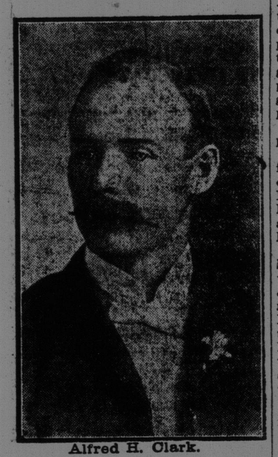
MC2289

POOR DOCUMENT

COUNTY CAMPAIGN OPENED WITH GREAT ENTHUSIASM

Mosher and Clark, Opposition Candidates, Get Splendid Reception--Strong Practical Speeches Dealing With Government Mismanagement---H. A. Powell and W. S. Fisher Deal With Campaign Issues.

A large attendance, a fine spirit of enthusiasm and stirring speeches were the features of the opening meeting of the opposition county campaign in Fairville last evening. Every seat in the Orange hall was taken and about seventy-five voters stood during the evening. J. P. Mosher and A. H. Clark, the candidates, both made stirring speeches and were warmly received. It was evident that the candidates have the hearty endorsement of the entire party and as men of tried



Alfred H. Clark.

worth and weight in the county they are looked upon as bound to defeat the attorney-general and Mr. Lowell.

Mr. Mosher went into details in telling of the miserable condition of the roads and arraigned the crown land policy of the present government. He also charged that the government were discouraging advance in agriculture by decreasing the grants to the agricultural societies.

Mr. Clark made a fine impression. He criticized Mr. Lowell's actions and charged that the present member worked rather for the best interests of the big corporations than for the municipality.

H. A. Powell, K. C., spoke for an hour and in the course of his address made specific charges against the government in the administration of crown lands. He stated that lumbermen supporting the government were known to pay but forty to fifty cents on the dollar on their debts due to the government. He could also prove by documents in his office that on one transaction a lumberman paid but $1,900 when the amount due was $5,600.

Mr. Powell also spoke strongly on the International Railway and said that its financial success meant the industrial ruin of the northern part of the province. He pointed out that when connections were established with the Bangor & Aroostook line at St. Leonards, the wood from the north would be shipped to Maine and other states and manufactured there.

Mr. Powell also dealt with the government's administration of succession duties and cited a number of instances to show that friends of the government were exempted from paying tribute, while the tax on opponents was zealously exacted.

W. S. Fisher, as a business man, announced himself as seeing necessity for a change in government.

The meeting was regarded as satisfactory in every way by opposition men and was only another evidence of the turning of the tide in Lancaster. The hall was already filled when 8 o'clock, the hour for starting arrived, and Dr. J. H. Grey was chosen as chairman promptly on time. Dr. Grey spoke of the honesty and good sense of the candidates and predicted victory.

J. P. Mosher was first called upon and spoke to a rapidly increasing audience, who greeted the hearty candidate from St. Martins with cheers. He told of the reasons which had induced him to enter the contest. There were matters affecting deeply the best interests of the county and, having these interests at heart, he felt called upon to do his best to right the wrongs.

One great evil was the condition of the roads. When under the old act, each man worked out his taxes on the road he took an interest in the work and had pride in the condition of the roads in his district. Now the rural districts were bled for the sake of larger communities.

Bridges needed replacing but the local commissioners said "There is no money." Where was the money? It was known that more than $1,000,000 had been sunk in the Central Railway. Premier Robinson stated that the road was now worth $1,500,000, but the money could not be got out of it. It was not right to tie up $1,000,000 and let the poor man go without roads. All the excuse for the existence of the Central was the hauling out of coal which could be transshipped in other ways. The people of Chipman were given $1,000,000 while hundreds of other districts went without any.

Mr. Mosher spoke of the ruinous crown land policy of the government. Favorites were given leases for 25 years on valuable lands, paying $4 a mile if unused, and $1.25 for each thousand of cut. These men holding large tracts sold these leases to United States companies, but managed to make a large rake-off. The lumber was cut, but taken to the United States to be manufactured, and no benefit accrued to New Brunswick. It was all right to have United States capital but New Brunswick wanted the labor.

Considering this, Mr. Mosher felt that he should do all he could to protect the province. The law provided that timber should not be cut under ten inches, but he had it on reliable authority that the lumber was cut down as low as five or six inches. If this went on in a few years, New Brunswick would be a barren.

In speaking of the agricultural policy, Mr. Mosher pointed out that the grants to the agricultural societies were being cut down, in some cases as much as 100 per cent. This did not show interest in the welfare of the farmer. Though the government boasted of their agricultural policy, their action in decreasing the grants showed they had no real sympathy for the farmer.

Mr. Mosher's address won hearty plaudits.

Alfred H. Clark was greeted with vociferous applause. Though it was the first occasion on which he had addressed a Fairville audience in provincial politics, he had before spoken on municipal matters, and it could not be said that his words had not been true.

Mr. Lowell, he said, claimed that he had devoted all his energies to the advancement of the best interests of St. John. Mr. Lowell's record, however, was not so good as he tried to make it appear. Legislation took from the street railway the responsibility of clearing the snow and had given it to the highway board. This was a blow to the laboring man as the street railway paid twice the wages that the highway board were able to pay.

Mr. Lowell took the credit upon himself for securing the lighting of the Suspension bridge. This was a matter that had been advocated by the newspapers for years. Secured on the eve of election, the contract had been given to the street railway company instead of having the power at the asylum utilized. The accounts showed that there was surplus power at the asylum, but the government preferred to give the contract.

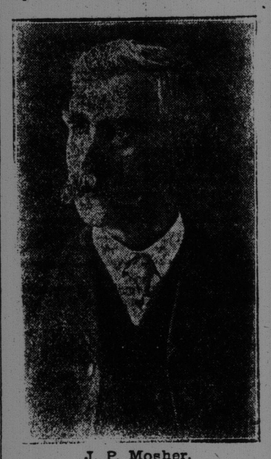
Mr. Clark repeated the charges made at the nominating convention in December that an official of the Provincial Hospital was profiting by the labor of the inmates and there was nothing to show in the accounts that any compensation was made for the work. "The Steeves' estate belongs to one of the officials," said Mr. Clark, "yet it has been tilled by the government, manned by the government though it has never been shown that it is under lease. The hay on the place adjoining, which is owned by the government, is hauled to the same barn."

Was this a honest way to do business? asked Mr. Clark. "Would you manage your own property like this?"

The school book question was a burning question. It was plain that the rates here were twice the cost of the Ontario books. The government claimed that the rates were not exorbitant and yet they showed inconsistency by agreeing to appoint a commission to inquire into the cost.

Mr. Clark was heartily applauded for his speech.

W. S. Fisher was called on. He said that as a business man he could not but help take an interest in the provincial is-



J. P. Mosher.

sues. Never before had he made a political speech in provincial politics, but he could not help feeling that it was time for a change. He spoke of the need of thorough organization in order to send two good men and true to support Premier Hazen. (Cheers).

Bankruptcy faced the province if a halt was not called and better men put at the head of affairs. While not casting any aspersions personally he was bound to say that those in charge had not managed things prudently or as a business man would like to manage his own affairs.

In this province more men were needed. In this respect the government had fallen absolutely flat. They had made no effort to bring in men to till the rich valleys. During the past few months a great iron mine had been discovered in the north, and a gentleman of the company had told him he saw 10,000,000 tons there. At Lepreaux, too, a great industry had been opened up. These and other great possibilities needed men and money, and if the right men were in power the right policy would prevail.

Mr. Fisher told the story of Judge Willrich and the famous Dutch family told of in The Telegraph some time ago. When Judge Willrich applied at the provincial government office in the city he found in charge a man who could give him no information as to vacant farms, and who also appeared indifferent.

H. A. Powell, K. C., was given an enthusiastic reception. After some pleasanties he spoke of his own political experience and his association with Hon. H. A. McKeown. He believed that he had not changed but Hon. Mr. McKeown had. He well remembered the fierce denunciation of Mr. LaBillois, who, according to Mr. McKeown, had vaulted the fence for the tuft of herbiage he found.

Mr. Powell spoke at some length on the public debt. It had been charged that no two opposition men agreed on the size of the debt and this might well be true, as there was no one place where reliable information might be obtained as to the public accounts. It had been stated by Premier Robinson that the debt was a legacy from the King government, which preceded the Blair government. This he would deny. Although the King government had inaugurated the policy of subsidizing yet no railway has been or could be subsidized without an order-in-council from the present government.

In order to place his predecessors in as bad a light as possible Mr. Blair had employed, not a bookkeeper from Toronto, but a commission, consisting of Hon. Wm. Elder and others. They found the debt to be at that time, 1884, just $320,000. At the present time it was estimated to be all the way from $4,000,000 to $9,000,000. For himself he had decided Mr. Hazen's figures as something more than $8,000,000 were correct.

It was hard to form a correct estimate owing to the risk of the bonds. For instance, should the International Railway fail, the government would have to shoulder the responsibility. Mr. Powell then went into the history of the International, the misrepresentation and coercion used in securing the passing of legislation to guarantee the bonds. He also pointed out the danger which menaced the pulpwood industry on the North Shore. To make the road a success Mr. Powell said a bridge one mile long and with piers longer than those of the cantilever bridge would have to be built and the people of the province would be asked to bear the expense.

The speaker also dealt with the Beersville railway from Adamsville to Mill Branch and declared it would have been better for the people to have paid the coal company $5 a ton to have the coal left in the ground for all eternity.

Speaking of general expenditure, Mr. Powell cited a number of extravagant business transactions and charged that while Dr. Pugsley was in office he drew more salary than all the King government together.

Mr. Powell spoke at some length on crown lands and criticized the policy of leasing lands for a long term of years. Lessees had been known to sell their rights for large sums, owing to increase in value. He also made the charges regarding dishonest administration and challenged Dr. Pugsley to send a writ in an action for slander.

Mr. Powell also criticized the government strongly for creating the seventh judgeship.

W. W. Hubbard, opposition organizer, told of cheering reports from every part of the province and predicted a victory for Mosher and Clark.

Womanly Weakness

is promptly relieved by Beecham's Pills. They never fail. Special directions to females with each box. Depression, sick headache, backache, paleness and nervousness all disappear after using

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Sold Everywhere. In boxes 25 cents.

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To check early colds or Grippe with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with Preventics is safer than to let it run and be obliged to cure it afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but taken early—at the sneeze stage—they break, or head off these early colds. That's surely better. That's why they are called Preventics.

Preventics are little Candy Cold Cures. No Quinine, no physic, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Promptness may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child, if there is feverishness, night or day. Herein probably lies Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 5c boxes for the pocket, also in 25c boxes of 48 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

THE ROBERTS CAMPAIGN

John H. Roberts Closed His Series of Meetings Here Last Evening

A large number of people were in Centenary church last night to listen to John H. Roberts' lecture From the Stage to the Cross and Christian Service. This was the closing of the temperance campaign conducted in this city by Mr. Roberts under the auspices of the New Brunswick Temperance Federation and the churches of the city.

Mr. Roberts arrived here on Feb. 1. Since then he has addressed four crowded meetings in the Opera House, and fourteen meetings in Centenary church. Last Sunday he preached in two of the Methodist churches as well as speaking in the Opera House twice.

The lecture last night was the story of Mr. Roberts' own life. It was deeply interesting and at times dramatic. The frequent applause showed that they appreciated the story.

Towards the close of the lecture an elderly lady sitting near the front, fainted. She was carried out to the vestry, where she was revived and was afterwards taken home in a coach.

THROWS BLAME ALL ON KELSON

Charles F. Gilmore's Version of the Somerville Murder.

Charles Francis Gilmore, the third man wanted in connection with the murder of Charles E. Bushee, the Somerville druggist, was arrested in Roxbury Monday evening. The other two men are Oscar L. Kelson, who grew up in St. John, and John J. Killian, both of whom are in the East Cambridge jail awaiting the action of the grand jury.

Kelson in his confession places the burden of the blame for the murder on Gilmore. The latter, in a confession to the police, however, says that Kelson was the chief offender and that Killian planned the job. Gilmore also says that the robbery was deliberately planned and there was no intention of killing Bushee when the trio went into the store. The original idea, according to Gilmore, was to knock Bushee insensible and then ransack the place.

Gilman declares that Kelson had a revolver in his pocket and a club under his coat when the trio entered Bushee's store on the night of the murder.

The story which Gilmore told the police follows:

"During the latter part of December the job on the Bushee drug store in Somerville avenue, Somerville, was put up to me by Killian and Kelson, both of whom I met in a pool room in Roxbury. Killian was the man who planned it, told us that there was lots of money there and it would be easy to get it if we were careful.

"Some time during the early part of the first week in January the three of us went to Somerville one night and looked the place over, and we made another visit on the night of Jan. 5, just as old man Bushee was closing up. At that time it was finally decided that the three of us would go out there on Jan. 12 and rob the old man and his place.

"On the night the job was planned to take place we met in the pool room by arrangement and rode on an electric car to Union square, reaching the vicinity of the Bushee store about 9 o'clock. We strolled about for a short time, 'sizing up' the place, and when the coast was clear we started inside.

"Kelson had the club under his coat and a gun in his pocket. He was the only one of us who had weapons of any kind. Killian led the way, Kelson was close behind, and I was the last one of the gang. Killian went up to the old man and said: 'Give me five cents' worth of paregoric.' Bushee walked behind the counter and reached up on the shelf for a big bottle, and as he did so, Kelson jumped up behind him and hit him a heavy blow with the stick. The old man was stunned by the blow, but did not fall as we expected he would.

"'For God's sake don't murder me,' Bushee shouted, and, as the latter reeled about, Kelson ran around behind the counter and struck him another blow. This time Bushee fell unconscious and I thought he was pretty badly hurt. While this was going on Killian locked the door and put out the lights, leaving the place in darkness. I was frightened and ran through the store, down stairs and out of the back door. On my way I grabbed two rolls of money, which later turned out to be $1.50 in pennies.

"When I got outside I ran down several streets and finally reached Union square, where I took a car and came directly to Boston, reaching the city about 10 o'clock. An hour later I met Killian at Tupper's restaurant on Columbus avenue, where I divided the money with him and went to my home on Dorr street, Roxbury. Since then I have never seen Kelson, but have met Killian once or twice.

"I did not have a club and I did not strike Bushee. The man who did the job was Kelson, but they are trying to place the blame on me. They knew that I was dragged into it and that it was easier to put it up to me rather than stand it themselves.

"After the Bushee job I met Killian one day, and he told me that he and Kelson went back to the store after I had left and found old man Bushee lying on his bed with a handkerchief over his face and a revolver in his hand. 'You bet I was pleased,' Killian told me, 'for I thought that the old fellow was done for when Kelson laid him out with that second crack. Killian also told me that the club was hidden under the weighing machine in the store, as it would be better to hide it there than carry it around.

"Killian knows as well as I do how the whole thing was done. Killian had a cousin who used to work for Bushee, and in some way Killian got an idea that lots of money was kept hidden in the store, and that was what we were after. Why, the club was made by Kelson and was filled with about a pound of lead which he melted and poured into the end of it. I do not deny that I was with the other two fellows, and now that the whole thing is out I would admit it if I was the one who struck poor Bushee."

Kelson has relatives in St. John, and they feel keenly the position in which this affair has placed them. One of them yesterday said it was untrue that Oscar was in St. John two months ago.

THE PRICE OF SCHOOL BOOKS

(Report of John E. Wilson's speech).

TURNING TO A CONSIDERATION OF THE SCHOOL BOOK QUESTION, MR. WILSON SAID HE READ STATEMENTS IN THE SUN AND STAR CONTRADICTING THE TIMES, AND STATEMENTS IN THE TIMES CONTRADICTING THE SUN AND STAR. HE ONLY WANTED FAIR PLAY. HE WAS PREPARED TO PROVE THAT THE BOOKS IN NEW BRUNSWICK WERE COSTING TOO MUCH. HE HAD SEEN STATEMENTS IN THE PRESS THAT IT WAS NOT FAIR FOR THE OPPOSITION TO COMPARE THE PRICES OF BOOKS IN ONTARIO AND NEW BRUNSWICK AS THE CONDITIONS WERE ALTOGETHER DIFFERENT. IT WAS CLAIMED THAT THE DEALERS IN ONTARIO WERE UNLOADING THE BOOKS AT REDUCED PRICES BECAUSE THEY HAD TOO LARGE A STOCK. HE WOULD READ THEM A LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED FROM THE CANADA PUBLISHING COMPANY ON THAT POINT.

MR. WILSON THEN READ A LETTER FROM THE COMPANY, DATED FEBRUARY 3, IN WHICH THE RETAIL PRICES OF ONTARIO READERS WERE QUOTED AS FOLLOWS: No. 2, NINE CENTS; No. 3, THIRTEEN CENTS; No. 4, FIFTEEN CENTS WITH A TRADE DISCOUNT OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. THE COMMUNICATION PROCEEDED: "WE PRINTED AND PUBLISHED THESE READERS LAST YEAR AND ARE NOW PRINTING AND BINDING THE SAME READERS TO BE SOLD AT THE SAME PRICE THIS YEAR."

THAT, MR. WILSON SAID, DID NOT LOOK AS IF THE BOOKS WERE BEING UNLOADED, AND YET SIMILAR BOOKS WERE SOLD IN ST. JOHN AT THIRTY, FORTY AND FIFTY CENTS. (LAUGHTER, AND CRIES OF "THERE'S NO DIFFERENCE").

IT WAS ADDING INSULT TO INJURY, MR. WILSON CONTINUED, TO TRY TO DECEIVE THE PEOPLE IN THAT WAY, AND ANY BODY OF MEN WHO COULD DEFEND THE PRICES CHARGED IN THIS PROVINCE WAS NOT FIT TO REMAIN IN POWER.

MR. WILSON HANDED DOWN SPECIMENS OF THE READERS FROM BOTH PROVINCES, AND THEY WERE PASSED FROM HAND TO HAND AMONG THE AUDIENCE AND COMPARED, WITH THE FREQUENT COMMENT "THERE'S NOT A BIT OF DIFFERENCE."

CONTINUING, MR. WILSON SAID: "THERE ARE OTHER MISREPRESENTATIONS AND GROSS ERRORS WHICH MR. McKEOWN HAS MADE IN THE STATEMENTS OF COMPARATIVE PRICES HE MADE PUBLIC.

"HE SAYS THE HISTORY COSTS FIFTY CENTS IN ONTARIO. IT SELLS THERE FOR THIRTY CENTS. THE GEOGRAPHY, WHICH HE QUOTES AT $1.00 IN ONTARIO IS SOLD THERE FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. IN HIS QUOTATION ON GEOMETRY AT FIFTY CENTS FOR NEW BRUNSWICK AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR ONTARIO, MR. McKEOWN HAS APPARENTLY COMPARED THE FIRST BOOK OF GEOMETRY IN NEW BRUNSWICK, WHICH SELLS AT FIFTY CENTS, WITH THE ADVANCED BOOK IN ONTARIO, WHICH SELLS AT SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. THE ADVANCED BOOK IN NEW BRUNSWICK SELLS AT NINETY CENTS, AND THE FIRST BOOK IN ONTARIO AT FIFTY CENTS. MR. McKEOWN IS CAREFUL NOT TO QUOTE THE PRICE OF ONTARIO READERS WHERE A FULL SET WITHOUT PRIMERS COSTS NINETY-NINE CENTS AND IN NEW BRUNSWICK $2.00. HIS LIST HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC TO DECEIVE THEM."

MR. WILSON THEN TOOK UP THE PRICES OF READERS IN NOVA SCOTIA AND SHOWED THAT THE SIX READERS COST $1.45 AGAINST $2.20 IN THIS PROVINCE.

$500.00 In Cash Prizes

to the 128 persons composing the best last lines for the

St. George's Baking Powder Limerick

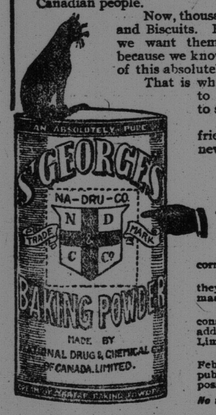
$200.00 will be given to the person sending in the best line.
50.00 to the person sending in the 2nd. best.
25.00 " " " " " " 3rd. "
5.00 each to the next twenty-five best.
1.00 " " " " one hundred best.

One year ago, St. George's Baking Powder was introduced to the Canadian people.

Now, thousands of housewives use it for Cakes, Pies, Rolls and Biscuits. But there are still many more who do not; we want them to try just one can of St. George's—because we know that one can will make them firm friends of this absolutely pure Cream of Tartar Baking Powder.

That is why we are taking this means of getting YOU to see how good it is—by giving you a chance to share in the $500.00 prizes.

Everyone may compete—those who are now friends of St. George's as well as those who have never used it.



Conditions:

1st. Your line with your name and address must be plainly written on the coupon below.

2nd. Carefully remove the trade mark from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder by wetting the label with a cloth dampened in hot water (note—be careful not to get the powder in the tin damp.) Paste or pin the trade mark to the corner of the coupon in the space provided.

3rd. Competitors may send in as many lines as they like providing each is accompanied by a trade mark cut from a tin of St. George's Baking Powder.

4th. The Editor of the Montreal Star has kindly consented to act as judge and all answers must be addressed to the Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal.

5th. All answers must be posted not later than Feb. 29th, 1908. The names of the prize winners will be published in this paper as soon after that date as possible.

No trademark cut from our sample package will be accepted.

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For Cakes, just as light as a feather—
And Biscuits and Pies, the best ever—
You can easily bake them,
St. George's will make them

Paste or pin the trade mark from the label of a tin of St. George's Baking Powder here.

I agree to abide by the decision of the Editor of Montreal Star as final, and enter the competition with that understanding

Signature.....

2 3 Address.....

Address this coupon with our trade mark attached, and your line and signature plainly written, to 52

The Editor, St. George's Baking Powder Limerick, Star Office, Montreal, Que.

THE OCAMO IN

West Indian Liner Had a Hard Trip Up To This Port.

The West India steamer Ocamo, Capt. Coffin, arrived last evening from the West Indies, and Demerara and docked at the Pettingill wharf about 8.30 o'clock. The steamer met with strong head winds all the way from St. Kitts to Bermuda and also from the latter port for the first part of the voyage. The first two days out from Bermuda heavy head seas and gales were encountered, keeping the ship tumbling around and the decks covered with water. This kind of weather continued until yesterday at noon when the seas calmed down and the balance of the voyage was sailed in comfort with fine weather prevailing.

The Ocamo brought five first cabin and three second cabin passengers. The first cabin passengers were: A. C. Drake and Charles Brown, Trinidad; George Joyce, Barbados, and Mr. and Mrs. Currey, Bermuda. Mr. Curry is a son of Mark Curry, of Rhodes, Curry & Co., Amherst. He and his wife have been spending a few weeks in the islands. Mr. Joyce is a Newfoundlander, who has been in the West Indian Islands for his health.

This Tells How to Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness

Biliousness is merely a term applied to a condition that exists when the body is overloaded with bile. The complexion turns yellow, eyes look dull, pimples, itching and eczema break out, headaches are ever present.

Biliousness has two great causes, constipation and defective liver action. When Dr. Hamilton's Pills are taken, they not only correct the bowels, but act directly on the liver, regulating its bile secretion. Unlike ordinary medicines which purge and give temporary relief. Dr. Hamilton's Pills remove the condition which causes biliousness, thus permanent cures are effected.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills do cure biliousness and liver ills under all circumstances. We prove this by Mr. Fenwick Luddington, of New Harbor, N. S., who writes: "Three months ago I had no expectation of ever getting free from periodical bilious attacks. They were preceded by dizziness and dreadful headaches. If I stooped over my head would swim and a nauseous feeling crept into my stomach. Dr. Hamilton's Pills fixed up my liver, drove all the bile out of my blood and made me a well man in a few months. Today I enjoy a good appetite, excellent digestion, and the best of health. Dr. Hamilton's Pills did it all."

Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills today. Sold by all dealers; 25c. per box or five boxes for $1.00.

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Model Art Range, No. 8, 6 holes, high shelf, and, water front.....$18.00
Magic Art Range, No. 8, 6 holes, high shelf, full nickel plate,.....$30.00
A complete line of second hand stoves, as good as new.

M. J. SLINEY, Cor. Waterloo and Paddock Sts.

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TEN-CENT CIGAR
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

STEAMERS

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

ROYAL MAIL EMPRESSES

St. John and Liverpool Service.

Fri., Feb. 21.. .....Empress of Britain
Sat., Feb. 29.. .. ..Lake Manitoba
Fri., Mar. 6.. .....Empress of Ireland

FIRST CABIN.

EMPRESSES.....$55.00 and up
LAKE MANITOBA.....$45.00 and up

SECOND CABIN.

EMPRESSES.....$33.75
LAKE MANITOBA.. LAKE CHAMPLAIN.. LAKE ERIE.. .....30.00

STEERAGE.

EMPRESSES.....$17.50
Other boats.....16.25

W. B. HOWARD, District Pass., Agent. St. John, N. B.

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Standard, Duplex Pumps, Outside Packed Plunger Pumps, Automatic Feed Pumps and Receivers, Independent Jet Condensers and Air Pumps, Side Suction, Belt Driven Centrifugal Pumps, Steam and Oil Separators.

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