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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered at any house in the cities of St. John and Portland for a month for thirty-five cents. The subscription may be paid at the office, or to any news agent who sells the GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN, N. B. TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1889.

Owing to the large increase in our subscribers within the past few months we have been obliged to add new carriers, and to alter the boundaries of the carriers districts. Subscribers failing to receive their papers regularly will please give notice at this office at once, so that the mistake may be remedied.

OFFICIAL BLUNDERING.

Had John V. Ellis known anything about the fisheries of New Brunswick and really desired to protect them, he would, instead of trying to perpetuate the netting of salmon on their spawning grounds, have lent his aid to correct another evil which facilitates their destruction. The overbearing and insulting obstinacy of the man Schreiber, who has been allowed to use the I. C. Railway at his own sweet will, has resisted every effort made to prevent the carriage of illegal fish. Had Ellis, in his new-born zeal for the interests of his constituents, pointed out how impossible it is for fishery officers to prevent poaching, while Schreiber carries illegal fish, he might have done some good in convincing Ministers how grave is their error in allowing this man to dictate to them.

What the I. C. R. is allowed to do, of course other roads claim the right to do, consequently every road in the Province carries contraband fish with impunity. With nets allowed on the spawning grounds, every settler provided with them and an easy outlet for the catch, it is impossible to enforce the legal close time. In tidal waters this is possible; but, while the law wisely prohibits netting everywhere after 15th. August, nets are set in the non-tidal portions of our salmon rivers as late as October, when the fish are in the very act of spawning. Fish dealers encourage the poachers, the railroads encourage the fish dealers by offering the illegal fish easy access to markets, and this complicity of railroads, fish-dealers and poachers renders unavailing the best efforts of the few fishery officers, whose movements are more effectually watched by the law breakers, than theirs an possibly be by the officers. Until railroads are prevented from carrying the fish thus caught, this illegal work will continue.

Had Ellis known that, from official blundering, the regulations on the Quebec side of the Restigouche are different from those on the New Brunswick side—that what is forbidden here is allowed there—that under cover of this difference speckled trout have been caught all winter on both sides of the river, he might have done some good by showing ministers how unfair it is to forbid in one county what is allowed in an adjoining one, and how impossible it is to enforce in the one what is not required to be enforced in the other. Last week we saw in market a large quantity of the fine four pound speckled trout, such as are caught opposite Dalhousie in the Nouvelle and Scumunac, quite out of condition and unfit for food. Were the regulations the same on both sides of the river, and the carriage of illegal fish by the I. C. R. forbidden, the destruction of these fine fish could be prevented. The preservation of this exceptionally fine variety of the speckled trout in our waters, means the expenditure of many thousands of dollars by visitors attracted to our Province solely by the love of sport and the facilities for enjoying it.

We are informed that last spring large numbers of salmon trout fry from Lake Ontario were planted in several of our best trout lakes in York and Charlotte counties, among them Skiff lake and Lake Utopia, and we learn that a further supply is to be furnished for other lakes this spring. Enquiries made at the Fisheries office elicited the information that the inspector had no special knowledge of the matter, that he had not consulted about it, and that the fish had been distributed before he knew of their destination. He did not even know at whose instance or suggestion this great blunder had been made. Had Ellis expended some of his new-found zeal in preventing a repetition of this official stupidity, he might have done some good.

This salmon trout is a voracious shark, the most voracious of all the salmonidæ; it lives entirely on other fish; grows rapidly to a large size, and necessarily devours a great quantity of food. It does not rise to the fly nor even take bait freely. It is the least game of all the salmon family; when hooked it gives no sport, and when cooked is coarse and muddy flavored, very much inferior to our White Perch and Pickerel. Most of our lakes and streams contain better fish and the introduction of these sharks to devour them is an official blunder of the gravest kind. If this coarse and inferior fish once gets in Lake Utopia, the fine trout in this and the connecting lakes will be completely exterminated, and the finest trout lake in the province will be destroyed just when the Short Line railroad will offer facilities to hundreds of tourists to whom its attractions have long been familiar, but who have been deterred from fishing it solely by the absence of those facilities for travel which this road will supply. We feel safe in saying that the introduction of this fish into Utopia will cause a loss to St. George of $20,000 per annum. This blunder is a fitting complement to that which allowed salmon to be swept off their spawning beds to supply eggs to the useless hatching-houses, and that which exempted the Nashwaak from the action of the sawdust law. Of these things Ellis seems to have been quite as ignorant as he is of everything else pertaining to the real interests of his constituents, and the future prosperity of the country.

THE UNION BILL.

The proposal to make the building of a free bridge at Navy Island a portion of the union bill is one that should be vigorously resisted by our representatives in the House of Assembly. There is no good reason moral or legal why St. John east and Portland should be compelled to spend $300,000, or any similar sum in such a work as that demanded by the Carleton people. When the people of St. John and Portland voted for union, they did not vote to build a bridge or to run a free ferry; they voted on the scheme of union as it was submitted to them by the commissioners, and it would be a gross breach of faith with them to alter the terms on which they agreed to unite, in any essential particular. An expenditure of $300,000 for a free bridge would mean the payment of $12,000 a year for interest alone for ever, or about $20 a year for every voter in Carleton, in addition to the necessary expenditure for maintainance and attendance, which might amount to $3,000 more. This $15,000 expended annually for the benefit of Carleton, in our opinion might be much better applied to other purposes. As we said yesterday, Carleton needs many things much more than either a bridge or a free ferry. The expenditure of $5,000 annually on the streets of Carleton, in addition to the special grant provided by the terms of union for street expenditure on the West side, will do more to make that part of the city attractive and indeed habitable than both a free bridge and a free ferry combined. It is not the payment of ferry tolls that makes Carleton an undesirable place to live in, but the fact that its streets are out of repair and that it is without sewerage, and other essentials to the health and comfort of its inhabitants.

No one has been able to show that a bridge which would not interfere with navigation could be built for $300,000 or even for ten times that sum, but let us suppose such a bridge built, how much better off would the majority of the residents of Carleton be? Here is a table of distances compiled by a Carleton man who wants a free bridge:—

City Hall to Old Fort	1,758 feet
Old Fort to Navy Island	490 "
Across Navy Island	396 "
Navy Island to Hilyard's Reef	663 "
Across Hilyard's Reef	495 "
Hilyard's Reef to Mill street	2,097 "
Mill street to Market square	1,550 "
	7,989 "

The reader will see by the above that the distance from the Carleton City Hall to Market Square, on the east side, is more than a mile and a half by the proposed bridge, so that unless free horse cars were provided very few people would use the route in preference to the ferry. This consideration alone ought to condemn the whole scheme, but when to this is added the reasons already urged against it, no reasonable man in the Legislature or out of it can justify such a departure from the terms of union. We say without fear of successful contradiction draw over a deep channel 700 feet wide is an absolute impossibility. This being so a bridge at Navy Island would require to be 80 feet in height so as not to interfere with navigation. It would have to start from a point well up King street, Carleton, and with its approaches would be a little short of a mile in length. Will any man venture to argue that this stupendous structure, with piers rising 80 feet above the surface of the water, and with approaches at least 4,000 feet in length, could be built for $300,000, to say nothing of land damages! Let us have the union bill passed by all means, but let it not be saddled with conditions which it would bankrupt the new city to carry out.

SALARIES IN THE NEW CITY.

The feeling in St. John and Portland is substantially unanimous, that the salaries to be paid to officials in the new city should not be on an excessive scale. With the exception of a few present or prospective office holders, no one wants St. John to be saddled with the payment of salaries to its officials beyond the means of the city, and altogether out of proportion to the work to be done. It has been urged in favor of the fixing of the salary of the police magistrate at $3,000 and of his clerk at $1,500 that there will still be a saving as compared with the amount paid by both cities for the same services. Before the offices of Common Clerk and police magistrate were united under the present incumbent, the police magistrate had a salary of $2000; his clerk $1,200; the common clerk $2,000 and his deputy $1,100. The Portland magistrate had $1,400; and the city clerk $800. Now it is proposed to pay the magistrate $3,000; the clerk $1,500, the common clerk $1,500 and to turn the fees of the City Court, amounting to $700 a year into the city treasury. Thus the advocates of the high salaries so universally objected, to figure out a saving of $3,200 on the present scale, although this saving should be reduced by $1,000 to fit the existing state of facts, the offices of Common Clerk and Police Magistrate being filled by a single individual for $3,000 a year. But the comparison is misleading, because it does not go far enough. One of the objects of the union was to save money by doing away with the necessity for maintaining two separate civic establishments, and this object would be defeated if the salary list for the new city was as large as those of both St. John and Portland combined. The creation of three new city departments will also necessarily involve the expenditure of more money than is covered by the present salary list of St. John. It is probable that the Chamberlain, whose duties will be greatly increased, will be given a larger salary, and he certainly will require more clerical assistance. The "Directors" of the Department of Public Works, and of the Department of Public Safety will also be salaried officers, and will have to be paid something respectable in the shape of remuneration for their services. Considering the large area of the new city, and the rugged character of most of the territory embraced in it, the services of a competent engineer will be absolutely essential and such a man will demand, and be entitled to a large salary. Thus, while a saving may be effected in one direction, there will be increased expenditure in others, and, it will be absolutely necessary to practice the most rigid economy in all existing services, for new demands are certain to arise, which will have to be met in some way, so that it would be most unwise for the new city to start on its career of promise, burdened by an excessive salary list.

On this question of salaries all the St. John dailies are, for once, agreed. We do not usually think much of the opinions of such papers as the Telegraph and Globe, but, as in this instance they have indorsed the views of the GAZETTE, we do them the honor of quoting them, with the suggestion that so long as they continue to follow the lead of the GAZETTE, they cannot go wrong.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The detailed accounts which have been received of the hurricane at Samoa show, that all the men of war in the harbor had steam up and were prepared for the storm by striking their topmasts and otherwise. The U. S. warship Vandalia collided with the British war ship Calliope and broke away her moorings. The two vessels drifted shoreward side by side, but the British vessel by her great power, was able to breast the storm and get to sea while the Vandalia was wrecked and about 50 of her crew drowned. The Calliope escaped because she was one of the best products of the British ship yards, and was faultlessly handled by her experienced officers and gallant crew.

The subsidies proposed by the Dominion government for the ocean mail service on the Atlantic and Pacific, are $500,000 for a weekly steam service between Canada and the United Kingdom; £25,000 for a fortnightly service between British Columbia, the Australian Colonies and New Zealand, and £15,000 annually for a monthly, or £25,000 for a fortnightly service between British Columbia, China and Japan, provided the government of Great Britain and Ireland gives in the latter case a subsidy of £45,000 for a monthly or £75,000 for a fortnightly service. These subsidies are liberal and should ensure an efficient service on both oceans.

Gabriel Dumont is reported to be in the North West and engaged in his old business in stirring up discontent among the Metis. He has been holding a meeting at Batoche for the purpose of demanding from the government payment for the goods and chattel lost by the half-breeds during the rebellion. This is Dumont's interpretation of the meaning of amnesty. "The Metis," he said, "were not to blame for the trouble. They were led into it and now they must be paid." If the people of the North West are well advised they will quietly suspend Mr. Gabriel Dumont to a convenient tree, for he is evidently engaged in fomenting another rebellion, and, like Reil, is certain to be hanged anyway.

While the people of new St. John would be willing to pay their twenty-six aldermen $200 $100 each, as a recognition of their services, there is a very general belief that better men are likely to be obtained, if there is no pay attached to the office. To any man worthy to fill the office of alderman $100 or $200 is no object. Why they should the city be asked to pay $5,200, as proposed by the Union bill, to its aldermen?

The office of mayor is the highest in gift of the city, and it should be filled by one of our best citizens. There should be no salary attached to the office, but the cheques of the mayor should be honored, for the expenses he incurs in properly discharging the duties of his office, to the extent of say $1000. The Mayor should not seek office for the sake of salary, but the office should seek him, and the city should indemnify him for any necessary expenditure incurred in its service.

The details of how the line of railway from Harvey to Moncton via Fredericton is to be built are rather slow in coming, and when they do come may not be quite satisfactory to the now jubilant citizens of Halifax, Moncton and Fredericton. The idea that this unnecessary railway will be constructed as a government work, we look upon as wholly preposterous, in view of the great pressure which Sir John has to resist for subsidies for other lines, and such large schemes as the Quebec bridge.

One of the first duties of the government of the new city will be to run the streets of Carleton across the mill pond, which now divides it into two sections, and effectually prevents any concentration of population. This unsightly hole has done more to injure Carleton than all other causes combined. The streets running from Union, should be built up by the deposit of ballast there, and if this were done the lots could be leased or sold and built upon, thus drawing the population together in one of the most desirable portions of Carleton.

CAPITAL NOTES.

The Post Office Bill Agreed to.

OTTAWA, April 15.—The house spent the afternoon in dealing with odds and ends, such as amendments by the senate, etc.

Messrs. Cartwright, Laurier and others objected to the introduction of two small bills by the government during, as they were pleased to term it, the last week of the session.

The minister of justice, in reply, said the house would not rise before the end of next week.

Two hours and a half were wasted by the opposition after recess in a vain endeavor to burke the bill authorizing the granting of pensions to Northwest mounted policemen.

Mr. Jones of Halifax moved an amendment to the effect that instead of pensioning those men the government retain a percentage of their pay to form a superannuation allowance, as now obtained in the civil service. He denounced the pension system as vicious in principle and bitterly attacked the measure as the entering wedge for pensions to military school corps, etc. Mr. Jones' cry was echoed by Messrs. Davies, Mills, McDonald (of Huron), McMullen and others.

Sir John Mr. Davin and General Laurie defended the force and pointed out the necessity of the bill as a means of inducing trained men to remain for years in the service.

The amendment was rejected—106 to 66—and the bill agreed to.

When the Franchise bill came up for its third reading at 11 o'clock, Mr. Charlton moved an obstructive amendment of universal suffrage tendency. While the members were being called in for the division, the conservative benches, led by Mr. Hesson, sang the Swanee River with much effect. Then Charlton's amendment was killed by a vote of 88 to 59.

Mr. Davies, seconded by Mr. Welsh, then moved an amendment applying to Prince Edward Island only.

Mr. Davies amendment, was rejected after midnight by 55 to 88.

Mr. Watson then moved that the preliminary lists for this year be made up from existing assessment lists and records and from declarations based on personal knowledge. This was lost without division and the bill was then read a third time and passed.

The government bill to amend the post office act was then brought up for its third reading when Hector White, seconded by Mr. Watson, moved it to be recommitted and that the registration fee on letters be fixed not to exceed two cents.

White's amendment was lost—55 to 85.

Mr. Jones, of Halifax, attacked the clause doubling rate on drop letters in cities, and moved an amendment, seconded by Mr. Weldon, of St. John, that the rate of one cent be retained.

Hon. Mr. Haggart defended the change, and the amendment was lost vica voce, and the bill was adopted. Adjourned at 1 o'clock.

Civic Salaries.

[Telegraph.]

We pay the premier and attorney general of New Brunswick a salary of $2,100. Is it fitting that the police magistrate of St. John should receive $900 a year more than the leader of the government? Or that a police magistrate should receive two and a half times as much as the solicitor general? We think not.

(Sun.)

There is a general feeling that the legislature ought to reduce the scale of salaries given in the union bill, or, better still, leave the whole matter to the city council. It would be as well to have the aldermen unpaid, for the present at least, as they are in many cities. The other salaries should be made as low as is consistent with efficiency.

[Globe.]

Is it wise to start the new city with heavy obligations in the way of salaries? It is proposed to increase the Mayor's salary by $400, to add $1,000 to the salary of the Police Magistrate, to give the Police Clerk $400 or $500 additional, to give each of the twenty-six aldermen $200 instead of $100 a year. These appear in the Union bill. Then, no doubt, the officers whose salaries will be fixed by the Common Council will require more pay, some because they will have increased duties, and others for various reasons that are easily devised. It strikes us that care is needed in dealing with this matter.

Hon. Robert Dunsmuir Dead.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 12.—Hon. Robert Dunsmuir, President of the Council, died this morning at 6 o'clock from paralysis. Deceased had not been regarded as seriously ill until Wednesday morning last, when he was found in a comatose state. He was revived from this with difficulty, but gradually recovered until this morning when a relapse occurred, and he gradually sank, until death came. The deceased was the wealthiest and most influential citizen of the province, and was respected by all in Victoria and Wellington, and by his employes everywhere. He was venerated for his goodness. He was president of the Island Railway, in which he holds an interest; owner of the famous Wellington Collieries and of the Comox Coal Mines, the owner of steamers, and interested in almost every undertaking in the country. He will be sadly missed here, and his loss will affect thousands, directly and indirectly.

High-Pressure

Living characterizes these modern days. The result is a fearful increase of **Brain and Heart Diseases—General Debility, Insomnia, Paralysis, and Insanity.** Chloral and Morphia augment the evil. The medicine best adapted to do permanent good is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, enriches, and vitalizes the blood, and thus strengthens every function and faculty of the body.

"I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in my family, for years. I have found it invaluable as

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for Nervous Debility caused by an inactive liver and a low state of the blood."—Henry Bacon, Xenia, Ohio.

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SAINT JOHN, N. B.

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

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SCOTT BROTHERS

Have removed to their new premises,

Waterloo Street, near cor. Union,

where they have on hand a full and new stock of TEAS, SUGARS, CANNED GOODS, COFFEES, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc., etc.

Lowest market prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

The Pocket Gazetteer of the World.

A Dictionary of General Geography.

BY. BARTHOLOMEW, F. R. G S

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J. & A. McMILLAN,

Prince William St.

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217 and 219 Union Street,

THIS MONTH.

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P. S. Large and commodious dining room upstairs.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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GEORGES STREET, - - ST. JOHN, N. B.

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Choice Lunches, Cigars, etc.,

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where I will be pleased to meet with all who may favor me with their patronage.

RICHARD FARMER,

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BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS.

A choice variety of Roses and other Plants, suitable for the parlor, can now be found at the Greenhouse in the Old Graveyard, Sydney street.

Parties in want of Cut Flowers should be sure to call before ordering elsewhere, as they will always get them fresh cut from the Plants.

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FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

All new and fashionable goods.

1,000 SUITS,

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Scotch and English Cloths for Custom Clothing.

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A fine stock of

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Prices lower than ever.

City Market Clothing Hall,

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STEP LADDERS.

The Strongest, Lightest and Cheapest.

Three Steps 60c,

Four Steps 80c,

Five Steps $1.00,

Six Steps $1.25,

Seven Steps $1.50.

A liberal discount to dealers.

J. & J. D. HOWE,

Market Building,

Germain street.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Capital $10,000,000.

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DESTROYS AND REMOVES WORMS OF ALL KINDS IN CHILDREN OR ADULTS SWEET AS SYRUP AND CANNOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE CHILD

You Can Buy

Floor Rugs, Gold Medal Brand, Took Highest Award New Orleans Exposition, the only Genuine in the market.

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Siver Plated Ware, Quadruple Plate Clocks, Pictures and Fancy Goods, at 50c. a week. From

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Masons and Builders.

Mason Work in all its Branches.

Slating and Cement Work a specialty

Boilers, Ranges, Mantels and Grates Set, of the most approved patterns

JOBBING EXECUTED NEATLY AND PROMPTLY

Order Slate at A. G. Bowes & Co., Canterbury Street.

W. CAUSEY, Mecklenburg St. ROBT. MAXWELL, Saint David St.

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Solid Gold Watch. Sold for $100, until lately, best gold watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Heavy Solid Gold Hunting Case. Both ladies' and gents' sizes. Same price and same of wind wins. One Person in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 3 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. Any person who writes at once can be sure of receiving the Watch and Samples. Worth $5 to $20. Address Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

Special Sale of Felt and Flannel Lined Boots, Shoes and Overshoes

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GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

Commencing on the 15th February and to be continued until the whole line is closed out.

All Felt and Felt Lined goods will positively be sold at *Half Price.*

Leather Goods at a tremendous reduction. Call early, before the stock is too much broken into.

Remember the Place, 15 King Street.

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FOR BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, SICK HEADACHE, AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS. THEY ARE MILD, THOROUGH AND PROMPT IN ACTION, AND FORM A VALUABLE AID TO BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS IN THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF CHRONIC AND OBSTINATE DISEASES.

Assessors' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assessors of Taxes for the City of Portland, hereby require all persons liable to be rated forthwith to furnish them with a true statement of all their Real Estate, Personal Estate and Income, and hereby give notice that Blank Forms, on which statements may be furnished under the City Assessment Law, can be obtained from said Assessors, and that such statements must be perfected under oath and filed with them within thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated the 25th day of March, A. D., 1889.

DANIEL O'NEILL, RICHARD FARMER, JOHN KELTIE, } Assessors of Taxes.

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East End City, Waterloo Near Union St.

T. PATTON & CO.,

Will open on or before

SATURDAY, THE 13TH APRIL,

With a Full Variety of Every Description of DRY GOODS.

St. John, April 1st, 1889.

TRUSTEE NOTICE.

TAKE notice that J. ALLAN TURNER, of the City of St. John, oyster and fruit dealer, has this day assigned to me all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors. The Trust Deed is at the office of Mont McDonald, barrister, for signature.

Creditors are required to execute the Trust Deed within three months, in order to participate in the estate.

Dated at the City of Saint John the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1889.

GEO. D. LUGRIN, Trustee &c.

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Repairing in all its branches promptly done.

Office and Show rooms, 43 and 45, North Side, and Factory, 42 and 44, South Side,

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Spring Outfits.

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These pills were a wonderful discovery. Unlike any others. One Pill a Dose. Children take them easily. The most delicate women use them. In fact all ladies can obtain very great benefit from the use of Parsons' Pills.

One box sent postpaid for 25 cts., or five boxes for $1 in stamps. 25 Pills in every box. We pay duty to Canada.

The circular around each box explains the symptoms. Also how to cure a great variety of diseases. This information alone is worth ten times the cost. A handsome illustrated pamphlet sent free contains valuable information. Send for it. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., 33 Custom House Street, Boston, Mass. "Best Liver Pill Known."

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Make New Rich Blood!

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Cor. Mill and Union Streets. - - - St. John, N. B.

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