MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

WHEN THE HAIR

Shows signs of falling, begin at once the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. This preparation strengthens the scalp, promotes the growth of new hair, restores the natural color to gray and faded hair, and renders it soft, pliant, and glossy.

"We have no hesitation in pronouncing Ayer's Hair Vigor unequaled for dressing the hair, and we do this after long experience in its use. This preparation preserves the hair, cures dandruff and all diseases of the scalp, makes rough and brittle hair soft and pliant, and prevents baldness. While it is not a dye, those who have used the Vigor say it will stimulate the roots and color-glands of faded, gray, light, and red hair, changing the color to

A Rich Brown

or even black. It will not soil the pillow-case nor a pocket-handkerchief, and is always agreeable. All the dirty, gummy hair preparations should be displaced at once by Ayer's Hair Vigor, and thousands who go around with heads looking like 'the fretful porcupine' should hurry to the nearest drug store and purchase a bottle of the Vigor."—*The Sunny South*, Atlanta, Ga.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know that Ayer's Hair Vigor differs from most hair tonics and similar preparations, it being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, - Editor and Publisher.

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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., SATURDAY, JAN. 31, 1891

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE PILOTAGE QUESTION.

The time is not far distant when there will be a demand too strong to be resisted for the abolition of compulsory pilotage. In the meantime the bill exempting coasting vessels under 250 tons from payment of pilotage should be passed. The present laws requires all vessels of 125 tons to pay pilotage fees and the result is the construction of an inferior class of vessels especially built to evade this law. It is a great absurdity to compel the captains of coasting vessels who are quite competent to navigate the Bay of Fundy to pay for a pilot which they do not require. There are now thirty-one pilots in St. John and the fees received by them in the course of a year amount to about $24,000 which does not leave a large sum to any one of them if equally divided. It is evident there are too many pilots and that twenty would be quite sufficient to do the business of the port. The owners of our coasters are surely entitled to some consideration in a matter of this kind. The pilots will be well advised to accept the proposed arrangement for raising the size of vessels subject to pilotage to 250 tons, for if it comes to a stand up fight between the shipping interests and the pilots, compulsory pilotage will have to go.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The other evening the Globe in referring to the application of the Grand Trunk Ry. Co. for equal running powers over the Carleton Branch sneered at the idea of the Grand Trunk coming to St. John and hinted that to pay any attention to this request would only cause delay. The GAZETTE is of the opinion that the Grand Trunk is quite able to come to St. John on the west side of the river, and that it intends to come to this city on that side of the river and not on the east side as was contemplated when a subsidy was asked for the Edmunston-Moncton line. The Grand Trunk by adopting this means of reaching St. John would be able to take advantage of a number of subsidies which have been granted by the Dominion government as well as of some local subsidies. A Dominion subsidy has been granted for a line from Fredericton via Oromocto and Gagetown to the west of Westfield which will bring the Grand Trunk within 15 miles of St. John or perhaps nearer. This subsidy amounts to $3,200 a mile. There is also a Dominion subsidy of $3,200 a mile for a line from Fredericton to Woodstock on the west side of the river by way of Prince William. A Dominion subsidy of $3,200 a mile has also been granted for a line from Woodstock to Centreville a distance of 20 miles. Thus of the distance from St. John to Edmundston on the west side of the St. John river 124 miles are already covered by a Dominion subsidy and there can be no reasonable doubt that a subsidy might be obtained for a considerable part of the remainder. If the Grand Trunk had a road constructed from St. John via Westfield, Gagetown, Fredericton, Woodstock, Centreville, Grand Falls and Edmundston to Riviere du Loup it would be the realization of the dreams and hopes of those who fought for the St. John River Valley line to Quebec long ago. It would be the shortest possible line on Canadian territory and would make the Grand Trunk quite independent of the good will or hostility of the United States.

MR. ELLIS ON RECIPROCITY.

As Mr. Ellis is now member of Parliament for the city of St. John and as he has expressed his determination to be the candidate of the Liberal party at the next general election the following observations of his in the Globe of last evening on the reciprocity question are interesting. After quoting Mr. Blaine's statement that no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion, confined to natural products, will be agreed to by the government of the United States, the Globe adds:—

Probably everybody in Canada who has given any attention whatever to the subject, and who sincerely desired reciprocity, was satisfied of this. One of the reasons—though not the most potent one—why the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was abolished was that the Americans found that it operated unfairly towards them, that is, that the British American provinces sold a much larger proportion of their products in the United States than the United States sold in the provinces. Any new system of reciprocity will have to be on a far more extended basis, and, if possible, should cover a complete exchange of products of all kinds, an exchange of the coasting privilege, and the unification of all the laws governing transportation by canal or rail. Whether this can be obtained or not it is, of course, impossible to say until an honest effort it made to obtain it.

Mr. Ellis being to a large extent the mouthpiece of Mr. Blaine, representing as he does American interests, the above statement may be regarded as official. As the avowed reason for abrogating the old reciprocity treaty was that we sold more of our products to the United States than they sold to us, it is clear that if they are willing now to enter into an arrangment with us for unrestricted reciprocity it is because they expect to sell more of their goods to us than we can sell to them. They expect to swamp us with their manufactures and to destroy our wholesale trade, and that this would be the effect of unrestricted reciprocity no one can doubt. Such a consummation would be just the thing that Mr. Ellis desires, because for the last twenty years he has been doing his best to destroy the industries of St. John and of Canada. He desires to deliver this community over bag and baggage to the United States.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

Depositors in the Government Savings Banks, thinking only of their personal interests, not infrequently complain of the reduction in the rate of interest from 4 to 3½ per cent, which was made about 15 months ago. It should be borne in mind, that the government, as a borrower, is supposed to avail itself of the cheapest markets just as they are availed of by private individuals; they are bound to do this in justice to non-depositors, who constitute about nine-tenths of our population. Should the government pay their Savings Bank depositors four per cent for the use of their money when all they require can be borrowed abroad at about 3½ per cent, non-depositors would have good grounds for complaint that they were taxed unnecessarily, the cost of carrying the public debt being needlessly enhanced. This being the case we think any agitation with a view to restoring the rate of interest paid by the Savings Banks to 4 per cent is unreasonable, aims at an injustice to the majority of our people, and should not succeed. Under present regulations very much of the money in the Savings Banks is placed there for a limited time and more with a view to security than profit; it is always subject to withdrawal at any time, and in emergencies is hardly less useful to depositors than if it were in their own pockets. While this is a great advantage to the lender it is quite as great a disadvantage to the borrower, as individuals who lend and borrow between themselves will everywhere certify. While we hold that the government has no right to borrow except in the cheapest markets, or in other words, to pay our own people larger interest than they find it necessary to pay abroad, we hold that our Savings Banks regulations in the interest of the government and the people might be reformed. At present the maximum amount to be received from any one depositor is $1,000, and the maximum amount to be received in any one year is $300. There is no doubt that if these restrictions were removed the amount of the deposits in the government Savings Banks would be doubled in a very few months, for in consequence of these restrictions very much of the money that is offered at these institutions has to be turned away. Were these restrictions removed, however, and the present rate of interest maintained, the government would be paying ½ per cent. more for the use of vast sums of money than at present they find necessary, and this, as said before, would be an injustice to our 4,500,000 people who are not depositors. Were all restrictions removed on the amount of individual deposits, and the rate of interest reduced to 3 or 3½ per cent. or the rate at which the government are able to borrow abroad, we doubt much, though it might not be advisable to adopt this policy, if the government would often find it necessary to go out of the country for a loan. But allowing the rate of interest to remain as it is, we think the government can afford to raise the maximum of individual deposits to $5,000 and the maximum amount to be received in any one year to $800 or $1,000. This would be a concession to which non-depositors would probably raise no serious objections, and one which might open a way to the abandonment of borrowing in foreign markets altogether, except under exceptional circumstances.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Mr. Quigley's book on the Ipse, Ipsa, Ipsum controversy has been received and will be fully reviewed in an early issue of the GAZETTE. It is a work which will doubtless be widely read.

Mr. Ellis thinks it a very disgraceful thing for the government to endeavor to introduce Canadian barley, for the manufacture of beer, into England. It says that every good temperance man in Canada should read this news with humilitation. Yet Mr. Ellis is the advocate of a measure for bringing United States beer, whiskey and wine into Canada without restriction and free of duty. Consistent Mr. Ellis!

Mr. Laurier went all the way to New York to attend the Board of Trade dinner and get off his little speech. His subject was to have been the future of half a continent but the speech was never delivered. Mr. Windom who preceded him in the speaking, died immediately after he had concluded and the dinner was broken up. Mr. Longley of Nova Scotia who was also to have spoken on "better relations" also missed his speech. Messrs. Laurier and Longley will have to hire a hall and get off their pent up eloquence in that way.

Mr. Farrar, who is now editor of the Toronto Globe, has gone to Washington to consult with Mr. Blaine as to how the coming campaign should be conducted by the Liberal party. He also will probably ask for funds to assist Mr. Blaine's friends, the Grits of Ontario, to bring about commercial union or annexation. Mr. Ellis ought to follow in Mr. Farrar's footsteps and visit Washington also. He will be able to tell Mr. Blaine how his chosen work of hauling down the British flag on this continent is succeeding.

The Boston Herald which is a well informed and moderate paper has this to say of that pet measure of the Liberals, which they did so much to promote at Washington, the McKinley tariff:—

The McKinley tariff is doomed, without much doubt, in the next Congress. The new senators from Kansas and from North Dakota are pledged against it. Such will, without doubt be the position of the new senators from South Dakota and from Illinois also. These, with the votes of Hill and Vilas, who are coming from New York and Wisconsin, will make a change of twelve votes. To gain the few votes that are necessary beyond this, there are Plumb and Paddock and Washburn and Davis, all of whom will vote to amend the bill essentially. It is probable that there are two or three "mining camp" senators who will act with these in view of the near period when their terms are to expire.

THE WOMAN WHO FASCINATES

A Glance At The Winning Wiles Of Women As Seen By One Of Themselves.

The day of the doll-faced shallowpate has passed away. A merely pretty woman cannot hold her own beside the interesting woman, the woman who fascinates.

Who attracts the cleverest men at a social function? Not the beautiful woman or the dancing woman, but the woman who can talk, charm, interest and fascinate.

Let us not undervalue the worth of beauty. A fascinating woman may have beauty; she must have brains. Beauty is a powerful adjunct to the empire of mind, but beauty without wit, cleverness and magnetism no longer rules.

The woman who fascinates—what is she? a study. Above all must she pique curiosity, rouse a man's interest, puzzle and allure his thoughts. A woman who can reveal just enough of her real self to make a man long to know her better can fascinate. Allow yourself to be read and understood at once and you will never fascinate.

Man is by nature a discoverer. He likes suggestions, glimpses, possibilities, better than sudden and complete revelations. A flash of an eye under a veil or the gleam of a milk neck under soft, filmy stuff are more effective with him than the steady look of an unveiled face or the most decollete gown ever worn. So too a fleeting glimpse of individuality, a suggestion of the real woman, stirs him, sets him thinking, wondering longing to explore the hidden treasures of a personality.

A prince of cynics recently said to the writer, "a good woman is never fascinating—she is insipid." Upon dissecting this monstrous statement I discovered that he meant a "goody" woman instead of good, the woman who poses on a pedestal, makes a parade of amiability, whose virtue constitutes a sort of star attraction, is unquestionably very tiresome. One quickly wearies of the woman who recites the carefully prepared speech which sets forth her admirable attributes or who declares the manner of her repulsing audacious admiration. And while all the world knows that very bad women are often very fascinating, at the same time a man of clear brain and manly instinct avoids such women as he would a pestilence. The woman that is not too good for human nature's daily food, who understands life and its responsibilities, who possesses a strong vein of sentiment can yet conceal it under a mask of graceful cynicism, who holds lofty ideals has yet a spice of Mother Eve in her composition, might not prove unattractive to the prince of cynics who finds a "goody" woman insipid.

The woman who fascinates must be interested as well as interesting. She must study the man she wishes should study her. She must listen to him a part of the time—not preempt the conversation. Man does not like a chatterbox. She must adapt herself to his moods and respond to his condition. She must become not an echo but rather a corresponding chord of music. If a deep diapason of gloom be rolled out let not a wanton jig answer it, but rather a touching plaint that shall yet have a hint of hope in its soft strains.

On the other hand, she must avoid complaisance. A man likes to be opposed by a pretty woman unless she is his wife. A spice of antagonism, a dash of rebellion, pleases "the brutal sex." Here is a kingdom worth conquering—an enemy worth vanquishing. A man notes the scornful lips and kindling eyes and proud toss of the head during a heated controversy. He says "She is superb in her wrath, but how I should like to see the tears creep into those eyes, the haughty little head droop and hear those lips murmur 'Forgive me!' then she would be adorable."

Clever is the woman who knows the exact point where to cease a combat of words and how to acknowledge a fault. By apparently yielding to her conqueror she makes him her captive.

There is one quality without which all the fascinations of women are futile. Beauty, grace, wit, erudition are in vain without that indefinable something we call personal magnetism! This mysterious influence has never been dissected by science. Its course is unknown. Its extent unlimited. The lack of it repels us from many estimable people and it is the strongest weapon a woman can wield. A man is quick to recognize its presence. He half enjoys, half resents its effects. Enjoys its sensuous atmosphere pregnant with hints of danger, resents the idea that a perfect stranger can penetrate the armor of indifference he wears.

"How is it that this woman exerts such an effect upon me?" he asks himself. "She is not specially beautiful. I do not particularly approve of her. I might even hate her, and yet she attracts me. If I leave her I find myself thinking of her, wondering to whom she is talking, wishing I could know what she is saying. I resolve that I will not think of her; I do not care for her, I will not care for her and yet I must see her just once more and if possible learn why she so attracts me." He goes and he is lost.

Very many ugly women possess this quality. Princess Metternich, one of the most indisputably ugly women of this century, was also one of the most charming, and Mme. Blavatsky, a mountain of obesity with the plainest of faces, is reported by every one who has ever come in contact with her to be fascinating beyond description. One of the most painfully ugly women in town, a woman whose face is like that of a horse, whose eyes are fishy and whose hair lustreless, is at the same time most winning. It is a distinct shock to look at her, but fifteen minutes after you begin to talk to her you say to yourself, "What a fascinating woman," and you absolutely forget her hideous face.

Can this magnetism be acquired? To a certain extent. yes, The bright woman who realizes that her stock of physical attractions is limited can cultivate almost any charm of mind or manner. But there must be something beyond a mere veneer of manner. Back of grace and winsomeness there must be individuality, purpose, orginality, sympathy, generosity and an absorbing love of the study of human nature. And even with all these qualities the divine electric fire may be wanting. But for your consolation remember that only a few can distinguish the difference between the real fire and the flickering flame of its imitation.

But to return to first principles. The woman who can whet curiosity, penetrate cynicism and find the heat beneath it, give vague, shadowy hints of her real self, allure, repel, cajole, command, grow scornful and tender in one breath, battle bravely and yield gracefully, is the woman who can fascinate. If in addition to these powers, wiles, tricks, as you like, she has been endowed by the gods with beauty and magnetism, where is he who can withstand so delicious a foe?

THE VERY LATEST

In Jewelry, Belts, Boxes and Other Feminine Nick Nacks.

If you haven't anything else to do with $250 you can invest it in a belt bag of carved leather, bound with silver and lined with silk bolting cloth.

An effort is made to revive perfumed paper. The boxes are ornamented with flowers, indicated by the scent, and the series includes the violet, lily of the valley, mignonette, heather, heliotrope, iris, sweet lavender and hyacinth.

In the fashionable prayer-book and hymnals the most exquisite taste has been lavished. The binding is shown in a variety of leathers, velvet, shell, ivory and silver, and not only is excellent plate used but 18 karat gold as well, prices ranging from $1,25 to 100 each and from $2 $200 a set.

Safety pins have been under treatment for the past two years, and are now to be had in gold and silver, enameled, polished and jewelled with selected stones.

Gold knitting needles sell at $7 a set and silver ones at $2.

Monograms, letter and ciphers for fan sticks may be had in gold and silver, enamel or diamonds, and fastened to the fan without extra charge.

It is the proper thing to have the gloves, purse and card-case all made of the same tan or pearl-colored undressed kid.

Bon-bon boxes of gold and silver, plain and jewelled, are used more for table decoration than as a toilet confection.

The demand for snake designs is on the increase. If the purchase is a finger or key ring, a bracelet, necklace, girdle, buckle, lorgnette, umbrella, paper-knife or letter cutter it must be serpentine in design.

Pearl cuff studs are very new and so is a brooch of mistletoe.

The newest scent bottle is made of ruby glass, after the form of a hot water jug. the stand, neck, spout and handle being in silver.

Trained skirts are the fashion for dancing parties, but they are not convenient. For day wear there is a tidy inclination on the part of a few ladies to wear dress suspenders, a rather pretty buckled ornament to which is attached a flat dull silk ribbon the color of the dress.

Only semi-precious stones are put in jewelry intended for babies and children.

Irish poplins are in demand for the Louis Quinze coats, and plain skirts were never more fashionable.

Many of the linen tray and sideboard cloths are embroidered in tinsel and the damask are embellished with crewel work.

An inch of gold braid on the bottom of a white evening dress is exceedingly pretty though not economical.

Long sleeves are not worn in a ball-room anymore.

Here is the best temperance lecture that I ever heard. And a little, wiry, cynical doctor delivered it to a company of champaigne-loving ladies. "Don't drink, for just as sure as you do your nose will get red, your eyes bleery, your tastes depraved."

Some fashionable correspondents use dove-gray paper, engraved in gold letters, sealed with gold wax and written with black ink'.

Silver spurs for the Lady Gay Spankers of society sell at $32, $45, and $60 a pair.

The jeweller to Her Majesty Fashion puts a row of precious stones about a gold thimble and sends the purchaser a bill for $80.

Hundred-dollar gridirons are in the market, and what is remarkable, the customers are there also.

Where Jason was Off.

"Perhaps you gents would like to see a work of art?" queried the farmer with the fur cap and cardigan jacket.

No one encouraged him by look or word, but he carefully unrolled a paper, spread out a half sheet of cardboard, and exhibited a rather fine pen-and-ink drawing of a tombstone.

"Artist up at Syracuse did this for me," he explained. "It's a guide for the gravestone man to foller. Isn't it rather scrumptious?"

"For your wife?" I asked.

"Oh, no; it's for my son Jason. See the name on there: Sacred to the memory of Jason Clark, who died, &c. It'll be the finest thing in our hull graveyard.'

"Sick long?" I queried.

"Never was sick a day in his life, and was killed deader'n a door nail when he went."

"Killed, eh?"

"Yes, sir. Bet a man $2 that he could hoof it over a bridge before the train caught him, and he came within ten feet of doing it, too. Engine throwed him about seventy feet, and he was dead when they picked him up."

It was too bad," sighed one of the group by way of showing his sympathy.

Yes. He lost the $2 by a mighty close shave. Probably stubbed his toe somehow. Poor Jason! Powerful good boy, but a little off on distances."

Purify Your Blood

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is heredited and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the superiority of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

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100 Doses One Dollar

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

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IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

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WHITE AS SNOW. *To make clothes white it requires attention. Every piece of white goods is as white as snow before it leaves UNGAR'S. The white Collars, Cuffs and Bosoms shine in their whiteness.*

UNGAR'S LAUNDRY does fine work and prompt too.

Physicians strongly recommend

Wyeth's Malt Extract,

(Liquid)

To patients suffering from nervous exhaustion; to improve the Appetite, to assist Digestion, a valuable Tonic.

40 Cents per bottle.

The most satisfactory BLOOD PURIFIER is

Channing's Sarsaparilla,

It is a Grand HEALTH RESTORER.

Will cure the worst form of skin disease; will cure Rheumatism; will cure Salt Rheum.

Large Bottles, $1.00.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

For CONSUMPTION,

Coughs, neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma and all diseases of the Lungs.

In three sized bottles 25c, 50c, and $1.00.

FOR HEADACHE AND NEURALGIA,

The D&L MENTHOL PLASTER

For Lumbago, Sciatica, "Cricks," Tic, "Stitches," Rheumatic Pains and Chronic Rheumatism.

Each plaster in an air-tight tin box. 25c.

WYETH'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE.

For Pallor, Weakness, Palpitation of the Heart.

Valuable Restorative for Convalescents. Combines Nutriment with Stimulus

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T. Youngclaus

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

City Market Clothing Hall,

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takes this opportunity of thanking his many friends and the general public for their liberal patronage during the past year, and would say that his Stock of Clothing for 1891 is the largest and best he has ever had and the prices are right.

In the Custom Department will be found the most complete Stock of Cloths in the provinces.

The Custom Department is under the supervision of a first-class cutter and the fit of every garment is guaranteed.

GARDENIA.

400 BBLS above high grade oil to arrive per Sch. Keewayden, now due, We have been neglecting our oil business while furnishing our corn and flour mill; but as we are about completed, will again give the business more attention. Our system of quoting oil together with our mill products, we hope to make complete. And as we are in a better position than ever to handle the oil business, we will do it on a closer margin; and hope to give buyers of our mill products the lowest prices on oil in return for their confidence.

OATS.

Since our advertisement predicting 60c. per bushell, they have advanced fully 3c. We still have 6 carloads on track, and to arrive 7 carloads. All for sale at Ontario prices.

Standard Trading and Mfg Co., Ltd.

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Wringers, Clocks, Tables, Chairs, Bedsteads, Lounges, at 50c. a Week.

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Grey Buckwheat;
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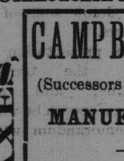

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J. HARRIS & CO.

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Railway Car Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Railway Cars of Every Description,

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CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc

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Tapered and Parallel Bars for Ships' Knees Nail Plate, Hammered Railway Car Axles, Shafting, and shapes of all kinds.

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Having the best machines and workmen, we can guarantee superior work at low prices.

Jig Sawing done to any angle.

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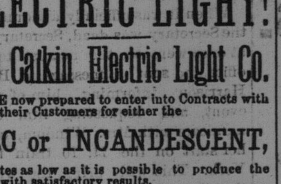

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