moment is a critical one,' said Mr. Erastus Wiman, at a recent meeting in Louisville, Kentucky. 'The liberal party has been defeated three times; another defeat would be fatal to it and perpetuate a party in power whose policy has been inimical to this country [the United States]. Therefore it is of the greatest importance that every influence should be exerted toward securing the passage of the resolution recommended in order that a liberal victory in Canada may be assured.'

I ask you here as Canadians, as British subjects, what you think of the American citizens, who go from city to city telling people that it is necessary "that every exertion should be used to bring about the election of the liberal party." (cheers) Not only do American citizens talk in this way but among our own people we find Edward Farrer, the editor of the Toronto Globe, going to the U. S. to teach the people of that country the steps they should take in order to compel Canada to go into the union, in other words how they can best effect annexation (applause.) I am not one of those who think that the liberal party is composed wholly of disloyal men, but I do think there are many of them who do not see the trend of affairs and who do not appreciate the fact that this idea of unrestricted reciprocity means ultimate annexation. I know that before me are many who will not be bound by old party affiliations but who will look calmly and dispassionately at the issue and seeing its result if they cast their votes in aid of the Liberal party will, painful as it is to break away from old party ties, feel that their duty to Canada calls them to do so and to vote in aid of the upholding of our nationality and our political independence. (Cheers and applause.) In doing so they would have many very good examples. The Hon. Mr. McDougall, for many years past an ardent liberal, has severed his connection with his party. Further where does Mr. Edward Blake stand on this question? He is one of the brightest minds we have ever had in the Parliament of Canada and one whose influence on the legislation of the country has been for good; one who has fought the battles of his party for years but who has now retired from public life; he when asked to become a candidate by letter refused the invitation and the liberal party have not made public his reasons for declining (cheers). What is the conclusion? A fair conclusion is that Edward Blake is unable to swallow the pill of unrestricted reciprocity which has been prepared by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Longley and their coadjutors in the U. S., and he is a loyal man, loyal to the constitution of his country, and he will not lend his influence to, nor throw in his lot with his party but severs his connection with them. (Loud applause.) Therefore I say to the Liberals of St. John that they are not without example when they follow the promptings of their conscience and vote against their party on this question. (Cheers.) It is every man's duty under such circumstances to renounce his party allegiance for the good of his county (cheers).

What are the results which unrestricted reciprocity will lead to in the Dominion of Canada? In the first place let us consider the question of the import trade of Canada. I, the other day, took occasion to call on Mr. Vassie of Vassie & Co. of this city—a large importing house; now Mr. Vassie is not what is called a tory, he has ever been heretofore a gentleman who furnished Mr. Weldon and Mr. Blake with statistics as regards the N. P., and who has been a life long liberal, and he says he is a liberal yet, but that on the present occasion he is unable to swallow the doctrine of that party and he signed my nomination paper on the present occasion, (cheers). Turning to a large pile of cloth in his store he said that there was a great demand for it and it now paid a duty of 25 per cent., but under the proposed tariff it would pay a duty of 125 per cent. and be practically excluded from our markets. Then the item of blankets. Now there is paid a duty of 49 per cent. Under the United States tariff, it would be 113 per cent—therefore if we adopt that American tariff it means, as you can easily see for yourselves, that our importing business is going to be ruined and that it would go from here to New York and Boston. Portland, Maine, is nearly as large as St. John, situate in a state with double the population of New Brunswick. In 1887 that city did an import trade of over $4,000,000; in 1889 their import trade had fallen from $4,000,000 to some $900,000, and in 1890 it had fallen down to some $600,000. In St. John in 1889 our import trade was between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, or five times more than the trade of Portland, Maine. The reason was simply this that Portland had unrestricted reciprocity. It was one of the States cities, and the drummers from New York and Boston went through the state of Maine from one end to the other, through every village and hamlet, and have absorbed all the business of long established houses, or at least three-fourths of it; and what is the case with Portland to-day would ere long, were such a policy carried into effect, be the state of this city. Are you gentlemen standing here to-day prepared to say that you will have the policy which will put this city in the same position as Portland, Maine, is? (Cheers and applause).

Passing on to another branch of the subject, namely, as to its effect upon the manufacturing industries of St. John, I would refer you to the statements of the gentlemen who are interested in the manufacturing industries of this country and who must surely know what is best for their own interests—for the interests of our cotton mills, our nail factories, our car works, our rolling mills and other industries. Mr. Skinner has told what would be the effect of taking down the custom houses and allowing surplus products of the United States to flow in here and flood our markets, thus causing our own manufacturers to close their doors. Mr. Pender, who is not a tory, says that prior to this tall of unrestricted reciprocity he had made arrangements to erect a wire nail factory but that now it would be useless for him to do since he could not compete under a policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the manufacturers in the States. That means the loss of employment to many of our workmen, to brickmakers, masons carpenters and laborers in the first place, who would necessarily be employed in the erection of the proposed works, and for which the ground has been obtained, and in the next place there would be the loss of employment to the nail makers after its erection. Mr. Foster says practically the same.

Then as to the cotton mills the cry had been raised that the N. P. would raise up a class of bloated monopolists at the expense of the poor, but now when it found that such did not result, that we can here purchase cottons far cheaper than we can in the States, and that the owners of these mines are not growing wealthy, then they raise up the cry that they are not making money. Despite this I was very glad to read in the judgment of Mr. Justice Palmer that the cotton mills in St. John are now making a profit of $1000 a week. (applause.) It had been stated that Mr. Alexander Gibson was in favor of unrestricted reciprocity; he is a gentleman with whom I am intimately acquainted, and one who can speak with a thorongh knowledge of the subject, but where was he found in the present contest? It was not on the side of unrestricted reciprocity for he had signed the nomination paper of Mr. Temple who is running in York County in opposition to this liberal policy, and what is more his name is first on the the list. The "Globe" had asked where Harris' rolling mills were in the contest; it has come in however, for Mr. James Robertson at a meeting on the Straight shore the other evening has stated that whereas he now employs at the works some 350, there would certainly be a reduction in that number if this policy were to become the policy of Canada. The result would be that the wages of the many artisans would be lost to the trade of the city.

A Voice: How much a day does he give his laborers?

Mr. Hazen:—I do not know but I am informed that he pays ten per cent more than is paid by Mr. Carnegie in the State of Pennsylvania today. Passing from this aspect of the case I would briefly refer to the most important question in connection with it, namely, that of direct taxation. I do not believe that we could lose the amount of taxes that are now derived from imports from the United States and make up the deficiency by any means of economy, for not only would there be a loss of $8,000,000 on the imports from the U. S. but there would be a very great reduction from the imports from Great Britain and the rest of the world amounting to at least another $8,000,000 as the changed channels of trade would result in bringing in the products of the States in lieu of those now received from England and other countries on the continent of Europe. Then there is to be considered the effect of a uniform tariff between the two countries. Further I do not believe that the people of this country are willing to have their tariff affairs managed from Washington. If then the resources of the country were lessened how would it be possible to maintain our many public services with any degree of efficiency? I think with many that the change of the head office of the Intercolonial Railway from Ottawa to Moncton, or some other central locality would be better than that now existing (cheers). Referring to the tariff question Mr. Ellis the other night at Carleton, said that there could be a great saving effected in the department of the Interior by reducing the number of the North West Mounted Police. In answer to that I would say that the country has had a return for every dollar expended on that service. It is the duty of the government to protect the settlers in the North West and if I wished to refer to any page of Canadian history which shone more brightly than another I would refer to that in connection with the administration of our northwest in contrast with the disorder that reigns in the district on the other side of the line. (Applause and cheers.) The speakers on the other side have also said that a saving could be effected by curtailing the expenses in connection with the militia department. The fact, however, is that now that the expenses in connection with this department of the public services of the country is kept down to so low an ebb that there are wanting many things in order to render that service effective as every gentelman at all acquainted with its affairs knows. (cheers.) In addition to the loss of $16,000,000 of our revenue as I have stated that would result in the first place from the adoption of this policy, there would be a further loss in connection with the sugar industry, but says the Telegraph: We could make up that loss from excise duties; and that tea, coffee and cocoa could be taxed. Now the tax on these articles was taken off by the administration of Sir John A. Macdonald, yet the liberal party would impose upon us an importation of $3,700,000 a tax of $3,500,000, or in other words a tax of some 98 per cent., or nearly double the price of these articles that are used by every family in Canada; then they would also raise a large portion of the revenue by a duty higher still than that now existing on the spirits and wines that are consumed in this country, and it is very questionable indeed if such duty could be raised with any practical advantage. Then they propose to raise the duty on tobacco to over 500 per cent. Still this would not meet all the demands of the public services, interest, etc., and how are they going to raise the remainder? Sir Richard Cartwright says by direct taxation. Mr. Laurier, when asked as to this, said Mr. Cartwright would be the finance minister and that he would doubtless manage the finances and all questions of revenue to their satisfaction. But we want something more definite I think than that. (Applause) And the only definite thing about it is that we would have to put, every man of us, our hands into our pockets and pay the cold cash. (Applause) I was called to question by Mr. Weldon the other night for stating that the result would be to impose a taxation upon the people of St. John by way of direct taxation of $180,000 and was challenged to show how it could be so. I accept that challenge. New Brunswick contains one-thirteenth of the population of the Dominion; then taking the sum estimated to be lost by this policy at only $13,000,000 or $1,000,000 for New Brunswick it will be found by a simple arithmetical calculation that the loss to be made good would be $180,000 as the share of the people of St. John. What does it mean? It means that the real estate owners of property in St. John would have to pay that in hard cash every year in addition to what other burdens there were imposed upon them; in other words it would mean a tax on the Province four times greater than what is now paid for the public schools. I would ask any intelligent man here if the people can afford to pay that? (Cries of No) That is what unrestricted reciprocity would produce that is what it means to you. Sir Richard Cartwright has said that of all means of taxation direct taxation is the fairest. I will leave you all to judge of that for yourselves after you have persued the letter of Mr. Robert Turner which appeared in Progress of Saturday last and then contrast it with the statement of Mr. Arthur Everitt who stands unsupported when he says that it is the poor men of Canada who pay the heaviest taxes on dry goods. It has been stated that each man can be his own assessor. This is perfectly true for it is for luxuries a man is taxed and not for the common necessaries of life. In this I differ with the doctrine of Sir Richard Cartwright in this respect, and I hold that each man under a policy of indirect taxation is his own assessor to a very great degree indeed. (Cheers). Tea and coffee are admitted free and never before in the history of the country were the staple articles of food so cheap as they are today. It has been said that the people pay 75 cents per barrel on the flour they consume and that such was the effect of the tax on that article. There could be I submit no greater fallacy existent than this. I say as a principle of political economy and an axiomatic truth of political economy that the duty placed on articles of which a country produces a surplus cannot in any way increase the price of those articles to the people of that country, (Cheers). Spruce deals were liable to a duty of 25 per cent, did that put up the price of deals in St. John? (Cheers). The correct answer to that question however was that today flour and cornmeal are cheeper in St. John than they are in Boston. (Applause.) And what is more, every man engaged in the flour and feed business in St. John will substantiate my statement. I will trouble you with a few extracts as to the cost of some articles in 1878 as contrasted with those in 1891 which I take from the Journal of Commerce as follows:—

	1878.	1891.
Men's thick boots (average)	$2.25	$1.25
Men's calf boots, (average)	3.38	2.50
" women's pebbled (average)	1.30	1.02
Tea (Japan) choicest	0.50	0.43
" Hyson, finest	50 @ 70	30 @ 60
" Gunpowder, finest	65 @ 75	35 @ 45
" Souchong, finest	50 @ 70	35 @ 45
Coffee, Mocha (green)	28 @ 29	30 @ 33
" Java (green)	27 @ 30	24 @ 28
Sugar, granulated	9¼ @ 10	44 @ 61
" yellow refined	7½ @ 8½	5½ @ 6
Molasses, Barbadoes	44 @ 47	0.33
Cloves	40 @ 45	15 @ 25
Nutmegs	60 @ 90	60 @ 90
Pepper	9½ @ 10½	13 @ 15
Mustard	24 @ 25	22 @ 24
Rice, common	4.40 @ 4.60	3.40 @ 4.00
Tin Plate, I C charcoal	6.00 @ 6.50	4.75 @ 5.25
White lead	9 50	4.00 @ 7.00
Red lead	6.50 @ 7.00	4.75 @ 5.00
Oats	38 @ 39	48 @ 49
Barley	55	60 @ 63
Flour, strong bakers'	5.05 @ 5.25	4.75 @ 5.25
Butter, Townships	17 @ 18	18 @ 20
Cheese	12½	10½
Eggs	19 @ 21	23 @ 25
Hams	11 @ 12	10 @ 11½
Pork	13.50 @ 14.50	15.50 @ 16.00

This statement shows that while the prices of staple articles are lower than in 1878, the price of farm produce is higher.

A voice:—What about pork?

Mr. Hazen:—It is selling in St. John for 6 cents and in Chicago for 3½ cents per lb. That is unrestricted reciprocity for you. The speaker then dealt at length with the cause of the depreciation of farms in value and stated that it was largely owing to the fact that now-a-days most young men preferred to go west and work on prairie lands than toil the somewhat sterile soil of more easterly lands. Unrestricted reciprocity could in no way be productive of increasing the value of the farms. In Vermont they had unrestricted reciprocity in so far as they are citizens of the U S yet the Commissioner of Agriculture for that state had written a report for the years 1889-90 in which the following occurred:—

"It is shown that there are more than 1,000 farms in Vermont, formerly under cultivation, which are now abandoned for farming purposes; one-half of which have buildings thereon in fair condition. These farms represent an aggregate of 118,000 acres."

"In addition to this, facts will warrant the statement that many towns did not report lands of the character above mentioned, where they are known to exist."

"It is safe to say that of the lands under consideration there are 500,000 acres, or about ten per cent. of the arable acreage of the state. There is no account made in the estimate of lands once cultivated but now grown up to forests."

"Of the lands once cultivated, but now unoccupied for farming purposes (not including the timber lands and those attached to other farms alluded to), the official reports show that a large portion are of good soil not worn out and can be made as fruitful as lands near by."

"In 29 towns 101 school houses are standing without teacher or pupil, or have gone into decay."

"The fact that our lands have been left uncultivated and our population during some decades has decreased, is not entirely without its bright side; and we do not alone suffer from the causes mentioned, as our sister states have experienced the same decline in population and farming interests."

The fact was that other countries had suffered in a similar manner and from the same cause that had affected us, the opening up of lands in the fertile belts of the great west, but I would ask what man could go through New Brunswick and draw such a dismal picture as that drawn by the Commissioner of Vermont. I admit that we have better farming lands here but I do not believe in the cry that if unrestricted reciprocity were obtained it would at one bound make our farmers rich, if it has had the opposite effect in Vermont, it has had the effect of depopulating the farms of the New England States and sends their people back west, what would be its effect here?

A Voice:— Protection killed them.

Mr. Hazen. Yet we have amongst us people who wish us to join hands with that country which has a higher protective tariff than our own country. (Cries of "Hazen is all right" and counter cries of "You bet he is.")

Referring to the policy of the liberal party of retrenchment and reform the speaker proceeded to show that the expenses of Rideau Hall were regulated by the incumbent of the office of Governor General and were but to a very slight extent controllable by the party in power, so that the talk of the liberals as to retrenchment in that direction would result in very little practical retrenchment. For the expenditure so incurred this country received far more than an equivalent—it was the only remaining connection between this and the mother land—and whenever danger threatened from abroad England's strong arm was ever ready to protect us, (vociferous applause). Passing on the policy on which Mr. Mercier obtained power he called attention to the correspondence which had taken place and the solemn compact entered into between Mercier and Laurier that if the Liberal party obtained power it would result in the gift of $400,000 a year to the Province of Quebec over and above the sum they now received from the Dominion Treasury; yet that party were now crying out that if returned to power they would effect great reforms and astonishing retrenchments. (Cries of Oh.)

A dodger had been circulated by the liberal party, he said, containing a statement that the lists of electors had not been revised for the last two years while in truth the lists had been revised in October 1889 but a very little over one year and Mr. Weldon, had stated that the result of non-revision would be the disfranching of 120,000 of the young man of Canada. So far from that being the case he would call attention to the fact that on the lists at the general election of 1882 there were only 5,000 voters while at the election which would take place on the fifth of next month there were 13,000 voters on the lists (applause), this great increase being due to the enlargement of the franchise by the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, under which every man who looked after having his name placed on the list was entitled to a vote, unless he was a loafer or a pauper (Applause.) While approving of the franchise in general he yet thought that its machinery might be simplified to some extent; he would even go so far as manhood suffrage which the present act virtually gave (cheers). He was in accord with the position taken by Sir John in surrounding himself with young men, for it was well known that those who had attained the highest place in political affairs were those who had when young been given the opportunity of having political training as members of the various parliaments.

Mr. Hazen then referred to Mr. Weldon's statement that it was the National policy that closed. Connor's Cordage factory, and asked if Mr. Weldon attributed to the National policy, the fact that three quarters of the cordage works in the United States were closed at the present. He also referred to the cargoes of raw sugar that had been shipped and were now being shipped over the C. P. R., from St. John, and asked the audience, if they would vote for a policy that would close our refineries, and thus cut off this business. In every ton of sugar landed in this port there was a disbursement of one dollar. Concluding he said: some few weeks ago I was spoken of as the unknown young man, but I feel to-day that I am not unknown to the electorate of this city and county, (cheers). I wish that more time had been given me so that I could go through the city and county and become acquainted with each man, and though I may not have the personal acquaintance of every man in this vast assemblage yet I trust that I have the friendship of all no matter what his politics may be. If you honor me by sending me to Ottawa to represent you I shall endeavor to be true to the trust reposed in me by those who send me and my endeavor will first, last, and all the time, be to watch over the interests of the people of St. John, a city wherein I now live, and wherein is centered every interest I have. (cheers.)

Consider well the question before you. Are you willing that our affairs should be given over into the hands of a foreign power or not? Are you prepared to give up your present position as members of a community living under the freest form of government and the freest political institutions in this world; (applause) are you ready to blot out of existence the brightest pages from our history, and are you willing to sacrifice the best interests and prosperity which this country and this province as one of the provinces of this Dominion is enjoying to such a great extent? (Vociferous applause from all parts of the room, during which the speaker refired to his seat.)

Oh, What a Cough.
Will you heed the warning. The signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of saving 50c., to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves croup and whooping cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. Sold by Parker Bros., Market Square, G. W. Hoben, North End, S. Watters, West End.

Mary Danforth, a domestic, is under arrest at Gardener, Me., on a charge of killing her babe. The infant's body was found in the girl's bed Sunday morning.

Women who suffer from nervous and physical debility find great help in the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It produces the rapid effect of a stimulant, without reaction—the result being a permanent increase of strength and vigor, both of mind and body.

The House of Representatives at Washington, U. S. passed the immigration bill yesterday.

The great majority of so-called cough cures do little more than impair the digestive functions and create bile. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, on the contrary, while it cures the cough, does not interfere with the functions of either stomach or liver.

S. S. Empress of India sailed from Suez 25th, inst at seven in the morning. All the passengers were delighted with the trip to Cario and the pyramids

All humors of the scalp, tetter sores, and dandruff cured, and falling hair checked; hence, baldness prevented by using Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

A Philanthropist's Suicide.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Henry Hope Morley aged 38 the son of the late Samuel Morley committed suicide yesterday. He was an eccentric philanthropist.

A GREAT SPELLING MATCH—The greatest spelling match on record is that offered by Our Homes Publishing Co., in which they will award the following magnificent CASH PRIZES:—One prize of $300; one prize of $250; two prizes of $100; four prizes of $50; eight prizes of $25; twenty prizes of $10; forty prizes of $5; one hundred prizes of $2; and two hundred of $1. These prizes will be awarded to the persons sending in the largest number of correctly spelled words found in the advertising pages of the February number of Our Homes, in which no letters occur but those found in the sentence: *Our Homes is Unrivalled as a Home Magazine.* Special cash prizes will be given away each day and each week during the competition, which closes April 20th, 1891. Send 10 cents in stamps or silver, for a sample copy of the February number, with rules and regulations governing the competition. Address, OUR HOMES PUB. CO., Brockville, Ont.

Hon. William Strickland of Bangor a well-known business man and prominent citizen, died suddenly shortly after midnight last night after a brief illness. He was president of the board of trustees of the Maine State College. He leaves a wife, one son and daughters.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. In the course of preparing Hood's Sarsaparilla, everything is carefully watched with a view to attain the best result.

Fire broke out in the lower hold of the British steamer Tripoli at Liverpool from Galveston. Some 300 bales of cotton were damaged by fire and water.

For Over Fifty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

In digging the foundation for a hotel at Crittenden, Ariz, a tomb has been discovered. said to be that of a king of some race of which no other trace has yet been found. An elaborate golden crown is with the dust of the dead monarch, and many hieroglyphics adorn everything found within the tomb, but no one has yet been able to interpret any of them.

Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.
Is it not worth the small price of 75c. to free yourself of every symptom of these distressing complaints, if you think so call at our store and get a bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer, every bottle has a printed guarantee on it, use accordingly and if it does you no good it will cost you nothing. Sold by Parker Bros, Market Square, G. W. Hoben, North End, S. Waters, West End.

The office of the New England Medical Monthly, with presses and plant and 30,000 copies of the magazine was burned at Danbury, Conn, yesterday; loss $8,000

AMERICAN DYE WORKS CO
LACE CURTAINS CLEANED AND DYED ALL SHADES.
Office, King Square—Works, Black Spring Road, North End, St. John, N. B.

Ladies who suffer from foul breath, the result of catarrh or cold in the head can obtain speedy relief by the use of Nasal Balm. It never fails. Try it.

All the labor disputes which caused business to come to a standstill some days past at Rio Janeiro, ended yesterday with the cessation of the railroad strike.

If your children suffer with "snuffles" use Nasal Balm It will give instant relief and saves the little ones much suffering. Sold by all dealers. Try it.

President Harrison yesterday sent to the senate the nomination of Albert W. Neill, of Calais, Maine, as United States consul at St. Stephen, N. B.

We have a speedy cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and breath, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Sold by Parker Bros., Market Square, G. W. Hoben, North End, S. Watters, West End.

The bill dividing the town of Camden Maine was signed by the governor of that state yesterday.

Mrs. Brown, of Sydney Mines, testifies that her son was carried from the pit unable to move from acute rheumatism. After using six bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT he was able to go to work and has been well ever since.

A VERY DIFFIDENT AND MODEST LADY.

A Voice from Winnipeg.

A lady who has lived in the City of Winnipeg for some years was recently visiting in Montreal. She had just recovered from an illness which had lasted for four months, some of the particulars of which the writer is permitted to give, without mentioning names.

The lady said:—"I found that dyspepsia had laid hold of me, and I consulted my physician who treated me in his own way. I soon became a victim of headaches and insomnia, which made life miserable. I continued suffering more or less for nearly four months, when my attention was directed by a friend to Paine's Celery Compound. I had always set my face against the use of any medicine not prescribed by my doctor, always thinking it best to follow his directions. Just at that time I was getting worse instead of better, and without my family knowing it, I bought a bottle of the Paine's Celery Compound and commenced to use it. The first bottle worked in a marvellous way, and I purchased a second and third bottle which perfectly cured me. I am always glad to say what I can in its favor, and can tell you that many of my friends use it now, and praise it highly."

Paine's Celery Compound everywhere in the Dominion is doing a mighty work, and has the confidence of all who have tried it.

RAILROADS.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

1890. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. 1890

On and after MONDAY, 24th November, 1890, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

TRAINS WILL LEAVE ST. JOHN

Day Express for H'f'x and Campbellton	7.10
Accommodation for Point du Chene	10.40
Fast Express for Halifax	13.30
Express for Sussex	16.30
Fast Express for Quebec and Montreal	16.55

A parlor car runs each way on express trains: leaving St. John at 7.10 o'clock, and Halifax at 7.15 o'clock. Passengers from St. John for Quebec and Montreal, leave St. John at 16.55 o'clock and take sleeping cars at Moncton.

The train leaving St. John for Quebec and Montreal on Saturday at 16.55 o,clock will run to destination, arriving at Montreal at 18.05 Sunday evening.

TRAINS WILL ARRIVE AT ST. JOHN.

Express from Sussex	8.20
Fast Express from Montreal and Quebec (Monday excepted)	9.35
Accommodation from Point du Chene	12.55
Day Express from Halifax	19.20
Fast Express from Halifax	22.30

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

All trains are run by Eastern Standard Time.

D. POTTINGER, Chief Superintendent.

RAILWAY OFFICE, Moncton, N. B., 29th Dec, 1890.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

THE ALL RAIL LINE
TO
PORTLAND, BOSTON; NEW YORK; &c.

THE SHORT LINE
TO
MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO,
and all points in Canada, the Western States and Pacific Coast.

For maps, time tables, tickets, sleeping car berths and all information apply at City Ticket Office, Chubb's Corner, or Union Station, Saint John.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

THE PIONEER LINE
OF THE
DOMINION.

THE DIRECT ROUTE TO THE
Upper Provinces,
Western States,
Canadian North West,
British Columbia
and California.

TICKETS to all points via Levis, Portland, Danville Junction and Boston.

OFFICE: 74 Prince William Street.

C. E. L. JARVIS, Freight and Passenger Agent.

SHORE LINE RAILWAY.

St. John, St. George & St. Stephen

UNTIL further notice trains will leave St. John (East) at 2 p. m., west side 2.20 p. m., arriving in St. Stephen at 6.50 p. m. Leave St. Stephen at 7.45 a. m., arriving in St. John at 12.10 p. m.

Freights received and delivered at Moulson's, Water St. Eastern Standard Time.

FRANK J. McPEAKE, Superintendent.

Oct. 4th, 1890.

To Cure DYSPEPSIA K. D. C. is Guaranteed And INDIGESTION or Money Refunded.