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POOR DOCUMENT

THE EVENING GAZETTE

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JOHN A. JOWES, Editor and Publisher

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ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1889.

For the Latest Telegraphic News look on the First Page.

THE DOCK SCHEME.

Last evening, after a debate of some length, the Common Council adopted the report of the general committee granting $10,000 a years for twenty years to Mr. James D. Leary on condition that he will construct a dry dock and wet dock at Sand Point. What Mr. Leary is prepared to construct is fully stated in his letter to the mayor and Common Council, which we published in our second edition yesterday, and which we publish here.—

To His Worship the Mayor and the members of the Common Council of the city of St. John.

Gentleman, I hereby propose and agree to build and equip a dock suitable for a graving dock and a wet dock at Sand Point, Carleton, St. John, N. B., as shown on the accompanying plan No. 1. Said dock to have a length of not less then 600 feet, a breadth of 60 feet at the bottom and an entrance of 60ft., and a depth of 25 feet of water on the gate sill. I also propose to build and furnish, if the use of the ground to be occupied by the same, is allowed me by the city and council, to provide a deep water berth of 27 feet depth at low water for two of the largest vessels afloat, to be erected with ware house thereon.

Before breaking ground for the above work I will submit to the council, for their approval and sanction, full plans and specifications of the manner of construction of such work and I will complete the same to the satisfaction of the council before claiming payment of the subsidy. I propose to proceed at once with making arrangements for accurate observations so as to begin the work as early as the season will admit. I undertake to have the same complete within two years. I am willing, however, if it is preferred to name a shorter period for the completion of specified portions of the work.

This statement of Mr. Leary's intentions is plain, specific and business like. The dry dock which he purposes to build will be larger than any of the twenty-three graving docks of Liverpool with the exception of the three Herculaneum docks which are somewhat larger. It will be capable of taking in the largest steamship afloat, even the largest fast ers that run from New York to Liverpool. Mr. Leary will also provide deep water berths for two of the largest vessels afloat with 27 feet depth at low water and also warehouses for their cargoes. These two berths will be at least each 600 feet long, so that 1,200 feet will be added to the available harbor front, to say nothing about warehouses. Mr. Leary will submit all his plans to the Council before breaking ground, and he will complete the work to their satisfaction before claiming the subsidy. Nothing could be more fair or more satisfactory.

The plain and specific manner in which his proposal was stated left no ground for reasonable opponents to work upon, but it did not save the proposal from being assailed by factious opposition. Ald. Peters moved a resolution which was intended to delay the acceptance of the proposal and postpone for an indefinite period a work which every one feels to be most necessary to the welfare of the city. This motion, if adopted would have given the city no better guarantees than it now has, while delaying the work, but it was voted down and the proposal of Mr. Leary adopted by a vote of 19 to 6, thus securing for this scheme of harbor improvement not merely a two thirds but a three fourths vote in its favor. This is precisely the result that might have been anticipated from the Sun's opposition to the scheme. Of all the bad defeats that journal has ever received this last is the most overwhelming and the most humiliating. It is a stinging rebuke of its ill-starred attempt to make a political question of a matter that was purely one of business, and which related solely to the welfare of the people of St. John and the growth of this port. There were men no doubt who desired to postpone the scheme from motives of caution, but this was not the case with the Sun. The object of that paper was to defeat harbor improvement for fear the acceptance of Mr. Leary's plan might affect the local elections. No motive could be more unworthy or better calculated to injure the character of those yielding to it than this, and it will take a long course of repentance on the part of the Sun to enable it to win back the confidence of the people of St. John which it has justly forfeited.

That the Common Council of St. John have made a good bargain with Mr. Leary goes without saying. The dry dock itself will cost not less than $600,000 and the cost of the 1,200 feet of berth frontage with the necessary warehouses will not be less than $400,000. Thus the people of St. John will secure the expenditure of a million dollars in harbor improvements in this city for a subsidy equal to an immediate payment of $125,000. Mr. Leary will expend on the improvement of our harbor eight dollars for every dollar he receives from the city. We need not say how much the expenditure of $1,000,000 in harbor improvement at Sand Point, during the next two years will stimulate every St. John industry. As the dock will be of wood the greater part of the expenditure will be represented by New Brunswick labor, for the work of construction will give employment to more than a thousand men at good wages for the next two years. And when the docks are built it is highly probable that the stimulus given to the trade of the port will be such as to increase two or three fold the amount of labor required to load and unload vessels and to repair ships coming here.

We cannot forbear from congratulating the Mayor and Common Council on their prompt action in regard to this important scheme of harbor improvement. To the Mayor a great deal of credit is due for his zeal in this matter, which was that of a good citizen who desired to distinguish his official term by the accomplishment of a great work of harbor improvement. But the members of the Common Council who resisted the pressure brought to bear upon them to oppose the dock scheme are also entitled to high praise; they have boldly undertaken responsibilities which might have daunted more timid men, and the result we will venture to predict, will be as benefical to the interests of the city as their action is creditable to their courage and sagacity.

During the month of December 1888 THE GAZETTE experienced a genuine boom in its circulation. On October 31st. 1888 THE GAZETTE was enlarged from a seven column paper measuring 24x41 inches. The immediate effect of the enlargement was to practically double the circulation of THE GAZETTE during November 1888 as compared with October. During December the figures of November were almost doubled upon again. How great the increase has been is shown by the street sales alone, which were 7,308 more in November 1889 than for the corresponding month of last year. The increase for the first eleven days of December this year as compared with the same date last year 2,499. THE GAZETTE to-day has the largest advertising patronage of any newspaper daily or weekly published in St. John. It has also a much larger subscription list than any other daily newspaper. It prints more columns of reading matter and is the paper of the people, for the people first, last and all the time.

FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION.

The Toronto Mail accuses the Canadian Pacific Railway of discriminating against the Canadian North West in regard to carriage of freight from the interior to the sea and in proof of this charge cites the following table of rates for the carriage of wheat. To this table we have added the mileage which the Mail does not give:—

C. P. R. WHEAT RATES FOR CANADIANS.

	Cents	Miles
Winnipeg to Toronto	27	1,310
Winnipeg to Montreal	27 3-5	1,424
Winnipeg to St. John	38 1-10	1,905
Winnipeg to Halifax	38 1-10	2,182

C. P. R. WHEAT RATES FOR AMERICANS.

	Cents	Miles
Minneapolis to Toronto	15	976
Minneapolis to Montreal	21	1,090
Minneapolis to St. John	27	1,571
Minneapolis to New York	21	1,563
Minneapolis to Boston	24	1,430
Minneapolis to Portland	24	1,380

The rate from Winnipeg to St. John according to these figures is more than 5 cents a bushel more than it ought to be according to the mileage scale from Minneapolis to this city. The rate ought to be less than 33 cents instead of being more than 38 cents. Strange to say the Halifax rate from Winnipeg is identical with the Minneapolis rate to St. John, there being a difference of 601 miles in the mileage which is almost precisely represented by the difference of 11 cents in the freight. The Canadian Pacific people appear to have calculated the rate to Halifax on some fair scale, and then brought up the St. John rate to the same figure instead of giveing us the benefit of a reduction of 5 cents for the 277 miles between Halifax and St. John. It is quite clear that so far as the present rates go St. John is discriminated against and Halifax is favored. St. John is also discriminated against as compared with both New York and Boston. Why should there be a difference of 6 cents a bushel in the rate on wheat when the distance to New York and to St. John is practically the same? Here is a matter worthy of the consideration of our Board of Trade.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The citizens of St. John should take heed of the remarks of Ald. Connor a the council yesterday, in pointing out the affiliation of the Sun Publishing company and the St. John Bridge and Railway Extension company. The charge is a serious one, and if untrue should be denied at once by the Sun, which, however, has not published that part of Ald. Connor's speech.

The Sun this morning asserts that it has been "wrongly accused of opposing progress and throwing cold water on projects of harbor improvement." The Sun has not been wrongfully accused at all. It has used all the influence it possessed to prevent the Common Council from closing with Mr. Leary. It has misrepresented the only legitimate dock project and done all in its power to uphold a bogus scheme without a single dollar behind it. The exact influence of the Sun is to be found in the vote of the Common Council yesterday.

The vote of the Common Council yesterday should be a warning to one or two interested civic officials who have been loud in their opposition to the scheme of harbor improvement. THE GAZETTE has informed several of these gentlemen that it expects the Council and not the officials to govern the city in the future. The officials have a duty to perform but it is no part of their duty to endeavor to influence the action of the Council. And if they persist in this course, in the interests of good government it will be necessary to deprive some of these gentlemen of their official heads.

Amateur Entertainments.

Most amateur entertainments are given in places where there are no regular stages, and in such a case a platform should be built about three feet high and ten or more deep, the full width of the room. Curtains of canton flannel can be used, or large screens, if such are more convenient. While the characters are being posed for tableau, or the stage being set for any scene, the piano or orchestra can be played as in a theatre, and for that reason the piano should be outside of the curtain or on the floor. A dressing room should be parted off on each side of the stage.

There are books which have many bright little comedies requiring two, three or four characters. Among them are: "A Happy Pair," only requiring two persons; "A Fair Encounter," needing but two women, or "Weeping Wives," needing four. This last was translated from the French by Mrs. James R. Pitcher, of Short Hills, N. J. There are many others which are bright and good. Let the manager beware of tragic pieces, or "scenes" from "Macbeth," "Mary and Elizabeth," or "Romeo and Juliet." Let everything of this kind be light and sprightly. It is within the possibilities for a man or woman who is a good manager of parlor entertainments to write a piece that shall be full of amusement, because novel and new, and novelty is to be sought for.—Olive Harper.

Gall.

From Texas Siftings.

Sneff—Going to Europe on twenty-five-dollars, you say?

Sheff—Yes.

'Going to Switzerland?"

"I expect to. Why do you ask?"

"Oh, nothing at all, only there is a town there named St Gall. You ought to visit it."

HOT WATER TREATMENT.

IT HAS BEEN MORE OR LESS POPULAR FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Its Virtues Described by a Doctor Who Has Tried It on Himself—How and When to Take It—The Manner in Which It Operates on the Human System.

The hot water cure has lost some of its popularity lately, but, if all that is still said in its favor is only half true, it should be taken regularly by everybody.

Some twenty years ago an English physician, by a series of carefully conducted experiments, demonstrated that diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as dyspepsia, diarrhea, colic, dysentery, and in short almost all disorders of the intestinal canal, were caused by fermentation, and the consequent generation of a great variety of irritating gases, and other disease producing agents.

Apart from experimental demonstration, daily observation teaches us, says a doctor who believes in hot water, that most diseases of the stomach and bowels are the result of food improper in quality or excessive in quantity. This is seen every day in the acid and other foul eructations, the colic pangs, cramps, diarrhea, liver disorders, headaches and an almost numberless list of diseases, direct and sympathetic, arising from indigested and decomposing food.

THE LOGIC OF IT.

Now, reason and common sense teach us that the best way to get rid of all these troubles is to eat good, wholesome food in proper quantities, and thus prevent them.

But if through ignorance or any other cause errors in diet are committed, the next best thing is to dilute, wash out or aject the matters which have given rise to the disturbance as speedily as possible. The safest, best and most expeditious way to do this, it the offending matters are still in the stomach, is to drink freely of warm water and "throw it up."

For cleansing the stomach and bowels, washing out the deranged and offensive secretions and restoring the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels to a healthy condition, and opening up the ducts of the liver, nothing is equal to hot water continuously and judiciously used. Water, when thus used for its stimulating, tonic, cleansing and alterative action, should not be lukewarm, but as hot as it can be swallowed. Taken in this way, it excites the stomach and bowels to a downward action, and is grateful to the stomach, while if taken lukewarm it is disgusting to the taste and causes upward action or vomiting.

The quantity at a draught to begin with should be about half a pint, and it should be increased as the stomach may be able to retain it, the quantity taken during the day being regulated by the effects on the urinary secretion.

The water should be taken one or two spoons before each meal and at bedtime, making four draughts a day. It is a bad practice to fill up the stomach with any kind of fluid just before eating, and the water should be taken sufficiently long before meals to be absorbed and to pass out of the stomach into the circulation of the blood.

It should be sipped from a spoon and not drank from a cup, because it can be taken better in this way, and because by taking it slowly the stomach will retain more.

Taken hot it will be grateful with few exceptions to bathe the stomach and palate, and especially after becoming accustomed to it, but, if desired, it can be flavored with a little lemon or orange peel or a small piece of ginger or lemon juice, or any other agreeable simple flavoring.

In chronic cases when it is desired to purify the blood, change the secretions and renovate and revolutionize the whole system, the treatment should be continued for a length of time—in most cases not less than six months—but the length of treatment is not objectionable when it is remembered that the remedy is not "bad to take," is perfectly safe, costs nothing, and though slow in its action is much more certain and permanent than any drug or other means of treatment.

GOOD FOR A LIFETIME.

Indeed, it may be safely continued for life, thus removing and preventing disease by an inward cleansing which amounts to a regeneration and rejuvenation of all the organs of the body and the faculties of the mind, imparting the elasticity and buoyancy of childhood and the physical purity of babyhood.

The specific effects of hot water are clearness of mind, the banishment of feelings of mental depression and hypo; the passage out of the body through the bowels of the depraved secretions from the liver, mouth and the whole intestinal canal, and the consequent purification of the breath, the improvement of the taste, increasing the enjoyment of food; the increase of perspiration, which aids in the good work of cleaning the whole system; the clearing up of the skin, and the removal of pimples and other skin diseases which causes roughness and destroys the beauty of complexion so much admired by men and desired by women; the thirst for ice water and all other drinks is greatly diminished or abolished; the craving for alcoholic stimulants no longer exists, the blood, sweat, and everything which passes from the body are pure and free from disagreeable odor, and in short those who have persistently and thoroughly carried out this treatment are new creatures in every respect.

This may sound extravagant, but is in accordance with physiology, the demonstrated action of the remedy, and is patent to reason and common sense, even in the absence of medical knowledge.

The physician who introduced this mode of treatment makes this emphatic declaration, founded on his own observation in thousands of cases: "If I were confined to one means of medication I would take hot water." It may be added that he has not only observed the effects of hot water treatment on others, but that he has drunk it regularly for twenty-five years as a preventive of disease.—New York News.

HIS EYES WENT BACK ON HIM.

The Remedy for a Man Who Saw a Woods Full of Coons.

"Doctor," said a red faced and watery eyed man from Wayne township, as he came in Dr. Babcock's office, in Hammondsport, the other day, "I'm afraid my eyes is goin' back on me, and I dropped in to kind o' see if I can find out where they're lame."

"Ah!" said the doctor. "What seems to be the matter with your eyes?"

"That's what I don't know," replied the man, "but they played me a trick t'other day that don't leave no room for doubt but what there's somethin' out o' gear with 'em, somehow. I'll give you the symptoms. Maybe you don't know that I'm quite a coon hunter, but I am. T'other day my boy bought one o' these britch loadin' and repeatin' shotguns, and I told him I'd go out and see how it 'd work on a coon. I went out, and hadn't gone more than a mile up the hill before I seen a big coon pop on to the limb of a chestnut tree. He came there so sudden that I couldn't get it through me where he had come from or how he got there. But I didn't stop to ask no questions, but up and blazed away. Now I've got the name over our way, Doc, of never missin' anything I shoot at, and of course when I pulled up and whanged away at that coon I expected to see him tumble, but he didn't. When the smoke cleared away he sot there jest as he was when I seen him first. I was surprised, now, I tell you. I thought it was the gun's fault, but blazed away again. The coon never moved. I happened to look, somehow or other, at a tree off to the right of the one the coon was in, and there sot another coon on a limb. I thought I'd try my luck on him, and so I let him have a shot. He never stirred.

"I begun to git mad by this time, and durin' a little conversation I was havin' with myself about the gun I happened to glance at a tree to the left of the first tree, and there on a limb was another coon. I tried my luck on the third one and didn't hit him no more than I t'other two. I looked at the first tree there was that coon, sittin' right where he was when I first seen him. I looked at the second tree, and there was that coon, still on the limb. I turned my head toward another tree, and there I seen a fourth coon, and lookin' around me whichever way I might, every tree I seen had a coon in it, and all as fat as coons could be. I got wild.

"'Thunder!' I hollered; 'here's the woods full o' coon, and I hain't got nothin' but this new fangled gun that won't hit a barn.'

"But I begun to blaze away as fast as the gun could spit a cartridge, fust at one coon and then at another, until every darn load was emptied out o' that gun, and I hadn't dropped a coon. I was jist agoin' to slat that gun to flinders against a tree, when I happened to rub my eye, and when I took my hand down, there on my finger was a nice, jolly, fat wood louse. I looked up, but every coon was gone. The fact o' the matter is, Doc, that wood louse had been hangin' on to one of my eye-winkers all the time, and I thought I was seein' coons. Be I gittin' near-sighted, or is the optic nerve doublin' up on me?"

"Neither one," said the doctor. "Have the hind pocket in your hunting pants cut down from quart size to half-pint, and you'll be all right."

The man went out shaking his head and said he'd think about it.—Hammondsport Cor. New York Sun.

The Place of Execution, Canton.

We pass now through a quarter given up to the hewing out of the solid, heavy coffins used by these people—fitting preparation for the place we are approaching—the execution ground of the Canton provinces, where every year some three hundred poor wretches are released from the misery which has been theirs from their first imprisonment. Ground is too valuable here to be wasted, and when not required for its ghastly purpose, the inclosure is a veritable potter's field, where the huge clay stoves and pots, molded in the adjoining factory, are put out in the sun to dry. It is a space open among the houses, and open to the passing street at one end, a dead wall on the east and south, the potter's shop filling up the long west side.

The whole ground is some forty yards by twelve in size, and a more innocent looking place could not be seen. Leaning against the wall are five or six decaying frames of deal, which the eye just takes in, but passes over with indifference, until it is explained that to these are bound the miserable wretches condemned to die by that most fiendish of death sentences, the Ling-chi. To these rough boards the criminal is tied, and the callous crowd look on while the sharp and heavy sword of the executioner smites first an arm or finger, hand or shoulder, ear or foot, until, still living—if he have strength to live—the quivering victim has sufficient wounds to justify a fatal blow. This death is the portion of parricides, and of but few others, that crime being the most heinous in this nation of ancestor worshipers. The man under ordinary sentence simply kneels on the ground and stretches his willing neck to the blow, death being welcome after his experience of the mercy of the law.—All the Year Round.

Fooling a Sheep Dog.

I was staying with a Kentucky farmer one night, and soon after supper he said to his three sons:

"Well, boys, it is the right sort of a night, and I reckon you'd better put the wool on and lie low."

When I asked for an explanation of his strange words he invited me to go out to the barn, where the boys had preceded us, and where I found each one covered with a disguise made of sheepskin. Each one had a short heavy club, with a portion of it ornamented with sharp spikes, and when ready they went over to the pasture, where about 100 sheep were lying. When down on their hands and knees and a little way off they closely resembled overgrown sheep. They took different stations, and the farmer and I sat down in a fence corner to wait.

It was perhaps an hour before an alarm came. Then a dog stole into the field from the rear side and the sheep came running toward us. Presently there was a yelp and all grew quiet. Ten minutes later a second dog came in, and he was soon followed by a third. Then, as half an hour passed without another alarm, the three boys came over to us, each dragging a dead dog by the tail.

"Git the spade and let's bury 'em," said the old man. "How many does this make this summer, Reube?"

"Twenty-six, I reckon."

"Nicest thing in the world!" continued the father, as he rubbed his hands together. "Dog takes one of the boys for an old wether, makes a dash at him, and the next thing he knows his head is busted. No shooting, no row to attract the neighbors, and the man who misses his dog can have no hard feelings. Tumble 'em in, boys, and then we'll tap that barrel of new cider."—New York Sun.

Turn Your Clothing.

I will tell you a secret by which you can buy first class clothes and make them last so long that they will be cheaper in the end than clothes at half price. I learned it from a gentleman who is always well dressed, and who I thought must pay a large amount of money for his clothes. The plan is this: When you go to a tailor, or buy a suit of clothes ready made, take care that both sides of the goods are serviceable. Most of the cloth made can be turned and present entirely different patterns. After you have worn the clothes until they appear old, take them to your tailor, or any other, have him rip them up, turn them and sew them together. This can be done at a cost for a suit of clothes of less than $5, and you will be astonished at the handsome appearance of the clothes. To prove this, look at the inside of the cloth in the coat or pants you wear. I do not care how soiled the outside may be, the inside will seem new. It is on the same principle that ladies have last season's dresses made over. More gentlemen than you may imagine have their clothes turned. The great difficulty is with the pockets in pants. The clothes should in the first place have the pockets on the sides and only one back pocket.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Modern Recipe for a Dinner.

The modern recipes for making dinners are framed upon the supposition that you are to obtain the materials of manufacture for nothing. They should be written in this form: Go to the market and beg a beef bone from the butcher; steal a couple of parsnips and half a dozen of potatoes from the peddler's cart; get your grocer to trust you for half a pound of rice; borrow from your neighbor a cupful of flour; from another neighbor a hod of coal; put your bone into a quart of water and let it stew slowly; slice your potatoes and parsnips; get an onion somewhere and slice it also; put them in with the bone; stew two hours and add your flour. Simmer twenty minutes and serve. This dinner will supply a father and mother and sixteen children, according to the modern cook book. Cost, one match to light the fire.—Boston Courier.

All the World Within Earshot.

It is computed that all the people now living in the world, or about 1,400,000,000, could find standing room within the limits of a field ten miles square (i. e., an area of 100 square miles), and by the aid of a telephone could be addressed by a single speaker.—New York Journal.

A report from Elba states that the whole of the island is infected by phylloxera. In Toscana the efforts to check the plague have as yet proved unsuccessful. The insect has also made its appearance at Parmi, in Calabria, at Novara and at Cervo, in Liguria.

THE STAIRWAY.

...ay we sat that night,
...throbbed and died,
...oices and laughter light
...s on every side.

...at waltz were bewitchingly sweet
...d fell on the air;
...don the time she beat
...ered foot on the stair.

...her fan, she lifted her eyes,
...r red roses apart,
...mmased in a sweet surprise
...her foot my heart.

...a daring thing to do,
...d to like it well,
...s rare good fortune to woo
...reigning belle.

...eyes so dark and bright,
...a self same thrill
...rom head to foot that night
...d softly, "I will."

...w in that shimmering gown
...low hair,
for a man to town
...nes a millionaire.
—Brown in Philadelphia Times.

...ing Mattresses.

Most g... housekeepers have learned the valu... genuine hair mattress so that no w... ...tion seems necessary, but the fr... ...ts that are resorted to for dec... ...r it doubly necessary that ...ousekeeper take heed where he... mattresses are sent to be renovated and to whom they are sent. It is a far better plan to have all such work done at home, but this is quite a difficult matter, as upholsterers grumble about the lack of conveniences at houses and prefer to do this work at their shops. It is not the exception, but the rule to deceive in these matters. The camel's ... wool mentioned for comfortables ... a luxurious bed, that costs about ... as white horse hair. As made by ... Jaegar system, these mattresses a... covered with woolen drill. The doub... mattress in one piece made up in t... way costs about $49.—Good Housekeeping.

Wellington's Kindness.

The Duke of Wellington's kindness to children is prettily illustrated by an anecdote told at Lord Stanhope's "Notes of Conversation:" There were two little ones residing at Walmar while their parents, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, were abroad.

The children having expressed their desire to receive letters by the post, the duke every morning wrote a letter to each of them, containing good advice for the day, which was regularly delivered to them when the post bag came in.

So, as little Robert Grosvenor was called, was gratified almost every morning by the duke playing football with him on the ramparts of the castle. Occasionally the sport was transferred to the drawing room, where cushions were used instead of the football.—Youth's Companion.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S HEAVEN.

The Pleasant Prediction is made that Drudgery will be Abolished from the Household and the Occupation of the Domestic Servant will be gone.

Valuable Advice for the Present Day.

Mrs. Helen E. Sterrett, in a recent number of the Forum, contributes an article entitled "Housekeeping in the Future." In it she tells how in a few years electricity will supply light for the home, the family cooking and washing will be done outside, and there will be so little work in the household that the occupation of the domestic servant will be gone.

But Mrs. Sterrett's article is simply a prediction, and has no more than a passing interest for the ladies who live in 1889. Their social and household cares are straining their delicate nervous system, and the result is terrible. Headaches, back aches, and womanly ills are growing alarmingly common. Many of them find that memory is failing; they are unable to recall the names of friends or tell whether they have performed some of their usual household duties.

Their nerves are in such a condition that very slight causes, or perhaps no cause at all, may irritate them. Life grows to be a burden. There is no need for despair, but there is great need of caution. Their nerves should be built up, life fortified, and brain restored with that remarkable preparation, Paine's Celery Compound. Instead of the depressed and languid feelings, after the Compound has been used, they will feel active, vigorous and happy. To those who are weak and failing, and who desires health and happiness instead of illness and misery, we earnestly urge that they act upon this advice.

COAL.

ACADIA MINE
PICTOU COAL
—AND—
CALEDONIA
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81, 83, and 85 Water St.

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DAILY Expected ex schr. Holmes—Nut, Egg and Chestnut sizes HARD COAL. Also, a small lot of ACADIA PICTOU COAL. 30 tons Fresh Mined Coarse PENNLYN COAL.

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English Orrell Coal.

NOW LANDING at Robertson's Upper wharf, cargo very best

ENGLISH HOUSE COAL.

This coal is well known in St. John. Burns free, no clinkers, no dust, very little smoke, leaves small quantity of brown ash, economical in use and the only cargo imported here this year.

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Cor. North Wharf and Nelson st.
Telephone 182.

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...THEM.

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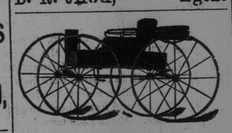

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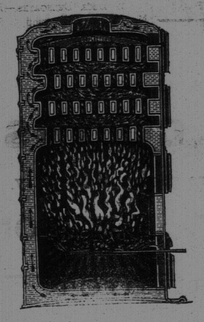

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