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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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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., THURSDAY, MAY 22, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE NEW U. S. TARIFF.

The McKinley tariff bill has passed the House of Representatives and there is no doubt that it will become law, probably on the 1st of July next. We publish elsewhere on the page the rates of duty which will in future be levied on various articles produced in Canada. This list of course, does not include all Canadian products that are exported to the United States, but it embraces the most important of them, and a reference to it will enable our readers to see how very seriously the new tariff will affect our trade with the United States. To begin with grain, take the article of barley for instance. Last year 934,501 bushels of barley were exported from Canada to the United States. The duty on this article under the old American tariff was ten cents a bushel. This duty by the McKinley tariff bill has been increased to 30 cents a bushel, so that it is probable that the barley export to the United States will be entirely wiped out. The people of the province of Ontario, who are the largest exporters of barley, will find it necessary to send their products to England, where it is not unlikely they will find quite as good a market for it as they have done in the United States. Potatoes is another article which we send in large quantities to the United States. Last year we exported 717,668 bushels of potatoes to that country, but sometimes the export is much larger, it being regulated to a considerable extent by the state of the crop in New England. The U. S. duty on potatoes until now has been 15 cents a bushel, but the new tariff will increase it to 20 cents a bushel. We have also exported a great deal of hay to the United States. Last year 82,308 tons went to that country and paid duty at the rate of $2 a ton; under the new tariff $4 a ton is charged on hay. Our export of eggs last year amounted to 14,111,017 dozen, valued at $1,156,625. These eggs all went in free of duty, but after this they will have to pay an impost of 5 cents a dozen. This will probably put an end to the export of eggs to the United States. We also export large number of animals to that country every year. Last year we sent there 17,277 horses, valued at $2,113,782. These horses paid a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem. The duty is now increased to a specific one of $30 a head, but where a horse is valued at $150, or over the duty, is 30 per cent ad valorem. Thus it will be seen that the duty on horses has been increased by more than 50 per cent. Our export of horned cattle to the U. S. is quite large, the number sent to that country last year being 37,360. They were valued at $488,266 and paid duty at the rate of 20 per cent. The new tariff places an impost of $2 a head on cattle less than a year old, and $10 a head on animals exceeding one year. The greatest increase of duty is, however with respect to sheep, of which we exported to the United States last year 307,775, valued at $918,334. The duty at the rate of 20 per cent on these sheep would be $183,666, but the new tariff imposes a duty of $1.50 a head so that the same number of sheep under it would pay $461,662. We send some butter and cheese to the United States, which heretofore have been admitted on payment of a duty of 4 cents a pound. Under the new tariff both butter and cheese will pay 6 cents a pound. Vegetables in their natural state have heretofore paid 10 per cent ad valorem; now the duty is increased to 25 per cent. Straw, which has until now gone in free of duty will hereafter be subject to an impost of $2 a ton. The new tariff imposes a duty on all fish, fresh, salted, pickled and smoked or preserved, not specially enumerated, of one cent a pound. Heretofore fresh fish for immediate consumption has entered free of duty. The duty on pickled or salted herring is retained at ½ a cent a pound. This impost of a duty on fresh fish for immediate consumption has long been threatened, and now that it has come it will probably result in making some important changes in the fish trade. On beef and pork the duty has been doubled, being increased from one cent a pound to two cents. The duty on bacon and hams under the old tariff was two cents a pound, and this has been increased to five cents. The duties on wood will be found fully stated in the list which we publish elsewhere and therefore do not require any particular comment here. Such changes as are made however are in direction of higher duties.

Our readers will observe from these comparisons that it has evidently been the policy of the framers of the McKinley tariff bill to shut out Canadian products from the markets of the United States to as large an extent as possible. No doubt the policy will be successful to a very considerable degree, and it behooves our people to prepare for it. The actual enactment of the tariff and its coming into operation are so near at hand that our people must take the proper measures to neutralize its results. It is very evident that under it the conditions of trade between this country and the United States will entirely change, and our merchants must make up their minds to cease buying from a market in which our people are not allowed to sell. In a commercial war of this kind between two countries such as Canada and the United States the Dominion might suffer were it not for the fact that we have in Great Britain at all times a free market for every product which we produce, and that we are able to produce more cheaply than our neighbors to the south of us. In every line of goods in which our products are excluded from the United States, we must make strong efforts to displace American goods in European markets. We must accommodate our products to the markets for which we have to provide, and no matter at what sacrifice we must maintain our position as a great commercial people.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

The Nova Scotia elections appear to have gone in favor of the government who are sustained by a majority which, although smaller than that which they had in the former House of Assembly, is still quite sufficient for all practical purposes. This is a result which THE GAZETTE hardly anticipated because the Conservative papers appeared to be very confident that they could defeat Mr. Fielding's administration. It is a result which we deeply regret because we regard the Grits of Nova Scotia as the worst politicians on this side of the Atlantic. They are to a very considerable extent disloyal to British as well as to Canadian interests. They are a faction whose chief cry has heretofore been repeal, with an undercurrent of annexation sentiment running through all their actions, and therefore their continuance in power is dangerous to the well-being of the Dominion and to the permanence of the province of Nova Scotia as a British possession. It is quite true that the Grits of Nova Scotia have only succeeded this year in winning their elections by abandoning the repeal cry with which they carried the country four years ago. They discovered soon after they raised it that it was not a cry that would win in the end and therefore they so far showed themselves to be in accord with public opinion as to place it in the background in the present election. It is also true that Mr. Fraser, one of the strongest advocates of repeal, has been utterly defeated in the constituency which he represented. But while Attorney General Longley remains the representative of Annapolis county, it cannot be said that politically Nova Scotia is in a sound state as regards this question. Attorney General Longley is a veiled annexationist, and we trusted that the loyalty and patriotism of the fine county of Annapolis would rise against him and hurl him from the position which he is unfit to fill.

Still if the people of Nova Scotia are satisfied with their government we have no right to complain. The people of New Brunswick and of the rest of Canada will see to it that the repealers of Nova Scotia and the annexationists who throng its legislative halls shall not be permitted to drag that province out of the confederation. We cannot but think that the campaign on the part of the Conservatives must have been very badly managed or the results would have been very different. We fear that too much attention was paid to minor issues and not enough to the great question, what ought to have been the overshadowing one, whether a set of men who are disloyal at heart should be permitted to rule the Province of Nova Scotia.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

We congratulate Deacon McLellan on his promotion to the position of President of the Council. This disposes of the silly rumor which has been circulated by the enemies of the government that he was about to take another office connected with with this county. We trust that the genial deacon, although no longer a member of the Assembly, will continue to give as much attention to the roads and bridges of this county as he has in the past.

THE GAZETTE on Tuesday, in advance of all its contemporaries succeeded in obtaining a copy of Mr. Leary's letter to the mayor and publishing it. The Sun and Telegraph both copied this letter yesterday but neither of them gave THE GAZETTE credit for it, although it was impossible for them to obtain a sight of it from any other source, as the letter from Mr. Leary to the mayor was lying in the office of the latter unopened, the mayor being out of town.

The Sun appears to be in a state of great jubilation because it believes the Leary Dock scheme to be dead. We trust that none of the working men who would have been benefitted by this important enterprise will mistake the Sun for an exponent of conservative views on this question. The Sun does not represent the party but only the private interests of its stockholders. This matter should be made very plain for it would be unfortunate to have the conservative party denounced as the enemies of harbor improvement at the next general election and made responsible for the lack of harbor facilities here.

THE GAZETTE will be one year and ten months old tomorrow, having lived and flourished in spite of the malice of its enemies and the lukewarm support of some who ought to have been its friends. THE GAZETTE, which it was predicted would not live a month, is now not only the largest paper published in this city but also the best. It has also a larger circulation in the city of St. John, than any other newspaper, and both its circulation and advertising are increasing every day. Since the month of May commenced more than $500 worth of new advertising has appeared in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

A correspondent today makes some severe strictures on Ald. Lockhart whom he accuses of having canvassed Brooks ward as a friend of the Leary dock scheme and of afterwards doing his best to defeat Mayor Lockhart and elect the man whose main canvass was against what he termed the "infamous Leary dock scheme." The people of Brooks ward have only themselves to blame. They should not have elected Mr. Lockhart who has no interests in Carleton and who cares nothing for the prosperity of the West side. He and his allies have been the means of preventing the expenditure of one million dollars in that part of the city.

The disreputable vagabond who poses as publisher and proprietor of the Fredericton Reporter devotes a half column of billingsgate to this paper and in doing so recalls the name of the Penny Dip, a sheet published in St. John shortly after the fire. The Fisher family who are still the owners of the Reporter, are not likely to love the memory of the Penny Dip, because that publication exposed the conduct of Mr. C. H. B. Fisher in connexion with the writing of anonymous letters to a certain minister in St. John, and likewise told of other matters which were common talk among the men and women of Fredericton. Perhaps on some future occasion we may republish what the Penny Dip said about the Fishers.

The armed force of the British Empire is by no means contemptible when it is all aggregated together. The preliminary return of the British army for 1889 shows that the total average effective strength of the regular army last year was 210,298, of which 134,388 were infantry of the line. The total strength at home was 105,956; abroad, 104,342. On the 1st of January last about 4,000 men were required to complete the establishment. The total addition to the army during the year from recruiting and otherwise was 32,087; the total decrease, 33,000, of whom however, over 12,000 passed to the army reserve. Over 15,000 of the recruits were under 17 years of age. Only about 1,500 had passed their 23rd. year. The auxiliary forces numbered 407,307 of whom about 56,000 were in the army reserve, 116,494 were militia, 10,710 yeomanry, and 224,021 volunteers. To them should be added 130,000 for the native army of India and 80,000 for Colonial militia forces bringing the grand total up to about 850,000.

The Behring Sea negotiations have not failed as the Grit papers have been anxious to make it appear. It is understood that the principles of the settlement of the controversy have already been adopted. The negotiations had not been carried on long before it was found that the American and British negotiators were not so far apart in their positions as would have been at first supposed. Secretary Blaine could not and did not urge the view that the United States exercised sovereignty over half of Behring Sea. On the other hand he had no difficulty in making it clear that unless some authority was exercised over those waters the seal fishery would soon be a thing of the past. That this would be a calamity was as clearly recognized by the British minister and his Canadian adviser as by Secretary Blaine. The cardinal principles was thus readily reached, that whatever arrangement should be arrived at between the two nations should be considered with the object of preserving the seals. There is, however, a dispute as to the facts connected with the fisheries, and the negotiators are of the opinion that these questions of fact should be settled first before any further attempt is made to definitely and satisfactorily terminate the controversy. To this end it is deemed that the appointment of a commission of experts to make a report on the facts will be necessary. The approval of this course by the various governments is now awaited.

The Montreal Star has the following very proper observations on the speech of Mr. Perrault at the meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade which we published yesterday:

Mr. Perrault's declaration before the Montreal Board of Trade yesterday to the effect that France would be supported by the French Canadians in the enforcement, by war if necessary, of her territorial claims on Newfoundland, raises a very serious question. To some people it will convey the impression that the Government of France intends to make her lodgment on the coast of Newfoundland a point d' appui for creating a diversion in Canada favorable to France, in case of difficulties arising between England and France. It is easy to see how such language will add strength to the movement for the preservation of British power and prestige on this continent. But it would seem that Mr. Perrault went beyond his text in what he said. To utter a veiled threat of war with France and a rebellion in Canada should the people of Newfoundland insist on securing the unification and autonomy of their country, is going too far altogether. But to say that the "French shore" is as much a part of France as Brittany or Normandy is pure Chauvinism. It is as much in the interests of French Canadians as it is the interests of English Canadians that this question should be settled in the way desired by the people of Newfoundland.

THE McKINLEY BILL.

The New Scale of Duties on Some Canadian Products.

The following are the rates of duty levied on certain articles, produced in Canada, by the new United States tariff bill, now before Congress:—

Timber, hewn and sawed and timber used for staves and in building wharves, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Timber, square and sided not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, ½ of one cent per cubic foot, sawed boards, planks, deals and the lumber of hemlock, whitewood, sycamore and bass wood $1 per 1000 feet, board measure; white pine $1.50 per 1000 feet board measures, sawed lumber not specially enumerated or provided for in the act, $2 per 1000 feet, board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished 25 cents per 1000 feet, board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved 50 cents per 1000 feet, board measure; and if planed on 2 sides tongued and groved $1 per 1000 feet board measure.

Wood, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Pine clapboards $1 per 1000.

Spruce clapboards $1 per 1000.

Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oar blocks, gun blocks, heading blocks, and all light blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawn only, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Lathes 15 cents per 1000 pieces.

Pickets and palings 20 per cent ad valorem.

Shingles 35 cents per 1000.

Staves of wood of all kinds 10 per cent ad valorem.

Casks and barrels (empty) sugar box shooks and packing boxes and packing box shooks of wood, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Horses and mules $30 per head, provided that horses valued at $150 and over shall pay instead an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Cattle, more than one year old, $10 per head, less than 1 year old $2 per head.

Hogs $1.50 per head.

Sheep $1.50 per head.

All other live animals not specially enumerated or provided for in the act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Barley 30 cents per bushel of 48 lbs.

Eggs, 5 cent per dozen.

Eggs, yolk of, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Hay, $4 per ton.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry salted or pickled, and other skins, except sheep skins with the wool on, 1½ cents per pound; provided that there shall be allowed on leather manufacture of imported hides, on which a duty shall have been paid when exported, a drawback equal in amount to the duty paid on such hides, to be ascertained under such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Honey, 20 cents per gallon.

Hops, 15 cents per lb.

Onions, 35 cents per bushel.

Peas, green or dried, in bulk or in barrels, sacks or similar packages, 40 cents per bushel of 60 lbs; split peas, 20 cents per bushel of 60 lbs; peas in small packages 1 cent cer lb.

Potatoes 20 cents per bushel of 60 lbs.

Vegetables in their natural state, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Straw $2 per ton.

Fish, fresh, salted, pickled, smoked or preserved in anyother manner, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 1 cent per lb.

Herrings, pickled or salted, ½ of 1 cent per lb.

Cans or packages, made of tin or any other metal, containing shell fish admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents shall be subjected to a duty of 8 cents per dozen cans or packages; and exceeding one quart shall be subjected to an additional duty of 4 cents per dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof, provided that, until June 30, 1891, such cans or packages shall be admitted as now provided by law.

Apples green or ripe 25 cents per bushel.

Apples, dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner and not otherwise provided for in this act, 2 cents per lb.

Confits, sweetmeats or fruits preserved in sugar, syrup, molasses or spirits not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, and Jellies of all kinds 35 per cent advalorem.

Fruits, preserved in their own juice, 30 per cent ad valorem.

Bacon and hams 5 cents per lb.

Beef, mutton and pork 2 cents per lb.

Lard 2 cents per lb.

Poultry, (live) 3 cents per lb; dressed, 6 cents per lb.

Dandelion root and acorns, prepared 1½ cents per lb.

Spices, ground or powdered, 4 cents per lb.

Vinegar 5½ cents per gallon.

The standard for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires 35 grains bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize 1 ounce of troy vinegar.

OF DRAMATIC INTEREST.

Lilian Russell Still Leads in the Beauty Contest.

The frontispiece picture in the last Dramatic News is a portrait of Miss Clara Louise Thompson. This lady is said to have "a bright, mobile and attractive countenance, a good figure and undoubted aptitude for the stage.

* * *

The advance sale for W. H. Crane's "Senator" engagement in San Francisco in three days, after it opened, reached $10,000. The company plays there three weeks and returns direct to New York.

* * *

Miss Mary Hebron played the part of Sophie in the "The Passing Regiment" at the Boston Museum last week.

* * *

Mr. C. L. Fletcher of the Globe, a well known Bostonian, made his first appearance on the professional stage in the play "The Silver Falls" at the Boston theatre last week. He will adopt the stage as a permanent profession next week.

* * *

A play called "The Nominee" written by the editor of the Dramatic News and Mr. Yardly was recently produced by Nat Goodwin in the Oregon metropolis, with great success.

* * *

In London Mrs. Langtry on 3rd inst played Esther Sandraz, for the first time in England. The play is by Sidney Grundy says the News correspondent.

* * *

Sarah Bernhardt intends a grand tour to America and Australia. She intends to play Cleopatra, and hopes to make it the triumph of her life.

* * *

Mrs. Bernard Beere has been lying seriously ill at Monte Carlo, but is now much better. So says the London correspondent of the Dramatic News.

* * *

A new farcical comedy, entitled "My Mother," written by Miss Amy Steinburg who wrote "My Uncle," was recently produced at Terry's theatre, London.

* * *

Miss Isabelle Urquhart, whose portrait appears in the latest News, and who is such a popular member of the Casino Co., will accept no more singing engagements.

* * *

E. H. Sothern was playing "Lord Chumley" and "The Highest Bidder" in San Francisco last week.

* * *

Daniel Gilfeather has been re-engaged by Daniel Frohman for the "Prince and Pauper" company.

* * *

"Christopher Columbus" an historical drama, written by Webster Edgerly, will have its first production early next month in Washington.

* * *

Kate Claxton will produce "Green Bushes" on 2nd prox. If it succeeds she will play it next season.

* * *

Miss Stella Rees, who is Mr. Frederick Warde's leading lady will create the leading female role in "A Perfect Trust" in the Union square theatre 21st inst. The role is that of an idiot and is said to be very strong.

* * *

W. J. LeMoyne will play his original part of Cattermole in "The Private Secretary" at the Lyceum [(N. Y.) theatre for a season of three weeks beginning 26th inst.

* * *

George Robinson has been specially engaged to play Jacques Frochard in Miss Claxton's "Two Orphans."

* * *

Nellie Wetherell is dead from blood-poisoning after a long period of intense suffering, says the Dramatic News.

* * *

Booth and Modjeska were playing in Buffalo last week, to enormous business.

* * *

May de Mar, of Roland Reed's company, was taken ill at Auburn, N. Y., recently and removed to City Hospital, where she is improving.

* * *

Harold Bushea of Cleveland, Ohio, in conjunction with James Kelly, a somewhat experienced dramatist, has written a society drama called "Heartbound."

* * *

Josie Hall joined the Shenandoah company at Worcester, Mass., recently, to replace Percy Haswell, who joins E. A. McDowell for a Canadian trip.

* * *

Charles E. Verner and wife will shortly start for a tour through Ireland. Mr. Verner's next season will open in Texas next September.

* * *

"Hamarcis and Cleopatra" will be added to the repertoire of the Prescott-McLean Company next season. The present season of this company will close at Winnepeg on 24th inst.

* * *

"For Russia," a political drama written by Miss Cora Lowe Marceaw, will shortly be produced in St. Louis.

* * *

Genuine applause attested the appreciation of the audience when Maude Granger played Helen in her new play "Inherited," in Washington the week of 5th inst.

* * *

Lillian Lewis has gone to Europe. She will give a first production of Lawrence Marston's new play "Credit Loraine" in Buffalo next August.

* * *

A new play called "Branded" will be produced in New York by Mark Price, next month.

* * *

Portraits of Miss Virginia Harned, "justly considered one of the most beautiful women on the stage"; of Miss Josie Sutherland, "a plump and pleasing soubrette", and of Frederic de Belleville "one of the very best leading men on the stage," appear in last week's Dramatic News.

* * *

Josephine Hall is now playing Jenny Buckthorn in a Shenandoah company and is engaged for next season.

* * *

William G. Beach has been engaged as leading man for the Alcazar stock company in San Francisco.

* * *

Miss Minnie Seligman has just been granted a divorce from her former husband Dr. Eugene I. Kauffman. The court gives Miss Seligman the right to marry again.

* * *

A new farce comedy "Quite English" by John A. Stevens, which is a satire on the American anglomaniacs, and another entitled "Smiles and Tears" by the same author, will be produced next season.

The case of Moncton versus the Intercolonial railway, in connection with the opening of streets across the railway there, will be heard before the railway committee next Wednesday, as well as the Tomiscouata railway versus the New Brunswick railway, in connection with level crossings.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

Can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

It is the most perfect preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the market. It is pleasant to take,—safe and sure in its action. It has received the unqualified commendation of thousands who have used it. We warrant every bottle sold, and will refund the money paid for it if these statements are not correct.

It never Separates. Never turns rancid and never disagrees with the Most Delicate Stomach.

Children ask for it, and cry for more. Physicians prescribe it daily in their practice. Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. Take no other. Price 50c., six bottles $2.50. Prepared only by R. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

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FOR DYSPEPSIA.

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FOR THE HAIR,

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

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AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

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FISHING TACKLE

Best Qualities

RODS, REELS, LINES, ETC.

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ESTEY, ALLWOOD & CO.,

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Sweeping Reductions!

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MARK DOWN SALE.

$8000.00 WORTH

Of READY-MADE CLOTHING at less than cost.

For the next four weeks we will sell

Ready-Made Clothing

at less than cost Prices.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Immense Stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Lowest Prices in the City.

Our Stock of goods for CUSTOM WORK is strictly first-class, and we guarantee a perfect fit.

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READY FOR BUSINESS.

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GENTLEMEN:

You can have your Clothing put in good Order by sending there fe

JOHN S. DUNN.

TAILOR.

Repairing, Pressing and Alterin a Specialty.

CHEAP STOVES FOR SPRING TRADE.

Notwithstanding the recent advance in prices by the stove founders, we shall continue to sell our present stock of

COOK STOVES & RANGES

at old prices.

When present stock is exhausted we shall then be compelled to advance prices to cover the increased cost.

In the meantime those who anticipate making a change will save money by purchasing soon.

Our Stock embraces all the old favorites, viz: The Medallion, The New Hub, The Silver Acorn, The Coal Acorn, &c., also the the king of cook stoves, The Charter Oak.

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Just received and opened a large and varied assortment of GERR. 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."

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—OF CANADA—

Incorporated 1865. Capital, $500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

FEATURES OF THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

Life Assurances in force, 1st January, 1890,	$13,337,983.08
Increase over the previous year,	1,406,666.87
New Applications received in 1889,	4,102,710.55
Increase over 1888,	706,226.99
Cash Income for year ending 31st December, 1889,	563,140.52
Increase over 1888,	37,866.94
Assets at 31st December, 1889,	2,233,322.72
Increase over 1888,	259,006.51
Reserve for Security of Policy-holders,	1,541,489.97
Increase over 1888,	221,137.49
Surplus over all Liabilities, except Capital,	656,536.64
" " " and Capital Stock,	156,526.64
Increase over 1888,	46,499.37
Death Claims fallen in during 1889,	100,140.86
Decrease for 1889,	5,045.55

The rapid progress made by the SUN LIFE may be seen from the following statement:

	Income.	Assets.	Life Assurances in force.
1872	$48,210.93	$546,461.95	$1,064,350.00
1876	102,822.14	715,944.64	2,214,093.00
1880	141,402.81	911,132.93	3,881,479.14
1884	278,379.65	1,274,397.24	6,844,404.04
1889	563,140.52	2,233,322.72	13,337,983.08

The new business of the SUN LIFE was the largest ever secured in the Company's history and was equalled by but one other Canadian life company. The surplus accumulated during the THREE years of the current quinquennium far exceeds the amount earned during any previous FIVE years, and the profits to policy-holders thus cannot fail to be highly satisfactory. The prosperity of the SUN LIFE is no doubt largely due to its issuing unconditional policies and paying its claims promptly. Canadians should also remember that by patronizing a home Institution, which invests all its funds in the Dominion, they are benefiting themselves by reducing the rate of interest here, and are helping to build up our own cities rather than those of foreign states.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, PRESIDENT.

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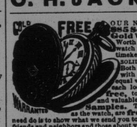

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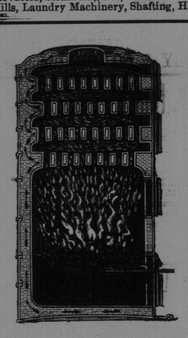

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