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POOR DOCUMENT

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an effective remedy, as numerous testimonials conclusively prove. "For two years I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and liver complaint. I doctored a long time and the medicines prescribed, in nearly every case, only aggravated the disease. An apothecary advised me to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I did so, and was cured at a cost of $5. Since that time it has been my family medicine, and sickness has become a stranger to our household. I believe it to be the best medicine on earth."—P. F. McNulty, Hackman, 29 Summer st., Lowell, Mass.

FOR DEBILITY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is a certain cure, when the complaint originates in impoverished blood. "I was a great sufferer from a low condition of the blood and general debility, becoming finally, so reduced that I was unfit for work. Nothing that I did for the complaint helped me so much as Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a few bottles of which restored me to health and strength. I take every opportunity to recommend this medicine in similar cases."—C. Evick, 14 E. Main st., Chillicothe, Ohio.

FOR ERUPTIONS

And all disorders originating in impurity of the blood, such as boils, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, salt-rheum, scald-head, scrofulous sores, and the like, take only

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY

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

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. ROWES.

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.

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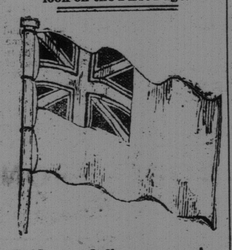
ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, FEB. 28, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.



Liberal-Conservative NOMINATIONS

FOR THE CITY,

HON. E. McLEOD, Q. C.

For the City and County,

HON. C. N. SKINNER, Q. C.

J. DOUGLAS HAZEN, Esq

OUR YOUNG MEN.

It is a healthy sign to see our young men on the Conservative side, taking so great an interest in the political questions of the day, and displaying such zeal for the cause of their party. The grand demonstration which they held last evening at the Institute, was the best proof that could have been supplied of the strength and importance which their organization has acquired and of the favor with which it is regarded by the public. In a country like Canada where the political issues which arise are not old and threadbare but in the highest degree novel and important, it is very desirable that every intelligent young man should take an active interest in politics. And it would surely be a very shameful thing if the young men of the Conservative party, at a crisis like this, did not bestir themselves to give a proper direction to the public mind. It is natural that our best young men should throw their lot with the Conservatives because the politics of the Conservative party are truely imperial and British while the views of the Liberal party are narrow and anti British. And it must have been a surprise to those who attended the meeting last evening at the Institute to see how many of the young men of the Conservative party were competent to address an audience intelligently and forcably in regard to the great political questions which now agitate Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One thing is certain, that for the future the Liberal Conservative party in St. John will not lack for speakers ready to put forth in eloquent language its claims to the confidence of the public, nor for leaders willing to throw all their strength into an election, whether as managers of its business details or as candidates. We congratulate the party on the rare quality of its young men. We congratulate the young men on their courage, zeal and ability, and we congratulate the constituency on the fact that in Mr. Hazen the young men have given this constituency a future member not inferior in oratorical power, in many presence, in character or in general acceptability to any man who ever represented this city and county, either in the legislature or in parliament.

A GLOBE CANARD.

The Globe devoted its leading article last evening to warning its readers against what it termed election canards but its own columns contained the most shameless and absurd canard of the whole campaign. It was as follows:—

At the Conservative meeting in Vaughan's hall, St. Martins, last week, Mr. George W. Jones, of this city, said that in previous elections his firm had never attempted to interfere with the men in their own factory (Jones's brewery), but they had informed them that in this election they would have to vote the straight Conservative ticket or lose their situations. This is an extraordinary statement, but it is vouched for by St. Martins people.

The Globe must have known that this story could not possibly be true, for a man who put pressure on his employes to vote the straight ticket would not be apt to advertise the fact to the world. Mr. Jones, however, was in a position to deny the truth of the story on the platform of the Mechanics' Institute last evening and to challenge the Globe to produce any proof of its false and malicious statement. In another column we publish a letter from the empoyes of the brewery utterly denying the Globe's story. The Globe's mendacity is only equalled by its disloyalty.

UNRESTRICTED TRADE AND ANNEXATION.

The St. John Liberals are denying most vigorously that they have any design of bringing about annexation, but throughout the United States it is well known that there is a compact between the Liberal leaders and the Republican statesmen at Washington, that unrestricted reciprocity is to lead to annexation. The Philadelphia Record in an editorial entitled "Repeating an Error" shows this very clearly. The following is the Record's article which appeared in that paper on the 25th inst.

The Canadian Catholic priests kept Canada true to the British Crown at the time of the Revolution. They could not be persuaded by Father Carroll and Benjamin Franklin that they would be as safe in going into rebellion with the New England Furitans as they were under the tolerant control of the English Parliament. It is not a little singular that after the lapse of more than a hundred years the Tories in Canada, notwithstanding the enormous growth of the Catholic Church in the United States, should still find the priests stout allies in their campaign against **Unrestricted trade as leading to ultimate Annexation.**

There was some ground for the fear of religions prosecution in 1776. The Colonies had given good reason for it. But there is no such reason now. And as it would have been an hundred fold better for Canada to have joined hands with the rebellious Colonies at the outstart, so it would be better now to make no further delay. The priests are repeating their original error.

Let any loyal Liberal read the above, and if he has had any doubts before as to the character of the agitation in which his leaders are engaged, these doubts must be removed. Mr. C. W. Weldon, with all his professions of loyalty, is assisting the enemies of the British Empire to haul down the British flag on this continent.

MR. ELLIS ON LOYALTY.

It is worthy of note that Mr. Ellis has made no professions of loyalty at the present election. He does not deny that he is an annexationist. He thinks himself powerful enough to defy the strong loyal public opinion of St. John. Mr. Ellis, in an editorial in the Globe of yesterday, says:—

Mr. E. McLeod said yesterday that all the disloyal men belonged to the Liberal party. He said precisely the same thing four years ago from the hustings. The charges of disloyalty against the Liberals would not be made by a fair-minded man, and they certainly should not be made by a patriotic man. **The truest form of loyalty is that which is for the best interests of Canada.**

The readers of the GAZETTE will please take note of the last sentence. Mr. Ellis says "THE TRUEST FORM OF LOYALTY IS THAT WHICH IS FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF CANADA." We all know what Mr. Ellis regards as for the best interests of Canada. He has again and again declared that annexation would be the best thing for Canada. No longer ago that the 7th January last Mr. Ellis published in the Globe an editorial in which he said:—

An independent Canada today—Independent either through union with the United States or with a nationality of its own, would be a great advance upon the existing conditions. It would throw the people upon themselves; it would teach them their higher destinies, and it would end all the tendencies which exist in Canada to pay court to systems which can never have an abiding place here.

There is no mistaking the meaning of this. Mr. Ellis boldly proclaims himself an annexationist and every man who votes for him on Thursday next votes for hauling down the British flag.

THE WINTER PORT.

The Globe last evening remarks in an editorial paragraph:—

Portland, Maine, has been represented as a city that has been deprived of a great deal of trade. We notice, however, that it still continues to be the winter port of Canada. The English steamer at Halifax the other day landed 600 tons of cargo, and she took 2,560 tons to land at Portland, the bulk of which is for the Upper Provinces.

This is only true because the contract with the Allan line has not yet expired, the steamers of that line going to Portland and landing their heavy goods there for transportation over the Grand Trunk to Montreal, a distance of 298 miles. The Grand Trunk to Portland was built long before Confederation and the interest which took freight there could not be assailed so long as St. John had no short line to Montreal. Now with the help of the C. P. R. we will be able to obtain a large part of the Canadian trade which Portland is enjoying provided Canada keeps out of any such entangling alliance with the United States as unrestricted reciprocity. With unrestricted reciprocity, Portland would retain all the Canadian trade it now has, and St. John's hopes of becoming the winter port of Canada would be destroyed. This is precisely what the Globe desires for its vindictive hatred of St. John is well known. The Globe will never have a good word to say about St. John or any St. John industry, so long as the British flag flies over this city.

METHODS OF DESPAIR.

All our information tends to a fearful rout of the opposition, but nothing so decided as their acts of the past day or two has appeared. The last is the cry "O Blake save us." "Can you do nothing Mowatt?" "Come over to St. John my brave Fieldnig." The whole place is on fire, ring the alarm on every bell: call out every engine!—To be sure Laurier is in for Quebec, but that was because his friends, the Rielites, came to his aid led on by Mercier, who remembered Laurier's promise to shoot with his little gun Colonel Blaine and the 62nd if they went out to take his friend Riel in their high rebellion against the Queen. But alas; Davies, the Boanerges of Prince Edward Island, is gone; the dyspeptic Jones of Halifax fled to Digby to seek a seat and finding none. Cartwright has accepted the senatorship of Kalamazoo, and "there's nae luck about the house while oor guid man's awa." Even some good Presbyterian ministers who believe only in free trade theories, and cannot see the practical needs of a city, the bread and butter necessities of its wage earners, are beginning to see that unrestricted reciprocity with the United States means freedom for Uncle Sam, to send in his wares to us free, to destroy our mechanics work, and means also a duty on British leather, woollen, cotton goods; even on tea and coffee, now free; even on our ginger beer or lager, on our coffins, or tombstones, of from 50 to 80 per cent. Even this new fad of Cartwright and Wiman's is so different from Cobden's ideas of free trade, that they are aroused, too, and so the whole party is out in full cry. Even Gillmor has left his donkey friend, that has been for twenty years his constant companion in every hamlet, and on every platform, even in the classic commons at Ottawa, and is around on his knees begging for "only this once" to be sent again, where the work is easier, and the pay better, than in the lumberwoods of St. George. Even the gallant fishermen of the Island have seen his folly, and are tired of his Biddy twaddle, and want a young man who will command respect, and obtain their wants, which from Gillmor they sought in vain. From a survey of the field by the ablest general in Canada, he sees the cowardly unrestricted reciprocity annexationists flying in despair, led by Col. A. G. Jones, of Halifax, Davies, of P. E. I., and dragging behind them their old camp follower of St. George, with his faithful slain donkey lying on the clover hills of St. Andrews. But why not publish Blake's letter on leaving the party? Why keep back Wm. McDougall's protest? Where is Gordon Brown's indignant cry against the prostitution of the Globe, once his brother George's organ, and the political bible of Ontario, of late the depository of the platitudes of Anglin and Cartwright, and the treason of Farrer?

How the Cavans of Toronto;—the McVicars of Montreal;—the Grants of Kingston;—and the Macraes of St. John, must burn with indignation, when they see that old time organ of true Liberalism playing the "whig maleeries" of the unsanctified host, who now turns its crank!

Ilk kittit celt, ilk raggit Paddy,
Ilk sooty sweep, ilk greesby caddie,
Ilk tree-legged man ilk club-taed laddie.

Ilk wee speech crier
Ilk lazy ballant-reigin idler,
Chase thee like fire.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We trust that the common schools are not under any political influence now; for many years they were not. The children from there yesterday took home the news, which no doubt pleased some of their parents, that Sir John A. Macdonald was ill. We can assure all that he is well enough to lay out his own and his country's enemies; that's what's the matter. How is Sir John? He's all right.

A social gathering at Washington's after the meeting, brought out "a feast of reason and a flow of soul" unsurpassed in this city. The Queen, the Senate and Commons of Canada, the Young Liberal Conservative Club, were all toasted, and the replies were worthy of the subjects; as one of the candidates said, no men or party could defeat such a crowd.

At length the long asked for policy of the Liberal (save the mark) party is found. Mr. Eisenhauser it gave at the meeting on Thursday. It is to turn out every official in customs, post office, Savings Banks, Marine and Fisheries, Inland Revenue, every appointee is to be dismissed: Yes, this might be effected from such Liberals as J. V. Ellis, who denounced Mr. Jones for threatening their workmen, which Mr. Jones as we expected he would, indignantly denied at the meeting last night: "Turn not officials," is the Liberal policy. Let every man vote as his conscience dictates, is the Liberal-Conservative policy, and this policy will under Sir John A. still prevail, for the system of the United States, which U. R. would bring in, can remain with their market, we'll have none of it.

Our Coming Representatives, According to the Globe.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:

Sir,—Spreaking to a friend the other day, I asked him who these eminent politicians of the free and enlightened republic were whom we see displayed so prominently in the Globe almost every other day for years past.

"Third or fourth rate politicians, did you say," he replied, "Ah, if they were only fourth rate I have rarely heard of any of them. An ex-cowboy, or miner or ranchman, from the far west. This last fellow, looks like a boy, appears to be a sea captain, and is said to be a delegate from Alaska."

"But surely you have some prominent men in the States worth showing—some new men coming up worth mentioning with some education and with merit," I asked.

"God forbid," he replied, "that these hoosiers are representative men in any way." They are parish politicians—like Carney of the Sand Lots—up-to-day and forgotten to-morrow. It is a libel on our country to illustrate these hoodlums at all."

Why are we supposed to take interest in a class of men who are hardly known in their own country? Well, I suppose the object is to get us acquainted with the sort of politicians who are to rule us shortly, and the style that get $5,000 (at least) when they write M. C. after their names.

We would advise the Globe to adopt the popular plan, now so prevalent, by offering prizes for guessing riddles. The publishing at first only the portrait and the name. A very large prize would be offered. It would be a dead-sure thing for the paper and could be arranged so their circulation would be helped thereby.

T. A. S.

St. John Feb. 28.

Is This so?

In a report to Senator Drummond, of Montreal, a director of the Springhill mines, Underground manager Swift, said under date of Feb. 16:—'Much uneasiness has been caused among the miners by "old Mrs. Coo," known in the neighborhood as "Prophetess," foretelling an explosion which was to take place in the Springhill mine.

As a consequence of the old woman's story and the uneasiness of the men, a committee of miners themselves were appointed by the company, and with manager Cowan at their head they began an examination of the mines.

On Feb. 16 the mine was examined and on Tuesday last the north mine was gone through and the most complete examination made of all the seams, drifts, slopes and leadings.

Everything was found in good shape. The fears of the miners caused by 'Mother Coo' were dispelled by the perfect condition of the mines, except among a very few who stoutly maintained that the old woman never prophesied wrong.

MR. HAZEN'S SPEECH.

Delivered on the Hustings on Nomination Bay.

AN ABLE EXPOSE OF THE WEAKNESS OF THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Unrestricted Reciprocity Would be Ruinous to Our Industries and Would Force us into Annexation.

Mr. J. Douglas Hazen, who received a very cordial welcome, the applause lasting for some time, said:—

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen electors of the City and City and County of St. John:—I must at the outset thank you from the bottom of my heart for the applause and cheers with which you have greeted me on my rising to address you this afternoon, and I take your plaudits to mean that you fully approve of the course I have taken in being your candidate in the present contest, and that you are prepared to give me your hearty support at the polls on Thursday next.

Gentlemen, you have listened to the remarks of my friend and colleague, Mr. Skinner, and to those of Mr. Weldon, of whom I am a personal friend though a political opponent, and you will later on hear from another gentleman who I today met for the first time and who, I trust, I may also call my friend, the boy of the Liberal party for the city and county of St. John—Mr. Rankine. In the remarks I have to address to you this afternoon I will do as I have done on every platform on which I have stood during this campaign and will deal with the questions before the country entirely irrespective of the persons who are standing forth as the exponents of the different principles. (applause and cheers) When a great question such as this is, is before the country all personal matters must sink into insignificance—it is not a question of persons, it is a question of principle, (applause) and it is the duty of every man to consider well the principle involved, and therefore my remarks will be addressed to you in the view and with the intention of making plain to you what that principle is. (Enthusiastic cheering and applause.)

While a large number of the voters on both sides have already made up their minds to vote for their respective tickets no matter what arguments may be addressed to them, I also am aware of the fact that there are many gentlemen who are now calmly considering the question before the country in all its aspects, and who are desirous of getting all the information possible on both sides before finally deciding, and I trust that these gentlemen will calmly and dispassionately consider what I and the other speakers have to say on the subject and then come to a conclusion. If after due deliberation they come to the conclusion that it is their duty to vote for Messrs. Weldon and Rankine I will not quarrel with them—all we want is a fair expression of opinion (cheers)—all we want is a fair consideration of the issues before the country, and then I in common with those associated on the ticket with me am as they also are prepared to give to every man the right of freely expressing his opinions, (cheers) that right belongs to every man (cheers), and it is because of that right, it is because of that freedom that I now ask your patient hearing to the remarks I wish to address to you this afternoon. After having heard the various speeches calmly consider the matter, think well over it and if you then decide to cast your votes adversely to my party I will not quarrel with you on account of your opinion, I shall entertain still for all as much personal respect as I have ever done and no matter how your votes may be cast I will still, I trust be ever the same toward all. (Enthusiastic cheering and applause.)

The one absorbing question before the constituency and before the people of Canada, the one question that is being discussed in every shire town in this Dominion to-day, is the great question of unrestricted reciprocity, and I firmly believe that the people of this great country will say on the 5th of March at the polls that they do not want unrestricted reciprocity with all that that term implies. I believe more than that, for I believe that this is the last great fight that we shall have in Canada in regard to trade questions and our fiscal policy. (Applause and cheers). If it will not be the last fight over trade relations it will at least be such for many years to come. (Applause). The question is indeed a momentous one, it is the most momentous question that has arisen since confederation—aye, in the opinion of many it is a more mementous question than even that of confederation. (Applause.) That question was whether the scattered provinces of North America should unite into one grand whole—one united nation. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, the promoters of that confederation had but little idea away back in 1866 that there would be today after one generation a confederacy whose candidates for parliamentary honors would be speaking from platforms in the various Provinces now extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in a country that includes the larger portion of the continent of North America (Enthusiastic applause and cheers). But, gentlemen, as I before remarked the question before us today far out reaches the question of confederation, because it seems to me that the question we have to decide is this:—Are we in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, a question which means that we must go to the authorities at Washington, for a policy for governing our country, which means further that we shall give to them the power of controlling our finances, a step which must ultimately lead to annexation; (cries fo no) or are we prepared to stand up manfully as Canadians and vote for a fair measure of reciprocity, yet retaining our British connexion (vociferous applause) Let us consider the question fairly. I have followed with care the speeches made during this campaign, by the gentlemen of the liberal party, more particularly have I done so with the speeches of Messrs. Weldon, Ellis and Rankine, in the Mechanics' Institute a few evenings ago, not ommitting that of that old war-horse from Charlotte County, Mr. A. H. Gillmor, and I was struck with but one idea on reading those speeches and that was that these gentlemen could not agree among themselves as to what unrestricted reciprocity really meant (cheers.) We had first the statement of Mr. Weldon as he has again repeated here today, that it meant free trade in some products; that it did not mean and did no necessarily imply that all the custom houses of the country should be torn down between Canada and the U. S. and then Mr. Gillmor thought that by unrestricted reciprocity was meant the freest intercourse for commerce, between Canada and the United States, that free trade between the two countries should be as free as the air we breath and that all the custom houses must be taken down all along the border and free trade and commerce pass between us just as freely as it does between the State of New York and the State of New Jersey to-day. Then Mr. Ellis took the platform and his idea was, as far as I could gather, that there should be a sliding scale and that unrestricted reciprocity should be brought into effect by degrees until there was at last a complete unrestricted reciprocity between the two countries, therefore, gentlemen, I think I do not err when I say that these gentlemen even among themselves do not agree as to what unrestricted reciprocity really means.

Mr. Hazen here retold a story he had heard at St. Martins in which a father and son proceeded in search of a cow which they failed to find after search on both sides of a broad river and who had given up the search because there were tracks of the cow on both sides of the same river made at the same time, and pointed the moral of the story to be that the liberal party were astray as to what their policy really was and gave different definitions of it at the same time. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The Hon Mr. Laurier had addressed a meeting at Halifax and in the course of his speech there he had said that he had nailed the flag of unrestriced reciprocity to the mast and that under that flag they intended to march victoriously throughout Canada in this election. Notwithstanding that, I still think that one curious thing must have struck you all through the campaign and that is that all the organs of that party, doing all they can to advance the interests of their candidates, and their party have not dared to put the word "unrestricted" before the word "reciprocity" at the head of their columns but they have simply set out the words "Reciprocity, Retrenchment and Reform." (cheers and applause.)

Now Mr. Laurier having set up this doctrine of unrestricted reciprocity as the doctrine of the liberal party and as their policy, why have not the press of the party shown forth that such was the policy of their party? The reason is that unrestricted reciprocity laid bare as it will be to-day before the electors, is such a policy as will not commend itself to the electorate of St. John, (cheers) who are in such matters above party and party ties. I think, gentlemen, that before I am through I can substantially show you that it means absolute free trade with the U. S. and that there shall be adopted as against Great Britain and the rest of the world the high tariff of the U. S. or at least a tariff in conformity with the tariff of the U. S. If one seeks to know what a policy means he must look at the utterances of the leaders and not at the utterances of the followers of that party, so in looking to ascertain what are the policies of the Liberal party one would first look at the utterances of Hon. Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright and their coadjutors and allies in the U. S., Messrs. Wiman, Hitt, and Butterworth, (Ironical cheer and counter cheers.) Mr. Erastus Wiman, a gentleman who resides in New York, an able speaker, and a splendid magazine writer, states that it means free trade with the U. S, that our products shall flow across the border, from one country to the other as free as the air we breathe, and that that necessarily means that we must adopt as against the rest of the world a uniform tariff with the U. S. Mr. Skinner has already pointed out to you how impossible it would be under unrestricted reciprocity to maintain our tariff as at present. Sir Richard Cartwright has also expressed himself on the subject, and at Oshawa he said in answer to a gentlemen who asked if the Liberal policy involved discrimination against Great Britain, he unhesitatingly said that it did. Then we have the utterance of Hon. Mr. Longley, the attorney general of Nova Scotia, a gentleman most prominent in his advocacy of unrestricted reciprocity with the U. S., who declares that there should be no mistake about it, that unrestricted reciprocity meant that we would have to adopt the tariff of the U. S. as against the rest of the world. And the N. Y. Tribune, a leading journal, only the other day in an editorial put forward the doctrine that no political party need think for one instant that they will have unrestricted reciprocity with the people of the states unless they retain or adopt the tariff of the U. S.

Therefore looking at it all as a whole and from a common sense point of view you cannot as intelligent men help coming to the one conclusion, and that conclusion is that unrestricted reciprocity means absolute free trade with the U. S. in all our natural products, in all our manufactured articles, and the adoption of the American tariff or a common tariff as against the rest of the world, inclusive of Great Britain (Applause and cheers). It is a most extraordinary thing in this contest that we find the papers of the United States and the orators of the U.S. taking such a deep interest in the affairs of Canada; not only that but we find Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright going down to New York, Boston and Washington, speaking in favor of free trade with the U. S. and telling the people of Boston that that city will, under unrestricted reciprocity be the entreport for the Dominion of Canada, that it would take away from St. John and Halifax the business of Canada which these cities now receive through the operations of our own tariff. (Applause and cheers.) I think it is the first time in the history of this country and for that matter in the history of any country, that statesmen have been found going out of their own country and scheming and intriguing and conspiring with the statesmen of a foreign country who say openly that they want to annex the people of this country to the United States. (Enthusiastic applause and cheers.) Can anything more humiliating be found than that? Could there be anything

Continued on Third Page

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ART THOU MARRIED?

Who does your washing, young man? Is it done at home? No, of course not, you won't bother your mother with it—Oh! you don't live home you say, you board out. Let UNGAR do your washing, for he does the mending too. No holes in your stockings when UNGAR sends them home.

Physicians strongly recommend

Wyeth's Malt Extract,

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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,

Dr. 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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NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD AND CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

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, loss of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these so-called symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be cured in time and 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

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J. D. TURNER.

Jig Sawing and Turning.

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

Jig Sawing done to any angle.

A. CHRISTIE Wood Working Co., City Road.

CLOSING OUT OF BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT—

MITCHELL BROS

40 KING STREET.

Boots and Shoes at Cost Prices.

Where we have only broken sizes we sell below cost.

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