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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ST. JOHN, N. B., TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1891.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

The criticisms which we published yesterday in regard to the university extension scheme, which seems to have been mainly engineered by Mr. Ellis, have been generally approved by those who have read them. There is, however, a wider question to be considered than the mere approval or condemnation of a particular educational scheme in the city of St. John, and that is the relation of the university to the educational system of this province. It was understood when Mr. Inch was appointed to be chief superintendent of education, that the fact of his being president of the college council would make the university the real head of our educational system, and connect together every part of that system from the bottom to the top. We trust that this idea has not been lost sight of, and that there will be an endeavor made at an early day to make the university what it ought to be. The people of this province will not go on much longer paying nearly $9,000 a year of public money for an institution which does us as little real good as the university accomplishes. There are plenty of men in this province who are well able to give their sons a university education, who are afraid to send them there for fear when they come out of college they will be less able to make their living than when they entered it. Comparatively few of our people become professional men, and yet the only use of this university is for professional men, doctors, lawyers and Clergymen. The Latin and Greek which are taught at the university are no doubt useful to those who need them, but the ordinary boy who is going into business does not require any great stock of the ancient languages. It would be better for him to learn French and German which are likely to come into use in the course of his business. So also in regard to our great agricultural population. There is nothing in the university for them at all. There is no professor to teach agriculturial chemistry there is no practical exemplification of how farming ought to be done. It seems to be thought that the farming element is of no account whatever, and the more ignorant the farmers are the better for the country. We need not say that this theory of education is altogether wrong, and that if it is held by the university authorities it is by no means held by the public. What is there in the university course to assist a young business man who desires to make himself thoroughly competent in every line of his chosen walk of life? The answer must be that there is absolutely nothing, and that the education which he is likely to receive at college so far from assisting him in his business has been simply a means of wasting so much time, which might have been applied to better uses if he had gone into business when he went into college. The government have it in their power to cure this state of affairs by making a thorough reorganization of the university, or by compelling those who have the management of the university to reorganize it from top to bottom. We are of the opinion the university needs a complete change in almost every respect, and we feel certain that unless this change is made soon the growing unpopularity of the institution will compel the government to withdraw the provincial grant from it. Every now and then we hear of the appointment of some new professor of classics or logic, or of some other similar branch of education. This is announced with a great flourish of trumpets as if it was an important educational event in the history of the province. As a rule the new professor is some inexperienced boy fresh from an English educational institution or perhaps from our own, a person wholly without experience of life and utterly ignorant of the real needs of this province. It is painful to contemplate the loss of resources involved in the present constitution of the university. It is not a few highly educated Latin and Greek scholars that New Brunswick needs, but a population with an intelligent knowledge of the business which is to be pursued in this province. We require to level up the average citizen to a better acquaintance with his own needs and we should begin with the farmer, who is above all others ignorant of what he ought to know in regard to his chosen calling. Mr. Blair we understand is favorably disposed to increase the facilities for an agricultural education in New Brunswick, and we trust that he will take this matter in hand with his usual energy. If he succeeds in reforming our higher education and placing is on a better footing so that it will satisfy the needs of the province he will have accomplished a greater work than any political victory that is likely to be achieved.

THE ENGLISH CONSERVATIVE PROGRAMME.

Every year the programme of the English Conservatives is becoming Liberalized so that it will soon be difficult to distinguish Conservative principles, from liberal principles except in the matter of Home Rule for Ireland. It is understood the council of the Conservative National Union have now in process of preparation an electoral programme of an exceedingly liberal character. This programme proposes to adopt a local government bill for Ireland, and then to cease for a time any special Irish legislation. The attention of parliament is to be concentrated on British affairs, which have been much neglected of late. One of the features of the programme is the extension of popular local government by the creation of district councils; another is the allotment of small holdings for laborers, to be administered by the district councils; a third is legislation for the arbitration of strikes. It is also proposed to give a free breakfast table, that is to say to reduce or abolish the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa. There is a provision for the compensation of publicans who have been deprived of their licenses and a bill will be passed to provide for insurance against old age. These are the leading features of the new programme but the Conservative element is to be retained by providing for the purchase, establishment and maintainance of denominational schools, and the preservation of the privileges of the peerage. The rejection of any scheme of local option is also a part of the programme. In regard to the matter of the eight hours working day, there will be no compromise, the Conservative leaders be, ing entirely opposed to it. This programme, it will be observed, contains some good features and some bad ones. There is just enough of the latter in it to make it unacceptable to a great many British voters; for instance the proviso for the compensation of publicans is one which is likely to be very unpopular. The determination to preserve the privileges of peers is also likely to be unsatisfactory to the masses. There is no reason why one man should be allowed greater privileges than another, in a free country like England, and every year brings us nearer the time when such exceptional privileges must be abolished. The British Conservatives by endeavoring to save the peers will merely be injuring themselves, for the peers have long ceased to be an element in the British constitution which can be relied on.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Telegraph devotes three quarters of a column of its space today to an apology for having said so little in regard to Pacaud and his boodle scheme. As the Telegraph has long ceased to be a newspaper and only publishes such political information as is likely to be valuable to its party this apology seems to be largely unnecessary.

Attorney General Longley is greatly annoyed at a statement made by Judge Townshend of Nova Scotia that the crown prosecutors employed in that province are in many cases not competent to discharge the duties of their position. Attorney General Longley contradicts the judge and asks him to name the crown prosecutor who is incompetent. We presume that when Judge Townshend gives his answer he will at once name Attorney General Longley whose ignorance of law and general incompetency are well known.

The Globe is very anxious to know why New Hampshire has more money deposited in its savings banks than all Canada. Perhaps the Globe, which is fond of asking questions, will tell us why New Hampshire has almost seven times as much money deposited in its savings banks as the state of Illinois. Here are the figures:—

	Population.	Savings banks deposits.
New Hampshire...	376,530	$71,058,109
Illinois.....	3,826,351	11,830,854

What an unprosperous, unprogressive state Illinois must be as compared with New Hampshire, according to the Globe's reasoning.

A London special to the New York World says; With regard to the statements that have appeared in the American press to the effect that M. de Blowitz had been replaced as the Times Paris correspondent by Mr. Fullerton, an American, the American press is requested and authorized by the Times to state that "there has not and never has been the remotest question of interfering with M. de Blowitz as the Times correspondent in Paris. Such an idea has never entered into the mind of any one in the Times office, and there has never been either word or letter exchanged between the authorities of Printing House Square and M. de Blowitz having the most remote connection with the possibility of such an event."

The principal member of the executive committee on university extension in St. John commenced his course of lectures last evening by showing that New Hampshire is much more prosperous than Canada and by inference advising our young men to go to the United States. As the lecture in question is quite short we reproduce it in full, as it appeared in the Globe last evening:—

In the savings banks of New Hampshire there are $69,531,024 of deposits, and in the trust companies of that state are $1,527,075 of savings deposits, making a total of $71,058,109 of savings, a gain in the year of $4,285,872. The tories are very fond of drawing comparisons between the condition of New Hampshire and certain provinces of the Dominion. Perhaps they will be able to explain why it is that one small state has more savings banks deposits that all of Canada, and why it is that in the past year the savings banks deposits show a gain in New Hampshire, while those of Canada show no increase in savings. There is something wrong. Is it incompetency of the people, corruption on the part of the government and high officials, bad management, high taxation or what? Why is it that the United States is so prosperous? Is it because of the superiority of republican institutions?

Telegraphic Flashes.

Asa P. Potter, president, Col. Jonas H. French and Thomas Dana, directors of the Maverick National Bank, were arrested last night by United States marshals charged with embezzlement and violation of the United States banking laws, which forbid loans by National banks to any single individual amounting to more than 10 per cent of the capital stock.

The sums named in the warrants are nominal—comparatively small. It is understood the amounts involved are $1,500,000 in the case of Potter, $600,000 French, $300,000 Dana. Dana furnished bail in $75,000. Potter and French are under guard in their respective residence. Bail was fixed at $150,000 and $100,000, respectively, but has not yet been furnished.

A. B. Chaffee of Montreal, well known in railway circles, is dead. He was for many years treasurer of the South Eastern railway, severing his connection with it when it was taken over by the Canadian Pacific.

A letter dated April 2 has been received from Emin Pachs, the explorer, said he was upon the point of starting to visit the king of Ruhanda's territory, hitherto unexplored by European or Arab. His project appeared to march westward from Ruhanda and across the continent to Cameroons.

National Zeitung remarks that should the explorer carry out this plan it involves the desertion of the German service. He will exceed his powers if he crosses the Congo free state without permission. Reichsanzeiger (official) says Count Von Hatzfeldt, German ambassador at London, has been instructed to inform Lord Salisbury that the German government repudiated the responsibility for Emin Pacha's movements if he enroached upon the British sphere of influence.

How can one negotiate a loan when there must be two parties to the transaction?—Lowell Courier.

PARNELL AND MRS. O'SHEA.

Continued from the first page.

now discerned to be an imputation of forgery against her, but the bankers maintained their objection, saying that if a new check was presented with its signature duly witnessed by some disinterested person they would pay it.

A new check was written by Miss Wood, at the request of Mrs. O'Shea, and it was witnessed by the family, doctor and the bankers paid this check.

Mrs. O'Shea's lawyer learned from the bankers that the idea of questioning the first check was inspired by the relatives who are now contesting the will, and who had warned the bankers that Miss Wood had grown incapable of transacting any business, or even of writing her name.

At this time the relations between O'Shea and his wife—never, apparently, for years cordial—became very strained. O'Shea had then definitely taken Chamberlain's side in the Home Rule dispute, and had quarrelled publicly with Parnell. About this time, too, he began to write those letters complaining of his wife's relations with Parnell which formed the foundation of the divorce suit.

As O'Shea was equally interested with his wife in upholding the validity of the will he became profoundly alarmed at this accusation of forgery against his wife. He knew how damaging it would be to her position in defending the will unless it was refuted; therefore he had the most difficult card to play, for, while preserving his attitude of disapproval towards his wife for her relations with Parnell, he had to express the most genuine indignation at the slur cast upon her in regard to the disputed check.

Though it is not clear that he had at that time any intention of proceeding against her he was in this peculiar position: He evidently did not desire to quarrel outright with his wife, for under Miss Wood's will he, in common with her, would benefit as trustee of the money for the children.

If there was a quarrel, then it was quite on the cards that Miss Wood would so alter her will as to exclude O'Shea from this advantage. At the same time it was quite evident that the other relatives would contest the will when the old lady died.

Those who have seen the letters that passed between O'Shea and his wife at that period declare that it reflects the highest credit on his diplomatic abilities that he skated over the ice with the most signal agility.

The charge of forgery was of course rebutted, but it had its sequel in the subsequent troubles of Parnell, which really did more to shake the allegience of his followers than anything since his deposition.

His secretary, Henry Campbell, brought an action last summer against a Cork newspaper, in which he had been charged with the detestable work of hiring houses at Eastbourne and elsewhere to enable Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea to carry on their intrigue.

Campbell swore on the stand that he never had done anything of the sort. When some letters and telegrams were handed up to him, he swore that they were not his; that he had never heard of their existence until their present production. It was further stated that the documents were written by Mrs. O'Shea.

To the amazement of every one, a couple of days after the jury had awarded Campbell damages for his libel, Parnell sent his famous letter to the press, in which he questioned Campbell's testimony, and asserted that Campbell had allowed his name to be used in house transactions, though under the impression that the only person interested in them was Parnell himself.

The use of Campbell's name in this connection, even though it were unauthorized, was after all, a venal offense, as it could never have been imagined that it would compromise Campbell in any way whatever. Therefore it seemed all the more astounding that Parnell should sacrifice Campbell, the most devoted friend he ever had.

But the key to the mystery is supplied by the previous conretemps over the check. The imputation of forgery implied in the return of the check was disproved, but it is quite evident that it would seem much more credible to a jury if it could be shown that on another occasion Mrs. O'Shea used Campbell's name without his authority, though in a merely formal way.

That at least, is the only apparent explanation of Parnell's action in this connection. It showed how chivalrous was his devotion to the lady who afterwards became his wife.

The trial is set down for early in November.

The only thing likely to interfere with it is the serious condition of Mrs. Parnell's health. This is causing her friends grave alarm, lest she should soon follow her husband to the grave.

It Rained Boiling Water.

W. S. Barton, a well-known mining man and prospector, has just returned to San Bernardino from an exploration of the famous Death Valley. He states that of a sudden one of the members of the party became insane. In the trip south Barton stopped at Ibex, on the edge of Death Valley. Here at midnight the thermometer stood at 115°. Over the valley, and by this is meant Death Valley, at 7 P. M. there occurred a remarkable phenomenon. Two clouds one from the east and one from the west, met. An electric storm followed, the like of which has never been seen by living man, and for an hour the blaze was simply terrific. Then following the electric storm came a fall of boiling-hot rain. This lasted for about ten minutes. The parties in camp were actually forced to cover themselves over in order to protect their bodies from the scalding water. The thunder was something that no artillery force on the face of the earth, no matter how great could equal.

Danger in Cold Baths.

The coldest natures take the hottest baths and are not enfeebled by them. It is blood heated by youth or the fire of full life that likes the cold dip or spray, but beware how you have to nerve yourself to endure it. A cold bath may be a risky experiment. The rule that cold bathing is safe when followed by good reaction is not wholly sound. I recall a woman who used to take baths of the coldest well water daily and find great refreshment from them, who afterwards charged weakness of the heart and general debility to this excessive stimulus. Dr. Shoemaker says all the persons he has known who boasted of breaking a film of ice to take their baths died early, yet doubtless they felt good reaction at the time. It is doubtful if any grown person, allowed free choice, ever persisted in cold bathing which left a chill. It is safer to say, take a cold bath only when it is absolutely delicious in anticipation and actual enjoyment

An Exciting Wedding in Georgia.

A runaway couple pursued by an angry father rushed into the bedroom of a sleeping Justice and demanded an immediate marriage. Arrayed in a flowing gown of white, the startled Justice leaped from his couch, and, seeing a woman present, as quickly leaped behind the bed.

"What do you want?" he thundered, peering wildly over the headboard.

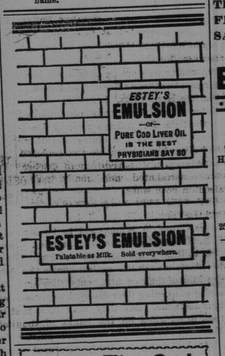
"Want to get married!" shouted the man.

"Take her and go, and God help you!" cried the Justice.

And the nuptial knot was tied.

First Love.

"First love's the truest, sweetest love we know."
He said, as he in meditation sat
Beside the fire and gazed into its glow,
"No later love can be compared with that.
"And into every life it comes, To me
It came and set my youthful heart aflame,
I had a first love, too and, fair was she—
She was—let's see—h'm! I've forgot her name."



The Cod That Helps to Cure The Cold.
The disagreeable taste of the COD LIVER OIL is dissipated in
SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil with HYPOPHOSPHITES OF LIME AND SODA.
The patient suffering from CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGH, COLD, OR WASTING DISEASES, takes the remedy as he would take milk. A perfect emulsion, and a wonderful flesh producer. Take no other. All Druggists, 50c., $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED
NASAL BALM
NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD. CATARRH
A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.
SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.
Instant Relief, Permanent Cure, Failure Impossible.
Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be warned in time, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing
FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.
Beware of imitations similar in name.

DONE UP IN STYLE,
Our Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. A peculiar thing about our washing collars is that we don't crack them. A collar will last a long while if we do it up. Same way with shirts and cuffs, we don't rot the goods in a few weeks. Try us.
UNGAR'S.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
RECEIVED TO-DAY,
125 Bbls Choice P. E. I. Oysters.
For sale by Pint, Quart, Gallon and Barrel.
Nos. 19 to 23 N. S. King Square.
Oct. 31, '91. J. D. TURNER.

HAY FOR SALE.
BETWEEN 60 and 70 tons loose hay for sale, will be delivered to any part of the city. Apply to
DAVID CONNELL,
27 Sydney Street.

CHAS. H. JACKSON,
ST. JOHN OYSTER HOUSE,
No. 5 King Square, North Side.
OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
Fresh every day from P. E. Island and North Shore.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Our Oysters are the Freshest and of Best Quality for family use. Discount for large orders. TELEPHONE 16.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.
RECEIVING DAILY:
Fresh P. E. I. and North Shore Oysters; also Fresh Clams and Periwinkles.
Wholesale and Retail, Cheap.
J. A. LIPSETT,
15 King Square, North Side.

NEW GOODS.
OPENING DAILY:
Fancy Goods, Albums and Miscellaneous stock of all kinds.
LOWEST PRICES.
Number 6 Sankey Hymns, set to Music, arrived to-day.
D. McARTHUR
Bookseller, 80 King St.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.
—ENGAGEMENT OF—
MISS JEAN COOMBS
THE WORLD FAMOUS ACTRESS, WHO WILL APPEAR
MONDAY, - - - Nov. 2,
TUESDAY, - - - Nov. 3.
WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 4,
In Charles Dickens'
BLEAK HOUSE.
THURSDAY, - - - - Nov. 5,
FRIDAY, - - - - - Nov. 6,
SATURDAY, - - - - Nov. 7,
In Gilbert's Brilliant Comedy,
ENGAGED.
Supported by her Superb Company.
Tickets for sale at Murphy's Music Store, Opera House, on Wednesday, 28th.
Orchestra Chairs.....75c.
Dress Circle.....50c.
Balcony.....75, 50 and 35c.
Gallery.....25c.
MATINEE SATURDAY, Adults 35c.; Children 25 cents.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
ONE SOLID WEEK,
—COMMENCING—
MONDAY,
NOVEMBER 2ND.
The Old Reliable Favorite,
The King of Magicians,
The Ventriloquial Emperor
ZERA SEMON,
WITH HIS WONDERFUL
NEW SHOW
Extraordinary Engagement of the World's Greatest Wonder,
NELTON,
Character Juggler and Equilibrist,
Late of Canterbury Palace, London, in a most Wonderful and Astonishing Act; combined with the Greatest Novelty of the age,
THE ORIGINAL
BIJOU MARIONETTE TROUPE,
Late of the Cirque Imperial, Florence, Italy.
Besides many other new and startling novelties too numerous to mention.
NOTE OUR PRICES:
GENERAL ADMISSION - 25c.
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Tickets on sale at Institute night of show.
Doors Open 7.30 p. m.
Curtain Rises 8 p. m. sharp.

HORSEBLANKETS, HORSE BLANKETS,
A very large stock to select from.
WHICH WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
T. FINLAY,
227 UNION ST.

TURNIPS.
100 Barrels CHOICE TURNIPS on consignment,
AMBROSE & SIMONDS.

ARE YOU HUNGRY?
—IF SO,—
8 CHARLOTTE STREET
IS THE PLACE TO STOP.
OYSTERS, CLAM CHOWDERS AND LUNCHES.
Everything served in first-class style. Also, the best brands of CIGARS always on hand.
T. H. HALEY.

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LADIES' AND GENT'S RUBBER SHOES, newest styles, best qualities and reasonable prices.
—ALSO—
Mackintoshes, Gloves, Mittens, Horse Covers, Waggon Aprons, etc.
ESTEY & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. Street.

LAMPS. LAMPS.
JUST OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
CHEAP - ' . LAMPS
at 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50 cents each.
—AT—
FRED BLACKADAR'S, - 166 Union St.

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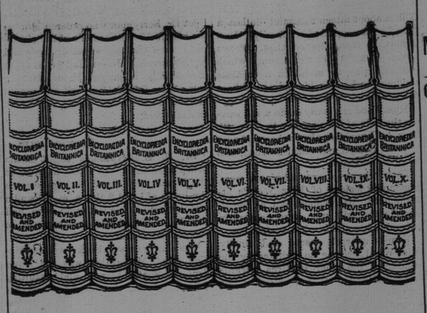
BREWER.
BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.
A Chance in a Life Time.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA
AND
THE EVENING GAZETTE
—COMBINED AT—
50 Cents a Week.



A WORD TO FATHERS.
It may be that some fathers who read our proposition will be so engrossed in business that they will not give the matter that consideration it deserves. Don't think that because you have managed to get along without a good Cyclopædia so far that your wives and children will have no use for one. That would be a great mistake for you to make. While you may not have the desire nor time for reading, yet they may have, and nothing would afford them more pleasure than to have a good Cyclopædia, such as the Encyclopædia Britannica, Revised and Amended, at hand for consultation on all imaginable subjects. If you can't appreciate a good thing, find out if they would like it. If so, order it without delay and thus add to your own happiness.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.
Mothers should see to it that their husbands' attention is called to the great proposition of the THE EVENING GAZETTE, and impress upon them the importance of a good Cyclopædia in the home and have them order at once. This proposition will not last always, and if you do not remind them of it every morning they may neglect it until it is too late, and your children will be forced to do without, while your neighbors will have one, and it will always be a source of regret that you did not make your husband get a set for your children. "A word to the wise" is sufficient.

A WORD TO CHILDREN.
Children, there is nothing that will be more useful to you in getting an education than a good Cyclopædia in the home. There is no subject in the whole range of human knowledge but what is discussed in the Encyclopædia Britannica, Revised and Amended, the latest, cheapest and best Cyclopædia ever published, and the arrangement is so simple that you can find any subject in a moment you may wish to read about, and thus gain the knowledge or information you might be in need of without having to spend hours reading some old history and perhaps be disappointed in the end.

Be sure that your father orders a set. Ask him to, and if he neglects it just remind him of it when he comes home at night. Ask him questions about places persons and things that you may read about during the day. Ask him when and where Hon. Geo. Brown was born, when and where he died. Ask him about Gladstone, and see if he can tell you where that great statesman was born and when he first came into prominence. Ask him who planned and built the Victoria bridge, and what it cost, how long it took to build, and its length. If you ask him such questions as the above, simple though they be, we guarantee he will order a set of the Cyclopædia for you without delay.

ANNOUNCEMENT
THE GAZETTE offers a year's subscription to the paper and a complete set of the New Revised Encyclopedia Brittanica brought down to date on a cash payment of $2 and $2 per month for one year, $26 in all for the greatest work ever published in the world, together with one of the Best Daily Newspapers published in the Dominion.
The Complete set of books can be seen at THE GAZETTE Office, St. John, N. B. Call early and see them.

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32 KING STREET.
Gent's Fur Coats,
Children's Fur Coats,
Gent's South Seal Caps,
" Otter " "
" Beaver " "
Ladies' Shoulder Capes,
" Boas, black and grey;
Trunks, Bags, Valises, &c.
LOWEST PRICES.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe, Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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REPRESENTING
The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.
J. SIDNEY KAYE,
GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK,
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HALLOW EVE.
Chestnuts, Grapes, Bananas; Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.
—AT—
CHARLES A. CLARK'S,
3 KING SQUARE.
P. S.—The Finest Oysters for sale by the quart.

HALLOW EVE
IN STOCK, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
NUTS.
Hickory, Chestnuts, Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil, Filberts.
Oranges, Office, Figs, Confectionery of all kinds.
STEWART'S GROCERY.
EXTRA CHOICE QUINCES,
GREY BUCKWHEAT MEAL, ORANGES, LEMONS, NUTS OF ALL KINDS, CHICAGO YEAST POWDER—Samples free, ask for them.
J. S. Armstrong & Bro.
22 CHARLOTTE STREET.

A FRESH LOT OF
CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS.
—ALSO—
FRUIT SULTANA
—AND—
POUND CAKE
IN 1 AND 2lb BOXES.
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Quinces,
Morroceo Grapes,
Deleware Grapes,
Salem Grapes,
Concord Grapes,
Bartlett Pears.
TAYLOR & DOCKRILL
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OLD WHEAT.
750 Bbls GLOBE,
500 " STAR,
300 " DIAMOND D.
FLOUR.
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SPECTACLES
are the finest in the world and recommended by all the leading Oculists as being the most perfect aids to vision known.
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