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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher.

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ADVERTISING.

We insert short condensed advertisements under the heads of Lost, For Sale, To Let, Found and Wants for **10** *CENTS each insertion or* **50** *CENTS a week, payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.*

General advertising **$1** *an inch for first insertion and* **25** *cents an inch for continuations. Contracts by the year at Reasonable Rates.*

ST. JOHN, N. B., THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE FAST LINE.

It appears from the correspondence which has been laid before Parliament that the reason Sir Geo. Stephen and Sir Donald Smith withdrew their subscriptions of £50,000 each to the Anderson company, which withdrawal led to the abandonment of the fast line contract by the Andersons, was because the government would not give the Canadian Pacific Railway more direct entrance to Halifax. This is in accordance with the statements published in THE GAZETTE at the time. The Canadian Pacific people desired running powers over the Intercolonial from St. John to Halifax on the same terms that were granted them from Moncton to Halifax in the contract providing for the lease of the Harvey-Salisbury line. These terms the government refused to grant and so the case stands. The whole affair shows the unwisdom of making Halifax the terminus of the fast line in the first place, the proper terminus being St. John which is a far better port than Halifax, of much easier access, and which, while only 200 miles farther from Europe by sea, is 277 miles nearer Montreal by land than Halifax is. In any future arrangements for a fast line service the people of St. John should see that this port has its claims to be made the terminus properly presented, and their efforts will hardly fail to be successful. The people of the West have no prejudices against St. John; it is only want of knowledge that prevents them from recognizing its advantages over any other Canadian port. It is perhaps fortunate that the fast line contract with the Andersons came to nothing for when the matter comes up again St. John will have an equal chance of being made the terminus.

LAKE SUPERIOR SILVER MINES.

The recent discoveries of silver in this province lend additional interest to the story of the progress of silver mining in other parts of America, especially to that of the region about Lake Superior. The area of the mining region of Lake Superior nearly equals that of all England, and in it are found gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, zinc, molybdenum, nickel, axyseine and sulphur. Its history as a mining region commenced in 1846 when the first mineral localities were taken up It was in this year that the Bruce copper ore veins were discovered on the north shore of Lake Huron, east of Sault Ste. Marie. Their developement was carried on by the Montreal Mining Co. from this date until they were taken in hand by the West Canada Mining Company of London, England. From this time this company continued to operate all of this group of mines until about 1875 when work was discontinued, chiefly owing to the price of copper having for some years previously been so low as to leave no margin of profit on the working of the mines. The operation of these mines has been the most extensive and successful mining venture of the whole region, continuing over a period of more than 30 years and for the greater part of that period yielding handsome profits.

The discovery of the Thunder Bay vein in 1866 by Mr. Peter McKellar inaugurated the era of mining of the higher grade silver ores, which has been continued with varying success up to the present time. The communications of the region with the outer world have until recently been very poor. Before the opening of the Canadian Pacific in 1886 the only means of communication with the east was by steam boat and this of course in summer only. The chief area of the silver mining proper of the Thunder Bay mining district extends south west from Port Arthur along the west shore of Thunder Bay, 60 miles along the International boundary at Pigeon River, and 80 miles along the northern side, giving an approximate area of 1,200 sq. miles. Besides this there are other areas extending down the eastern coast of Thunder Bay to Silver Islet.

The Silver Islet mine was discovered in 1868, the discoverers bringing away with them specimens valued at $1,200. During the summer of 1869, some 9,455 lbs. of ore, valued at $6,751,67 were produced and shipped to Montreal. A party of men with a horse were left on the island, to continue work during the winter of 1869–70, these 10 men produced $16,000 worth of ore, the actual time employed in getting which did not exceed 14 days. In 1870 the whole of the Co's. property passed into the hands of New York and Detroit capitalists. On the 31 August Captain Frue commenced work with 30 men and 2 horses; extensive breakwaters were erected and about 77 tons of ore shipped before the close of navigation; the time devoted to mining was about four weeks, and about $80,000 were expended while the total value of the ore was $92,153.23. By the close of navigation in 1871, a depth of 90 feet had been reached and from November 1870 to November 1871, $642,932.01 of silver ore had been produced, besides a lot of 5 tons, worth $5,200 which was lost in transit.

After a total value of $3,250,000 of silver had been taken from this mine, operations were suspended early in the spring of 1884. Passing by a great number of properties which have been prospected and worked in this Thunder Bay region to a greater or less extent, we give a short description of the Beaver mine. On this two veins have been worked; the main vein has an average width of about four feet, although in parts of the mine it has pinched out to a mere thread. The silver occurs in the ore bunches chiefly as argentite, in nugget, sheet and leaf form, with occasionally a little native silver. The vein, when first discovered, was solid and well defined; after, becoming indefinite for a while it subsequently was found to be strong and definite, and the body of rich ore was found,—the value of which in sight in the fall of 1887, was variously estimated at from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. The custom export entries for Port Arthur showed that $190,000 of ore were exported during 1887, the greater part of which certainly came from this mine.

The slight sketch which is given above, is condensed from W. E. D. Ingall's report dated July 7, 1888, and will enable the reader to see how extensive the area of this mining district of Canada is, and what probabilities it offers of vast discoveries of the precious metals at no very future day, now that it has been opened up to the prospector by the construction of our great national highway.

THE GLOBE AND TELEGRAPH AT WAR.

The Globe and Telegraph have recently been engaged in a vigorous controversy over the announcement of the news of the intended appointment of Mr. W.W. Clark to the position of Chief of Police in the room of the present incumbent, Mr. John R. Marshall. Last Saturday evening the Globe published as a wonderful piece of early news a statement that Mr. Marshall would vacate on the 18th and that Mr. Clark would then take his place. THE GAZETTE had published the same news just ten days before, but to be several days behind time with its news is quite common with the Globe in these days. The Telegraph took exception to the Globe's statement questioning its truth and stating that the chief had received no official notice that he was to be removed. A wordy war between these papers has continued ever since, and last evening the Globe published with a great show of triumph the following extract from the Telegraph:

Mr. Marshall will before long, cease to be chief of police and Mr. Clark will be appointed to succeed him.

The Telegraph this morning shows that the Globe has here suppressed the first part of the sentence which it pretends to quote, and which actually read:—

No one has denied that Mr. Marshall will before long, cease to be chief of Police and that Mr. Clark will be appointed to succeed him.

The petty dispute would not be worthy of the notice of THE GAZETTE but for the illustration which it affords of the dishonest character of the Globe's methods of conducting a controversy. That there is neither truth, honesty nor loyalty in THE GLOBE has been long sadly apparent to its fair minded readers, but no doubt that sort of thing suits the men for whose tastes the Globe caters.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

General Middleton has not yet been heard from in regard to his resignation, but it is not likely that it will be long delayed. He will hardly wait until the government are forced to remove him.

The members of Parliament are not to receive any extra indemnity in consequence of the length of the session, nor is there any good reason why they should be idemnified because the session is a few weeks longer than usual.

The Canadian Pacific railway company's report is calculated to make the grits feel very sick, for this is the line they did their best to destroy and which they predicted would never pay for the grease on the axles of its car wheels. The gross earnings of the line last year were $15,030,060; the working expenses $9,024,601 and the net earnings $6,006,057 or equal to 5 per cent on a capital of $110,000,000. After paying fixed charges to the extent of $3,779,132 in the shape of interest on the bonds, there is a surplus of $2,226,026. This is a splendid showing and shows that Canada's great line is in a most healthy condition.

The Fredericton Reporter devotes two columns of abuse to the persons who are now in Fredericton jail for violation of the Scott Act, and to those who have shown their sympathy for them by visiting the imprisoned parties. He also gives a couple of paragraphs to THE GAZETTE. The Reporter is edited by a crank called Herman H. Pitts who is a howling temperance fanatic, but who has done more harm to the temperance cause than half a dozen rumshops. Respectable temperance men are ashamed of the association of such a man as Pitts with the righteous cause which they advocate. The Scott Act is not a temperance measure, but a law for converting the house of every man who drinks into a bar-room. Pitts is a very proper exponent of such a law, but unless he wants the floor wiped with his dilapidated carcass he had best keep clear of THE GAZETTE.

The Halifax Harald, it appears, has added a New Brunswicker to its staff of writers, and all the Grit organs in that city are in a state of violent emotion in consequence. The Chronicle calls the new comer a "New Brunswick Hessian," and the Recorder says:—

The Herald's importation from New Brunswick is not a success. Whatever he knew once, he has forgotten. When the office "candidates" take refuge in the garret, after the defeat of the 21st, there is danger that they will tramp him to death, as the defeated deer did the frogs, in Æsop's fables. Considering all things, the party should have got "the importation" a permanent job, as a door-opener in the parliament buildings at Ottawa for instance, instead of circulating him around, to write billingsgate, from this to the sister province. What a poor tool it is! and how quickly it will vamoose—as it did once before—from here between the 21st and 22nd instants!

Can this refer to our excellent and talented friend, Commodore J. L. Stewart of Chatham?

From the Capital.

OTTAWA. May 14.—In answer to Colonel O'Brien, Sir John Macdonald said no action had been taken on the petition received from Manitoba asking for the disallowance of the acts respecting the schools and the dual language.

In answer to Mr. Mitchell, Sir John Macdonald said the fishery negotiations at Washington were going on pleasantly, and he might be able to give some positive information respecting them on Friday.

Mr. Labrosse asked if the members were to get any extra indemnity on account of the length of the session, and was answered in the negative by Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Landerkin read the letter already published, from John W. Campbell of Toronto, to Hon. Thos. White written in 1886 and complaining of misrepresentation on the part of the temperance colonization company and harsh treatment of the scrip holders. Mr. Landerkin asked whether the government had taken action to compel Rev. Dr. Hunter to disgorge the proceeds of his misrepresentation and fraud.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney said without notice he could not say what action had been taken on this letter, but he would obtain the information. He believed that lately a number of suits instituted by this company had been withdrawn.

Mr. Wallace said he knew of many cases of hardship arising out of the actions of this company, and he hoped the government would see justice done before making a settlement with it.

The house then went into concurrence on the supplementary estimates. The supply bill was introduced and read a first time.

After recess the routine business yet standing on the order paper was cleaned off. The Northwest bill yet stands, but is not to be proceeded with.

Sir John Macdonald announced, in answer to Mr. Mills, that no action had been taken with respect to the Middleton case, and that the general had not been heard from, being out of town.

The house adjourned at 9.30 until Friday morning, tomorrow being a statutory holiday. Business from the senate will then be taken up and, prorogation will take place in the afternoon.

The bill to amend the pilotage act was again amended by the senate this afternoon, and as passed now reads as follows:

The paragraphs of section 59 of the pilotage act lettered (C) and (F) are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

(C) In every port in Canada in which ships propelled wholly or in part by steam employed in trading from port to port in the same province or between one or more of the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island and any other or others of them, or employed on voyages between any port or ports in the said provinces or any of them and the port of New York or any port of the United States of America on the Atlantic north of New York are now by law exempted from the compulsary payment of pilotage dues, similar ships employed on regular voyages between any port or ports in the said provinces and any port or ports in the United States or in the West Indian Islands, or on the Gulf of Mexico or in South America, shall also be exempted, except only in the ports of Halifax, Sydney pilotage district, Miramichi and Pictou, as respects each of which ports the pilotage authorities of the district may from time to time determine with the approval of the governor-in-council whether any, and which, it any, of the steamships so employed shall or shall not be wholly or partially, and if partially, to what extent and under what circumstances, exempt from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues"

"(F) All ships registered in Canada of not more than two hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage."

Provincial Points.

There are already in the booms of this season's cut with some of last year's, about 44,000,000.

Full tickets were nominated yesterday in every county of Nova Scotia by the government and opposition parties.

Two attempts were made last Tuesday night to burn the dwelling at Bathurst occupied by Rev. J. J. D. Peters, Episcopal clergyman.

The Moncton sugar refinery is putting in a new kiln filter, and other machinery in the new wing recently erected to the extent of some $20,000.

The bridge over the Aroostook river at Ashland was carried away Thursday night and is now made fast to the island about ten miles above Presque Isle.

The residence of Samuel Lee, Union Mills, Charlotte country, with a portion of its contents, was destroyed by fire, Tuesday morning. Loss $1,500; insurance $800.

Fred Hume, son of the late George Hume of Fredericton, is located at Revelstoke, British Columbia, where he is doing a large business, and rapidly amessing a fortune.

The manner in which poetry has been misquoted in the late St. John papers should be a warning to the new crop of spring poets to desist from becoming famous.—Halifax Herald.

Messrs. Grimmer & Estes, of St. Andrews, have been offered $4.25 per ton for their entire lot of about 6,000 tons of ice, delivered in New York, which offer they have declined.

Page & Sons of Amherst lately sold a two-year-old pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull, to the agricultural society at Westfield, N. B., at a good figure. They find a large demand for all these animals they can sell.

There is a Scotch family at Stanley, York Co., of two brothers and two sisters by the name of McDonald, whose ages aggregate 347 as follows: James, 90; Betsey, 88; Charles, 86; Missey 83. All are hale and hearty.

John Gibson's new schooner, built at the mouth of the Nashwaak, will be launched in a few days. She will be rigged and fitted out there, and as soon as she is off Mr. G. will lay the keel of another on the same blocks.

A warrant was taken out this afternoon by the S. P. C. for Annie Day, the mother of six children, who is charged with having deserted her husband and home Tuesday, and is reported to have gone off with a soldier.—Halifax Recorder.

The Nashwaak rose seven feet at Stanley during Tuesday night of last week, the stream overflowing its banks and flooding quite a large district of country. The highway bridge was under water so that logs and fencing were carried over one end of it.

Captain William Murchinson, of the steamship William of Charlottetown, was found in the woods near the city yesterday with his throat terribly gashed. The captain has been melancholy for some time past, caused by lawsuits involving the ownership of the steamer.

The boom holding some 4,000 logs belonging to the Lawrencetown, N. S. Milling Co. broke away on Thursday last about 8 o'clock in the morning, owing to the heavy freshet then prevailing, and nearly every stick of timber it contained was carried over the dam and down the river.

Councillors Eden and McCarron, members of the Charlottetown city council, who were each sentenced to two months in jail for violating the Scott Act, have served out their terms of imprisonment and have resumed their places at the council board as representatives of the people.

A compositor on the Journal recently got a marriage notice by mistake among a lot of items under the caption of "Wrecks and Disasters of 1889," and when the foreman heard that the groom was a clerk in a dry-goods store at eight dollars a week, he said it had better remain under that head.

Hawthorn's handsome hotel on Brunswick street, bids fair soon to be one of the most fashionable resorts in the city. He is thinking of making a specialty, hereafter, of permanent boarders. None of the Deputy's permanent boarders ever go back on him and he never turns any away on account of race or creed. All the modern conveniences are now supplied at this hotel. It has telephonic connections with all the boats and trains, all the rooms have mosquito bars attached to them; all the latest base ball news is received daily and the charges are so reasonable as to defy competition.—F'ton Farmer.

Several of our orchardists in Clarence are importing an American force-pump, to be used in spraying water, containing London purple, on their fruit trees, for the destruction of the prolific caterpillar and canker worm. This method is a new feature here, and we will watch the result with great interest.—Bridgetown Monitor.

Bark Neophyte, of Yarmouth sailed from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, on 27th March, 1889, for Sydney, C. B., and received orders off the latter port on the 13th May and proceeded for Quebec. The same vessel sailed from Cape Town this year on the 27th March for Sydney, and arrived at the latter port 13th May, and proceeded for Quebec.

A BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

The Coal Shovelers and Stone Handlers Have Grievances.

New York Sun

The strike of coal shovelers and stone handlers employed by the Hurricane Island Stone Company, which was ordered this morning, bids fair to be of greater importance than at first appeared.

There are strong probabilities that a number of other trades with which the strikers are indirectly associated will be implicated. But 150 men were ordered out this morning, but it is not improbable that ten times this number will join in the movement. The strike is a peculiar one and is the outcome of a nine months' struggle.

On Nov. 13, last, at a joint meeting of delegates from the Paving Cutter's Union, No. 13, New York; Protective Star Association of coal shovelers and Stove Handlers and the Boss Stevedores, the latter agreed that in future they would employ none but union men from the Protective Star Association. On the following day with one exception the stevedores violated their agreement by hiring non-union men.

This exception was the Graney Brothers. The violators were Leary, Higgins and Cody who unload vessels of the Hurricane Isle Company.

The three objectionable stevedores then it is said, conspired to run the Graney Brothers out of business unless he joined them. The Graneys still declared their good faith to their men, and not only hired union men but otherwise befriended the union.

The Hurricane Company subsequently refused to give work to the Graneys. The Union men endeavored by every means to have the other three stevedores discharge their non-union workmen, but they refused.

The Stevedores, before they openly showed their hands to the workmen, endeavored to organize a local assembly of the Knights of Labor of their non-union men to fight against the Protective Star Association, but their scheme was nipped in the bud.

The union men now say that inasmuch as they have used every endeavor to effect a settlement, henceforth no union man shall work for these stevedores or on any job in which they are interested.

This means that every mechanic or laborer who handles any material which comes [through these stevedores hands will be handling goods which have been declared non-union. This will implicate the stone pavers, building trades and unions.

District Assembly No. 29, of which the strikers are members, has taken hold of the strike and the probablities are that a big strike will result in the near future.

TWO COPPER CENTS.

How They Found Each Other and Served in a Queer Capacity After Many Years.

We were minted the same day in 1835. One of us bought a paper almost as soon as we left the mint. The other went into a rich young fellow's pocket, "for luck," he said. The young fellow was on his way to Europe. The cent that bought the paper bought a cent's worth of milk for the newsboy's mother. Then the grocer paid it out to an expressman, with some silver. It got in with its betters, and was uncomfortable until it got into a barroom "till." After that it led a lonely life. For years the owner of the barroom kept it on the table when he played cards with his customers. He said it was his "lucky penny."

One night, late, a middle-aged man came in begging. Without thinking, its owner for fifteen years tossed it to the beggar with an oath. That was all he got there. The cent went into his pocket. He was poor. From that day he began to grow rich. The cent got credit for his good luck, though unfortunate itself, it had always brought luck to others. It never left its last owner. It saw him grow from a poor man to a rich man, and from a middleaged to an old miser. The more he got the more he wanted. There was nothing short of murder he would not do for money. He robbed his best friends and they never knew it. He passed for a good man. He was the greatest, the most magnificent hypocrite that lived. This is what he used to whisper to his smooth shining, and lucky penny.

Well, the other penny stuck to the young fellow on his way through Europe. When he came back, after many happy years of wandering, he had a velvet case made for the lucky cent. The first day it left his pocket for the case he was killed in a runaway. His things went to this one and that, and the cent was shot at in a shooting gallery for a number of years. No bullet ever struck it. Everybody knew that, and everybody wanted it. So it was finally sold for $2, and lost by the gambler who bought it, and found by the miser, and it went into the latter's pocket and found its twin after fifty-five years. Two nights ago the miser choked to death on a piece of hard bread. They came and placed him in a coffin. They could not close his horrible eyes until they thought of two copper cents.

So, here we are, in our coffin, divided by a nose, holding down the lids of a dead man's eyes.

Reckless Drunkards.

From the Kansas City Times.

"What is the largest amount that you have ever found on a drunken man?" was asked of Capt. Branham at the police station last night.

"Sixteen thousand dollars was the largest sum that I remember seeing: We found it upon a man asleep in the streets. It is no uncommon occurrence for us to pick up persons with $10,000 or $12,000 in their pockets. When any of the officers see any person flourishing a large amount of money and unable to take care of themselves they are brought to the station and locked up to sleep off the results of the spree, while their money is locked up in the safe and turned over to them when the courts are through with their cases."

Lightning killed George W. Davis in his barn at West Claremont, N. H. last evening. Five horses were also killed.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

Can be promptly cured by taking

Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream.

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

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

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

R. W. McCARTY, Wholesale Agent.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

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.

LUBY'S FOR THE HAIR,

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

IS NOT A DYE.

AT ALL CHEMISTS. 50 CENTS A BOTTLE

THE SPRING OF 1890

Has been backward but R. D. McA. is on hand with a full and choice assortment of

Vegetable —AND— FLOWER SEEDS,

including all the latest varieties suitable for this climate. As this space is too small to enumerate all the different kinds, he will be pleased to have you call before purchasing elsewhere.

R. D. McARTHUR,

MEDICAL HALL,

Telegraph. SAINT JOHN, N. B.

Sweeping Reductions!

GREAT

MARK DOWN SALE.

$8000.00 WORTH

Of READY-MADE CLOTHING at less than cost.

For the next four weeks we will sell

Ready-Made Clothing

at less than cost Prices.

CALL EARLY AND SECURE BARGAINS.

Immense Stock of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS,

Lowest Prices in the City.

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

City Market Clothing Hall,

51 Charlotte St.,

T. YOUNGCLAUS,

Proprietor.

50c. a Week.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, MIRRORS, PICTURES, LOUNGES, HANGING LAMPS, CLOCKS and WATCHES,

F. A. JONES, - - 34 Dock St.

COAL.

LANDING AT VICTORIA WHARF,

150 Tons Honey Brook Lehigh,

50 do Chestnut,

CHEAP WHILE LANDING.

JOHN F. MORRISON,

27 and 29 Smythe street.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY at Rothesay, Kings County, N. B., lately occupied by James Domville Esq., known as "KINGSHURST." It has a front of about 60 rods on the upper side of the road and about 30 rods on the lower side, containing in the whole about 200 acres.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES J. KAYE,

St. John, N. B.

Removal Notice.

A. MURPHY

has removed his stock of

Toys, Books, and Stationary

—TO—

No. 38 SYDNEY STREET,

two doors from the Corner of Leinster Street.

A. MURPHY,

38 Sydney street.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We will remove our place of Business from

5 WATERLOO

TO

11 CHARLOTTE ST.,

As early in May as possible.

T. PATTON & CO.,

CHEAP STOVES FOR SPRING TRADE.

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

COOK STOVES & RANGES

at old prices.

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

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

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

EMERSON & FISHER,

75 to 79 Prince William Street.

IMPORTANT TO ARTISTS AND DECORATORS.

Just received and opened a large and varied assortment of GERB. HEYL'S Celebrated Artists and Decorators Colors. Being the only dealer in St. John handling these celebrated paints, I have put the price away down.

Tube Colors, all sizes, 7 Cents.

Also, a complete stock of Brushes, Canvass, Academy Boards and Water Colors.

J. McNeil Whistler, Artist, writes:—"Certainly no paints have come to me in more perfect condition—EXCELLENT GROUND—firm and free from excess of oil. The colors themselves are of remarkable purity and brilliancy, &c., &c."

FOR SALE ONLY AT

D. J JENNINGS, - - 167 Union St.

A PROSPEROUS INSTITUTION.

THE

Sun Life Assurance Company

—OF CANADA—

Incorporated 1865. Capital, $500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

FEATURES OF THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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

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

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

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

T. B. MACAULAY, SECRETARY. ROBERTSON MACAULAY, PRESIDENT. HON. A. W. OGILVIE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND,

REPRESENTING

The Largest Net Surplus of any Fire Insurance Co. in the World.

J. SIDNEY KAYE,

GENERAL AGENT FOR NEW BRUNSWICK.

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75 QUARTS ALDERBROOK JERSEY CREAM

140 Rolls Gilt Edge Butter.

Alderbrook Henery Eggs,

FRESH EVERY DAY.

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50 KING STREET.

N. B.—Lots of Oranges 18 Cents per Dozen.

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French, English, & American

MILLINERY,

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7,500 lbs. NEW TEAS.

Bought from 3 to 4 cents per lb. *CHEAPER* than they could be bought in the London market. To introduce them during this and next week we will give

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With 1 lb. at 40 cents.

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