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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.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

THE EVENING GAZETTE will be delivered to any part of the City of St. John by Carriers, on the following terms:

ONE MONTH, ...35 CENTS.
THREE MONTHS, ...$1.00.
IX MONTHS, ...2.00.
ONE YEAR, ...4.00.

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., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1890.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE CARLETON BRANCH RAILWAY.

This morning a reply came from the government to the city authorities to the effect that it would sell the Carleton branch railway and Sand Point wharf property to the city of St. John for $50,000. A special meeting of the Common Council has been called for Friday to consider this offer. We regret that the government did not see its way clear to name a smaller sum, but if this is the best offer that can be had, we have no hesitation in stating that it ought to be accepted. The possession of the Carleton Branch Railway, or its possession by some railway corporation which will use it for the benefit of St. John, is an absolute necessity to the trade of this city. We must have harbor improvements and terminal facilities at whatever cost, and now that the export trade in produce from Canada to England is likely to increase largely, the necessity for these facilities becomes greater than ever.

THE GAZETTE, ever faithful to the interests of St. John, has no other desire but to see this port placed in the best possible position to do the in transit trade of all Canada, and we will support any scheme that will give us the necessary harbor improvements at a reasonable cost. It now remains for the members of the common council to do their duty and to act in the best interests of St. John.

AN UNPATRIOTIC PARTY.

Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Laurier are already in the field doing good work for the Liberal-Conservative party. These two persons of course do not intend to work for the party of patriotism and progress, but they are doing this all the same and the Liberal-Conservatives could afford to pay them a handsome salary, on condition that they would make periodical tours through the county and deliver just such speeches as Sir Richard delivered at Renfrew the day before yesterday. In this speech the doughty knight from South Oxford, after denouncing the tariff policy of the Dominion government, declared that the Liberal party demanded free and unrestricted commercial intercourse with the United States, and that as means to that end Canada should have the right to negotiate her own commercial treaties. He declared that the Liberal-Conservative party by their own misconduct and folly had provoked the hostility of the United States. While the McKinley bill was hanging in the balance Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues, he said, had passed the Foster tariff bill, which increased the customs duties upon American products, and thus handicapped the opponents of the McKinley bill in congress. Sir Richard said also, that the advice to seek new markets was a farce, and that the United States market could not be replaced. He concluded by affirming, that, if the people of Canada declared by their votes at the polls, that they sincerely desired unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, they would have no difficulty in obtaining such a boon. This is the kind of rubbish the Liberal leaders are placing before the people of Canada as campaign material, with a view of influencing their votes. There is not a statement made by Sir Richard in the speech which we have thus summarized which cannot be proved to be false. When Sir Richard Cartwright states that the hostile tariff policy of the United States toward us is due to Canadian hostility to the United States he simply lies. The attempts of the Americans to coerce us by means of their tariff commenced in 1866 when the reciprocity treaty of 1854 was abrogated. For thirteen years following that event the tariff of Canada continued low and admitted free many American goods, while the tariff of the United States remained high and was ingeniously contrived to prevent us from exporting any goods to them. Sir Richard Cartwright says that if the Liberals are restored to power the United States will grant us better trade relations. Sir Richard was finance minister of Canada from the 7th November, 1873 to Oct. 16th 1878, a period of almost five years, yet in that time what progress did he make in obtaining better trade relations with the United States? None whatever. The Americans utterly declined to enter into reciprocal trade relations with us except as regards the fisheries, and there is no reason for believing that they have changed their minds since then. The utterances of Sir Richard Cartwright are as false as they are unpatriotic and they will only lead to the Liberal party falling into contempt.

SOMETHING ABOUT SHEEP.

While we do not anticipate that the operations of the McKinley tariff will have any seriously detrimental effect upon the business of the farmers of the Maritime Provinces, even should they continue to cultivate their fields and regulate their stock and domestic operations after the manner of their fathers and grandfathers, we are of the opinion that the present is a good time for them to consider which branches of their business are most profitable, to abandon those which leave them no margin, and to opt new ones, if such can be found, that will add to the percentage of their gains. We have in mind farms within twenty miles of the city, consisting of 150 to 200 acres of arable, pasture and woodland, stocked with seven or eight cows, one or two horses, two or three swine and a dozen or so of fowls, whose owners have worked hard for a generation and lived economically, and yet are no richer than they were twenty or thirty years ago. Their wives have lived lives of drudgery, have felt little of the sunshine that the heart of woman always longs for, and have grown old before their time while their children, seeing the hopelessness of the struggle, as it is pursued by their parents, have left the farm as soon as they were able to do so and began their fight for existence in the lumber woods, on shipboard, or in the mill or factory. There is no reason why this state of affairs should continue. The occupation of the farmer is as honorable as any other occupation, and it is his own fault if he does not make it as remunerative as any other. The truth is while some farmers make themselves rich by exercising their brains the same as men in other occupations exercise theirs, the average farmer jogs on in his old way just as if steamboats, railroads, telegraphs and telephones had never been invented. In other words, he feeds the same amount of hay and roots to a scrub of a cow that gives him 75 to 150 pounds of butter a year as would be consumed by a Jersey or Holstein giving him 300 or 400 pounds. And he sells his lambs in the fall for about half the price the farmer just across the line in Maine gets for his, simply because he neglects to feed and shelter them properly. There is no place on the continent better adapted to sheep raising than these Maritime Provinces, yet it is a question if as many of those animals are kept here now as were kept here twenty years ago. One reason why sheep raising is not engaged in more extensively is because the country is over-run with vicious dogs, and in some places by other animal enemies of the sheep. It would be an easy matter for the farmers to procure the imposition of such a tax on dogs as would reduce their number very speedily, and bears would occasion little destruction if a proper shelter was provided for the sheep at night. The sheep, generally regarded as a stupid animal, knows enough to avoid danger, and will always seek shelter at night when such is provided. We have in mind a farmer who many years ago on a farm of 150 acres kept a flock of 150 sheep. They were grade merinos and he estimated that their increase paid for all the grain and fodder that they consumed which was not produced on the farm. Thus, according to his estimate, his profit consisted of each year's clip of wool, which averaged four and one half pounds per head and sold at from 90 cents to $1.50 per pound. Of course since those days the price has been greatly reduced by the importation of foreign wool, but we have no doubt but that in this country the intelligent sheep raiser can by keeping grade merinos realize from $1.50 to $2.00 a head for the wool and in the increase of his flock, which he will have to dispose of, find an equivalent to the cost of their keeping. It is true that the fine sheep is more susceptible to the severe cold than the coarser ones, but we have no colder weather than is experienced in Vermont, "the home of the merino," and here where timber is so plentiful, shelter can be provided much more cheaply. We would like some go ahead farmer to go into the business of sheep raising, just as cattle and horse breeding is carried on by the Messrs. Page of Amherst and Mr. Townsbend and Mr. Bell of New Glasgow. We belive that sheep raising, both for the fleece and the carcass, will one day become one of our most prominent industries, and a great source of wealth to the country.

THE EGG TRADE.

A Toronto despatch states that the first test consignment of Canadian eggs reached London yesterday in excellent condition. They were most favorably received and were pronounced equal to the best Normandy eggs. Several cases at once found buyers at 10 shillings per hundred. The top price for the best eggs in the market in London is now 11 shillings. Thus it would appear that the Canadian consignment is being sold at a price within 2½ cents a dozen of the best rate prevailing in the London market. To save our readers the trouble of calculating the matter for themselves, we may state that the price obtained for Canadian eggs at 10 shillings a hundred, is within a fraction of 29 cents a dozen. There is no doubt that this rate would yield a good price to the producer, and a handsome profit to the shipper after paying all charges incident to the transportation of the eggs to the United Kingdom. That the price now obtained is by no means an abnormal one will be understood from a perusal of the following extract from a letter written from England to a paper published in the United States. The writer explains in a very clear manner the cause of the vast demand for eggs in England, and the prices commanded by the different grades. The fact that this letter is not addressed to Canadians but to a newspaper published in the United States, gives it additional value, for it relieves it of the imputation of being manufactured to suit the exigencies of the Canadian egg trade. The writer says:—

It will be well here to show whence comes the demand for eggs. First is that for domestic purposes, which is an ever-increasing one, for, as I have previously stated, the consumption of eggs per head is steadily advancing. They have come to be regarded more and more as a valuable article of diet, especially for children and invalids, containing, as they do, all the elements necessary to sustain life and nourish growth. The consumption of eggs in this way may itself be divided. There are the new laid eggs used for boiling and poaching,—and in our great cities, especially London, the prices obtained are high, very high. For guaranteed new laid eggs the prices range from 48c to 78c per dozen, according to the season of the year. These eggs are from one day to a week in age and must be perfectly fresh, without the slightest sign of taint. Next to these stand the cooking eggs, which are generally home produce or from Ireland and Denmark. These are not quite equal in flavor to the new-laid eggs, and, while neither stale nor tainted, have not that fresh look nor taste which the others have. They are eaten by millions, but could not be put on the tables of those who know what a fresh egg really should be. These are used principally for cooking, and the retail prices ranges from 24 cents to 36 cents per dozen. And, finally, there are the box eggs, which are eaten by the poorest classes, when they indulge in such a luxury as an egg, but would not be accepted as fit for cooking, much less for eating alone, by the majority of persons. These range in price from 18 cents to 22 cents, and even 24 cents per dozen. But the commoner qualities of box eggs are used for manufacturing purposes. Millions are used by leather dressers, but there are several trades that consume vast quantities of eggs which figure in the import returns. The prices of this class of eggs range from $1.50 to $2 per long hundred (about 12c to 18c per dozen). The quantities used in this way are almost incredible, and there will be a large demand for cheap foreign eggs for this purpose. I have been astonished at times to see the piles of eggs in some of our great leather-dressing establishments and if the numbers so used could be given, it would explain to some extent the enormous imports that come in week by week into England. My object in giving these particulars is to show that there is an opening for the American producer to add eggs to the already long list of goods sent to that country.

The facts above stated are of great interest to the people of Canada for they show that our egg trade with Great Britain may soon become as large or larger than the trade we now have with the United States. The people of the Maritime Provinces who are so much nearer Great Britain than the people of Ontario will have peculiar advantages in this trade, and ought to take the benefit of their opportunities.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

It is said that Mr. Laurier the alleged leader of the Liberal party, is coming this way. The people of St. John will be glad to hear him, but it is to be hoped that when he speaks here he will avoid any commendation of Reilism and rebellion and confine himself to facts and patriotic utterances. The Liberals cannot afford to be identified with annexationists and "haul down the British flag" men.

Sir Richard Cartwright, in a speech which he made on Monday, declared that the McKinley tariff was brought about by the hostility of Canada to the United States and that if the electors would only place him in power he would bring about reciprocity. Against this statement we place that of Robert P. Porter, the head of the U. S. Census Bureau, now on a visit to England, who in an interview with a representative of the London Herald, said:

"Canada is a bumptious and at times irritating little neighbor of ours, who wants to secure in return for a market of five or six million people, one of sixty-four million. What Canada does or does not is a matter over which the American people don't spend many sleepless nights. To assume that the McKinley bill was intended as an indication of unfriendliness to Canada is grotesque. On equal terms reciprocity with Canada is out of the question. The only way to secure the home market of sixty-four million people is to become a part of the Union."

ATLANTIC OCEAN CURRENTS.

Valuable Information Sought by the Hydrographic Office—Derelicts.

[Special Dispatch to the Boston Herald.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19, —The next monthly issue of the pilot chart, which is sent out from the hydrographic office of the navy department on the 1st of each month, will contain the first of a series of interesting experiments which have been inaugurated by that bureau within the past 18 months. During that period the hydrographic office has sent out 4000 slips, which slips contain the following words:

Ocean current report: Thrown overboard by—(Give name of vessel, date and position.)

Opposite to this is another filled out:

Found by—(with blank for the name of the finder, together with his vessel, date, and the locality.)

On the bottom are the words:

Please send this to any United States consul, or forward it directly to Washington.

These sentences are reproduced in French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, and skippers to whom the slips are sent are requested to place them in bottles, seal them up and throw them overboard somewhere in the North Atlantic ocean.

Up to the present time 75 of these slips have been returned and the forthcoming report will show to what great distance and in what unexpected directions these bottles have drifted, and will of course show the nature of the ocean currents into which they were thrown. They are expected to be of some value to navigation. The idea has been adopted in France, to a limited extent in Germany and in England, but the United States at present is taking the lead in this matter.

The number of derelict vessels, buoys and other obstructions to navigation noted on the current pilot chart continue to be quite large, and the officials of the hydrographic bureau are exceedingly anxious that something shall come out of the recommendation of the international marine conference which met in Washington some months ago, whereby the ocean between the ports in the United States and the ports of Europe shall be divided up so that each maritime nation will have one section for which it shall be responsible in the matter of removing these obstructions.

Up to the present time great difficulty has been experienced in making the requisite division of territory. But the United States continues to blow up wrecks along its own coast as far as possible.

A NOTED FORGER DEAD.

He Deals Principally and Successfully in Greek Manuscripts.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A man whose name was in every one's mouth a few years ago has just died in a little town of Albania. This is Simonides, the notorious forger of Greek manuscripts. He had a remarkable history as forger of Egyptian and Syrian antiquities, in which career he stood absolutely without an equal. He never attempted to defraud ignorant people but always dealt with the most celebrated scholars and authorities on the subject.

Among his exploits was his presentation to a committee of a dozen scholars at Athens of a manuscript of Homer's works written on lotos leaves, which he asserted belonged to a period considerably anterior to the Christian Era. Eleven of the twelve members of the committee were perfectly convinced of the authenticity of the document and believed it was everything Simonides claimed for it. The twelfth, however, made the discovery that it was a faithful copy of the text of Homer as published by the German critic, Wolff, and contained all the errors that the printer and proof reader had left in it.

Simonides succeeded in swindling Ismail Pasha out of a large sum for a forged manuscript of Aristotle's works. He also sold to the British Museum a forged memorandum addressed by Belisarius to the Emperor Justinian. He also induced the Duke of Sutherland to purchase two apocryphal letters from Alcibiades to Pericles.

The remarkable thing connected with the man's life is that several of the greatest scholars in Europe were deceived by the forgeries of the skilful Greek.

MAY BE WASHED OUT.

Dyspeptics to Have a Fresh Start if a Meal Be Not Digested.

During the past year several physicians have tried, with gratifying success, a novel treatment for dyspepsia and cancer of the stomach by washing out the stomach. The process is very simple and not dangerous, says the New York Sun, A long flexible pipe is passed down the throat until one end is in the stomach. The upper end has a funnel attached into which hot water is poured until the stomach is filled. The weight of the water in the pipe and funnel gives a hydraulic pressure sufficient to slightly distend the stomach. The pipe has an aperture big enough to hold a lead pencil

After the stomach has been filled the funnel end of the pipe is turned down until it is lower than the bottom of the stomach., and the stomach is emptied as a barrel of any fluid is emptied through a syphon, The process may be repeated several times.

The result is that the undigested food and mucus are washed out, and the hot water closes the blood vessels, and reduces inflammation. The relief is immediate. The dyspeptic may have his stomach washed out before a meal, so that he can take a fresh start. After a lapse of sufficent time for ordinary digestion, the stomach may be washed out again.

This process has been in use at the New York Hospital for some time. The stomach pump has been mainly used in cases of poisoning, and is considered to be the first essential before administering antidotes. But they are so seldom used that few physicians have them. Recently in a case of poisoning three prominent physicians were applied to for the use of the stomach pump, and neither of them had one, and the patient had to be taken to the hospital.

Several Ottawa papers are advocating that the next redistribution of electoral districts be made by legal experts. It is suggested in amendment that it be relegated to medical or ecclesiastical authorities.

Canadian entries for the Jamaica exhibition have been received from fifty cities and towns of Canada, every province being represented.

"A Stitch of Time Saves Nine,"

Is an old proverb and if followed out though life much time, money and suffering may be prevented. A Cough or Cold neglected often ends in Consumption, which might have been cured in a few days had the proper remedy been used. Don't delay, delays are dangerous. Secure at once a bottle of

ESTEY'S Cod Liver Oil CREAM.

It will cure a cough or cold quicker than anything else you can use.

Dr. R. L. Botsford, Richibucto, N. B., writes as follows: I have prescribed and sold over eleven dozen of Estey's Cod Liver Oil Cream. I have had better results from its use than any other preparation of the kind that I ever used.

Ask your druggist for ESTEY'S COD LIVER OIL CREAM. Take no other.

Price 50c. 6 bottles, $2.50. Prepared only by E. M. ESTEY, Pharmacist, Moncton, N. B.

HANG UP the washtub and the washboard, LAY DOWN the washer and the wringer,

There's no more work for you and me

For we've sent our laundry to Ungar's.

Only to be rough dried for 25cts per doz., but it is the best plan.

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

Bermuda Bottled.

"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

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

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.

CATARRH AND COLD IN HEAD HOW CURED

NASAL BALM CURES COLD IN THE HEAD CATARRH

NASAL BALM.

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 warned in time,* 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.

County Treasurer's Office,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 21st, 1890.

SCHOOL LOAN DEBENTURE.

THE holder of School Loan Debenture, No. 4 for $50, "issued under Act passed 19th March, 1881," is hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the County Treasurer, Barnhill's Building, Princess street, on the 21st day of November, next ensuing.

Interest will cease from that date.

J. S. BOIES DEVEBER,
County Treasurer.

County Treasurer's Office,
St. John, N. B., Oct. 21st, 1890.

ALMS HOUSE DEBENTURES.

THE holder of Alms House Debentures Nos. 5, 6 and 7, for $500 each, "issued under Act passed May 3, 1883," is hereby notified that the same will be paid at the office of the County Treasurer, Barnhill's building, Princess street, on the 21st day of November, next ensuing.

Interest will cease from that date.

J. S. BOIES DEVEBER,
County Treasurer.

COAL.

COAL LANDING.

1000 TONS CALEDONIA,

Fresh Mined and Double Screened.

TO ARRIVE.

250 Tons Honey Brook Lehigh Nut
50 " " " " Chestnut

JOHN F. MORRISON.

COAL FROM SYDNEY.

Now landing at Robertson's Wharf, ex "Nettie Murphy," 1795 TONS Fresh Mined, Screened.

Reserve Mine Sydney Coal.

This coal is so well known for its good qualities in this market, that I need say nothing further about it. Only try it.

R. P. McGIVERN,
Oct. 16. sun No. 9 North Wharf.

SOFT COAL LANDING

Ex "Carlotta" at Water St.,

400 TONS

Gowrie Coal.

Fresh mined and double screened. As this is a small cargo it will be entirely free from slack and shale. Gowrie Coal is the cleanest Cape Breton coal, and makes a lasting fire. Price low.

W. L. BUSBY,
81, 83 and 85 Water St.

MANUFACTURERS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE HAVE ON HAND

EXTENSION-TOP TOP BUGGIES, Side Springs;
BANGOR WAGONS;
EXPRESS WAGONS;

All of the latest and best patterns and of the choicest material. Also, we have Second Hand

SIDE SPRING,
END SPRING,
CONCORD, and
EXPRESS WAGONS.

For sale at the Lowest Cash Price.

We invite purchasers to our Warerooms.

Main Street, Portland.

KELLY & MURPHY.

Fowler's Axes;
Fowler's Ship Carpenters' Tools;
Fowler's Springs;
Fowler's Axles;
ARE THE BEST.

Lumbermen and Ship Carpenters call for his Axes, Edge Tools. Carriage Makers prefer his Springs and Axles.

JOSIAH FOWLER,
Office and Factory, City Road.

1841. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Eagle Foundry and Machine Shop,

MANUFACTURE

Steam Engines,

High, Low or Compound, (for marine and land purposes), high or low speed.

CASTINGS of any size made.
BOILERS MADE and REPAIRED.

—ALSO—

MILL and SHIP WORK.
All Sizes of WINDLASSES and PUMPS, PIPES, STOVES and PLOWS.
PLANING and TURNING done to order.
All work done here to order in a thorough workmanlike manner.
Jack Screws for sale or hire on easy terms. All kinds of Blacksmith Work done.

PROPELLERS MADE.

JOHN SMITH,
Practical Engineer and Mill Builder,
St. David's St., St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN BOLT AND NUT CO.

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

P. O. Box 454.

S. R. FOSTER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE, STEEL and IRON-CUT NAILS

Also SPIKES, TACKS, BRADS, SHOE NAILS, HUNGARIAN NAILS &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

1828 Established 1828

J. HARRIS & CO.

(Formerly Harris & Allen).

Paradise Row, Portland, St. John.

NEW BRUNSWICK FOUNDRY

—AND—

Railway Car Works,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Railway Cars of Every Description,

"PEARLESS" STEEL TYRES,
CHILLED CAR WHEELS.

—ALSO—

Steam Engines and Mill Machinery

The Improved Lowell Turbine Water Wheel, Ship Castings, Pumps, Bridge and Fence Castings, etc., etc.

Portland Rolling Mill,

STRAIT SHORE, PORTLAND.

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

Jig Sawing and Turning.

Having the best machines and workmen, we can guarantee superior work at low prices.

Jig Sawing done to any angle.

A. CHRISTIE Wood Working Co.,
City Road.

STOVES, STOVES,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

HAPPY THOUGHT RANGE

with BUCK'S WONDERFUL DUPLEX GRATE Over 5000 sold in Canada during the past 8 years.

CLIMAX,

too well known to need comment.

JOBBING

of all kinds promptly attended to.

N. B.—Do not leave the store without examining my

Mantels, Grates and Tiles.

For assortment, design and finish they are Unexcelled by any others manufactured in Canada.

C. T. BURNS,
94 Germain St., (Masonic Building).

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.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE IN CLOTH AND PAPER EDITIONS.

PAPER EDITIONS AT 10 CENTS EACH:

The Practice of the Christian Virtues.
On Conversing Continually and Familiarly with God;
The Means of Acquiring Perfection.
The Practice of Meditation;
On the Virtue of Chastity;
Rules of a Christian life;
Conformity with the Will of God;
The Injuries Done to Our Neighbor;
The Examination of Conscience, Sorrow, &c.;
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Also a large assortment in paper covers at 10cts.

CLOTH EDITIONS AT 10 CENTS EACH:

On Holy Communion;
Christian Politeness;
Maxims of Christian Philosophy;
True Wisdom;
The Angelical Virtue;
Four Last Things;
The Child Jesus;
The One Thing Necessary;
Christian Politeness;
The Peace of the Soul;
The Cross in its True Light;
Bona Mors;
The Catholic Doctrine, and many others.
The Foot of the Cross;

CLOTH EDITIONS AT 15 CENTS EACH:

Five Novenas of the Blessed Virgin Mary;
Meditations on the Incarnation;
Meditations on the Passion;
Three Tabernacles, &c., &c.

—FOR SALE AT—

D. J. JENNINGS', - - - 167 Union Street.

Do you want a Beautiful TEA SET FREE?

Yes, actually given away with our Teas and Coffees.

BEST VALUE IN THE CITY.

Beautiful Hanging Lamps $4.00 and upwards.

Ask to see our German China Sets.

Broma, Chocolate, Sauces, Ginger, C. Tartar, Pickles, Starch, Cocoa, Baking Powder, Cheese, Pepper, Soaps, etc., always in stock.

SOOCHOW TEA CO., - 179 Charlotte Street.

ROBT. J. JENKINS, JR.

Something Entirely New.

—DAVIS'—

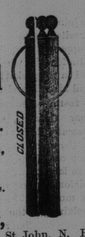
Patent Folding Umbrella Stand

PATENTED AUGUST 25TH, 1890.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.

Suitable for Hall, Parlor, Office, or Store. PRICE $2.00.

Height, 2 feet, 9 inches.
Weight, Complete, about Three Pounds.



GEORGE R. DAVIS,

Sole Manufacturer and Patentee, OFFICE, 7 and 10 Chipman's Hill, St. John, N. B

N. B.—Send for Circulars. Special prices to the Trade.

The Buffalo Range,

A full line always on hand.

The Duchess Range,

All Modern Improvements.

STOVES, RANGES, FURNACES,

STOVE PIPE AND TINWARE.

—FOR SALE LOW—

Several Large Cook Stoves and Ranges,

suitable for small hotels or boarding houses.

—IN STOCK FOR REPAIRS—

Castings and Fire Brick for Climax and other Ranges.

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Winter is Coming, and the best and Cheapest place to get fitted out for it is at the

City Market Clothing Hall,
51 CHARLOTTE STREET.

Where there is to be found the largest stock of

WINTER CLOTHING

ever shown in the city. In our Ready-Made Department we have a fine assortment of

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in Pilots, Beavers, Meltons, Naps in blue, black, brown and green shades. Also a fine assortment of

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500 All Wool Suits;
800 Pairs Scotch Tweed Pants, worth $4.00, selling at $2.75; and a fine lot of
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In our Custom Department will be found a fine assortment of

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1890. EXHIBITION, 1890.

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It will be to your advantage before purchasing elsewhere to call and inspect my stock of

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Every Saturday.

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Fresh every day.

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FRIDAY, October 17th.

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SWEET POTATOES,
LEMONS, ORANGES,
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HERE

ALL FRESH ARRIVALS.

400 Cwt. Codfish,
200 " Pollock,
1050 Sacks Coarse Salt,
550 " F. Fine Salt,
300 Cases New Canned Peas,
100 " " " String Beans,
100 " " " Strawberries,
50 " " " Rasberries.
500 Packages Tea, All Grades,
150 Barrel and Case Pickles,
1000 Boxes Cigars, good to fine,
500 Bbls. D. Manitoba Flour,
500 " Globe Flour,
100 " Granulated Sugar,
80 " Yellow Sugar,
150 " Vinegar,
25 Boxes Pickling Spice.

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At S. H. HART'S, 69 King street

Genuine Pace's Twist,
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Genuine French Briar and Meerschaum Pipes.

At lowest possible prices.

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We have now in stock our Spring Styles in all the latest novelties in

Soft and Hard Felt Hats,
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Ladies and Misses Travelling Caps,

Also a full assortment of

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Best value in the market. An inspection respectfully solicited. Lowest Prices.

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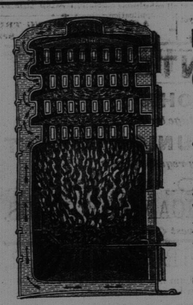

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