MC2398

POOR DOCUMENT

Cough-Cures

Are abundant; but the one best known for its extraordinary anodyne and expectorant qualities is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For nearly half a century this preparation has been in greater demand than any other remedy for colds, coughs, bronchitis, and pulmonary complaints in general.

"I suffered for more than eight months from a severe cough accompanied with hemorrhage of the lungs and the expectoration of matter. The physicians gave me up, but my druggist prevailed on me to try

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

I did so, and soon began to improve; my lungs healed, the cough ceased, and I became stouter and healthier than I have ever been before. I would suggest that the name of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral be changed to Elixir of Life, for it certainly saved my life." —P. J. Olliden, Salto, Buenos Ayres.

"A few years ago I took a very bad cold, which settled on my lungs. I had night sweats, a racking cough, and great soreness. My doctor's medicine did me no good. I tried many remedies, but received no benefit; everybody despaired of my recovery. I was advised to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, as a last resort, did so. From the first dose I obtained relief, and, after using two bottles of it, was completely restored to health."—F. Adams, New Gretna, N. J.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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

JOHN A. BOWES.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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The Subscription to THE GAZETTE is payable ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

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., SATURDAY, MAR. 21, 1891.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

NEWFOUNDLAND, ENGLAND AND CANADA.

Great Britain's ancient colony of Newfoundland is on bad terms both with the mother country and with Canada. The trouble between Newfoundland and Canada is, we think, the fault of the government of Newfoundland; that between Newfoundland and Great Britain is largely the result of the neglect of the government of the latter country in not demanding from France a revision of the ancient treaties which gave the fishermen of France a right to catch fish and cure them on the wes coast of Newfoundland. A few months ago Newfoundland delegates visited Canada to obtain the moral support of the people of the Dominion in their efforts to induce the British government to have the treaties with France which affected New Foundland revised. These delegates met with a most friendly reception in Canada and the several Boards of Trade in the Dominion heard them and passed resolutions expressing their concurrence in the views they put forward. The government of Newfoundland after obtaining all the moral support from Canada which was asked for, at once commenced to make a bargain with the United States hostile to Canadian interests. Their representative sneaked off to Washington to negotiate a treaty with the United States for the free admission of Newfoundland fish into the United States in return for which the fishermen of that country obtained certain concessions as regards bait from Newfoundland which were denied to the fishermen of Canada. The government of Canada protested against such a treaty being made and the British government refused to sanction it, the result being that both Canada and Great Britain have been soundly abused in the Newfoundland legislature for their action. But while the conduct of the Newfoundland people to Canada cannot be excused there is much to be said in excuse of their indignation against the British government. The treaty rights of the French on the west coast of Newfoundland have been so fully guarded by the captains of British war ships as to leave the people of Newfoundland hardly any rights at all. About a year ago a *modus vivendi* was agreed to between Great Britain and France by which the claims of the French fishermen on the west coast of Newfoundland were to be formally sanctioned for another year until some other arrangement could be arrived at. Acting under the authority of this *modus vivendi* Admiral Watson, the commander in chief of the British fleet in North American waters caused a Newfoundland merchant named Baird to close his lobster factory on that coast on the ground that it interfered with French fishing rights. Mr. Baird brought an action against Admiral Watson for this action and has recovered damages, the Supreme court of that colony holding that Newfoundland being a self governing colony the *modus vivendi* was of no authority there, and the Admiral had no right to interfere with a business which was legal and properly conducted. This decision has caused the British government to introduce a bill in Parliament giving the crown authority to instruct naval officers to enforce the treaties of Utretcht, Versailles and Paris securing fishing rights to France in Newfoundland. It is perhaps just as well that this measure has been introduced in the House of Lords or the government could hardly escape defeat, so great is the indignation it has aroused. The government of Newfoundland has cabled a request that any coercive legislation be delayed until the case of that colony is heard. It is impossible to deny that the crisis is a most alarming one, and it will be difficult for the British government to maintain its present attitude. The only solution of the problem that will be satisfactory is the extinguishment of the rights of the French fishermen by purchase or otherwise.

BUTTER MAKING.

Admirable as the women of Canada are in other respects it is notorious that as butter makers very many of them are not brilliantly successful. If this were not so it would be impossible for some of them to dispose of all of their yearly product at from three to five cents a pound above the market price, as they do, to parties who are cognizant of their skill in the management of their dairies. Once, it was probably more than fifty years ago, most of our farmers' wives and daughters carded their wool and hackled their flax, spun both and wove most of the cloth which was used by their families. Then came the carding mills by which a portion of the labor was taken out of their hands, which were followed by the factories which took the wool in the fleece and the flax as it was harvested, and manufactured it into cloth "on shares" or at a stipulated price per pound or yard. We who have marked the flight of many years, listen no more as in childhood, to the sleepy hum of the spinning wheel, and watch no more the shuttle as it darts backwards and forwards in the loom.

The change has been a good one for the farmer's wife and his daughters, and for the farmer himself, because whatever has a tendency to sweeten the life of his household sweetens his own, and without doubt the change has operated to his financial advantage.

The churn, no matter whether it be of the old-fashioned "dasher" variety or the latest "patent improved," is destined at no remote day to disappear from our farmers' houses as the spinning wheel and loom have disappeared. No export trade can ever be built up in home-made butter; for export this product must be of uniform good quality and color, and made by many different hands and in limited quantities this requirement can never be reached. Again, in the manufacture of butter, just as in the manufacture of horse shoe nails, boots and cloths, where it is done on a large scale and with labor saving machinery, a better article is produced than would be possible otherwise and at much smaller cost. We question if in a well conducted creamery from a stated quantity of milk there would not be produced enough more butter than the average wife of a farmer obtains to pay the cost of manufacture.

Professor Robertson, of the Central Experimental Farm, has just issued a bulletin on the establishment of cheese factories and creameries, in which he furnishes all the details how such establishments may be operated, either by private enterprise or co-operative associations. In the first case one of four plans may be followed. The suggestions applying alike to creameries and cheese factories:—

The individual or business firm, who will be called the "manufacturer," may charge such a rate per pound of cheese or butter, as may be agreed upon with the patrons who furnish the milk or cream; in consideration of which the manufacturer will undertake and agree to manufacture cheese or butter, as the case may be, of first-class merchantable quality, and to provide all furnishings required in the manufacture and boxing or packing of the same.

The manufacturer may carry on the business and meet all expenses incident thereto, in the providing of furnishings, &c., for a stated per cent. of the product. The disposal of the by-products, whey, butter-milk or skim milk are matters for mutual agreement between the manufacturer and patrons. That will be more fully discussed in a later paragraph.

The manufacture may purchase the milk or the cream from the patrons at such a price as may be agreed upon. The price may be uniform per 100. pounds of milk or per unit of cream for the whole season, or it may vary for different months.

A price for milk or unit of cream may be fixed on a sliding scale, according to some recognised market quotation for milk, cheese or butter from time to time during the season.

A co-operative company or association may be formed to conduct business as a manufacturer in a similar capacity and on similar lines to those mentioned under the heading of "private enterprise"; or it may conduct business in a special way for the benefit of its shareholders who furnish milk or cream to the factory which it controls. In the latter case one or other of the subjoined sets of arrangements may be followed.

A certain charge per pound of product may be charged by the company, or association, called hereafter the manufacturer, similar to the plan mentioned in above. The balance between the receipts and the expenditures of the Company or Association in its manufacturing capacity may be distributed as a dividend among the shareholders according to the amounts of stock which they hold, or it may be disposed of otherwise as they may direct.

Each shareholder may be entitled to furnish to the factory a stated quantity of milk or cream for every share which he holds in the Company or Association. The product from such quantities of milk or cream may be manufactured at a fixed rate per pound, sufficient to cover the actual running expenses of the concern; and a slight additional charge—(say ¼ cent per pound for cheese or ½ cent per pound for butter)—may be made, for all the quantities of milk or cream furnished in excess. A rate equal to or higher than the shareholder's excess rate may be charged for manufacturing the product for the milk or cream supplied by non-shareholders.

Under the arrangements set forth in (1), (2), (5), and (6), a general meeting of the patrons called for that purpose should designate some individual as salesman for the disposal of the products of the factory. The plan of appointing one salesman has been found more satisfactory than the appointment of two or three with equal powers. The salesman may have an advisory committee associated with him.

The site for a creamery should be suited for easy and effective drainage; supplied with an abundance of pure cold water, and easy of access by good roads. Mr. Robertson gives a building plan for a creamery of 700 to 1,000 cow capacity. It would contain the following apartments.

Working room,	36x20 feet.
Boiler and engine room,	14x14 "
Fuel room,	14x12 "
Butter store room,	16x13 "
Refrigerator room,	16x 6 "
Ice house,	16x16 "

Elevated floor for cream vats 12 feet long.

Receiving platform, 12x4 feet.

The following is the requisite equipment of a creamery of 700 to 1,000 cow capacity.

1 Steam Boiler of 8 horse power.
1 Steam Engine of 8 horse power.
Water Injector.
2 Cream Vats of 300 gallons capacity each.
1 Cream Conductor.
Strainers for Cream Vat, for Churn, and Hair Sieve for Buttermilk.
1 churn of 200 gallons capacity.
1 Butter-Worker.
Weighing Scales:—1 pair Platform Scales for Butter, 1 pair of Counter Scales for Butter, 1 pair for Salt.
2 Butter Spades, 1 Butter Paddle, 2 Butter Ladles.
Oil-test Churn with cream-collectors' cases complete.
2 Thermometers, 2 Floating Thermometers.
Butter Printer.
Graduated Measuring Glass, 8 ounces.
Stencil Plates and Brush for branding.
Butter Trier.
3 Tin Pails.
1 Large Dipper, 1 Small Dipper, 1 Strainer Dipper.
Shafting, Belting, Steam Pipes and Water Pipes connected with Hose.
Floor Brushes and Rubber Scraper.
1 Water Tank of 20 barrels capacity.
1 Cold Water and 1 Hot Water Tank.
1 Butter-milk Tank.

Besides these apparatus and utensils it will be necessary that every patron should have conveniences for the separation of the cream from the milk. Where a large herd is owned, the use of a small hand separator may be found economical. In other cases the deep-setting system will give the best returns, considering the cost of the utensils, the labor involved, and the quantity and quality of the cream obtained. The ordinary deep-setting pail is 20 inches deep and 8½ inches in diameter. It holds 35 pounds of milk conveniently. Any dairyman can reckon the number which he will require from that data, bearing in mind the fact that enough vessels should be available for holding both the morning's and evening's messes of milk. An extra pail or two should also be available for holding the cream. Two inches in depth of a can 8½ inches in diameter contain 113 cubic inches, which quantity has been called a standard "creamery inch."

Sometimes a foolish rivalry arises between the patrons who furnish cream to creameries in the effort to furnish cream which will yield a large test of butter per "inch." The attention of the patrons should be directed to securing the largest possible quantity of butter from the milk which has been set, and that in conjunction with furnishing cream in the best condition for the making of fine butter. It is but seldom possible to obtain these, viz.: the largest quantity of butter from the milk and cream in the best condition, if the cream which is sent to the creamery is exceedingly rich in butter-fat.

The milk should be set as quickly as possible after it is drawn from the cows. The pails or setting vessels should be placed in cold water, in order that their contents may be cooled quickly to 45 degrees or lower. After they are set they should be left undisturbed until the skimming is commenced. Ordinarily they should be left at perfect rest for over 20 hours. When the cream has been removed from the milk, it should be kept as cold as possible until the collector receives it or until it is delivered to the creamery.

Copies of Mr. Robertson's bulletin may be obtained by farmers who may apply by letter to the Dairy Commissroner, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and it will be found interesting and useful by every one engaged in agricultural pursuits.

A Pointer for Other Wards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE:—

Sir:—The disgruntled editor of a paper in this city, who, owing to the political necessities of a party, was some time since mislead into the belief that he represented the views of the free and independent electors of the city of St John, but whose experience has since taught him better, took occasion in his last issue to belittle and sneer at a meeting held in his own ward on Wednesday evening.

Having had no special invitation, any more than any one else, his paper was not represented, otherwise he might have learned the object of the meeting, but this, it is true, could not possibly have been of much interest to him as the intent of its promoters was to do all in their power to advance the interests of St. John, Carleton and Brooks ward by exchanging views with their representatives in the city council. The electors may not be men of as much culture as the Hon. ex-member and (mis) representative—but they have interests to guard if he has not, and considered this the best preliminary step to take, in order that when the election took place, they might be represented at the council board and not misrepresented. The action of the ratepayers in this instance, if he knows it, was very similar to that pursued in most towns of the U. S., with this improvement, that it was a meeting for all ratepayers and electors and not a meeting for those of one party only; free and open discussion from different points of view took place, point blank questions were asked, point blank answers given, and all passed off in harmony. If such meetings were held in every ward in the city and attended by as intelligent an audience as that which sat four hours in Brooks ward, the finances of the city would be better guarded and its interests better looked after by the council, any member of which would have to give an account to the electors of the course he had pursued during the past year.

ECONOMY.

St. John, March 20.

A Great Timber Region.

(Parrsboro Leader)

To-day, in no part of the Dominion of Canada can you find a busier community than from River Hebert to Cape d'Or. Downey's Cove, that formerly woke up a month or two when the water lasted, and then slept, to-day is a busy place all the year round. All winter the woods ring with the sound of the axe, and in summer a snug steam mill keeps up a busy hum from morning until night. Last year Seaman Bros. shipped from this place about twelve thousand pieces of piling and one and a half million feet of deals. From Tower Cove and Little River, 5,000 pieces of piling and 300 M deals and from Joggins Mines 4,000 pieces of piling and 200 M deals. Two Rivers comes next where ten years ago there was one frame house and nothing being done except shipping a few pieces of piling, to-day has a frame school house with quite a village around it, eight families, a cook house with thirty-five men in it and a camp in the woods with thirty-seven men. In all there are now employed at this place about ninety men, while last summer over sixty men found employment through the season. Twenty-one thousand dollars were paid out here alone for wages in 1890. Shipments from here were eleven thousand pieces of piling and nearly three million feet of deals, besides one schooner built. The only trouble with this place is that one of those condemned Tories runs it and is fool enough to think that the three Os are good enough for him.

At Eatonville the amount of lumbering done last year was not large, but C. F. & F. R. Eaton got out timber for the barque launched by them, last fall and for a schooner now nearly ready for launching.

Last year American vessels carried from this side of Cumberland county enough freight to stock one hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars, and, including River Hebert, the gross freight on shipments by Canadian vessels exceeded forty-eight thousand dollars. Yet this does not include one dollar of coal freight.

A ST. CHARLES CONVIVALIST, drove to town the other day and left his horse at a livery-stable. On calling for the animal some hours later, during the hostler's absence, his vision being somewhat befogged by numerous doses of "bug juice" in the interval, he could not distinguish his horse from others present, but harnessed the first one he came to, which belonged to a man up river, and drove him home. When he discovered his mistake the next morning he brought the horse back to town and restored it to its owner, who considered that he had been "damaged" to the extent of ten dollars, which the convivalist paid, concluding that it would be cheaper to drive his own horse in future.—Richibucto Review.

EASTPORT HARBOR promises to be lively next summer with steamers coming and going; two of the International line every day, one bound each way, the Winthrop, and the steamer which Mr. Newcomb proposes to put on the New York route, the Rose Standish on the river, the Flushing for Grand Manan. the Gen. Leavitt, Greenwood, and a new steamer which Mr. Pike is having built, on Lubee routes; the Campebello steamers, Emmet and Escort, the Reesing in attendance on sardine factories; now and then a tug boat from Calais, and an occasional visit from the revenue cutter, besides once in a while a government steamer, and one which supplies for the American lighthouse.

THE LEGISLATURE.

FURTHER ITEMS IN SUPPLY DISPOSED OF.

A Long Debate on the Public Printing and the Board of Works Expenditures.

FREDERICTON, March 20.—Mr. Melanson made his motion, seconded by Mr. Stockton, re travelling expenses of the heads of department, etc.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell—Any information not contained in the auditor general's report will be furnished.

Hon. Mr. Mitchell submitted the supplementary estimates. They are as follows:—

To provide for the overexpenditure of the department of public works at 31st December, 1890 including amounts voted out in 1890 and not drawn..... $20,972

To provide for the purchase of cattle and sheep..... $20,000

Mr. McKeown introduced a bill enabling the trustees of St. David's church, St. John, to issue debentures on the security of their corporate property in St. John.

Mr. Palmer, from the municipality committee, submitted a report.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill respecting railways. He stated that it was intended that all railway charters should come under the provision of the act.

The house went into committee of supply, Mr. Palmer in the chair. When the item for public printing was under consideration, Mr. Stockton said all items for public printing should be included under that heading. The public printing should be put up to tender even if the competitors only included friends of the government.

A long discussion took place after which the item passed.

When the item of $93,000 for great roads and bridges was reached Chief Commissioner Ryan addressed the committee. He said he desired, while this item was under consideration, to ask the attention of the committee for a short time so as to make an explanation of the expenditures in connection with the department of which he had the honor to be the head. He had thought of making his explanation when Mr. Speaker was in the chair, but decided upon addressing his remarks to the chairman of supply when he would have a better opportunity of giving every information to members. The total amount expended by the department last year was $143,867 as against $162,445 the year before. The difference in these amounts is made up almost altogether by the expenditures on account of the new departmental building and the lunatic asylum annex. The amount paid out during the year for roads and bridges and for general repairs was $110,498. The different items that go to make up this amount will be found in the report of the department which report has been laid on the desks of hon. members.

The amount paid to supervisors on account of new bridges, repairs of roads and culverts was $37,985 and the amount expended on bridges under special supervision was $59,253. The miscellaneous expenditures, which include amount for small bridges and extra repairs to roads amounted to $13, 159. The expenditure on legislative buildings and public buildings was $8,069; on normal school and grounds $2,284; and on lunatic asylum $1,380; fire escapes, steam fittings and pipes, as well as the cost of insurance accounted for the greater portion of the expenditure. Only a very small sum was expended for repairs on the asylum buildings. The amount would probably not exceed $200. In this connexion, he said, too much praise could not be given to Dr. Steeves, medical superintendent, for his care and attention to these repairs. The expenditure on government house was $852; this included the salary of the caretaker, the purchase of a little furniture, and the expenditure on the public wharf; next year it is estimated that the expenditure on government house will not exceed $500. The expenditure on account of the new departmental buildings was $7,548. The outlay on account of steam navigation was $8,300; the estimate of this service was $6,500 but by an oversight they failed to estimate for $2,000 due on account of the Bay of Fundy service for 1889. Notwithstanding all that had been said about an over expenditure in connexion with his department he was able to make a better showing than he could make a year ago, and he proceeded to give the figures. In order to get at the year's transaction it would be necessary to deduct the amounts provided for by a vote of last session. These amounts were as follows:—

For iron bridges	$ 6,044
For heating new wing of annex to lunatic asylum	2,255
For balance departmental building	7,548
For steam navigation	1,800
Total	$17,649

Deduct that sum from the apparent over-expenditure at the close of the past year and the real balance is $9,369, as against a balance in 1889 of $14,910.

At two o'clock this morning the item passed, after criticisms by Messrs. Stockton, Melanson, Hanington, McKeown, Phinney' Shaw and others.

The house adjourned.

FREDERICTON, N. B., Mar. 21.—No business was transacted in the House this morning.

How Louisa got Shoes.

The revival meeting at the First Methodist Church yesterday afternoon was called a want meeting, and was conducted by Abe Mulkey. The preacher said in the course of his talk:

"My wife's shoes were worn out and she said: 'Abe, I ought to have some shoes; I am ashamed of my feet.' I answered: 'Louisa, you shall have them.' I hadn't a cent, but I crawled up in the stable loft and said, 'Oh, Lord, Louisa needs shoes; please give them to her. Don't you know you said, "Seek first the kingdom of God and all things shall be added." Now, Lord, we have sought; please give Louisa some shoes.

"I went out on the street and met Del Richardson and he said: Why, hello, Abe. I've got religion sixteen ounces to the pound.' And I said, 'Thank God, Del, I have got it thirty-six inches to the yard and 100 cents to the dollar.' He said, 'Abe, when you were in the grocery business I left owing you $35.' I whispered 'Thank God—shoes.' He continued, 'But I ain't got a cent.' I sorter swunk up. I said 'Del, what have you got?' He said, 'A bully crop of wheat growing.' I asked, "Will you give me a mortgage on that?" He said, 'I will.' We walked up to the lawyer's office and fixed up the papers, Then I stepped into C. D. Pickett's and said, 'C D what is that worth?' He answered, '100 cents on the dollar.' I said, 'Give me some shoes for Louisa.'

"Did you ever notice how a fellow will march home about Christmas with the strings of a pair of shoes hanging over his finger? They are for his wife, about number fives. That's the way I went and Louisa hasn't been out of shoes since. Ask for what you want."

ETHIOPIANS MADE WHITE.

Doctors Say Can Be Done Through the Transplanting of Skin.

Provided a victim could be found for the skinning operation, surgical skill is equal to the feat of turning a negro permanently white. The question of the transposition of color in the cuticle of the two races has been given a local and peculiar interest by an experiment in the grafting of the skin of a negro upon a white man, just performed by Dr. John Ege of Reading.

The experiment of Dr. Ege was mad for the purpose of healing a wound on a leg of a white man, and if it succeeded in this it was all that was expected of it. Not only did it do this, but as the wound began to heal Dr. Ege was surprised to notice the thirty particles of black skin transplanted were gradually losing their color, and by the time the wound had entirely healed the new surface was as white as if the cuticle be longed by nature to the spot to which it was transplanted. This result was surprising to the doctor, because medical men have hitherto declared that colored skin wherever transplanted would retain its color. It seems probable now, therefore, that some of the theory of skin grafting may undergo a change, and that in the future one may be enabled to change one's skin as easily as the Parisian belle the color of her hair.

A physician, in seriously discussing the matter, said yesterday that the orignal cause of the difference in the color of the skin of different races is still a matter of some dispute. Some authorities on the subject maintain that it is attributable solely to climate. In contradiction to this, however, other authorities depend on geographical position, nor even altogether on racial purity, but the fact that the extremes of the chromatic scales are found throughout the whole negro domain.

Dr. J. V. Shoemaker, the eminent dermatologist of this city, is speaking of the result of Dr. Ege's experiment said that, in his opinion, a negro's skin grafted upon a white man would probably lose its color, the process of cutting disturbing the cells containing the coloring matter. Dr. H. C. Boeuning, Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Medico-Chirurgical College, also holds this opinion, but at the same time says it is imperative that the particles of skin transplanted should be very minute as in the case of Dr. Ege's experiment. Dr. Boeuning also said that while colored skin transplanted on a white man will lose its color and become white, white skin grafted upon a negro would never become black. From this it will be seen that, although a negro might possibly be turned white persons who are so enamored of the soft glossy unctuous epidermis of the negro as to desire a change are by nature debarred from indulging their peculiar taste.

This Hint Will Save You Shoe Bills.

A pair of shoes made of good leather will last much longer if properly cared for than when neglected. When shoes are blacked the leather soon becomes hard and dry, the best-fitting pair will be uncomfortable and here and there little cracks will appear which will soon become chasms. Every week or two the blacking should be wiped off with a damp cloth, the shoe should be allowed to dry and then be rubbed with the best harness oil. Every part, including the sole and seams, should be oiled and the oil given a chance to soak in. The toughest leather can be made soft in this way, and good leather will, after this treatment, feel like kid. The shoe will wear three times as long and be much more comfortable.

AMONG THE CONTRACTORS to the relief of the Springhill widows and orphans are 12 barrels of flour and 5 barrels of beef given by the employees of B. B. Barnhill of Two Rivers, N. S.

MRS. MARCY, a widow living near Mr. G. R. Ketchum's at Upper Woodstock, had her dwelling house burned last Wednesday evening. There was $150 cash in the house which was also burned. No insurance.

A WELL-KNOWN constable had a lively run on Union street on Monday afternoon in chase of a debtor whom he arrested but who managed to escape. The debtor had too many legs for the constable and is still at large.—St. Croix Courier.

FORTY INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHTS are being put into Sharon Church, Stellarton, N. S. which will add very much to the comfort and beauty of the edifice. The electroliers are of beautiful pattern and the necessary funds were raised by subscription at a meeting of the church members held a short time ago.

The Rev. Howard McQueery, at Cleveland, Ohio, charged with heresy, was suspended yesterday for six months, if he does not retract during that time suspension becomes expulsion.

The large oleomargarine factory of the Providence, (R. I.) Dairy Company was seized yesterday by internal revenue officers because of sending out large numbers of unstamped packages.

The English Privy council denied yesterday that the Colonial Government of Victoria, Australia, had the right to prevent the landing of Chinese immigrants in that colony.

Purify The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood. The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditted and transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing conclusively more proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all diseases of the blood. This medicine, when fairly tried, does expel every trace of scrofula or salt rheum, removes the taint which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. Thousands testify to the popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier. Full information and statements of cures sent free.

Your Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

HANGING LAMPS.

READ! A big bargain in HANGING LAMPS; a special line just opened at $2.50 each, at

FRED BLACKADAR'S CROCKERY STORE, 166 Union Street.

ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM

CURES

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Whooping Cough.

IT IS AS PLEASANT AS MILK.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A S— TIP.

You've never thought of saving by spending—Well, here it is—You save time, trouble, expense, help, and most of all, health, by sending your Laundry to UNGAR'S. Did this ever occur to you? If not before it does now. Try it. Let UNGAR call for and deliver your wash.

CATARRH A COLD IN THE HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM.

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD CATARRH

A certain and speedy cure for Cold in the Head and Catarrh in all its stages.

SOOTHING, CLEANSING, HEALING.

Instant Relief. Permanent Cure. Failure Impossible.

Many so-called diseases are simply symptoms of Catarrh, such as headache, partial deafness, losing sense of smell, foul breath, hawking and spitting, nausea, general feeling of debility, etc. If you are troubled with any of these or kindred symptoms, you have Catarrh, and should lose no time in procuring a bottle of NASAL BALM. Be spurned on first, neglected cold in head results in Catarrh, followed by consumption and death. NASAL BALM is sold by all druggists, or will be sent, post paid, on receipt of price (50 cents and $1.00) by addressing

FULFORD & CO., BROCKVILLE, ONT.

Beware of imitations similar in name.

The D & L Emulsion OF Cod Liver Oil

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Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.

No other Emulsion is so easy to take.
It does not separate nor spoil.
It is always sweet as cream.
The most sensitive stomach can retain it.

CURES

Scrofulous and Wasting Diseases.
Chronic Cough.
Loss of Appetite.
Mental and Nervous Prostration.
General Debility, &c.

Beware of all imitations. Ask for "the D. & L." Emulsion, and refuse all others.

PRICE 50C. AND $1 PER BOTTLE.

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IT IS MARBLE TIME.

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IS THE PLACE TO GET

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C. E. BRACKETT, - 86 Princess St.

ELECTION CARDS.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John:

AT the request of a large number of the electorate, I will, at the election on the office of

MAYOR,

to be held on Tuesday, the 14th of April next, be a candidate for your suffrages.

Trusting that my record at the Council Board during my long service as a representative of Wellington Ward, is such as to justify me in asking your support,

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Respectfully yours,

THOS. W. PETERS.

To the Electors of the City of Saint John:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

AT the request of many of the citizens I will again be a candidate for the office of

MAYOR,

at the coming election on the 14th April next, and shall be pleased to receive your support.

Yours Faithfully,

W. A. LOCKHART.

To the Electors of Prince Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

AS a resident of Prince Ward for forty years, I have consented to offer myself as a candidate for the office of **ALDERMAN** of that ward for the ensuing term, and if elected, I will give my strict attention to the interests of the ward and the city at large. Faithfully yours,

JOHN S. NICKERSON.

To the Electors of Prince Ward:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

Having been requested by a large number of the influential electors of Prince Ward to offer myself as a candidate for

ALDERMAN,

I have decided to allow my name to be placed in nomination and take this opportunity of soliciting your votes.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN RYAN.

NOW FOR BUSINESS!

Spring and Summer, 1891.

JAS. S. MAY & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS,

(Domville Building,)

Prince William Street.

Beg to announce that they are receiving their new spring stock, consisting of

West of England and Scotch Suitings, Diagonals, Pant Goods and Overcoatings.

These goods are from the best markets, and we are prepared to offer our customers and the public generally good value for their money. Prices subject to 10 per cent. for net cash. Samples sent by mail.

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WHO IS HE?

THE TAILOR

who satisfies all his customers.

104 KING STREET.

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RUBBER Belting, Packing and Hose;
RUBBER Boots and Shoes of all kinds;
RUBBER Clothing of every description;
RUBBER Horse Covers, Waggon Aprons;
RUBBER Combs, Door Mats;
RUBBER Bed and Crib Sheating;
RUBBER Syringes of all kinds, Hot Water Bottles
RUBBER Urinals, Air Cushions and Pillows;
RUBBER Gloves and Mittens, Solids and Cement;
RUBBER Carriage Drill and Duck;
RUBBER Spittoons and Tobacco Pouches;
RUBBER Tubing of all sizes;
RUBBER Finger Bands, Rulers, etc.;
RUBBER Penholders, Corks, etc.

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Cumberland, N. S. Beef, Mutton, Veal, Fresh Pork, Ham, Turkeys, Bacon, Chickens, Lard.

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Manufacture mild STEEL RIVETS fully equal, if not superior, to the best Scotch Rivets.

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CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

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

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We can supply you with Hods, Hawks and Darbies. 2 Builders Derricks for sale Cheap.

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