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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. BOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., MONDAY, MAR. 24, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE BANKING BILL.

There seems to be a great deal of opposition to the government's banking bill generally, by those who think with one of the great Canadian banking institutions, the Bank of Montreal. It appears that the traditions of this bank are distinctly in favor of a national currency, Mr. Smithers, the late president, having at one of the annual bank meetings two or three years ago, come out strongly in favor of such an amendment of the banking act. The Montreal Gazette, we also observe, finds a great deal of fault with the bill in question. An amendment has been introduced by the member for Cardwell, who is also editor of the Gazette, which provides that any bank which deposits with the Finance Minister Dominion bonds to the amount of its maximun circulation should thereupon be relieved from its obligation to contribute to the proposed guarantee fund. This amendment, if carried, will certainly be taken advantage of by the Bank of Montreal, for they purpose of relieving itself from any responsibility for the financial operations of other institutions with smaller capital, and which are managed with less ability.

The fact that the new banking bill is only for ten years, shows that the government regard it largely as a tentative measure and not final as the banking status of the Dominion of Canada. It is not unlikely that it will be passed in something like its present form and if so an opportunity will be afforded during the next ten years of thoroughly testing the soundness of the views which have been put forward by the bankers for the purpose of retaining the present system. If the plan adopted in this bill is found not to work satisfactorily either in making the note circulation safe or the bills current all over Canada then we can revert to the national system of currency which a great many people believe to be the true system.

THE ALLEGED EXODUS.

We observe that the Telegraph this morning is returning to its old system of writing articles on the alleged exodus from the Maritime Provinces. It quotes the Boston Journal in declaring that there came from points east of Vanceboro, over the Maine boundary by railroad alone in 1889, 38,989 passengers, the majority of whom were seeking employment in Uncle Sam's dominions. Before taking any stock in this statement it might be well for the Telegraph to discover from the books of the railway what number of passengers came from the west to these provinces during the same period, and if it should be found that the number of passengers coming east is as large as or larger than the number going west the inference would be that that the alleged exodus did not exist except in the brains of certain grit editors who delight in running down their own country. We believe that if the government of Canada will take the proper steps to ascertain these facts it will be found that so far from there being an extensive exodus to the United States from Canada, the movement of population at the present time is rather the other way. No doubt Boston, which is very near our border, contains a great many people from the Maritime Provinces, some of whom are permanent residents and others of whom go there during the summer to work at carpentering and other trades. But now that Dakota and other western states are being shown up in their true light, now that the labor market of the United States has become so congested that Americans are demanding more stringent laws for the purpose of keeping out foreigners, we may be assured that any exodus from Canada to the United States will speedily come to an end, as our people discover that they can do better and live more comfortably in their own country than they can do abroad. We always regarded this exodus cry as a mere symptom of the discontent of the grits at their exclusion from power, and a cheap way of attracting attention to their grievances. Suppose that a few people do go away from the maritime provinces to the United States, what of it? The same facilities of railways and steamships which took them there still exist to bring them back, and nothing is more natural than that a young man, who hears stories of the wealth that he can acquire in a short time in the United States, should desire to test the truth of these gilded fairy tales by his own experience. The exodus city is, to use the words of Brete Harte, "played out;" and we hope to hear no more of it from respectable journals which have the welfare of Canada at heart.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ELECTION.

We observe that the Sun has a new editorial contributor, who is engaged in the task of showing that there was no sectarian question brought up by the opposition in the late election in St. John. This writer appears to be one of those persons who hawk their contributions about from one office to another in the hope of setting themselves right before the community at large. We should judge that this article was written by an ambitious amateur, for it was produced by the Halifax editor of the Sun he must have fallen off very much in his ability as a writer. The article bears on its surface all the ear marks of amateur production, and abounds in the loose form of reasoning which usually characterizes such efforts. As to the question of whether sectarian bigotry was called into existence for the purpose of influencing the St. John elections we do not desire to say anything more than we have already stated. The people of St John themselves, who were engaged in the election know very well what influences were used to affect their votes, and any attempt on the part of any one to say that the issue was other than it was represented to them at the time the election was held must necessarily be futile. The production of such an article however at this time is a good omen, because it shows that the men who were engaged in that crusade are now ashamed of the part they took in the election, and that they desire to have the issue that they raised, and which carried them to success, forgotten.

SOCIAL PURITY.

It is a pleasing sign to see so much interest being taken in the question of social purity as was evidenced by the large attendance at the Institute yesterday, when that matter was discussed by a talented lady. There is, perhaps, no subject in which woman's work can be better employed than in this, and, although we may not hope to have a solution of the difficulties surrounding the problem at an early period, still, it is well that the ladies should be in the field, and engaged in an endeavor to ameliorate the condition of fallen women. It is well, however, to remember that a very considerable portion of the difficulty in regard to this question has been directly the result of the acts of women themselves. So long as it is an [illegible] ever ostracised from the society of respectable persons of her own sex, so long as that is the case will these women gravitate to a lower level and become inmates of disreputable houses. That truth ought to be very firmly impressed upon the minds of those who are interested in the well being of their fallen sisters at heart, and it should be also known that the question is not one of such simplicity that it can be treated in an off-hand manner by any legislative enactment. The cure for the present state of affairs must be brought about by a combination of legislation and of social influences, such as will require the efforts of all the good women in the country for a long time to come before they can hope to see any great result accomplished. To merely regard the question of social purity in its logal aspect, is an error. It is a subject in which a great many other considerations are involved, and while we sympathise with the movement which these ladies are engaged in, we also desire to point out to them the difficulties that are involved in the attempt which they are making. Nothing could be more welcome to all right-thinking persons in this community than to see the social evil entirely banished from it, but such a result is hardly to be hoped for very soon, or without greater efforts and more formidable combinations than have yet been brought into the field to fight against that great evil.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

There now seems to be a prospect of a contest between Lord Dunraven's cutter Valkyrie and a number of American yachts of the same size next summer. The series of races proposed will take place in New York waters, the present generation of American yachtsmen not being enterprising enough to go abroad in search of glory.

Although the resignation of Prince Bismarck was announced to be due to his advanced age and ill health there is little doubt that it was practically forced from him by the young Emperor. The latter was impatient of the aged Chancellor and determined to get rid of him. This is a very proper reward for Bismarck's intrigues against the late Emperor Frederick.

The Fredericton correspondent of the Chatham World is quite certain the present government will be defeated and has constructed the following administration which he thinks is likely to replace Mr. Blair's government:

Hon. D. L. Hanington, Attorney General.
Hon. A. A. Stockton, Provincial Secretary.
Hon. Silas Alward, Minister of Education and Agriculture.
Hon. John Burchill, Surveyor General.
Hon. Wm. Murray, Solicitor General.
Hon. Geo. F. Hill, President of the Council.
Hon. Mr. Hetherington, Board of Works.
Hon. T. H. Stevens, and Hon. Mr. Poirier, without departments.

There seems to be a good deal of North Shore in this government.

The politics of a State or a Province are sometimes affected by causes which appear trivial to those at a distance. A Washington despatch states that there is a great deal of feeling in Congress over the order of Secretary Windom for the use of Bedloe's Island as an immigrant station. One of the leading Republicans from New York said that this was all that was necessary to make the state solidly Democratic at the next election. for the people regarded the island upon which the statue of liberty stood as sacred ground and that to make it an immigrant station would not only be offensive to their sentiment but would be considered an affront to the generous people of France, who had donated this statue to the people of the United States and selected that little island as its location. It appears that this matter has been up in the cabinet, and Mr. Blaine made an earnest protest against the desecration of the island, but the President sustained Mr. Windom. All this will remind our people of the small political storm we have had here recently.

despatch to the Telegraph that Mr. Temple has written to say he expects that the Short Line matter will be up within ten days or so. It is also stated that the mayor of Fredericton, Mr. F. B. Edgecombe, and Mr. Edward Jack, who have been appointed delegates by the city council and the citizens of Fredericton, will probably leave for Ottawa to-day or to-morrow, for the purpose of placing before the government the views of the people of Fredericton in regard to the Short Line.

We think that the citizens of that enterprizing little city are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary trouble in regard to this matter. If, as is reported at Ottawa, it is the intention of the government to grant a subsidy to the Moncton-Edmunston Line it is morally certain that they will not undertake the construction of the Short Line by way of Harvey and Fredericton as a government work. The fact is that the Canadian Pacific Company and the government are believed to be now on the eve of an agreement providing for the same running rates over the Intercolonial Railway from St. John to Moncton that were contained in the Short Line agreement for running from Moncton to Halifax. If this surmise is correct there can be no further necessity for the construction of the Short Line, and the money which would have been wasted in that unnecessary work will be saved to the people of Canada. The Fredericton delegates will no doubt enjoy their trip to Ottawa, and we trust that they will have a cordial reception from the Minister of Railways, who is a most affable gentleman and able to send them away well pleased with themselves. But that they should expect the government to build the Harvey-Salisbury line seems to be a very absurd idea.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

Continued from Saturday's issue.

Here come several detachments of the military. They are shifting guards at the different forts for the sake of discipline. In advance is a little squad of mounted officers. Following these come three or four small bodies of chasseurs, and then there are seen six companies, or parts of companies of the infantry. In three of these companies a small proportion are Arabs. One whole company is composed of native soldiers, even to the officers. And in this trifling exhibition of the soldiery one can read the entire military policy of the French provincial administration here. Algiers is one of France's nineteen military "regions." Each one of these "regions" is supposititiously occupied by an entire army corps. But the Nineteenth Corps, that of Algiers, comprises between 60,000 and 70,000 men. In many French regiments each company holds a few natives, as, during our own civil war Wisconsin and Minnesota troops had a few Chippewa Indians among them distributed through each company, or occasionally comprising entire companies. Some regiments have entire companies of Arabs, including officers. But the three regiments of Spahis, are the only ones composed exclusively of native troops. The former are called Turcos, and are similarly organized to the native infantry in India, and the latter are used for outpost service, each man being provided with a small piece of land for cultivation, free of taxation. No native soldier can rise above the rank of captain, and the entire body of native volunteers is so distributed, and so well treated, that danger from uprising is almost wholly eliminated. These fellows have a fine, manly look, and their military bearing is given added interest by their oval faces, sparkling eyes, closely cropped black beards, and their light and elastic step. As one sees these splendidly drilled and disciplined men disappear down the Rue de la Lyre, and notices the gleams of exultation in the on-looking Arab's eyes, the prophetic thought comes: After all, France holds the key to Africa. Algiers alone is as great in area as France. That government has within five years acquired south and east of Senegal a reach of new territory nearly 1,000 miles in length. And it is no dream that while other European nations are bristling along each other's frontiers, France will have meantime gained a vast African empire whose stations, interests and activities shall reach in an unbroken line from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Guinea.

But here comes a bevy of Jewish merchants on their way to Messageries Maritimes at the harbor-side, on some errand connected with the importations, and with the party are a few Jewish women, young, stately and fair. Indeed there are exultation and stateliness in the manner of all which show that the Jew's condition under French rule is one of prosperity, freedom and progress. He may well enjoy his altered circumstances, for it was not so long ago that all manner of indignities were heaped upon him under the rule of the Deys. Then no Jew could ride on horseback. He must perforce employ an ass. Nor could he come into the presence of an Arab man or woman without repeated salaams and kissing the hem of the Arab's burnous. There are 10,000 Jews in Algiers now. There is not a poor one among them. They, with the Mozabites, monopolize nearly all commercial transactions, and are found in possession of the best shops and all the important retail trade. They were all, save two, dressed similar to the Arabs with long flowing white robes, turbaned heads, richly embroidered waists and sashes, ample trowsers caught with [illegible] jewelled [illegible] below the knee [illegible] Two differed from the rest. They were the red tarboosh, with blue and black tassel, betokening that the wearers were Tunisian Jews, for in Tunis the Jews are prohibited from wearing the sacred green and white of the Prophet, these colors being reserved for the use of the descendants of Mohammed only. The Jewish women in their company gave an excellent example not only of the beauty of the female members of this race as they are found near and in the orient, but also of the costumes of the better class of these in Algiers. Long, straight gowns, without drapery, and of rich silk, green, orange or purple, encircled at the waist by cords of silk, gold and silk, or chains of pure gold constitute the sole outer garment, strikingly different from the Arab woman's. Their feet were encased in colored pointed slippers. Each woman wore a black silk scarf, bound tightly across the forehead, gathered closely over the head, and falling in delicate folds behind, held in place at the back by great gold or jeweled ornaments. This, with a plain band of spotless white linen drawn tightly across the chin, and a magnificient India shawl carried upon the arm or thrown carelessly across the shoulders, completed the costume. The silk scarf upon the head hinted of the Spanish mantilla. The white linen band suggested the nun. And the entire effect was simple, rich and classic. I have never seen more beautiful women than the younger Jewesses of Algiers.

Here is a drove of weary donkeys with bulging palmetto panniers on their backs, and chattering beside each one, is a bare-headed, bare-armed and bare-legged black man, with straight hair, fine, determined features, and with splendid form and muscular development. This is the scavenger train of Algiers. Garbage from houses is loaded into these panniers, and the litter of the streets is also conveyed away by the same primitive means. The men so employed are the Biskris. They were the police, water-carriers and all manner of serving-men under the Deys in old Algiers. They are now scavengers, water-carriers and men-servants at large. These Biskris bear a strikingly similar relation to Algiers that the Gallegans of Spain do to Madrid and other cities of the South. They are the ever-patient, never-resentful servants of all Spain outside Galicia, their one ambition being to earn and save enough to secure a little choza and patch of land where they may contentedly end their days in the glens on the mountain slopes of the North. So with the Biskris youth from the desert-bordering Algerian village. Subsisting upon dates which he carries in his pocket, he sets out on foot for the "white city," and suffers every fatigue and degree of starvation to reach it. Then, like the Gallean, he will lead a slave's life for the humblest earnings. His dream, and he will realize it, too, if he earns less than ten sous per day, is to save as much as $200 or $300, and with it return to his birth land oasis and buy a date palm grove, and from two to six lusty wives to care for himself and his plantation. Besides all these strange folks who will pass you, the impish little bootblacks are constantly dancing about you, ready to perform any diabolical feat, from blackening and shining their faces to plumping an eye out and into its socket, for but one sou for each exhibition; thousands of travelers from all nations will have trooped by you, displaying the costume, manner and marked characteristic of each; trains of donkeys and camels laden with merchandise for the far villages will have flitted by; groups of women with servants in whose baskets are fowls for beheading at the revolting "Negress Sacrifices" at the cave of the Seven Fountains, on the road to St. Eugene, have piqued your curiosity; hundreds of Kabyles, with leather aprons and shaven heads, their strong wives, unveiled, with long chemises reaching to their feet and girdled at the waist with bright sashes, who work with their husbands everywhere and anywhere, have provided an ample study of these African hillmen, while thousands of the native Arab men and women have swept by with swish of robes and jingling jewels and anklets like wierd and softly-musical wraiths in white. Most of these were plodding towards some koubah, marabout or mosque to worship. Leaving the strange scenes of the street, we will follow those who are on their way to Djamaa el-Kebir, the Grand Mosque, to pray.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

From the Capital.

OTTAWA, March 23.—Hon. C. H. Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, arrived home from Washington today. Since Wednesday last he has been suffering from a very severe sore throat, contracted from sewer gas entering his room at the hotel he was staying at in Washington. He is, however, much improved in health, although very weak. In conversation tonight he said he did not go to Washington in a diplomatic capacity, but simply for the purpose of assisting Sir Julian Pauncefote in any way that it was possible to do so in connection with matters concerning which his department had particular or special knowledge. Negotiations in reference to the Behring sea had been dealt with from time to time during his stay at Washington, and these negotatitions were not yet concluded. The Atlantic fisheries had not been taken up, and further than this he could not say anything. As to whether he would return to Washington, and when, depended altogether upon the point whether or not further information was desired that was at his command. Mr. Tupper speaks highly of the hospitality extended towards him by the members of the United States government, their officials and the diplomatic corps.

It is understood the motion condemning the government for not referring the Jesuit estates' act to the judicial committee of the privy council will not be made until the tariff proposals have been passed. Mr. Charlton will in all probability be the mover.

Jas. Stewart, president of the Tobique Valley railway company, is here to interview the government on subsidy matters.

Capt. Longworth, of the Island artillery, Major Garrison of the Halifax artillery, and Lieut Smith of the St. John Rifles, have accepted positions on the Wimbledon team, thereby completing the twenty.

Capel Slaughter, an English barrister of high standing, has arrived here to give assurance to the government of the financial ability of his English syndicate to build the Hudson Bay railway.

Literary Notes.

In Anna Vernon Dorsey's story of "Betty" the women wear brocaded gowns and the men square-cut coats, wigs and swords, and the most serious business of life with them is love-making. For a young writer, this was a very courageous thing to attempt in this nineteenth century; but the critics who have sat in judgment upon the novel pronounce it a marked success, and predict much for the charming young author.

Lovell's Leather-Clad Tales are just the kind of stories for boys to read—wholesome, healthy, and not blood-curdling. The authors are men of sterling ability and universal reputation, and know how the youthful idea should be taught to shoot.

Dreamlife.

While it is well known that the most abstruse problems have been worked out in sleep, and the most astounding plots found in dreamland, still the majority of dreams yield nothing that can be converted into every day power. A fool is not turned into a wise man when he goes to sleep, though the opposite of this does sometimes seem to be true.

Said a distinguished woman: "I made up the most exquisite bit of poetry in my dreams. It comforted me unspeakably, and as I awoke I repeated the words mechanically over and over again: 'The cow was struck with an inverted stool, and there's the end of it.'" It was the poem!

The Box on the Platform.

At the dinner station, where we stopped one day on a certain Tennessee railroad, almost the first sight which greeted the eyes of those who got off was a rough burial box on the platform, and seated near it was an old black woman with a handkerchief to her eyes. When kindly asked the cause of her sorrow she pointed to the box and replied:

"De ole man's in dar."

"Your husband?"

"Yes; died two days ago back yere in the kentry."

"And what are you doing with the body here?"

"I wants to bury it up at Charlestown, but I hain't got money 'nuff to take it on de railroad."

"What nonsense!" exclaimed a man, as he came forward. "What's the difference where a nigger is buried? They want her to bury it here, but she won't. She's determined to take it to Charlestown."

"For what reason?" asked the passenger who had put all the previous questions.

"'Kase, sah, all de fo' chill'n is buried up dar', an' his mudder an' sister, an' de poo' ole man will be lonesome down yere."

"What bosh!" growled the kicker.

"Look here!" whispered the other, as he went over to him, "I'd rather be a nigger with her soul than to be a white man with yours! She's right. Let the family dead sleep together."

He entered the express office, paid for the shipment of the body, bought the widow a ticket to Charlestown, and then dropped a $10 gold piece in her hand and said:

"Give him a decent funeral, mammy, and this will put up a headboard to mark the grave."

"May the good Lawd bress you for"—

But he hurried in to snatch a bite to eat. While he was gone I made inquiries as to his identity, and finally found a man who replied:

"Why, that's Col. Blank, of Alabama. He owned over three hundred niggers when the war broke out."—New York Sun

A. D. White and Coeducation.

Ex-President White, of Cornell, is enthusiastically in favor of coeducation and athletic exercises. Coeducation makes women more womanly and men more manly, he says. And sunshine, fresh air and vigorous physical exercises are more important for girls than for boys even, because "co-ed." girl students in their zeal for study are apt to neglect their bodies. In his judgment no girl should be permitted to take a college course unless she also took a proper system of regular exercise in a gymnasium or elsewhere.

Tricks of Manner.

To illustrate how the little tricks of manner are copied and become the fashion, it is told of a debutante of several seasons ago who speedily became a pronounced belle that at her first few appearances in society, out of sheer embarrassment, she invariably stood with her hands clasped. Before she ceased to resort to this peculiar method of relief her reign became established, and all the girls of her set, recognizing her supremacy, quickly saw and copied her intertwining fingers.

There are over 1000 cords of kiln wood and three cargoes of piles to be shipped from Waterside, A Co., this spring.

Beauty of Person.

Some excellent people take serious exception to Grant Allen's remark that, being a man, he took it for granted that the first business of a girl was to be pretty. Now, it may be that Mr. Allen is not so far out of the way after all. It is certainly the duty of every woman, and man, too, to be as good looking as possible, because beauty gives pleasure to other people. Beauty of person is the expression of something corresponding to it in the mind and soul, and is to be prized accordingly. True beauty comes from the cultivation of the higher graces of the mind and soul, as well as the care of the body, and cannot exist without this. A dried up old professor who knows forty languages, and yet is weak eyed, lank haired, stoop shouldered and dyspeptic, is as far from being a perfectly developed man as the prize fighter. Of the two the prize fighter is far the more agreeable object to look at. The Greeks were nearer right than we think when they gave physical culture so high a place. So, girls and women of all ages, be as beautiful as you can. Make yourselves handsome by physical exercise, by intellectual work and by cultivating a sweet temper and generous, kindly spirit to all mankind.

The quarterly meeting of the Free Baptist of N. B. Maine and N. S., will be held at Mars Hill on Saturday, April 5th, at 10 a. m.

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,

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Full assortment in Cans. Just received by
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Bananas, Dates,
Blood Oranges, Cocoanuts.
Fresh and nice Just received by
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The Plot is Laid in 1642-3, in the time of Charles I of England, during the War of the Chevaliers and Roundheads. The Hero's name is JACK MARVEL—and his performance discounts his name.

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PRICE FROM $2.50 TO $6.50;
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Youths' Suits, Coat, Vest and Long Pants for Youths' 13 to 18
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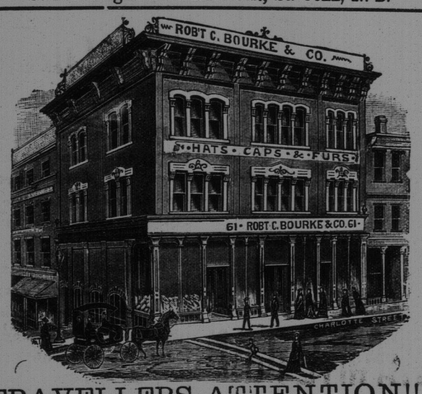

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[illegible] Oct. 21, 1887.
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REV. C. LEFEVRE, C. S. C.,
President St. Joseph's College.

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PHILLIPS' Cod Liver Oil
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WHEAT PHOSPHATES.
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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,
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IT HAS NO EQUAL.
For sale by all Chemists.
PHILLIPS' MILK OF MAGNESIA
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Restores the color, beauty and softness to Grey Hair, and
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"You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences." "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try
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I sometimes call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of
CONSUMPTION,
Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomach can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine."
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
THE ISLAY BLEND
REGISTERED TRADE MARK
WHISKY,
MACKIE & Co's
VERY OLD.
See Analytical Report on Each Bottle 6 Years Old.
DISTILLERIES:—
LAGAVULIN, LAPHROAIG, ISLAND OF ISLAY, ARGYLESHIRE.
OFFICE, 5 DIXON STREET, GLASGOW.

HAMS, BACON.
Grocers should place their orders at once to secure their Christmas stock.
SLIPP & FLEWELLING
Pork Packers,
160 Main Street, St. John, N. B.

Public Works Department, St. John, N. B., 12th March, 1890.

HARBOR REVENUES.

SEALED TENDERS will by received at the Common Clerk's office, in the City of St. John, up to TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, from persons willing to purchase for a term of One Year, from the first day of April next, up to and including the 31st day of March, 1891, the following Harbor Revenues, receivable from:

Wharfage, Topwharfage and Slippage at the North and South Market Wharves and Slip.
Wharfage, Topwharfage and Slippage at Sidney Market Wharves and Slip.
Slippage at Union Street Slip.
Slippage at North Slip.
Wharfage and Slippage at North Rodney Wharf.
Wharfage, Topwharfage and Slippage at South Rodney Wharf.
Slippage at Market Slip, Guys Ward, Carleton.
Slippage at Watson Slip, Guys Ward, Carleton.
Slippage at Strange Slip, Guys Ward, Carleton.
Slippage at Protection Street Slip, Brooks Ward, Carleton.
Slippage at Public Slip, foot of Simonds Street, North End, from 1st May, 1890, to 31st March, 1891.

Terms and conditions according to specification to be seen at the office of the Common Clerk.

The Department do not bind themselves to accept highest or any tender.

A. CHIPMAN SMITH,
Director.

COAL. COAL. COAL.
ANTHRACITE COAL,
in Broken, Stove, Egg, and Chestnut sizes, and of the best quality.
SOFT COAL,
in Old Mines Sydney, Caledonia, Gowrie, Acadia Picton, and Glace Bay, thoroughly screened.
For sale at lowest rates by
W. L. BUSBY,
81, 83, and 85 Water St.

Iron Framed Wringers
Wood " "
—AT—
50 cts. a Week.
F. A. JONES,
34 DOCK ST.

TELEPHONE SUBSCRIBERS.
PLEASE ADD TO YOUR DIRECTORIES:
106. Cowan, Ellis & Co., Hardware, Dock street.
390. Irvine, J. E., Residence, Garden street.
309. Kearstead & White, Grocers &c., Marsh Road.
383. Lee, G. Herbert, Residence, Coburg street.
208. March, Dr. J. E., Main street, North End.
313. New York, Ledden Bros, Pugsley's Building.
394. Newcomb, D. W., Residence, 203 Waterloo street.
357. Patton, D., Wines, Wholesale, Nelson street.
144. Rowan, F., Warehouse, Smythe St.
274. Skinner, A. O., Carpets &c., King street.
84. B. Thomson, R. Jr., Residence, Rothesay.
46. Troop, G. A. & Co., Vinegar Works, Pitt street.
A. W. McMACKIN,
Local Manager.

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;
10 Gallons Shelled Clams;
15 Bbls Clams;
10 Kegs Salt feet,
Oysters shelled to order for family use.
Discount on large orders.
C. H. JACKSON.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE,
East End City.
Waterloo, near Union.
Great Reduction of Prices
during December in all the leading departments.
SPECIAL.—Dress Materials, Ulsterings, Tweeds, Coatings, Wool Goods, Cloth Jackets, Waterproofs &c., &c.,
T. PATTON & CO.,

MOORE'S
COUGH LOZENGES
For the relief and cure of
Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness
and affections of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
PRICE 10c. PER BOX.
PREPARED BY
G. A. MOORE,
109 Brussels St. Cor. Richmond.

DISPENSING OF PRESCRIPTIONS & RECIPES A SPECIALTY.
The Drugs and Medicines are of superior quality and of standard strength.
None but Competent Persons allowed to Compoun Medicine.
Night Dispensing attended to.
Prices low.
WILLIAM B. McVEY, Chemist,
185 Union St., St. John N. B.

THE MOST PERFECT HOT WATER HEATING
—BY—
GURNEY'S BOILER & NEW RADIATOR.
Buildings can be heated by *our style cheaper* than by any other.
Over 400 boilers in use in the "Lower Provinces." Lots of testimonials can be furnished if required.
Satisfaction guaranteed, before payment, where parties abide by our specifications which will be furnished *free of cost.*
Don't have any other but Gurney's.
E. & C. GURNEY & CO.,
Montreal.
Stoves, Ranges, Scales, Furnaces, Registers Cast Iron Fittings &c.
G. & E. BLAKE,
Agents, St. John

SIMEON JONES,
BREWER.

BOTTLED ALE and PORTER.

F. W. WISDOM,
Mill, Steamboat and Railroad Supplies, 41 Dock St., St. John, N. B.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN Rubber and Leather Belting, Rubber and Linen Hose, Lace Leather and Cut Lacing, Cotton Waste and Steam Packing, Lubricating Oils, Mill Files, Emery Wheels, Emery Cloth and Emery, Wrought Iron Pipe, Cast Iron Water Pipe; Steam, Gas and Water Fittings, Steam Pumps, Steam Gauges, Injectors, Bolts, Nuts and Washers, Babbit Metal and Antimony, Steam and Hot Water Heating Supplies.
Lowest Quotations Given on Special Supplies.

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,
T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

A. F. deFOREST & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Foster's Corner. King Street.
All the latest novelties in Tweeds, Worsteds, Coatings, etc., etc.
Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
Ladies and Military Work a Specialty.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
JAMES ROBERTSON,
Calls the attention of Tinsmiths and General Dealers to the fact that he has now in Stock, a full line of
Pressed Tinware, Japanned Ware,
GRANITE IRON WARE,
Trimmings, Tools and Machines,
AND
General House Furnishing Hardware.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
OFFICE AND SAMPLE ROOM:—Robertson's New Building, Cor. of Union and Mill Streets, St. John, N. B.
WILLIAM CREIG, Manager.