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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

is published every evening (Sundays excepted) at No. 21 Canterbury Street.

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, MAR. 29, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE NEW PROTECTIVE POLICY.

The tariff, of which we published the details yesterday, shows that the government of Canada have come to the conclusion to make their protective policy generally applicable, not only to the products of the loom and the work shop but also of the farm, and this is clearly evidenced by the imposition of additional duties on flour and also by the new imposts that are placed on mess pork, salt and fresh meat and similar articles. Canada is a producing country and ought to be able to supply all the flour and all the meat required for the consumption of the Dominion, and this the government seems resolved shall be done. The Sun, with its usual ignorance of facts, this morning speaks as if Canada was unable to produce her own food. It states that "it ought certainly to be possible for Canada, which is an agricultural country more than anything else, to produce her own meat as well as her own bread. But it has not done so and is not likely to do so for some little time." We believe that there is not another newspaper published in Canada so grossly ignorant of the facts of the case as to insert such a paragraph as this in an editorial. Canada produces far more meat than she requires, as is shown by the large exportations of Canadian cattle to England and by the enormous export of Canadian sheep to the United States. It is only in the one article of pork fit for the lumber woods that we are deficient, and that deficiency is the result of the extreme cheapness of corn in the west, the pig being in effect a sort of factory for the conversion of corn into pork, it being produced from that source in the corn growing Western States, much cheaper than it can be raised in Canada. As respects cattle and sheep we can at all times under ordinary circumstances and on fair terms under sell our neighbors. The recent heavy importations of dressed beef from Chicago may appear to militate against this view, but this was simply the exceptions which prove the rule. The importation of early lambs from the United States, for instance, arose from the exceptional state of circumstances, and from a very heavy decline in the price of cattle in the west.

Some 40 years ago the New Brunswick Society, which had its origin in Fredericton among a number of patriotic citizens, was started, with a view of enabling New Brunswick to produce all the meat and bread required for its needs. The founders of that society were of the opinion that New Brunswick ought to be able to produce the pork necessary for the lumber woods, the hay necessary for the same purpose and the flour which had to be made into bread for the feeding of our people. These views, however, were never fully carried out because the New Brunswicker was more disposed to engage in lumbering industries than in farming. But as applied to the whole of Canada this policy which now seems to be that adopted by the Dominion government, will no doubt be a success.

We believe that Canada can not only produce its own food, but can yield an enormous surplus for exportation, not only of meat, but also of bread. In that view of the case, and having regard to what the future will bring, we think that the increase in the duties, although it may have some temporary effect on the prices will not permanently raise the price of either meat or any other food on which new duties have been imposed. We know full well that in our own province we have extensive marsh and intervale lands, which are capable of producing cattle at a very low rate of cost and of the finest quality. We know that the uplands of this province are admirably adapted to the raising of sheep and that this branch of industry only requires a little more attention to attain very great proportions. So it is with other parts of Canada. What one section of the country does not produce another section will supply. We can give the people of the Dominion the finest fish in the world and many other articles which they require. The upper and western provinces can give us a surplus of flour which we do not produce, and so the people of the whole Dominion, welded together by the strongest ties of amity and affection under the glorious flag of Britain, protected by her fleets and her armies and guarded against ruinous competition by a government which has regard to the interests of the people, will continue to grow and flourish and to become one of the great exporting countries of the world.

SMALL BEER CRITICISMS.

We cannot help thinking that the gentlemen who comprise the opposition are doing themselves a great deal of injustice by the small beer criticisms in which they are indulging in the House of Assembly. It is well known that these gentlemen are all men of ability who are capable of doing good work for their native province in the legislature, and who have it in their power to accomplish much in the way of needed reforms. That being the case, why should men like Mr. Hanington, Dr Alward and Dr. Stockton waste their time and that of the House in trivial criticisms on petty little details of expenditure which are not of the slightest interest to any one. If the general policy of the government is to be attacked, let it be attacked, and that with vigor, let the opposition show if they can, that the course which has been pursued by the government in any respect is wrong, and if a reasonable case is made out for the opposition on such grounds the GAZETTE will always be glad to admit it, and to give them the best assistance in its power to remedy the evil. But why should the time of the House be wasted in harping over the price of a chicken for the insane asylum, the cost of a few postage stamps, or the small beer criticisms of a bill of traveling expenses of the Solicitor General, who gives the most of his time to the duties of his office, or numerous other petty matters which have been thrashed to pieces in the recent debates of the House of Assembly. We have a better opinion of the leaders of the opposition than to think that they cannot rise above such littleness, and we, therefore, hope that in the future they will confine themselves to matters in which the public take a real and living interest. An opposition in this Province has a great deal of useful work to do, and can be of infinite worth to the people of the Province, but not by pursuing the present tactics of Mr. Hanington and his followers.

It would be easy for the opposition to show, we think, that neither this government nor any preceeding government has done as much in the way of directing attention to New Brunswick as it might and ought to have done. We think that the opposition might frame a policy of reform and of development for the province of New Bruswick which would commend itself to every one, and which would be at once accepted by all reasonable persons as a solution if any difficulties that may at present exist in regard to our material condition. We pointed out at some length a short time ago what we conceived to be the duty of the government in regard to the development of the province, and in offering inducements to settlers to make their homes here. Subjects of this kind are worthy of the attention of public men because they are matters which tend to the general good. But what interest is served by the sort of speeches that have been made in the House of Assembly recently? Who is the wiser or better for them? What people would turn out a government because too much had been paid for a chicken supplied to the insane asylum? What people would turn out a government because the expenses of the Solicitor General on his trip to New York were somewhat larger than they might have incurred themselves? These matters are too small and too trivial to be worthy of persons who pretend to be statesmen and therefore, we trust that in future we shall have less of them and more in regard to matters which are of general interest to the people of this Province. We have the warmest feelings for many of the members of the opposition and we only regret that their time is being wasted and their energies dissipated in what are after all discussions of the smallest possible value to the general public.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The person who edits the Sewer is well known to be an atheist as well as an annexationist, hence his attacks on the clergy, and especially on Dr. Talmage. This disreputable and filthy sheet is however losing its circulation so rapidly that it will soon be necessary to use a microscope to see it.

A few days ago some gentlemen interested in the important industry of lithographing were carrying around a petition asking that the duty on lithographic presses be reduced from 30 per cent, the rate demanded under the ruling of the [illegible] to 15 per cent. the same as other printing [illegible]. Those who studied the tariff as published in the GAZETTE of last evening would see that this reduction has been made, in advance of the arrival of the petition at Ottawa.

The House of Assembly last evening was engaged in passing items in supply. The items were passed down to the end of the Board of Works appropriations. There was some discussion in regard to the withdrawal of the subsidies from the Basin of Minas and Yarmouth steamship routes. We regret that the subsidies for these services are not to be continued, but the statement made by the Attorney General last evening leaves but little hope of any money being appropriated for them this year.

One of the singular results of the new tariff will probably be the abandonment of Talmage's sermons by the Sun and Telegraph. Under the old tariff these sermons came in at a very low rate of duty in the form of plate matter, but now the duty has been increased to ¾ of a cent a square inch which is a good deal more than the cost of the plate itself. The duty on the Talmage sermon published in the Sun and Telegraph this morning will be upwards of a dollar. Whether these papers can stand such a burden remains to be seen.

Nothing has done the provincial government so much injury as the support of the Globe and Telegraph. The former is a thoroughly disloyal sheet; the latter is a chronic grumbler which is only kept from being hurtful to the interests of the province by the lack of ability it displays. The Telegraph is sorry to hear that 5,808 immigrants settled in New Brunswick last year and it wants some one to point them out. These people were for the most part returned New Brunswickers and they are scattered all over the province.

The decline of the Telegraph in enterprise received a remarkable illustration yesterday. That paper appeared yesterday morning without anything of a satisfactory character in regard to the tariff, while the Sun contained the whole of the new tariff, with the exception of the free list. The Telegraph did not get left behind in this fashion in the days of Wm. Elder and his able associates of that day, when the new tariff of 1879 was made public. On the morning after Sir Leonard Tilley's budget speech was delivered, the Telegraph contained not only a verbatim report of it, but also the whole of the new tariff. The Telegraph was a newspaper in those days.

A great many sneers are being indulged in just now at the expense of the St. John Common Council, which is spoken of in some quarters as a body unworthy to represent our citizens. We think these remarks are entirely uncalled for. The St. John Common Council contains a due proportion of men of ability and character, and is quite equal, we think, in make up to any of its predecessors of recent years. Two of its members are also members of the Legislature, and although THE GAZETTE did not ask the electors to vote for them, it thinks that St. John has no reason to be ashamed of its two Aldermen who are also in the House of Assembly. Yet there are in the Common Council a dozen aldermen who would represent this constituency in the House quite as well.

At Milford, Mass. early yesterday morning W. F. Reynolds, an insane person attacked his watcher, H. W. Eames. After an hour's desperate struggle Eames who is a powerful man secured the patient in bed. Eames is badly bruised.

THE FREE LIST.

THE GOODS ON WHICH NO DUTIES WILL BE EXACTED THIS YEAR.

Some Changes Which Interest the Free Public Library.

217. Admiralty charts (late duty 20 p. c).
218. Alkanet, root crude, crushed or ground.
219. Precious stones in the rough.
220. Aloes, ground or unground.
221. Alum in bulk only, ground or unground.
222. Aluminum or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminum or Chloralum, sulphate of aluminia and alumcake.
223. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
224. Aniline dyes and coal tar, dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
225. Aniline salts and anseniate of aniline.
226. Antimony not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
227. Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than 25 pounds weight.
228. Asphal or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.
229. Argal or argals, crude only.
230. Beans, viz: Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only.
231. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.
232. Bismuth metalic in its natural state.
233. Books printed for any goverme or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members and not for the purpose of sale or lease.
234. Books, specially imported for the bona fide use of public free libraries, not more than two copies of any book; late duty 15 p. c.
235. Borax, ground and unground, in bulk only.
236. Botanical specimens.
237. Old scrap brass, and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
238. Fire bricks for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
239. Gold or silver bullion in bars, blocks or ingots.
240. Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into millstones.
241. Cups or other prizes won in competitions (lately charged as other plate.)
242. Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and of other antiquities.
243. Canvas of not less than 45 inches in width, not pressed or calendered for the manufacture of floor oilcloth.
244. Celluloid or oxyoite in sheets and in lump, blocks or balls in the rough.
245. Chalk stone China or Cornwall stone and cliff stone unmanufactured.
246. Citron rinds in brine.
247. Clays unground.
248. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
249. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.
250. Communion plate when imported by and for the use of churches.
251. Copper in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
252. Cotton yarn not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires, also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton worsted or silk fabrics.
253. Cotton yarns in cops only made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when used in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of said clothes and for these purposes only.
254. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern dent" corn (Mammoth Southern Sweet) and "Western dent" corn (Golden Beauty) when imported to be sown for ensilage and for no other purpose, (lately 7½ cents per bushel).
255. Colors, metallic, viz., oxides or cobalt, zinc and tin N. E. S.
256. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.
257. Diamond dust, or bort and black diamonds for borers.
258. Emery in blocks, crushed or [illegible]
259. Entomological specimens.
260. Extracts of logwood, fustic and oak bark.
261. Mexican fibre and tampico or istle.
262. Fish hooks, nets and seines and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flurts for trawling spoons or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
263. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalies.
264. Fowls, domestic pure bred for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.
265. Gas coke (the product of gas works,) when used in Canada manufactures only.
266. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soaps only.
267. Gums, viz: amber arabic, Australian copal, demar, kauric, mastic, Sandarac, senegal, shellac and white shellac in gum or flake for manufacturing purposes, and gum tragacanth, gum edda and gum barberry.
268. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.
269. Indigo auxillery or zinc dust.
270. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.
271. Jute yarn plain, dyed or colored when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats and of jute webbing or jute cloth for use in their own factories.
272. Kryolite or cryolite mineral.
273. Liquorice root not ground.
274. Littage not ground.
275. Lemon rinds in brine.
276. Lumber and timber planks and boards of boxwood, gumwood, mahogany pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, white wood, African teak, black heart, ebony, lignumvitae, red cedar, redwood, satinwood, and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough, sawn or spilt, and hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when specially imported for such use, and the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles, and hickory lumber split to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured.
277. Locomotive driving wheel tires of steel when in the rough.
278. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
279. Mineralogical specimens.
280. Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this act, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada (late duty 30 p. c).
281. Models of invention and of other improvements in the arts, but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.
282. Iceland moss and other mosses and sea weed in crude or in their natural state or only cleaned.
283. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal.
284. Oils, viz., cocoanut and palm in their natural state.
285. Orange rinds in brine.
286. Ottar or otter of roses.
287. Pelts, raw.
288. Pipe clay, manafactured.
289. Platinum wire and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid.
290. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woolen paper waste, or clippings and waste of any kind, except mineral waste.
291. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.
292. Resin or resin in packages of not less than 100 pounds.
293. Roots, medicinal, viz: aconite, columba, ipecacuanba, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb, and valerian.
294. Rubber, crude.
295. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.
296. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture, viz, anise, anisestar, caraway, cardamon, coriander, cummin, fennel, fenugrek.
297. Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as

Continued on Fourth Page.

WILD WESTERN JAUNTS.

BILL NYE REVISITS THE SCENES OF HIS JOURNALISTIC CHILDHOOD.

Kiting Real Estate—How a Man Got Rich by Being Compelled to Stay in Denver. Salt Lake Lots—A Pious Agent for City Lots—Patti's Latest.

[Copyright, 1890, by E. W. Nye.]

Written at Salt Lake, in the Territory of Utah, and so on. Whenever an Opportunity occurred.

The past week has been one of great interest, although it has had little effect on public affairs. I have been visiting my old haunts in Colorado and Wyoming, after about seven years of absence. I have also been in Utah, where spring has come in the rich valley of the Jordan and the glossy blackbird, with wing of flame, scoots gayly from bough, to bough deftly declaring his affections right and left and acquiring more wives than he can support, then clearing his record by claiming to have had a revelation which made it all right.

One cannot shut his eyes to the fact that there is great real estate activity this spring in the west. It has taken the place of mining and stock, I judge, and everywhere you hear and see men with their heads together plotting against the poor rich man. Yesterday in Salt Lake I saw the sign, "Drugs and Real Estate."

I persume it meant medicine and a small reaidence lot in the cemetery.

In early days in Denver Henry C. Brown, then in the full flush and vigor of manhood, had some talk with the agent of the Atchison stage line for a ticket back to Atchison, as he was heart broken and homesick. He had a quarter section of land, with a heavy growth of prarie dogs on it, and he had almost persuaded the agent to swap him a stage ticket for this sage brush conservatory, when he gently hacked out of the trade. Mr. Brown then sat him down on the sidewalk and cried bitterly.

NYE AND THE SIGN

I just tell this to show how easily some men weep. Atchison is at present so dead that a good cow boy, with an able mule, could tie to its tail and, putting his spurs to the mule, jerk loose the entire pelt at any time, while Brown's addition to Denver is worth anywhere from one and a half to two millions of dollars. When Mr. Brown weeps now it is because his vicuals are too rich and give him the gout. He sold prarie dogs enough to fence the land in so that it could not blow into Cherry Creek vale, and then he sat to work earnestly to wait for the property to advance. Finding that he could not sell the property at any price, he, with great foresight, concluded to retain it. Some men, with no special ability in other directions, have the greatest genius for doing such things, whilst others, with greater genius in other ways [illegible] working in more topical songs and bright Italian gags.

I asked her about an old singer who used to be with her. She said, "He was remova to ze ocean, where he keepa ze lighthouse. He learn to himself how to manage ze lighthouse one seasong; then he try by himself to star."

Now, if she would do some of those things on the stage, it would pay her first rate.

Last week I visited Wyoming a good deal and met many old friends, all of whom shook me warmly by the hand as soon as they saw me. I visited the capital, and both houses adjourned for an hour out of respect to my memory. I will never say anything mean of a member of the legislature again. A speech of welcome was made by the gentleman from Crook county, Mr. Kellogg, the Demosthenes of the coming state. He made statements about me that day which in the paper read almost as good and truthful as an epitaph.

Going over the hill, at Crow creek, whose perfumed waters kiss the livery stables and abattoirs at Camp Carlin, three slender Sarah Bernhardt coyotes came toward the train, looking wistfully at me as who should say: "why, partner, how you have fleshed up." Answering them from the platform of the car, I said: "Go east, young men, and flesh up with the country." Honestly and seriously, I do think if the coyote would change off and try the soft shell crab for awhile, he would pick right up.

When I got to Laramie City the welcome was so warm that it almost wiped out the memory of my shabby welcome in New York harbor last summer on my return from Europe, when even my band went back on me and got drunk at Coney Island on the very money I had given them to use in welcoming me home again.

Winter has been a little severe along the cattle ranges, and deceased cattle may be seen extending their swollen abdomens into the bright, crisp air as the train rapidly whirls one along at the rate of seven to eight miles per hour. The skinning of a frozen steer is something to which I alluded awhile ago. Col. Buffalo Bill, who served under Washington and killed buffalo and baby elephants at Valley Forge, according to an Italian paper, should have put this feature into his show. Maybe he will when he reads this. The cow gentleman firsts selects a quick yet steady going mule, then he looks for a dead steer. He does not have to look very far. He now attaches one end of the deceased to some permanent object. This is harder to find than the steer, however. He then attaches his rope to the hide of the remains, having cut it with his knife first. He next starts the mule off, and a mile or so away he discovers that the hide is entirely free from the cold and pulseless remains.

LOOKING UP REAL ESTATE.

Sometimes a cowboy tries to skin a steer before the animal is entirely dead, and when the former gets back to the place from which he was kicked he finds that he has a fine new set of whiskers with which to surprise his friends.

The Pacific roads have greatly improved in recent years, and though they do not dazzle one with their speed they are much more comfortable to pass a few weeks on than they were when the eating houses, or many of them, were in the hands of people who could not cook very well, but who made a good deal of money. [illegible] can eat from a good buffet car [illegible] good meal, or you can carry a few hens and eat hard boiled eggs all over your neighbors.

I do not think people on the cars ought to keep hens. It disturbs the other passengers and is anything but agreebale to the hens. Close confinement is never good for a hen that is advanced in years, and the cigar smoke from the rear of the car hurts her voice, I think.

California will, no doubt, be the theme for my next letter, if there should be no delay in getting through. I do not know exactly upon what features I will treat, but whatever they may be, the article will be interesting and thrilling in the extreme, abounding in rich word pictures and bright metaphors which will hold the reader by the coat button, entranced and spell bound, till the entire article is greedily snapped up. Meanwhile time may drag a little with the reader, but something else may turn up to take his attention from the monotony.

Bill Nye

Provincial Points.

There is quite a demand for Tobique Plaster. One hundred tons have been ground at the mill at Andover and are ready for sale.

The body of Smith Dow, drowned last week, in the Meduxnekeag, has not been recovered and the search for it has been discontinued.

On the 21st inst. three of the children of Alex. Shaw of Carlisle, Carleton Co., celebrated their birthday. They were twin sisters and a brother.

Despatches from St. John's, Nfld., report that the steamer Kite has arrived there with 10,000 seals and had seen another steamer with 12,000 and two others with 5,000 each.

George Dobson, of the Enterprise Foundry Co., Sackville, has contracted with a party at Pictou to build him a schooner fit for the Greenland fishing business.

The schooner Bessie M. Wells, Capt. James Hayes, of Herring Cove, N. S., arrived at Gloucester the other day with 76,000 pounds of halibut. Captain Hayes has the largest fare of all the Gloucester fishing fleet.

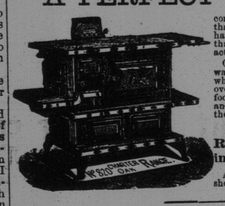
Last year Mr. J. W. Webb, of Centreville, Carleton Co., sowed two bushels of two rowed barley on one acre of land and thrashed out 52 bushels. He also sowed three bushels of Russian oats on one acre and thrashed out 100 bushels of good oats.

Diptheria and scarlatina recently broke out in the family of Mr. Jas. L. Duffy, Kinkora, P. E. I., and carried off three of his children in the short space of two days. One was buried on Wednesday and two on Thursday of last week.

It takes a prodigious amount of vegetable matter to form a layer of coal, it being estimated that the present growth of the world would make a layer less than one eighth of an inch in thickness and that it would take a million years of vegetable growth to form a coal bed ten feet in thickness.

Last Wednesday the sheriff levied upon the personal effects of J. P. Marr, of the St. Julian hotel, Halifax under writs of execution at the suit of A. Stephen & Son and T. & E. Kenny for the sums of $2,316.14 and $215.56, respectively. Bills of sale to the amount of $16,000 have precedence over the executions.

A PERFECT COOK STOVE



conduces more to the health and comfort of a household than any thing else can. With the march of progress has come the demand for more perfect cooking apparatus than were formerly in use, and to secure this end, many active minds have been at work for years.

One of the greatest improvements ever brought forward has been the introduction of WIRE GAUZE, whereby a constant supply of oxygen is admitted to the oven which prevents the drying out process by which food is cooked in the ordinary oven, and which roasts and bakes without the loss consequent upon the use of the ordinary oven.

Every Charter Oak Cook Stove or Range is supplied with this valuable improvement and no other stove has it

All intending purchasers who desire to secure the best should not fail to see what we have.

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

P. S.—Our stock of Kitchen Hardware and Tinware is most complete and prices right.

TISSUE PAPERS OPENED TODAY.

The finest assortment of the above in shades suitable for Artificial Flowers and Easter Decorations.

Easter Cards in great variety;
Another lot of The Spider and Fly Puzzle just received, at 10 cents;
The Parlor Pistol still the leader. Sells at 50 and 75 cents.

D. J. JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

A Danger Signal!

A Cold in the Head may be aptly termed a danger signal warning you that if neglected that dangerous and disagreeable disease, Catarrh, is sure to follow, perhaps leading to Consumption and the grave. At no season in the year is Cold in the Head so prevalent than during the Spring months, and at no other season do the people of this country suffer more generally from Catarrh, with all its disagreeable and annoying effects. Do not for a moment neglect either of these troubles, but apply NASAL BALM, the only remedy that will give instant relief and effect a thorough cure. The following testimonials, from among thousands in our possession bear witness to its sterling merit.

Wm. M. Lucas, Dempsey Corners, N. S., writing for a second supply of Nasal Balm says: On Sept. 21 I got two bottles from you, and it has done me more good for Catarrh, than all the other numerous and costly remedies and treatment I had tried. I feel better now than I have for years, and have every reason to believe the two bottles I am now sending for will completely cure me. I consider Nasal Balm worth its weight in gold to any person suffering from Catarrh.

Wm. Clark, baggage master, W. & A. Railway, Annapolis, N. S., writes: Please send me another bottle of Nasal Balm as my first bottle is gone, and I believe, had I used it according to instructions, it would have cured me. As it is I am very much better, in fact feel like another person.

Wm. Chas. Hauley, postmaster, Spry Bay, N. S., says: I submit the following to the public that any one who may be afflicted may be benefitted by the same remedy. Two bottles of your Nasal Balm has restored to perfect health a four year old child of ours suffering from Catarrh.

Robert C. Woodman, Digby, N. S., writes as follows: Enclosed find $1 for another large bottle of Nasal Balm which you will please send me by first mail. The bottle I sent for some time ago benefitted me very much more than any other preparation I ever tried.

Mrs. M. Ray, Canso, N. S., writes: I have used Nasal Balm on several occasions with the children for cold in the head, and always find it effects a rapid cure.

Nasal Balm. Instantly Relieves **Cold in Head.**

Nasal Balm Positively Cures **Catarrh.**

Mr. Alex. Moore, Mechanics' Settlement, New Brunswick, says: I am going on 75 years of age, and had very little hopes of anything to relieve my Catarrh. Seeing Nasal Balm advertised I sent to you for a package. At last I found me a great deal of good. I enclose you $2 for a further supply, part of which I intend giving to an afflicted friend. I advise all sufferers from Catarrh to use Nasal Balm.

D. S. McDonald, Mabou, C. B., writes: Nasal Balm has helped my Catarrh very much. It is the best remedy I ever used.

Abram Grant, Grant, P. O., Westmorland, N. B., writes: My daughter has used one bottle of Nasal Balm, and it has helped her Catarrh wonderfully. It gives general satisfaction in this neighborhood.

Hanford Wolhampter, Bloomfield, N. B., writes: I wish to inform you that I have been a sufferer from Catarrh for a long time, and have continually tried so-called remedies and Catarrh cures, but all to no purpose. At last I heard of Nasal Balm and was induced to try that. To my astonishment I found relief from first application, and now after two weeks use feel myself PERFECTLY and THOROUGHLY cured.

James H. McLeod, Mink River Road, N. S. says: I have tried other remedies for Catarrh, but received no good from them. Your Nasal Balm is certainly the best remedy I have tried and all you claim for it. The fact that it is pleasant and convenient to use adds greatly to its value, but its chief worth lies in being a certain cure for that unpleasant disease—Catarrh.

If Nasal Balm is not kept in stock by your dealer it will be sent postpaid on receipt of price (50 cent for small and $1 for large size bottles) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

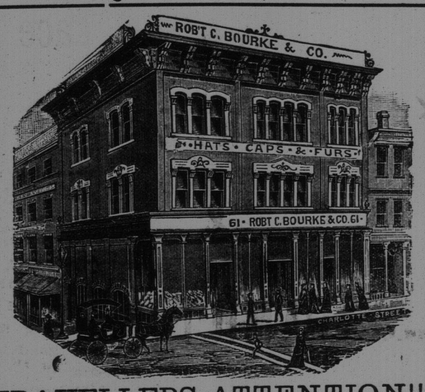
Boys Clothing Department, OAK HALL.

Our Complete Stock for Spring 1890 is now open and consists

—OF—

Boys' Blouse Suits, Coat and Pants for Boys of 4 to 10,
PRICE FROM $2.50 TO $6.50;
Nicker Suits, Coat, Vest and Short Pants for Boys of 10 to 14
PRICE FROM $3.50 TO $7.50;
Youths' Suits, Coat, Vest and Long Pants for Youths' 13 to 18
PRICE FROM $3.50 TO $9.50;
Youths' Light Spring Overcoats, Silk Faced, Long Roll;
Separate Coats, Pants and Vests for Boys and Youths;

SCOVIL, FRASER & CO.,
Corner King and Germain Sts., St. John, N. B.



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RICHARDSON'S CHALLENGE STEERER
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Manufacturers of Double and Single Acting Ship's Pumps, Hand and Power Elevators, Steam Engines, Judson's Governors and Sturtevant Blowers, Rotary Saw Mills, Laundry Machinery, Shafting, Hangers, and Pulleys.

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THE CANADIAN WEST INDIAN and SOUTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO. (Ltd), will place the S. S. LOANDA, (Clyde built), 1478 tons gross register, on the route about April 25th, from St. John to Demerara, touching at Yarmouth, Bermuda, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbardoe and Trinidad.

The LOANDA has elegant accommodation for forty first-class passengers and 30 second do., with an experienced staff of officers and crew.

A first-class service guaranteed and ample freight spaces for 12,000 barrels provided.

Special inducements to travellers and shippers of freight, to all above ports, offered by this line.

GEO. F. BAIRD, Manager.

N. B.—For full information apply to GEO. ROBERTSON, Commercial Manager.

International Steamship Co.,

WINTER Arrangement.

Two Trips a Week.

FOR BOSTON.

ON and after TUESDAY, March 11th, the Steamers of this Company will leave Saint John for Eastport, Portland and Boston every TUESDAY, and THURSDAY morning at 7.25 Standard.

Returning will leave Boston every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 8 a.m., standard, and Portland at 5 p. m. for Eastport and Saint John.

Connections at Eastport with steamer "Charles Houghton" for Saint Andrews, Calais and St. Stephen.

☞ Freight received daily up to 5 p. m.

C. E. LAECHLER, Agent.

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PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil

—WITH THE—

WHEAT PHOSPHATES.

Miscible with Milk or Water and just as Palatable.

Retainable on the most delicate Stomach, and digested with ease.

FOR THE RELIEF AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULOUS AND WASTING DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND LUNG AFFECTIONS,

AND AS A FLESH MAKER,

IT HAS NO EQUAL.

For sale by all Chemists.

PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

Phillips' Phospho-Muriate of Quinine Compound. THE TONIC OF THE DAY.

Iron Framed Wringers

Wood " "

—AT—

50 cts. a Week.

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GIRLS FREE. OUR NEW $25 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Use 3 months in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting cases. Both ladies' and gent's sizes, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you—that always results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 812, Portland, Maine.

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Oyster House,

No. 5 North Side King Square.

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

15 Bbls X. X. X. P. E. I. Oysters, via Pictou:
50 Bbls Chatham Oysters, large and fat;
70 Gallons Shelled Clams;
15 Bbls Clams;
10 Kegs Salt feet,
Oysters shelled to order for family use.

Discount on large orders.

C. H. JACKSON.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

CURES PAINS—External and Internal.
RELIEVES Swellings, Contractions of the Muscles, Stiffness of the Joints, Sprains, Strains.
HEALS Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Cuts, Cracks and Scratches.
☞ BEST STABLE REMEDY IN THE WORLD.
CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria, and all kindred afflictions.

LARGE BOTTLES!
POWERFUL REMEDY!
MOST ECONOMICAL!
AS IT COSTS BUT
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Druggists and Dealers pronounce it the best healing medicine they have.

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C. C. RICHARDS & CO., YARMOUTH, N. S.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS & RECIPES A SPECIALTY.

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None but Competent Persons allowed to Compound Medicine.

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Prices low.

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For the Cure

—OF—

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., etc., use

ESTEY'S

Cod Liver Oil Cream.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAMCOOK, N.B., Oct. 24, 1887.

E. M. ESTEY, MONCTON, N. B.

DEAR SIR—Various members of our Faculty have been using your Cod Liver Oil Cream for some time past and with excellent results. I have much pleasure in recommending it as a pleasant and effectual remedy.

V. C. LEFEVRE, C. S. C.,
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Druggists. Price 50c. 6 Bottles $2.50. Prepared by E. M. ESTEY, Manufacturing Chemist, Moncton, N. B.

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GURNEY'S BOILER & NEW RADIATOR.

Buildings can be heated by our system cheaper than by any other.

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CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully,

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All the latest novelties in Tweeds, Worsteds, Coatings, etc., etc.

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