MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sunday excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers on the following terms:

ONE MONTH	35 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS	$1.00.
SIX MONTHS	2.00.
ONE YEAR	4.00.

The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and Wants for 10 CENTS each insertion or 50 CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

General advertising $1 an inch for first insertion and 25 cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.

ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

MR. LEARY AND THE DOCK SCHEME.

The Sun endeavors to throw the blame of the failure of the scheme proposed by Mr. Leary for the construction of a dry dock and other harbor improvements for this city upon Mr. Leary himself, and not upon those politicians who are really the responsible parties. When Mr. Leary's dock scheme was first proposed it was almost universally approved, the opposition to it in the Common Council being almost nil; but unfortunately for Mr. Leary and for the interests of this city an election was then pending in which the Sun saw an opportunity of obtaining an advantage. It was no fault of Mr. Leary's that his interests to some extent were involved in those of the government, for it was clear that if the government of Mr. Blair was defeated any negotiations that had been carried on between him and them would lapse. Yet after succeeding in defeating the government candidates in St. John, the Sun began to exhaust every effort to defeat Mr. Leary. The reasons for this were plain enough. First, there was the chance of obtaining a political advantage; then there were the interests of Mr. W. H. Thorne and others who are large holders of bridge stock, and who thought they would be injured by the construction of wharves which would take business to the West side. In addition to that, there was the Halifax influence in the Sun office, whatever that may amount to, which is always hostile to St. John, and which desires to see no terminal facilities created at this place. Some time or other the public will learn the sort of pressure that was brought to bear upon aldermen to induce them to vote against Mr. Leary's scheme. We think they will know with some degree of indignation that the executor of an estate, who hopes to profit by the harbor being placed in a position to accommodate the trade of the city of St. John, and in this sense actually need the free dock, [illegible] ing him into voting against his own convictions and against Mr. Leary's scheme. And thus every effort that could possibly be brought to bear was used to defeat it. Terms were imposed upon Mr. Leary which it was impossible he could accept, representations were made at Ottawa for the purpose of preventing him from obtaining any subsidy there, and now the Sun coolly comes in and informs its readers that the virtual defeat of the Leary dock scheme was the fault of Mr. Leary himself. The public, who understand such matters better than the Sun gives them credit for doing, will know how to deal with such an assertion as this, in view of the efforts which they see have been made by the enemies of harbor improvement in St. John to injure and defeat Mr. Leary.

In regard to the new scheme which Mr. Leary will now proposes to the Common Council for the construction of a system of wharves and warehouses, to the extent we have already mentioned, that is to say, 800 feet of 27 feet depth and 540 feet of 20 feet depth, the Sun says that "the Common Council will probably give polite attention to this proposal" We should think it would. The Sun appears to imagine that it runs the council of the city of St. John, but probably it will find out before the year is done that that is not the case. Unless the Sun is prepared to assert that St. John needs no harbor improvements it will of course be necessary for it and for the Common Council to give polite attention to what Mr. Leary has to say. This will be emphasized by the fact that Mr. Leary is the only man from abroad proposing to improve our harbor facilities who has yet expended a single dollar of his own money in the city of St. John. Mr. Leary has purchased on the West side $25,000 worth of property and paid for it in hard cash, which is as strong an assurance of his good faith as any person could desire. We believe that the new scheme which Mr. Leary will propose will give us all the facilities we need for a couple of years at least, and will do so immediately. Therefore it stands to reason that it ought to receive the support of those members of the council who desire our harbor to be improved. The matter, however, rests with the Common Council of this city, and if they do not desire any harbor improvements to be carried on either by Mr. Leary or by themselves they have but to say so. Less than a year hence the people themselves will have something to say upon the subject.

THE COWLES SHOOTING CASE.

The Montreal papers are an interesting study just now, the Cowles shooting case, of which we published some details yesterday, being the subject on which they find an opportunity of slopping over. A man named Cowles, a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, the son of a wealthy farmer, married a Miss Hale, the daughter of a wealthy banker, some ten years ago. They had one child, a daughter, now about nine years of age. They quarreled, as married couples sometimes do, and have recently lived apart, the daughter with her mother. Cowles a few days ago got possession of his child and fled with her to Montreal, pursued by Mrs. Cowles, her lawyer and her brother. Finding he was being followed, he placed the little girl in the care of the nuns of the Sacred Heart Convent. There was a stormy interview between Cowles, his wife and her brother, he refusing to give up the child unless certain arrangements were made with regard to the property from his father's estate. The party got into a carriage, presumably to drive to the convent to see the child, but before they got there Hale shot Cowles with a pistol inflicting a wound which was evidently intended to kill, and which only a bullet wound through his neck and jaw, unable to speak, while Mrs. Cowles, her brother, the would be murderer, and a lawyer named Ingersoll are filling the ears of the newspaper reporters with their verson of the shooting affair. All the sympathy is with the wife and brother, and Cowles, who will probably die, is denounced as an atrocious villian. The excuse given for the shooting is that Cowles intended to shoot Hale, although there is not a particle of proof of that, and although it has not been shown that he even had a pistol in his pocket. In the midst of all this sentimental gush over an injured wife, who engages her brother to shoot her husband, thoughtful people will remember that Cowles had a right to the custody of his own child, and that he has been the victim of an atrocious attempt to kill. All the fine sympathy of the Montreal press will not alter these patent facts.

BASE BALL.

There is an awful whisper in base ball circles in the United States that this game, which has been so worshipped and so supported in that country, is losing its interest for the people, and that the present year is likely to be an unprofitable one for base ball clubs. One reason of this seems to be that the secession of the men forming the Players league from the National league has deprived the game of much of its interest; the teams being all changed and the new men not being able to obtain the public favor accorded to the old. A base ball writer in a leading New York daily says it is only a question of time when one or the other of the leagues will collapse, and this opinion seems to be gaining ground every day. How is it with reference to the game of baseball in the province of New Brunswick? It is too early in the season to make predictions based on the present outlook but we think it is safe to say that the interest in baseball has not increased since last year. The baseball crank is not quite so numerous as he was a year ago, nor is he so enthusiastic. Perhaps he is disgusted to see so many of our own boys shoved off the teams to make room for hired foreigners who have no connexion whatever with the New Brunswick towns they are supposed to represent. Yet the baseball crank still lives and no doubt he loses much sleep over the momentous question whether that great batter Porkins of Mudtown will be able to make a two base hit or not, or whether Johnny Spriggins will be able to collar that fly in centre field. Compared to such momentous questions as these which trouble his soul what are the religious, social, economic, or commercial questions of the day to the base ball crank? Paradise is in his eyes a place where the diamond is always occupied; where unlimited base ball is played and where it always takes twelve innings to decide a game.

Perhaps it might be worth while for some clever calculator to make an estimate of how much base ball costs the city of St. John, and in this [illegible] up that they would surprise a great many people.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We publish elsewhere on this page a very sensible article on the Behring Sea question from the New York Evening Post. It will be seen from it that the present attitude of the United States government on this question is not viewed with favor by thoughtful persons in that country, and that Mr. Blaine's instructions are looked upon as dangerous to the peace of the countries interested. Perhaps, however, these open instructions were supplemented by secret ones which will prevent any trouble arising.

Any one who goes to that dirty, dilapidated and dingy place called Halifax, from this clean, bright and beautiful city, is at once struck by the contrast. A lady who has just visited Halifax, after an absence of thirteen years writes to THE GAZETTE as follows:—

What a dirty old town it is; hardly any one on the streets except soldiers. I am sure there has not been a new house built or a coat of paint put on, since I was last here thirteen years ago. I might add nor the streets cleaned either.

This is how a sight of Halifax strikes a St. John lady.

A paragraph in the Amherst Record calls our attention to an annoying typographical error by which we are made to say that the Record has its little "bray," the word which was intended to be used being "brag." We are not in the habit of accusing other newspapers of "braying." The Record displays great zeal for Halifax and for Nova Scotia generally, as it has a right to do. It finds a lot of comfort in the fact that two Halifax banks have agencies here, but that only seems to show that the people of Halifax have more money to invest than they can employ in Nova Scotia business. We are glad to learn from the Record that Amherst is a prosperous and solid town, and we leave it to settle its depreciatory remarks in regard to certain New Brunswick towns with the newspapers published in them.

Commodore Stewart of the Chatham World discovered Paul Peel, the Canadian artist who has won the gold medal of the Salon at Paris, long before the French Art critics knew him. He says:—

Some years ago, at an exhibition of the Canadian Academy, the editor of the World was attracted by the strength and naturalness of a female protrait painted by Paul Peel. It was the face of a young woman, with nothing odd or striking in feature or dress, but it caught the eye, fired the imagination and haunted the beholder. It seemed a living woman among counterfeit presentments of men and women. At least it seemed thus to the editor of the World and he wrote of it, in the journal which he was representing at the time, as the best and most promising picture in the exhibition. The promise of that picture has been fulfilled, and the greatest authority on art has crowned the works of Paul Peel.

Fatal Duel Between Boys.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 10.—Frank Holloway and James Watkins, while returning from church, near Belton, in Anderson county, last night, quarrelled. They went from words to blows, and finally drew their pocket knives and began slashing at each other. Holloway received a terrible gash in the throat when he rushed at Watkins and plunged his knife into his heart and death was instantaneous. Watkins and his antagonist were found together in the road. Holloway's wound is fatal. The boys were each about sixteen years old.

Railroad Employes Win.

OMAHA, Neb., June 10.—The Union Pacific acceded to the demands of the freight conductors, brakemen and baggage masters of the road for more wages.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

What it Costs to Live There, Without the Customary Current Expenses.

[Paper II.]

One of the chief considerations in deciding whether or not your son shall have a University training, is, unfortunately, the matter of cost, and, certainly the expenditure of a thousand dollars or more to the great majority of our people calls for some meditation. But an education cannot be reckoned by the number of dollars and cents it costs, no more than can the standing of an institution by the number of its graduates. In both cases it is the quality not the quantity, that weighs heaviest. But taking the question from a monetary point of view the University of New Brunswick has many advantages. Here the annual fees are small and board may be obtained in the city of Fredericton at an astonishing low figure, that is, if one cares to put up with some few inconveniences. On the other hand if one wishes to live in ease and comfort he can be accommodated at fair terms. It may cost your son $1,000 to go through this college; it may cost him much more, but he can get along nicely on a smaller allowance.

The four years' course does not materially effect the case, for the number of months now spent at the institution is about 27 compared with about 24 when the three years' course was in vogue.

The most important item in this consideration is the cost of boarding, and Fredericton, like other places, has a variety of energetic housewives, who are ever-anxious to hire out their accommodations. The cost differs, according to the requirements of the the individual, and it is safe to say that the industrious boarding-house mistress does not get a "snap" when she gets the average college student. She might charge him three, four or five dollars a week, but, while prices are not exorbitant in the quiet little town of Fredericton, the writer would hesitate to recommend a test at the first-mentioned sum. When there was residency in the building the cost of living at that place equalled $4 a week, and fair living can be had in town for the same amount. This to one taking the four years would mean an annual expenditure of about $112, amounting to $448 by the time of graduation. For the three years' man, (capable men are permitted to graduate in three) it would only mean $336. Fees and dues, to the institution itself and to the different associations amongst the students would increase each amount fully $100. But there is a wise provision which allows free tuition to those incapable of bearing the expense, and which practically removes this burden of $100. Text books and reference books cost considerable, but the pecuniary difficulty here can be easily obviated by purchasing second-hand from the preceding class, and re-selling to the in-coming students. To those who purchase their books new and keep them, this all students do if their circumstances permit it, the additional expense must mean well on to $100. Even placing the bill for clothing at the extremely moderate figure of $50 per annum, at the end of four years $200 more have been added to the "bills rec'd." Here, then, is the ordinary college man's accounts have footed up $848; the saving man, however, has scarcely more than $500 against him, while the extravagant man may [illegible] pocket money and current expenses to the others may be left undiscussed. Four years' pocket money and exigency funds have a varying meaning according to the condition of the paternal pocket and the liberality of the paternal mind.

It would not be safe to place the lowest figure a man could get through the University at less than $200 per year. It costs the great majority as much as $400 every year they attend, while some get nearer and nearer the thousand as term follows term. There are few entering the University from the several places in the province, who are not in a fair position to go through the institution comfortably. As a general rule there is not much "putting oneself through" or "pinching" to make out the full course. Perhaps $500 would cover the whole four years if sheer necessity and a determination to have a college education were combined. This, however, as far as is known, is not in the annals of the N. B. University, but if so, very infrequently.

Several scholarships are offered yearly for the purpose of helping along deserving men, and as testimonials of industry and ability. However the winning of these is largely a matter of brains. But it is frequently the hard working man who has the brains and who comes out best in the struggle for the prizes.

The amount of funds, therefore, absorbed in the ordinary college course, is governed first by the nature of the student's circumstances; second, by the number of his denials, and last of all by the amount of work he does at the institution.

LONDON SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The Prince's New Charmer—Miss Anderson—The O'Shea Divorcer.

LONDON, June 7.—The Prince of Wales usually selects some American woman during the London season to whom he pays attention so marked that social swelldom cannot help noticing it and talking about the matter. This week the Prince has made Mrs. Bloodgood, a New York woman, the most envied by American visitors to London. He saw her at the opera in Lady De Grey's box and requested the pleasure of an introduction. The Prince told Mrs. Bloodgood that he counted many fair American women among his stanchest friends,

Miss Mary Anderson was in the adjoining box at the same opera, but the Prince, in making his usual round of calls, did not go near her. Miss Anderson has not been seen much in London society this season. She refuses to talk even to intimate friends, about the arrangements for her wedding. Her gowns are being made in Paris. The ceremony, which will probably take plach at Brompton Oratory, is arranged with great ritualistic display.

The O'Shea divorce suit has gone over until Autumn. Mrs. O'Shea filed her answer in the customary form, denying adultery and alleging if there was adultery it was condoned. This is the illogical form usual in a plea in such casas, but it is a mere formality.

The 250-copies edition de luxe of Stanley's new book, with his autograph, the original price of which was fixed at $25 per copy, have been bought by speculators. The price is now raised to $150 per volume.

Three French boys, aged 6, 8 and 16, were drowned in the river at Biddeford, Me., late yesterday. Four boys were out in a boat and the youngest fell overboard. His brother, the eldest boy in the company, jumped in after him; in so doing he knocked the other boy into the water. No assistance being near all three went to the bottom. The remaining boy paddled the boat ashore. All the bodies were recovered.

Matters in Behring Sea.

From the New York Post.

The London Times is constrained to say, touching the orders given to our revenue steamers in Behring sea, that "England will agree to a close time for seals in the open sea; but such an arrangement must be international, and cannot be imposed upon the world by American gunboats at the bidding of Mr. Blaine." If we send cruisers to Behring sea to seize British vessels beyond the three mile limit, Great Britain must send war vessels to protect them. This seems to be logical. It is what we should do in like case. We have had difficulties of one kind and another in the northeastern fishing grounds, but our vessels have not been exposed to capture beyond the three-mile limit, except perhaps in a few cases where there was a dispute as to actual distance. If our vessels were seized when they were out of sight of land in clear weather, we should put a stop to such infringements of our rights at all hazards. We should probably exercise less forbearance than Great Britain has exercised in Behring sea. Probably if Edgland had set her foot down when the first vessel was seized there, and had said what the Times says now, "We will join you in arrangements for preserving the seal from extermination, but we will not allow the seizure of our ships on the high seas in the interim," the desired arrangements would have been made before now, and we should not have sent armed vessels into Behring sea again with orders open to two different constructions, one of which may be fraught with the issues of peace or war.

These orders require the commanders of the vessels to prevent anybody from taking seals within the waters of Alaska territory, or within the dominion of the United States, leaving the commander himself to determine what that dominion is. Neither Congress nor the president has helped to decide the question, except by inference. It might be inferred that when Congress struck out of the bill for the protection of the seal fisheries certain words which claimed for the United States the whole of Behring sea and substituted the words "all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring sea," it intended to include the assumption that our rights extended beyond the three-mile limit, and that accordingly our commanders would restrict themselves to that limit. But, on the other hand, precedent counts for much in the eyes of a captain who has guns at his service. We did seize British vessels last year, and nothing came of it except negotiation. Why not seize more, and let negotiations take care of the consequences?

The present administration has had this question in hand two years, and has accomplished nothing. That negotiation has been in progress the public have been informed from time to time. What obstacles to a settlement have been interposed we do not know; but it is high time that the public were informed. A collision of hostile ships in Behring sea ought not to take place without the sanction of public opinion. The consequences may be extremely grave and the responsibility resting upon anybody who precipitates it may be greater than he can bear. There was a debate in the Senate yesterday on the subject of rifled cannon for shore defence which ran to the extreme of folly. Senator Cockrell speculated on the possibility of confiscating private property of citizens of foreign countries in case of a war. Any senator who indulges in this kind of loose talk takes upon himself a serious responsibility, especially at a time when cruisers are sailing about with orders that nobody can understand. It all shows that we have need of a speedy settlement of the Behring sea question. The country never was less in a mood for war than it is now and never less in a mood for invading Canada. There may be some people, of extreme protectionist notions, who would look upon a war with England as the equivalent of a prohibitory tariff, and would favor it as the normal condition of national prosperity, but these must be few in number.

BRIDGE JUMPING TRAGEDY.

Don Wilcox Dives 117 Feet and Dies from Injuries Received.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—The regular Sunday bridge jumping performance was varied today with a tragedy. Don Wilcox dived from the middle span of the Louisville & Nashville railroad bridge. Half way down he turned, and struck the water flat on his chest. He was taken out of the water bleeding at the mouth and nose. Remarking that he felt bully, he walked to his home, two squares away, sat down in a chair gave three gasps and died. The doctors found his liver and stomach had been ruptured, and the other internal organs torn from their places. Wilcox was 35 years old, and noted as a life saver, having rescued 24 persons from drowning. He had been drinking all the morning, and made the dive because he was bantered. The river is 117 feet beneath the bridge.

AN INSPIRED GERMAN ARTICLE.

England Has No Special Claim to the Nyassa Region.

BERLIN, June 10.—The National Zeitung, in an article supposed to have been inspired by the German consul at Zanzibar and an agent of the German East Africa company, declares that England has no special claim to the Nyassa region, and that the Stevenson road does not exist save in the columns of the English newspapers.

Germany, it adds, will not surrender Uganda until the treaties made by Dr. Peters are inquired into.

Responsibility of Parents.

Would that parents generally were aware of the importance, and adequately understood the principles of properly taking care of young children. It is said by an eminent medical authority, that one half of the diseases of mature life have their origin in early years.

B. Disraeli the great British statesman once said, "We put too much faith in systems, and look to little to men."

Mothers in the past, as well as those of today have erred in the feeding and nourishing of their children. Improper foods have been given which have caused more trouble and suffering than one can well imagine. Science has clearly demonstrated that very many of the old principles, of feeding children in infancy have brought serious ills and consequences from which children have never fully recovered in after life. Old systems have been too rigidly adhere to, and the simple scientific methods often set aside.

The baby is perhaps troubled with colic, it may be fretful, peevish and cross; these are often treated as serious ills and medicines are administered only to aggravate the child's condition.

Good and correct reasoning would say, your child is not receiving proper food, attend to this and all will be well.

Mothers every day are being convinced of the error and fallacy of old time ideas, since they commenced the use of that scientific preparation, known as "Lactated Food."

Thousands of mothers living to-day feel that it has not only sustained their weak and helpless babies when nearing the grave, but it has also carried them onward and upward to a degree of strength and vigor and growth that has brought joy to the household. The most noted physician in Britain and America have cheerfully given an opinion as to its very superior qualities over every other known food in use. They state without hesitation that it has no equal for weak digestion of young or old.

THE MOST PERFECT

PREPARATION OF COD LIVER OIL IS

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING.

PETITE ROCHER, N. B., JUNE 26, 1887. E. M. ESTEY, Esq., MONCTON, N. B.

Dear Sir—Please send as soon as possible 1 dozen of your Cod Liver Oil Cream. I have been using your preparation in my practice for some time past, and I have had wonderful results from its use, so much so that I have no hesitation in stating that it is the most perfect Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil that I ever saw. The elegant manner in which it is prepared combined with its pleasant taste commend it to both physican and patient.

Yours truly, F. X. COMEAU, M. D.

Ask for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM and take no other. For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents. Manufactured only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

PHILLIPS'

Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS and WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS and LUNG AFFECTIONS.

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate Quin. TONIC Quinine Compound. OF THE DAY.

LUBY'S

FOR THE HAIR,

Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures CONSUMPTION.

Genuine made by Scott & Bowne, Belleville, Salmon Wrapper; at all Druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

THE ISLAY BLEND

WHISKY,

MACKIE & CO'S

VERY OLD.

See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 8 Years Old.

DISTILLERIES:—

LAGAVULIN, LAPHROAIG, ISLAND OF ISLAY, ARGYLESHIRE.

OFFICE, 13 CARLTON PLACE, GLASGOW.

KEEP THE FLIES OUT.

During this week we will give a

MOLASSES DISH

—WITH—

1 lb 40c. TEA.

Come along everybody on FRIDAY and get bargains. Saturday, 28th, will be a holiday.

Just received, 1 CASE

"MONSOON" INDIAN TEAS

in ½lb and 1lb packages, at 40c and 50c per poun

Maritime Tea Store,

87 Charlotte street.

PIANOS

$250 to $600.

Mendelssohn and Evans Bros.

Lead All Others.

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

GUARANTEED 7 YEARS.

A. T. BUSTIN,

38 Dock Street.

Dyspepticure.

A superior preparation of purely vegetable composition and free from all narcotic agents. Is personally prepared by Mr. Short, a thorough Pharmacist and a graduate of Mass. College of Pharmacy. Is an excellent preparation for the relief and cure of

Indigestion, Chronic Dyspepsia, Headache, Impaired Digestion, &c.

PRICE 35 AND $1.00 A BOTTLE. For sale by

WILLIAM B. McVEY, Chemist,

185 Union st., St. John N. B.

WILKINS & SANDS,

House and Ornamental

PAINTERS.

Painting done in all its Branches.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PAINT SHOP, 266 UNION ST.,

(Head of Brussels St), St. John, N. B.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Removal Notice.

A. MURPHY

has removed his stock of

Toys, Books, and Stationary

—TO—

No. 38 SYDNEY STREET,

two doors from the Corner of Leinster Street.

A. MURPHY,

38 Sydney street.

IMPORTANT

TO ARTISTS AND DECORATORS.

Just received and opened a large and varied assortment of GERH. HEYL'S Celebrated Artists and Decorators Colors. Being the only dealer in St. John handling these celebrated paints, I have put the price away down.

Tube Colors, all sizes, 7 Cents.

Also, a complete stock of Brushes, Canvass, Academy Boards and Water Colors.

J. McNeil Whistler, Artist, writes:—"Certainly no paints have come to me in more perfect condition—EXCELLENTLY GROUND—firm and free from excess of oil. The colors themselves are of remarkable purity and brilliancy, &c., &c."

FOR SALE ONLY AT

D. J JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season in the year is Cold in the Head more prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, which all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for an instant neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a cure. The following testimonials, from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

Wm. M. Lucas, Dempsey Corners, N. S., writing for a second supply of Nasal Balm says: On Sept. 21 I got two bottles from you, and it has done me more good for Catarrh, than all the other numerous and costly remedies and treatment I had tried. I feel better now than I have for years, and have every reason to believe the two bottles I am now sending for will completely cure me. I consider Nasal Balm worth its weight in gold to any person suffering from Catarrh.

Wm. Clark, baggage master, W & A. Railway, Annapolis, N. S., writes: Please send me another bottle of Nasal Balm as my first bottle is gone, and I believe, had I used it according to instructions, it would have cured me; as it is I am very much better, in fact feel like another person.

Wm. Chas. Hanley, postmaster, Spry Bay, N.S., says—I cannot submit the following to the public that any one who may be afflicted may be benefitted by the same remedy. Two bottles of your Nasal Balm has restored to perfect health a four year old child of ours suffering from Catarrh.

Robert C. Woodman, Digby, N. S., writes as follows: Enclosed find $1 for another large bottle of Nasal Balm which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefitted me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

Mrs. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., writes: I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a rapid cure.

Nasal Balm.

Instantly Relieves

Cold in Head.

Nasal Balm

Positively Cures

Catarrh.

Mr. Alex. Moore, Mechanics Settlement, New Brunswick, says: I am going on 70 years of age, and had very little hopes of anything to relieve my Catarrh. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised, I sent to you for a package. It has done me a great deal of good. I enclose you $1 for a further supply, for which I intend giving to an afflicted friend. I advise all sufferers from Catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

D. S. McDonald, Malden, C. B., writes: Nasal Balm has helped my Catarrh very much. It is the best remedy I ever used.

Abram Grant, Grant, P. O., Westmorland, N. B., writes: My daughter has used one bottle of Nasal Balm, and it has helped her Catarrh wonderfully. It gives great satisfaction in this neighborhood.

Hanford Wolhampter, Bloomfield, N. B. writes: I wish to inform you that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for a long time, and have continually tried so-called remedies but Catarrh cured, but all to no purpose. At last I heard of Nasal Balm and was induced to try this. To my astonishment I found relief from first application, and now after two weeks use feel myself PERFECTLY and SCIENTIFICALLY cured.

James H. McLeod, Mink River Road, N. S. says: I have tried other remedies for Catarrh, but received no good from them. Your Nasal Balm is certainly the best remedy I have tried and all you claim for it. The first effect is pleasant and convenient to use adds greatly to its value, but its chief worth lies in being a certain cure for that unpleasant disease—Catarrh.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cent for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing

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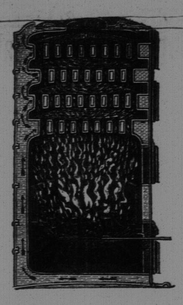

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