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THE EVENING GAZETTE

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 5, 1891.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF TELEGRAPH LINES.

The Telegraph Age, which is the telegraphic edition of the Electrical Age, and is devoted to all the branches and departments of telegraphy, has been publishing a series of letters and articles on the question of placing all the wires in the United States under governmental control. Some correspondents of the Age have been very violently opposed to a measure of this kind, on the ground that it is monarchical, that it is not consistent with American institutions, that it would be class legislation, and that it would not be so advantageous to the telegraph operators as the present system of lines owned by private companies. The editor of the Age is an advocate of giving the control of the telegraph lines of the United States to the government, and in his articles good reasons are offered in favor of this proposal. He states, what is an interesting fact, that the government can duplicate the system of the Western Union Telegraph Company as it exists today, for one-fourth the amount that that company is now paying dividends on. It follows from this that telegraph systems controlled by the government can do the work at a much lower rate than the present companies, and that if an equal rate was charged the benefit would accrue to the revenues of the country, so that the public would be relieved in one way or another. The tendency of the time certainly is in the direction of the government controlling the telegraph wires in the same way as they do the post office. Equally good arguments could be offered against the control of the post office by the government as those put forth to show that the government ought not to control the telegraph system. All the reasons that could be urged against the one could be urged against the other. Yet what man possessed of common sense would aver that the government should abandon the post office and hand over the work it now does to private companies. As for the idea that there is anything unfavorable to liberty or to democratic principles in the controlling of the telegraph wires by the government, the idea is absurd to the last degree. What people want both here and in the United States is a system that will combine efficiency and economy, which will give a cheap service, and one which is also rapid and satisfactory. If this can best be effected by the government taking hold of the telegraph wires, then it ought to be done. The Telegraph Age naturally looks at this matter from the operators' stand point, its idea being that operators would be better paid and better treated if the service was a government one, than they are at present. In England it is said that this result has followed the assumption of the telegraph wires by the government, and probably the same end would be attained here.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Turning from the grist of pessimistic trash that is ground out daily by the Telegraph and Globe for no other purpose, apparently, than to dishearten and disgust their readers, it is refreshing to find among newspapers which are not supposed to be especially interested in the welfare of Canada such paragraphs as the following, which is clipped from the Chicago Inter-Ocean:—"To have gained a population of nearly 5,000,000, to have built up a merchant marine that is exceeded in tonnage but by two—or possibly three—of the great nations of the world, to have developed agriculture in despite of a somewhat inhospitable climate, and to have made a good start towards manufacturing prosperity, as Canada has done, are achievements of which any people in a colonial stage may be proud." We thank the Inter-Ocean for these sensible words and for the rebuke they convey to the men among us who, unfortunately for the country, do not choose to join the exodus in which, they claim, the salvation of our people is centered. We will not speak of the unexampled and wonderful possibilities of the Northwest which are being slowly but steadily developed, of Ontario which as a grain and grazing country has no superior on the continent, and with the growth of intelligence is growing richer and more thickly settled every year, nor of Quebec, which but for the miserable ignorance of its rural population might become a garden from end to end; it is enough for us to contemplate the present condition and possibilities of these maritime provinces the future of which, we firmly believe, will surpass man's most optimistic dreams. The fisheries around our coasts, which can never be exhausted, have no parallel in the world; elsewhere on this side of the the Atlantic, except in British Columbia, to catch a salmon is the privilege of the sportsman; here the fish is a source of wealth and forms a large item in our table of exports; with proper fishery laws properly enforced, this king of fish will grow more plentiful from year to year and so will the lobster and the oyster. There are better grounds for oyster culture in the Bras d'Or than at Prince Edward Island or Shemogue, where they thrive and multiply in spite of neglect. Then these provinces are so cut up by navigable water courses that all our territory has ready communication with the sea. Were we not so engrossed in the present, we would like to fall asleep to wake a century hence. What should we see? Nearly as large an area of timber as we have now, notwithstanding the continuous operation of our mills for fifty years or more. After fifty years we shall export little lumber in the form of deals and boards; it will be exported almost exclusively in the form of furniture, doors, sashes, mantels, casings, flooring ready to be laid down, box shooks, barrel staves and heads, lasts, spools, bobbins, carriages and carriage material and all kinds of implements that are made of wood. Then, instead of getting $8 or $10 for 1000 feet of lumber we shall get from $20 to $300 and employment will be furnished to thousands of laborers. Looking forward we see the valleys of the Saint John and the Kennebeccasis great fruit orchards and vegetable gardens for which they are as well adapted as the Annapolis valley, with great canneries in every village, and along the shore from Canso to Campbellton, preparing their products and the products of the sea for export to every part of the world. Then, there are our mines. The gold mines of Nova Scotia have only been worked in a primitive fashion yet they are paying better than was ever paid by the richest mines in California. Who can estimate their possibilities or the possibilities of our vast coal areas, and deposits of iron, lead, manganese, gypsum, granite, marble, silver, nickel, etc, their value to the world and the employment they will give to our people. It is a grand thing to live today, but it will be a thousand times grander to live a hundred years hence. And a hundred years is but a little time. The average of human life is constantly growing greater, and there may be a dozen children in this city to-day who will be alive when the Christmas bells ring in 1991.

THE NEW YORK DYMARITE EXPLOSION.

When dymanite was first introduced it was sometimes used by crazy and malicious people, for the purpose of inflicting damage on life or property, but less has been heard of it in recent years, except in the mining districts where it has been sometimes applied to the purposes of murder. The attempt to kill Russell Sage with a dymanite bomb will probably cause a renewal of activity among those weak intellects which are prone to imitate the evil deeds of others. It will also invest life with new terrors for capitalists who may not all be so lucky as to escape the bomb that is intended for their destruction. It appears that while Mr. Sage, who was intended to be killed, escaped, his would be murderer lost his own life. The next attack may reverse this state of affairs, and in any case the possibility of having to pass through such an ordeal is not a pleasant thing for great capitalists to contemplate. Certainly dynamite has a capacity for bringing matters to a crisis suddenly which hardly any other compound known to man possesses. A dynamite bomb would break up a government much more rapidly than the most successful attack that could be made upon them by the opposition. No argument would avail to counteract the effects of dropping one of these scientific toys through the ceiling of a council chamber, or a parliament house, and therefore dynamite is a thing to be respected if not to be beloved. Still we trust that the use of dynamite for the future will be confined to its legitimate purposes or to cranks and lunatics such as the attempted murderer of Russell Sage appears to have been.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The story which comes from Halifax, in regard to a man having been confined in Kentville jail for the past eleven years without a commitment sounds highly improbable. There is no crime for which a man can be imprisoned in a common jail in Canada for eleven years, unless the plain provisions of the law are wholly disregarded.

Brooklyn was the first American city to supply the pupils in its public schools with free books, and now Philadelphia is moving to give them all a free lunch at midday. It is astonishing how the world moves! Fifty years ago, good muscular boys were regarded as the chief treasures of a household; now muscle is but little more than machinery—and machinery is cheap—it is brain that moves the world.

The destruction of the steamer Acadia by fire is a regrettable incident, and will necessitate the building or purchase of a new vessel for the river route. Many of our readers will remember the Acadia by her original name, "The Fawn," when she was considered to be a very fine boat. The Acadia had one defect for a modern steamboat, she lacked speed, which is one of the greatest requisites for a vessel plying on the St. John in these days.

The people of Maine are by no means anxious to have it shown that Sawtelle slaughtered his brother within the border of the pine tree state. They do not believe in capital punishment, but they are perfectly willing that their New Hampshire neighbors, who do, should deal with him as they see fit. The strongest opponent of capital punishment, it is persumed, would prefer that such crimes as Sawtelle's should always be committed when capital offences are capitally punished.

It looks as if there would be a goodly list of vacancies to be filled at the bye election, which will probably take place early in the year. So far, however, the Liberals have got considerably the worst of it, the party of purity having lost several of their most incorruptable champions in consequence of bribery. There are a couple of Liberals in this province Mr. King and Mr. Gilmour, who will probably resign before their cases come to trial, and so give the electors of Queens and Charlotte an opportunity of returning Conservatives.

The result of the Russell divorce suit will surprise many on this side of the Atlantic who do not know anything of the parties except what has been detailed in the despatches to the American press. The lady was a Miss Scott, and the Scott family have figured in the divorce court before. An elder sister of the petitioner was divorced from her husband and married again not long ago. It is probable that the jury could not quite believe all that Lady Russell related in regard to her husband or their verdict would have been different.

Mr. Wanamaker, the post master general of the United States, in his annual report makes a number of important recommendations. He thinks that the telephone system as well as the telegraph system ought to be made a part of the post office, and advises the acquisition of the rights of the telephone companies at an early day. He thinks that one cent letter postage, three cent telephone messages and ten cent telegraph messages are near possibilities, under an enlightened and compact postal system using the newest telegraphic inventions. He also recommends the adoption of the postal savings bank system. These recommendations are likely to excite much interest and a considerable amount of discussion.

News has come from the New Hebrides of a series of misfortunes that have befallen the missionaries in that quarter. The wife of one missionary lost her child and became insane, the wife of another hanged herself in a fit of insanity and an English planter who had been married just two days was killed by the natives, and two of his companions who were also killed were likewise eaten by them. It might be worth while for the Presbyterian church in the maritime provinces which is managing this mission, to enquire whether it is really worth what it costs them, and whether the natives of the New Hebrides are deserving of the efforts that are being made to civilize them.

The Telegraph this morning states that the Hon. C.H.Tupper, "strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage at Chatham last evening in imitation of his father." That is the Telegraph's impolite way of stating that Mr. Tupper made a speech, which we presume he had a perfect right to do, so long as he could find people to listen to him. The editor of the Telegraph ought to endeavor to rid himself of his bile so that he may be able to look at his political opponents with eyes that are less green with envy. It is however the characteristic of a disappointed man to be perpetually carping at the actions of others who have been more successful. Mr. Tupper is now a cabinet minister, while the Telegraph man has never been able to even get into the common council.

The Hon. J. W. Longley, Attorney General of Nova Scotia, has been making a speech in Williams Hall, Cambridgeport, Mass., on the political and social trade relations of the United States and Canada, and the ultimate destinies of both countries. Mr. Longley stated that the time was not far distant when Canada will be ready and willing to assume the powers and responsibilities of national life. He was opposed to imperial federation. He said that the sentiment of Canadian independence was cheered on every platform Mr. Longley said that the sentiments of the Canadian people were distinctly opposed to political union with the United States but that every one in Canada was in favor of the most free trade relations between Canada and the United States. Manufacturers in Canada will please take notice that Mr. Longley was good enough to say that if we had free trade, almost every article we require would come from the United States, and at the same time we would be able to furnish the raw material to New England that would enable it to compete with the south and west. This is a distinct admission of what the GAZETTE has always claimed, that unrestricted reciprocity would make us mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for the people of the United States, while it would destroy all our manufacturing industries.

HE HAS NEVER BEEN DEFEATED.

Tom Callaghan's Career in the Ring, And What He Thinks of Kenny.

Tom Callaghan, who is matched to fight Billy Kenny of Jersey City, the ex-amateur feather-weight champion of America, with skin gloves to a finish, for a $1,000 purse and $250 a side, was born in London about 19 years ago. His parents were Irish. It is on account of his countenance that the boxer is known as "The Irishman." Most of his life has been spent at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where he had plenty of fights, many of the bare-knuckle order, and all of which he won.

The men who succumbed to Callaghan included: Tom Crane, in six rounds with bare knuckles; Jim Anderson, three rounds, bare knuckles; Ed Healy, four rounds, two-ounce gloves; Tom Hind, two rounds, two-ounce gloves; James Lewis, five rounds, two-ounce gloves; James Taylor, seven rounds, bare knuckles; Ed Baily, one round, bare knuckles; Young Ryan, four rounds, two-ounce gloves, and again in six rounds with bare knuckles; Jim Bell, seven rounds, two-ounce gloves; Tom Brown, four rounds, two-ounce gloves; Bob Gray, half a round, bare knuckles; Tom Morrow, two rounds, bare knuckles, and Teddy Collins four rounds, big gloves. He met Lewis a second time, when bare knuckles were used, but the mob cut the ropes in the second round.

Callaghan won six competitions in Newcastle, but never met any of the London cracks. He tried to get on a match with Fred Johnston or Nune Wallace, and his backer. George Selby, had $500 forfeit up in the Sporting Life office for ten months with a challenge to either of them, or any other 115-pound man in England, but the money was never covered.

Joe Early, backer of Callaghan in the match with Kenny, which is at 114 pounds, give or take one pound, says that Callaghan is not a showy sparrer, but he is strong and has a good right hand. A study of his record would seem to show that Tommy can hit a good punch, as the longest contest he has had lasted only seven rounds. His experience with the bare knuckles will probably help him in his coming match, which is with the kid gloves.

Callaghan arrived in this country with the English bicycle riders, in the capacity of trainer. He came unheralded, and was in New York nearly three weeks before Joe Early discovered him. Earley's attention was attracted to him by his performance at Staten Island, when Callaghan knocked clean out a man of 160 pounds, who is generally fond of putting on the gloves. The big man broke a leg in falling under Callaghan's punch.

Callaghan is not one of the talkative kind of fighers. He says very little, and a reporter had trouble in inducing him to give his record. In speaking of the Kenny match he said: "I don't say I will beat Kenny, who they say is very clever, strong and game, but I'll do the best I can." The winner of this fight will be matched against George Dixon for the championship of the world.

Early says his boy is as faithful to his training as the most exacting backer could demand, and since he started in to work at Staten Island, he has captured the good will of all with whom he has come in contact by his uniform modesty and attention to business.

Maine Vagaries.

Sleighing in Virginia, and September weather in Maine. There is, however, no truth in the report that the summer hotels in Maine will re-open next week.

Two Belfast men, while at Islesboro the other day, each fired "eight or ten rounds" at a seal pointed out to them at dusk by a native, but the animal never moved. On waiting for daylight to disclose the riddled remains of the seal it was found that the buoy they had been firing at was still there. The islander fled.

A Belfast merchant who has been troubled by the unreliability of the electric light, thought for a time it was boys fooling with the shut off, but watching closely one evening was surprised to see the store cat climb up and turn the button. The cat is still in her old place but the shut off has been changed.

In commenting upon the Bath Times remark that a cure for drunkenness isn't half the bonanza that a good sure preventative would be, the Biddeford Journal says; Reformers have been trying with might and main for fifty years to "prevent" drunkenness in this land, and today there are four gallons of intoxicants per capita sold where there was one gallon sold when they began. Give us a preventative that will prevent, if you can find one; in the meantime let us do the next best thing—cure drunkenness by every possible means at hand and thus help to kill the drink traffic.

A writer in the Fairfield Journal has been talking with "Sophie May" about her latest book, "In Old Quinnebassett," and this gifted Norridgewock lady gave him many confidences concerning her literary methods, which the public may share. She started the novel many years ago, and did not enjoy working on it at that time. As she quaintly expressed it, "It was like sweeping the moss off an old grave stone." She was also deterred by the opinion of some of her friends who discouraged her writing an old fashioned story, praying the literary world craved something newer and turned more readily in these days to studies of the latter nineteenth century characters than to "Ye olden folke." For a time she abandoned the thought of writing it but it haunted her persistently, until she finally started once more, this time taking a keen delight in the portrayal of the old time manners and customs. "The History of Norridgewock" and the Diaries of Parsons Smith and Dean" of Portland were studied thoroughly, while a great deal of information concerning old-fashioned ways was obtained from aged inhabitants. The house in which the heroine of the story is presented to us has a peculiar interest for the author because it was the first frame house in the village of Norridgewock built by Miss Clark's grandfather. It still stands near the "big willow" which is the pride of the town's people and the admiration of visitors.

CHANGE IN THE SOLSTICES.

They are not Immediately Noticed—The Shortest Afternoon Now Upon Us.

These are the days of the year's shortest afternoons. We reach that point now. After about the first week in December the afternoon—now reduced to an extremely brief measure—gets no shorter, and even (after the 14th) gains a little. It is but a little; so little, indeed, that not until after Christmas will the increase be noted by any but the closest watchers of the welcome change. It is one of the many and sometimes curious things connected with the changes of the seasons, that the turn, either way—from the summer or the winter solstice—to a dwindling or an increasing length of the day, is not enough, for a good while, to be noticed. We begin to notice in January that the days, however wintry, and growing in their wintriness, are at least growing longer; and people also begin to find out, before the end of July, that the sunset hour is coming a little sooner. In fact one of these changes begins (so far as the afternoon is concerned) with the beginning of December, and the other begins promptly in June. We do not in these times see the real beginning of summer until the arrival of the summer solstice. The cheery autumn days continue almost into December, and the bad wintry weather is more inclined than it once was to continue far into the calendar season of spring.

James Warburton L. R. C. P. and S. Edinburgh, Charlottetown, P. E. I., says:—"I have used "Malto Peptonized Porter" where the stomach rejected all food. The patient retained Malto Peptonized Porter and since has been able to retain other food." Can be obtained of all druggists.

THE FLORAL CANTATA.

The Names of those who Are to Take Part in the Entertainment.

A stage rehearsal of the floral cantata to be presented in the Opera House Monday evening was held yesterday afternoon. The singing of the children was very fine and no doubt the cantata will attract a very large audience. The children are to be attired in beautiful floral costumes. The cantata has been arranged under the direction of Lady Tilley, the proceeds to be in aid of the Nurses Home.

Following are the names of those who are to take part in the Cantata:—

Committee.

Lady Tilley, president; Morley McLaughlin, composer.

Mrs. J. R. Armstrong, Stone church—Garden Flowers.

Mrs. J. H. Thomson, St. Andrew's church—Hyacinths.

Mrs. E. Z. Simonds, Trinity church—Rosebuds.

Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Brussels street church—Violets.

Mrs. F. A. Godsoe, Centenary church—Daisies.

Mrs. R. C. Skinner, Mission chapel—Crocuses.

Miss Jost, (Halifax), St. Peter's chapel—Crocuses.

Miss Shenton, Queen square church—Wildflowers.

Crocuses (Yellow Dresses.)

Annie Macdonald, Lillie Adams, Muriel Thomson, Bertie Schofield, Millicent Geir, Nellie Rogers, Flossie Rogers, Helen Thornton, Kathleen Robertson, Ella Payne, Gladys Campbell, Bertie Hegan, Ethel Rowe, Ruble McMackin, Lou Rowe, Hattie Sands, Josie Lynch.

Wild Flowers (Bright Colors.)

Edith Hall, Blanche Gardiner, Cassie Gardiner, Dora Sharpe, Amy Kearns, Mattie Kenney, Alice Rubins, Mamie Craig, Bertie McAlpine, Lizzie Green, Gertie Northrup, Edith Lawson, Ethel Brown, Fannie Smith, Dora Kirkpatrick.

Hyacinths (Purple, Roseate and White.)

Dollie Cole, Hazel Rainnie, Bertie Rainnie, Olive Stone, Nano Stone, Edna Titus.

Daisies (White).

Kittie Zest, Pearl Peters, Daisy Fisher, Hazel Hall, Fannie Jenkins, Clara Hay, Georgie Collins, Hilda Peters, Gracie Gilbert, Ella Smith, Hannah Logan, Susie Turner, Jennie McFarlane, Edith Sprague, Ethel Emmerson.

Rosebuds (Pink).

Joan Coster, Leslie Shatford, Hilda Hanington, Alice McCarty, Marion Peters, Constance Inches, Mira Frink, Rebena Berton, Violet Simonds, Amy Adams, Avis Armstrong, Sweetie Brown, Hazel Merritt, Beatrice Skinner, Jacky Sears, Taffy Robertson.

Garden Flowers. (Many Colors).

Constance DeBury, Geraldine Coster, Annie Coster, Alice Hanington, May Robertson, Chrissie Robertson, Marion Inches, Essie Holden, Alice Christie, Geraldine Sears, Emma Titus, Massie Titus, Marion Belyea, Hugh Titus Lynch.

Violets (Purple).

Ollie Golding, Zella Morton, Stella MacKay, Ethel Collins, Edith Peters, Hattie Dewitt, Elma March, Sadie McFarlane, Ethel Splane, Flo Bullock, Maud Stillwell, Alice McCarty, Evelyn Scanlon, Georgie Bell, Maude Scott, Ethel Schofield.

Spring (Green).

May Cole.

Bachelor's Button (Blue).

Master Clifford Ellis.

THE CITY SALTED.

A verdict of $300 Damages in the Case of Leetch Vs the City of St. John.

The case of Leetch vs the City of St. John was finished at the circuit court yesterday. The judge submitted the following questions to the jury:

1. Was or was not the excavation wholly or to any substantial extent upon the street? It was.

2. Was or was not the excavation reasonably incidental to the building of Dr. White's house? It was.

3. Did or did not the defendants know, or ought they not to have reasonably known of the fact of the excavation? They should have reasonably known.

4. Did or did not the defendants know or ought they not to have reasonably known, that the excavation was unprotected on the night of the accident? They should have reasonably known.

5. Was or was not the injury caused by any negligence of the defendants in allowing the sidewalk to be and remain in a dangerous state, negligence being the want of ordinary and reasonable care? It was.

6. Could or could not the female plaintiff by the exercise of ordinary and reasonable care have avoided the consequence of the defendants' negligence, if there was such negligence? No.

7. What damages were sustained by the female plaintiff up to the time of her confinement, or apart from the effects of her confinement? $300.

8. Was or was not the misprentation of the child caused by the accident? No.

9. Supposing that the last question is answered in the affirmative, then what damages were sustained by the female plaintiff by reason of the misprentation and subsequent illness? (Not answered.)

10. What damages were sustained by the male plaintiff through the loss of the comfort and services of his wife, and for the expenses of nursing and medical attendance and medicines; stating separately the damages before and after the confinement? Before confinement, $200; afterwards nothing.

11. Was the loss of the male plaintiff's position the natural and reasonable consequence of the accident? If so, state what damages he sustained thereby. No.

The judge ordered a verdict for $300 to be entered generally on the first three counts, and for $200 on the last three.

C. N. Skinner, Q. C., for plaintiffs: I. Allen Jack, Q. C., for defendants.

Burpee vs Clark is next case to be taken up.

Isaac Sawtelle's preference of Thomaston to the gallows of New Hampshire gives swift evidence in favor of capital punishment, remarks the Biddeford Journal. The wretch looks with complacency on a life sentence, but he shudders when he hears the whirring wings of the death angel.

Makes the Weak Strong

The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes

That Tired Feeling

creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

"I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md.

Fagged Out

"Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. BRODIE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich.

Worn Out

"Hood's Sarsaparilla restored me to good health. Indeed, I might say truthfully it saved my life. To one feeling tired and worn out I would earnestly recommend a trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. PIERRE MOSHER, 90 Brooks Street, East Boston, Mass.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Removal Notice.

While extensive alterations and improvements are being made n my Crockery Store on Union Street, I have temporarily removed to the shop next to Paddock's Drug Store.

FRED BLACKADAR.

Stirling Silver Goods.

Tea Spoons, Desert Spoons, Table Spoons;
Desert Forks, Table Forks, Pie Knives;
Sugar Shells, Butter Knives, Fruit Spoons;
Child's Knife, Fork and Spoon in Cases;
Napkin Rings, Salt Cellars;
Sugar Tongs, Shells, Mustards;
Muffineers, Child Mugs;
Tea and Coffee Spoons in Cases.

We have a large variety of the above goods in new and unique patterns.

W. H. THORNE & Co.,
MARKET SQUARE.

Pain about the Heart

—MISTAKEN FOR—

HEART DISEASE.

City Road, St. John, May 27, 1891.

MR. SHORT,

Dear Sir,—I was troubled for some time with pain in the region of the heart and palpitation which caused great nervousness and prostration; during these attacks I suffered a great deal from heartburn, dizziness and poor circulation; although the oppression seemed to commence in the stomach. I didn't realize it was from indigestion, but thought the heart trouble and nervousness caused these feelings. Reading your book on Dyspepticure" made me think it might be, after all, from indigestion, so I tried medicine and found it to act just as you said. Have recommended "Dyspepticure" to many and it has done wonder's to all who have tried it. I always have it in the house, as it never fails to take away distress after eating, while for headache it acts like a charm. If I should ever go where "Dyspepticure" wasn't to be found, I would buy it wholesale and take along with me.

Yours, S. E. LOGAN.

P. S. Was examined by two physicians who both said there was no organic trouble of the heart but I got no relief from the pain and palpitation till "Dyspepticure" cured me.

Yours, S. E. L.

Among the Shipping.

Among the latest charters we note the following: Bark Mary McMaster, from Valparaiso to United Kingdom, Continent or Hampton Roads nitrate @ 35s. 6d. Brigt Aquatic, Philadelphia to St. Jago, coal @ $1,60, Ship Strathilda, New York to Shanghai, Case oil @ 20c. Schr. L. A. Burnham, Bear River to Ceinfuegos, Lumber @ $5,25, Coniston, New York to Montevideo, lumber @ $14,00 and Case oil 23c.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 3.—Stmr. South Portland, and Schr. Agnes Manning, before reported stranded at Pasque Island are reported to be full of water, and lying in exposed positions. The entire wrecking fleet of the Boston Tow Boat Co., are at or near the scene of the disaster, and the work of lightering the cargoes will begin immediately. If the weather continues favorable it is thought both vessels will be saved. The Manning went ashore first, and the stmr. South Portland standing in to render assistance also went ashore.

ESTEY'S EMULSION —OF— PURE COD LIVER OIL IS THE BEST PHYSICIANS SAY SO

ESTEY'S EMULSION Palatable as Milk. Sold everywhere.

STOP

Making a slave of yourself. Try our way of washing; Let us do it for you. Try it once as winter comes on. We're making a special effort at family washing to cold weather, at

UNGAR'S.

Waterproof Clothing.

Latest styles in Gents and Ladies Waterproofs, Rubber Boots and Shoes, Horse Covers, Knee Aprons and every requisite for wet weather.

ESTEY & CO.,
68 Prince Wm. St.

THE NEW

Grip or Anti-Slip

RUBBERS

Are the Delight of Every Wearer.

NO DANGER OF FALLING.

JAS. LEGGAT, Patentee, Montreal
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

B. LAURANCES' SPECTACLES

are the finest in the world and recommended by all the leading Oculists as being the most perfect aids to vision known.

A full line kept and perfect vision guaranteed by

JOSHUA STARK,
WATCHMAKER,
31 Union Street, St. John.

OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

RECEIVING DAILY:

Choice P. E. Island and Buctouche Bar Oysters shelled to order while you wait. Also Clams by the bbls, gal, quart or pint.

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TURNIPS.

100 Barrels CHOICE TURNIPS on consignment,

AMBROSE & SIMONDS.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE

—BETWEEN—

Canada & Great Britain & France.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Steamship Service, Canada and Great Britain and France," will be received at the Finance Department, Ottawa, Canada, up to and including Saturday, the ninth day of January next, for the performance of a weekly steamship service, including carriage of mails, between Canada and Great Britain and France, by first-class steamers to make an average speed from port to port of not less than 19 knots an hour, the service to be for the term of Ten Years from the 1st April, 1893, or as soon thereafter as possible, and according to terms and conditions, particulars of which may be obtained on application at the office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17 Victoria Street, London S. W., England, or at the Finance Department, Ottawa, Canada.

Alternative tenders are asked for services with steamers to make an average speed from port to port either of not less than 19 knots an hour, or of not less than 20 knots an hour.

J. M. COURTNEY,
Deputy Minister of Finance.

Finance Department,
Ottawa, Canada, 27th Nov., 1891.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a general meeting of the Stock Holders of "THE MCNAUGHTON GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited), will be held in the office of J. Gordon Forbes, No. 6 Palmer's Chambers, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on FRIDAY, the Eighteenth day of December, instant, at three of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such business as shall regularly come before the meeting.

Dated at Saint John, N. B., the 3rd day of December, A. D., 1891.

ROBT. McNAUGHTON,
J. GORDON FORBES,
ALLISON WISHART,
J. DOUGLAS HAZEN,
ALFRED C. BLAIR.

REMEMBER

—THAT—

BOURKE & CO.,

32 KING STREET,

HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT OF

Gents S. S. Seal Caps,	Ladies' Storm Collars,
" Persian L. Caps,	Children's Fur Capes in Coney
" Fur Coats,	Chinchilla and Opposum.
" Cloth Capes,	Men's Sewed Kid Gloves,
Ladies' Fur Boas,	Umbrellas, Trunks, Bags and
" Shoulder Capes,	Valises.

32 KING STREET.

SIMEON JONES,

BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

GROCERS, ETC.

NEW CITRON,
Lemon and Orange Peels;
New Raisins of all kinds;
New Currants;
Also Icina for frosting Cake Pastry &c.

STEWART'S GROCERY,
16 Germain St.

"ICINA" for Xmas Cakes and pastry.

Elastic Starch latest improvement for the laundry.

—BOTH FOR SALE BY—

J. S. Armstrong & Bro.,
32 CHARLOTTE ST.

Plumbs by the basket are done.

New Raisins, Currants and Christmas Goods.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

FOR SALE LOW.

McPHERSON BROS.,
No. 181 Union Street.

100,000 ATHLETE CIGARETTES

JUST RECEIVED.

TAYLOR & DOCKRILL
84 KING STREET.

OLD WHEAT.

750 Bbls GLOBE,
500 " STAR,
300 " DIAMOND D.
FLOUR.

GEO. S. deFOREST & SONS

MENDELSSOHN & EVANS BROS.' PIANOS, ORGANS

UNSURPASSED IN Tone, Touch and Durability.

A large Stock to select from. PRICES LOW. GOOD BARGAINS FOR CASH.

A. T. BUSTIN,
38 Dock Street.

FLOWERS.

WE have a choice lot of Bedding Plants from 15c. per dozen up. Send in your order early and secure the best.

D. McINTOSH, - Florist.
Telephone 294.

ST. JOHN OYSTER HOUSE,
C. H. JACKSON, Proprietor.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

IN STORE AND WAREHOUSE:
16 Hundred Bbls of Choice P. E. Island and North Shore Oysters.
Also 1 Car of Cape Breton Oysters, very fine flavor.
5 Bbls Lepreaux Clams
75 Gallons Refined Cider.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The cheapest and best place to buy your oysters No. 5 King Square, (North Side).

Medical Hall,

Opposite King Square.

R. D. McARTHUR.

HAY FOR SALE.

BETWEEN 60 and 70 tons loose hay for sale, will be delivered to any part of the city. Apply to

DAVID CONNELL,
27 Sydney Street.

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S. R. FOSTER & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS
Lad SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

1828 Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.
(Formerly Harris & Allen).
Paradise Row, Portland St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY
—AND—
Railway Car Works,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Railway Cars of Every Description,
"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES, CHILLED CAR WHEELS.
—ALSO—
Steam Engines and Mill Machinery
The Improved Lewell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc.

Portland Rolling Mill,
STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.

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

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841.
Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,
MANUFACTURE
Steam Engines,
High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.
CASTINGS of any size made.
BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED.
—ALSO—
MILL and SHIP WORK.
All Sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS, PIPES, STOVES and PLOWS.
PLANING and TURNING done to order.
All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.
Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.
PROPELLERS MADE.
JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Wrigh
St. Davids St., St. John, N. B.

WINTER SASHES

Order your Winter Sashes now, and be prepared for the cold weather.

A. CHRISTIE WOOD WORKING COMPANY, City Road.

New Brunswick Electric Co.
(LIMITED.)

A SPECIAL General Meeting of the Stockholders of the New Brunswick Electric Company (Limited) will be held at the office of the Company, Johnson's Wharf, in the City of Saint John, in the City and County of Saint John, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of December next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, to take into consideration the advisability of making a transfer of the property and rights of this Company to some other company, and the consolidation or amalgamation or entering into a working agreement with another company, and to authorize and embower the Directors of the Company to execute any document or documents and do any and every act and thing necessary or advisable to carry out any resolution that the meeting may pass, ordering such transfer, amalgamation consolidation or agreement.

Dated this twenty-fourth day of November, A. D., 1891.

FOSTER MACFARLANE,
President.
G. HUDSON FLEWELLING,
Secretary.

LABATT'